

SCHLEY'S SIDE

IS PRESENTED.

Capt. Parker Opens Case for the Applicant.

PRAISES ADMIRAL'S COURSE

Had Not Finished When Court Adjourned—Hanna Concludes Opening Argument for Navy Department.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The time of the Schley court of inquiry was entirely devoted today to hearing argument in the case of Admiral Schley. Mr. Hanna finished his argument in behalf of the department, which had been begun yesterday and Capt. James Parker began, but did not conclude his presentation of the case of Admiral Schley.

Mr. Hanna today considered the retrograde movement, the bombardment of the Colon and the charge made against Admiral Schley of disobedience of orders. Capt. Parker had only reached the coaling question when the court adjourned. He defended the conduct of his client at all stages of the campaign so far as he went. It is expected that Capt. Parker will conclude his speech tomorrow, when Mr. Raynor will begin.

MR. HANNA'S ARGUMENT.

When the court of inquiry convened this morning, Mr. Hanna took up the question of the coal supply of the flying squadron and from that entered upon a discussion of the blockade of Santiago, and the reconnaissance of May 31, 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 contented himself with outlining his conception of the purport of the testimony.

In opening Mr. Hanna briefly reverted to the cruise of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago for the purpose of showing that neither the Colon nor the Meriton 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 the Admiral Schley's dispatch, namely, the inadequacy of the coal supply, although 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was acting under the orders contained in dispatch No. 5, when the retrograde movement began May 26, that order was superseded by the dispatches delivered on the Brooklyn May 27, by Capt. Cotton in command of the Harvard, and in one of which it was said that "all the department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago de Cuba," and to which the order was added: "The department looks to you to ascertain the fact that enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action."

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 reproach," said Mr. Hanna. "Their incisive distinctness is notable so much so that I think few subordinate officers, having turned their 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 expressed regret over not being able to take orders, stating that "the most remarkable one to be found in the annals of the American navy." He contended that the repairs to the Merrimack could have 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 since leaving Key West was unjustified by the facts.

WHAT THE LOGS SHOW.

"Referring," he said, "to the indisputable fact of the squadron logs, it appears that the Texas remained on blockade about thirty-two days, the Iowa eighteen days, the Texas forty-six days, and the Marblehead six days, retaining still coal enough to reach Gonzalez, 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."

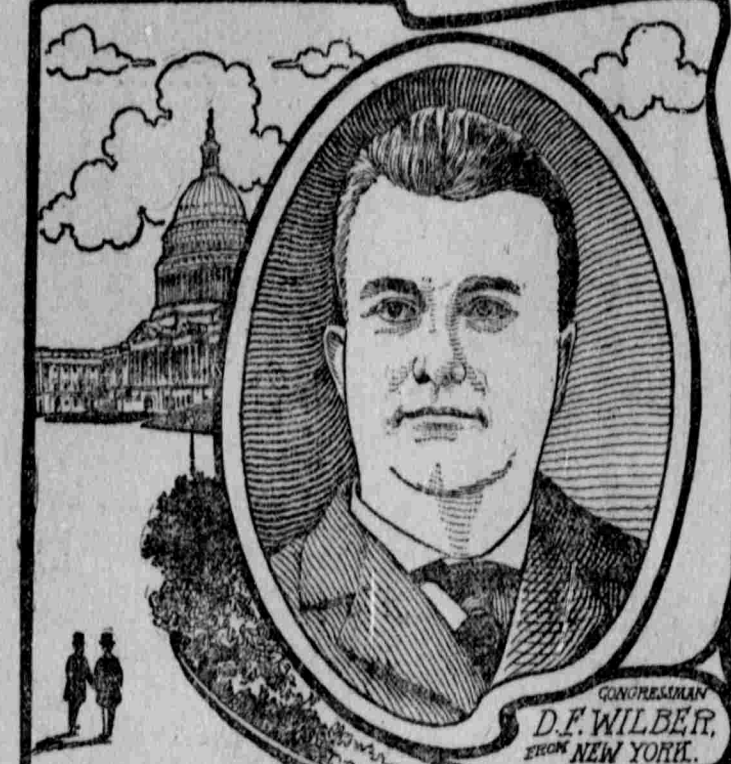
The speaker also controverted the statement made in his dispatch to the department to the effect "that it is not possible to cruise toward Cape Cruz in summer owing to south winds," quoting several witnesses to show that the wind was not from the southwest. Quoting the expression from the same dispatch,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

Taking up the coal supply of the 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 Marchese 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, 18, fairly well equipped with coal."

CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

(To The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.)

"Pe-ru-na is All You Claim For It."



Congressman D.F. Wilber, of Onondaga, N.Y., writes:

The Peru-na 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 Peru-na is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble."—DAVID F. WILBER.

Peru-na a Preventive and Cure for Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs.

Mr. C. E. Given, Sussex, N. H., Vice President of "The Past-time Boating Club," writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter."

"Last winter I was advised to try Peru-na, and within five days the cold was broken up and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends and all speak the highest praise for it. There is nothing like Peru-na for catarrhal affections. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it."—C. E. Given.

Gave New Life and Strength.

Mr. Edward Laws, Crown Point, Ind., writes the following:

"I must tell you what a grand help Peru-na has been to me. For over two years I suffered with catarrh of the lungs and throat, and although I doctored for it, nothing brought me relief until I tried Peru-na. One bottle helped me greatly, and three more effected a complete cure, while at the same time it gave such new life and strength to my whole body that I feel like a new man and ten years younger."

"I hope that my testimonial may in-

fluence the conditions existing at

Santiago on the 21st of May." Mr. Hanna then referred to the twelfth specification of the precept, doubting the withdrawal of ships of the flying squadron from the vicinity of the harbor at Santiago at night. Of this he said: "It does not appear from the testimony advanced before this court that the vessels of the flying squadron were withdrawn from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea, and therefore the extent and character of the withdrawal need not be discussed."

Taking up the blockade of Santiago, Mr. Hanna said he did not feel competent to discuss it, and therefore would content himself with outlining its character.

SANTIAGO BATTLE NOT INVOLVED.

Mr. Hanna said that beyond the Brooklyn's turn the battle of Santiago was not involved in this case. He said that Capt. Cook and Navigator Hodgson evidently had observed Commodore Schley's movements on the day of the battle from a different standpoint. He quoted Capt. Evans of the Iowa, and Lieut. Nicholson of the Oregon, to sustain the contention that the Texas came to a stop. Thus, he argued, a battleship was not only impeded, but delay by the danger of collision at the critical time. The loop of the Brooklyn was, he concluded, the only movement of that day that had called for any explanation.

Mr. Hanna had not concluded his argument, when at 1 o'clock the court took its recess for luncheon.

After recess Mr. Hanna continued his remarks concerning the Brooklyn's loop, contending that it was not made to avoid the Brooklyn's being rammed, as there was no such effort at that time. He quoted Commander Wainwright's testimony to the effect that the Brooklyn's turn left a gap for the escape of the enemy.

"DAMN THE TEXAS."

Mr. Hanna also discussed the reported colloquy between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Hodgson, which forms the tenth count in the present in which Schley was reported to have said during 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 recollection of this incident. He also discussed the question of the correspondence between Admiral Schley and Lieut. Commander Hodgson on this subject. That correspondence had been initiated by the admiral, said Mr. Hanna, and he made the point that in his letters Mr. Hodgson had maintained the correctness of his original position. With his remarks upon the correspondence Mr. Hanna concluded his speech at 2:25 p.m., having spoken about four and a half hours.

PARKER TALKS FOR SCHLEY.

Capt. Parker, junior counsel for Admiral Schley, then began his address in support of Admiral Schley. "I doubt," said Capt. Parker, "if the naval history 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 trib-

unal more exalted in the character of the persons who compose it has ever sat in judgment upon a brother officer. I doubt if an officer with the life-time character and standing and conduct that Admiral Schley has always displayed was ever called upon before to ask an investigation of his conduct as a victorious commander of a fleet."

Continuing, Capt. Parker compared this case with the charges made at the battle of Lake Erie. In that case there might have been some foundation for the charges, but in this case there was none whatever. He said that the court had in its wisdom presented comparisons with other officers engaged in the Santiago campaign. "There is no accused here," he said, "who is on trial, and yet the case has been conducted as though Commodore Schley were on trial. We get it," he went on, "in the order of the argument now being made here. So that we are compelled to consider the inquiry as a trial."

THE CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED.

Taking up the events of the campaign in their sequence, Capt. Parker spoke of the interview between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West, saying that he would not use Admiral Schley's testimony on this point. He pointed out, however, that Schley was then informed that the Spanish fleet had left Curacao, not that it was on its way to Santiago. Continuing, Capt. Parker said that he had been in possession of this information for three or four days. He then quoted Sampson's orders to Schley to proceed to Cienfuegos and there establish a blockade, and quoted Schley's testimony to the effect that Sampson told him he had at that time no advice as to the whereabouts of the Spaniards.

CRUISE TO CIENFUEGOS.

Speaking of the cruise to Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker said it was inconsistent to criticize Admiral Schley for stopping to take Capt. Chester on board while at the same time criticizing 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 Commodore Schley had not made proper efforts to locate the enemy at Cienfuegos, Capt. Parker said that the task of finding a boat on the coast was an exceedingly dangerous one. "There is no evidence," he said, "to show that Capt. McCalla made any attempt to send his men on shore except during his cable cutting expedition, when the results were disastrous. He assumed and rightfully assumed that the people there were enemies and he acted accordingly."

BLOCKADE OF CIENFUEGOS.

As for the Cienfuegos blockade, he held that it was sufficient that no vessel 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 referred to, and the speaker said it was certain that Commodore Schley had not known anything of their significance until Capt. McCalla arrived. What earthly reason Capt. Chadwick had for not communicating the signals to Commodore 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 regarded the memorandum in a different light from what others would to know less. "I contend that up to this time so far as the blockade is concerned, so far as his conduct is concerned, there is absolutely nothing shown by the testimony in this case from which the slightest suspicion of fault can be placed upon Commodore Schley."

DEAR SCHLEY LETTER.

The speaker then read the "Dear Schley" letter of May 29, in which Admiral Sampson said he had decided not to change his plans to hold Cienfuegos,

as he felt that even if Cervera had taken refuge in Santiago he must inevitably still go to Cienfuegos, and commented upon it at some length.

He contended that both this dispatch and No. 8 had been sent at later date than had been suggested by the naval officials. Sampson said he had instructed Schley to remain at Cienfuegos, notwithstanding the department's advice to proceed to Santiago, 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 friends here would have thundered against him. I say that no criticism is deserved for the commodore's conduct at Cienfuegos."

VOYAGE TO SANTIAGO.

Taking up the passage of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Capt. Parker said that if the court will take the trouble to look at the logs of the various ships the members will see that there is nothing in that charge. "I prefer to take what the officers wrote at the time rather than what they may say now."

Capt. Parker claimed that in the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago the speed of the slowest vessel of the squadron must be the speed of the squadron. "It would not have been the common sense idea of the situation," he said, "to have abandoned the collier and made all speed for Santiago."

Capt. Parker also contended that the Commodore's conduct of the cruise at Santiago. He had, said the speaker, acted according to the dictates of his best judgment—a judgment which, the captain said, was better than less experienced officers with an experience which had been gained in command "under circumstances of every nature, in the Arctic, around both poles, on either sea and under every sky."

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 boat."

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 the communication of the scout boats was "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 boat."

In 1890 The Sangerlunt celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a large celebration in New York City. The following is his testimony:

"About two years ago I caught a severe cold while traveling and which settled into catarrh of the bronchial tubes, and so affected my voice that I was obliged to cancel my engagements. In distress, I was advised to try Peru-na, and although I had never used a patent medicine before, I sent for a bottle."

"Words badly describe my surprise to find that within a few days I was greatly relieved, and within three weeks I was entirely recovered. I am never without it now, and take an occasional dose when I feel run down."—Julian Weissitz.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Quoting from the dispatch, Capt. Parker read: "The department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago. There is no other word from the dispatch." That dispatch does not contemplate at all that Commodore Schley is at Santiago," he continued. "It is to inform Commodore Schley and also the commanding officer of Santiago. So that at that time the department evidently did not contemplate that Commodore Schley had arrived at Santiago and yet we have heard it said he was due there on the 21st."

QUOTES FROM DISPATCH.

Again quoting from the dispatch, Capt. Parker read: "The department's information indicates the Spanish division is still at Santiago. There is no other word from the dispatch." That dispatch does not contemplate at all that Commodore Schley is at Santiago," he continued. "It is to inform Commodore Schley and also the commanding officer of Santiago. So that at that time the department evidently did not contemplate that Commodore Schley had arrived at Santiago and yet we have heard it said he was due there on the 21st."

DEPARTMENT'S EXPECTATIONS.

Again quoting from the dispatch, Capt. Parker read: "The department looks to you to ascertain facts." "Did not," he said, "the department expect 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 Sigbee said is better than that of Sigbee. I think the court can be sure that Capt. Sigbee did say to Commodore Schley when he came aboard the Brooklyn that 'the Dons are not there.'"

PARALYSIS AND COFFEE.

Symptoms Disappear When Drug is Abandoned.

"Tea and coffee were forbidden by my physician, for I had symptoms of paralysis and it was plain that the coffee was the cause of the trouble. I began using Postum Food Coffee and am now a steady adherent of Postum."

The old symptoms of paralysis disappeared in a very brief time after I began the use of Postum and quit the use of coffee. Do not use my name publicly, if you please."—Morrow.

The way to keep away from the use of Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Coffee is such a direct poison to the nerve centers of many highly organized people that it is the cause of a host of troubles, from stomach and bowel troubles, palpitation of the heart, kidney troubles, etc., up to more intricate nervous diseases, such as paralysis. The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

COFFEE IS SUCH A DIRECT POISON TO THE NERVE CENTERS OF MANY HIGHLY ORGANIZED PEOPLE THAT IT IS THE CAUSE OF A HOST OF TROUBLES, FROM STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, KIDNEY TROUBLES, ETC., UP TO MORE INTRICATE NERVOUS DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS.

The way to keep away from the use of coffee or any nerve destroyer is to use Postum Food Coffee, which is a direct re-builder of the nerve centers, sure and well defined improvement in health will be the result, as can be proven by any person who will make the trial.

they might have sunk her. I do not think that is in the least probable. "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 morning the commander-in-chief, Admiral Sampson, came there and the Colon 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 judgment," the speaker said, when the clock struck 4. "Time's up," said Admiral Dewey, and without giving the captain an opportunity to conclude the sentence, the court adjourned.

Teachers for South Africa Wanted.

New York, Nov. 6.—Following the recent outcry against the treatment of the children in the South Africa concentration camps comes an advertisement of the Times, inserted by the board of education in this morning's papers for female teachers to go to the camps in order to teach the children simple singing rudiments and singing. Why should the children be taught singing? the promoters 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 correspondent of the London Times, says, in spite of Emperor William's army order expressing warm recognition of the services of the German forces in China, criticism of the soldiers, and of the government for bringing the astronomical instrument to the front from China, goes on. The attempt to justify the looting by referring to the example of Napoleon and other conquerors is condemned. The recent sentence of imprisonment of a Stuttgart journalist for libeling the Chinese expeditionary force, in an article in which he called the representatives "Huns," has caused much discussion.

RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

Statistics of Railway Postoffice, Post Office and Parcel Post Lines, Etc.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The annual report of the railroad mail service, for the fiscal year 1901, shows that at the close of the year there were 18,461 railway postoffice lines, 1,102 parcel post lines, 10,000 express lines and 47 steamboat lines in operation. The total mileage of railway, steamboat, electric and cable lines covered by railway postoffice service was 12,124. The piece of mail matter handled, exclusive of registered matter, was 14,181,234,220, an increase of 2.81 per cent over last year. The number of errors in distribution was one in every 10,525 pieces. There were 17,185,593 pieces of mail matter illegibly addressed so as to require special attention before delivery could be made, an increase of over 2,500,000 over last year.

There were during the year 825 casualties, 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 of injured and disabled employees of the 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-classification of the service is again recommended, also the passage of an act for the protection of clerks while in the discharge of their official duties in postal cars.

The general superintendent recommends that the mailing divisions of all offices in which the gross receipts amount to more than \$300,000 per annum be included with the railway mail service and placed under its control. The work of inducing publishers to place 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 the 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 department.

The total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ended May 31, 1901, was \$52,968,282 against \$51,743,725 for the same period of 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the seven months ended May 31, 1901, was \$57,769,885, against \$40,417,623 for the same period of 1900. The value of imports of the merchandise from the United States during the eleven months was \$25,532,769, a decrease of 6 per cent. The value of exports to the United States was \$41,095,182, an increase of 33 per cent.

Santos-Dumont 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 follows: Fifty thousand francs for the poor of Paris; 30,000 francs for M. Santos-Dumont's assistant, Emanuel Arne; and the remaining 20,000 francs to the aeronauts' 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, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, and transmitted to the New York Times, began in Posen yesterday. The prosecutor claims that these societies are united in a Polish students league, the object of which is the restoration of Polish independence.

One student has confessed that he circulated fifty copies of a pamphlet proclaiming that Poland was not yet lost.

Polish secret societies, says the correspondent, have been increasing rapidly and the Prussian government is



WITHIN REACH.

BECAUSE of its low price Ivory Soap is 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 policy.

To Boycott British Commerce.

New York, Nov. 6.—The proposed boycott of British commerce, says the Brussels correspondent of the London Times, as transmitted to the New York Times has degenerated in Holland into a simple manifestation of socialism against capital. Many who would otherwise sympathize with the movement detest socialism and therefore withhold their support.

Prizes for Oratory.

New York, Nov. 6.—Six thousand dollars have been given by Charles O. Baird, of Philadelphia, the income of which is to be used toward prizes for oratory in the senior class at Princeton.

SALT LAKE FLORAL CO