

# MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Protestant Episcopal Convention Will Deal With Question.

## MAJORITY REPORT RADICAL

Recommend Adoption of Canon 14. Which Forbids Ministers to Marry Divorced Persons.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The attitude of the Protestant Episcopal church in America toward divorce is sure to give rise to much debate during the present general convention. A majority report, prepared by some of the most learned bishops, clerical and lay deputies, will come up for action recommending that the church adopt canon 14, preventing a minister of the church from solemnizing a marriage between any two persons unless, or until by inquiry, he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or wife of any other person than living.

This is a sweeping law, not recognizing even infidelity as a cause for divorce, and not permitting Episcopal clergymen to solemnize the marriage of an innocent party in a divorce. The action taken by the "rigorists," as those taking this extreme stand are called, is based on the ground that the church is called upon to register its protest against the laxity on the subject of divorce that prevails in the United States. As stated by one of the signers of the report, "there seems no way in which the church can avoid complicity in divorces of the most scandalous character except in so far as it may refuse to assume any color of responsibility for any divorce by forbidding the clergy to solemnize the marriage of divorced persons in any case whatever."

One of the dilemmas in which the church legislators find themselves, say the rigorists, is that they must put the ban on all divorces, innocent and guilty, without distinction, as "there is no judicial system, civil or ecclesiastical, that will enable us to discover the innocent party in divorce cases."

Therefore, they argue, they must forbid the clergy to solemnize the marriage of any divorced person. This extreme stand is a departure from the precedent established by the church in 1893, when a resolution was adopted authorizing the solemnization of the marriage of an innocent party in a divorce when the cause was infidelity.

ty. The opponents of the radical idea assert that their position is based on the words of Christ, as given in Matt. x. 19. They oppose the rigorists on the further grounds that such refusal to solemnize marriage would put a stigma on marriages which are honorable and lawful; that it would create two kinds of matrimony, holy and unholy, in the sight of the church; that it would alienate church members who have been taught to believe that innocent parties in divorce are entitled to remarry; that it will weaken the influence of the church with the American people who may conclude that the church is wedded to medieval ideas and attempting to be stricter than the head of the church himself, and that such church legislation would be in effect a repudiation of the teachings of the Master.

## A Scandal Unearthed at Batum.

London, Oct. 4.—The *Odesa correspondent* of the *Times* says a scandal similar to that last year at Sebastopol, which involved 43 naval officers and some high officials, has been unearthed at Batum. Receipts for coal delivered to the Black Sea fleet were, it has been discovered, falsified.

An inquiry is soon to be begun at Sebastopol, and is likely to result in the imprisonment or banishment of several officers.

## To Improve Russian Railroads.

London, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from *Odesa* to the *Times* says a considerable portion of the new Russian loan will be devoted to advances to railroads for their improvement. The South-western Russian road, which has been under the control of the government for six years, will be one of those improved, and the Moscow-Kazan line will be another.

## Gen. Getty Dead.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Gen. Getty, one of the heroes of the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, is dead at the family residence at Forest Glen, Md.

## To Rush Repairs on the Solace.

Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 4.—Orders have been received at Mare Island to rush the repairs on the naval transport *Solace*, as she must be ready for service by October 15. A force of ship fitters, joiners and machinists worked on her last night and the men will work overtime continuously to get the vessel ready in time. It is stated that she is needed to take a force of marines to Panama.

## Hay Accepts Yale's Invitation.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 4.—The Yale bicentennial committee has received from Secretary of State John Hay a positive acceptance to the invitation to attend the celebration. Mr. Hay will probably be present at the same time as President Roosevelt.

## Commissioners for Gilman Estate.

New York, Oct. 4.—A Bridgeport, Conn., speculator says: E. P. Nobis, of the probate court, has appointed A. B. Beers, John A. Rusling and Wm. H. Conley commissioners of the estate of George F. Gilman. The appointments were made on the application of the Bridgeport Trust Co., administrator of the estate, which represents in its opinion that the estate is insolvent and that the claims against it are numerous.

# CURE OF ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER.

The statement published below confirms the claim of Dr. Schiffmann that he has now discovered an absolute remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever. Mrs. Mary Zachery, Pleasant Hill, La., says: "I have found your Asthma Cure a permanent cure for asthma, for which I used it 7 years ago. I have never had the slightest return of the trouble since. I have also found your remedy excellent in Bronchial affections. I shall ever have a feeling of gratitude for the benefits derived from your Cure."

An Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have had Hay Fever for 14 years. I bought a package of your remedy (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure), of your druggist and due to its use this is the first summer that I have not been troubled." Mrs. Frank Guilfoyle, 623 Ridge Avenue, Roxboro, Philadelphia.

It is far in excess of all visible assets. There has been no accounting of the tea business made.

## White of National Salt Co. Resigns.

New York, Oct. 4.—The *Journal of Commerce* says: In connection with the organization of the International Salt company and the discussion of arrangements between the new and existing companies a rumor was circulated to the effect that President White of the National Salt company had resigned for the purpose of assuming the presidency of the newly organized company.

This report has been emphatically denied and it is said that it has been practically decided to elect Mr. Charles H. Deere, of Moline, Ill., at the election of the plow organization, which will take place Nov. 1.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY

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

### SIGSBEE CORRECTS TESTIMONY.

Capt. Sigsbee was the first of yesterday's witnesses to appear for the purpose of correcting his testimony. When he began his statement it was found that the official stenographer was not present, and Admiral Dewey's private secretary, Lieut. Crawford, was called upon to perform the duty of recorder of the proceedings.

### LEUT. DOYLE RESUMES.

Lieut. Doyle then resumed his testimony.

mony begun yesterday. He was examined by Mr. Rayner. He continued in reply to questions to give a narrative of the battle. Mr. Rayner asked whether the Brooklyn had been engaged in any bombardments during the month of June, 1898. Lieut. Doyle replied that the Brooklyn had been engaged in the bombardment of the Spanish batteries on the ground that the question was similar to the question asked yesterday.

Admiral Dewey said that the question was confined to the Brooklyn there could be no question as to what the Brooklyn learned concerning the shore batteries and the guns? Lieut. Doyle replied that he had participated in June. Before a reply could be given the court retired for consultation. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Rayner changed his question to read as follows:

"What do you know of your own observation in reference to the strength of the shore batteries and the guns? I want the result of your observation at Santiago, acquired by you at any time without going into any general or specific details as to the bombardment."

Replying, Lieut. Doyle said that after the bombardment which had taken place June 6, the Zopaca battery had replied at first with a single shot, but that the shots were fired again, and came a little closer.

Admiral Dewey—Directed by whom? By Commodore Schley, sir, by wig-wag signal as I remember it.

Admiral Dewey—You saw that signal? Yes, sir, I saw the signal being made.

Admiral Benham—Did you read the signal? I did not, but I understood what it was, and if I am not mistaken, it was McCawley, an ensign we had on board, who made the signal himself. Shortly after this the forward turret and starboard turret of the Brooklyn were directed to load the guns with armor piercing shells.

The forward turret was directed to fire first two shots. Then I was directed to fire, and I fired at a range as I now recall, of 6,500 yards.

Those shots both guns at that range. Those shots fell short. We loaded again in the starboard turret, and I increased the range to 6,700 yards, and fired the right gun. It went a little higher, but the range was very good. The Colon very shortly after that went ashore. We steamed up to the right of the Colon, as near as I could judge, but the range was very good.

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# Hair Falls

It doesn't take much of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop falling of the hair. This is because it is a regular hair-food, feeding and nourishing the hair and making it grow thick and heavy. It always restores color to gray hair—all the dark, rich color.

"I have used your Hair Vigor, on and on, for 30 years. I am now over 60 years of age, have a good head of hair and a single gray hair."

Mrs. L. Wilbur, Wayland, N. Y.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

while we were on the top of the turret, was directed to try her thirteen-inch guns in the chase, which she did, and the shots were fired again, and came a little closer.

Admiral Dewey—Directed by whom? By Commodore Schley, sir, by wig-wag signal as I remember it.

Admiral Dewey—You saw that signal? Yes, sir, I saw the signal being made.

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"I do not know, except what I have already testified to about the wig-wag."

"You have stated that while you were on top of the starboard turret it looked very much as though there was going to be a general melee or mix-up with the Spanish ships. I want you to give as nearly as possible the relative positions of the vessels, Spanish and American, to the Brooklyn at the time referred to."

"At the time I referred to the Spanish ships were in column standing right toward us, and about a point on our starboard bow."

By the court—What direction did the Spanish ships take immediately after clearing the channel to the harbor?"

"The first one must have been south-west. They steamed right toward us, that is, when I first saw them they were on our starboard bow."

After Lieut. Doyle was excused, Lieut.-Commander Clifford B. Beach, who had made for the court a head of the positions of the vessels of the American squadron while off Santiago, was called to identify those charts and to state the date upon which they were prepared.

CAPT. DAWSON HEARD.

Capt. W. A. Dawson of the United States marine corps was then called as the next witness. He was the signal officer on board the battleship *Indiana* during the battle off Santiago, and said that during the battle he had occupied a place on the bridge beside Capt. Taylor and had been able to see well. He said: "I had a clear view of all the vessels up to the time the *Indiana* was directed to return during the chase of the Colon."

In reply to a question from Capt. Lemly, the witness said at this point that he had seen by signal from the Brooklyn directing the movements of the fleet during the battle.

He then told of the action of the Brooklyn in a nutshell, and shortly after the battle began, saying that he thought the vessel was disabled and was retreating from action. Later he said the Brooklyn steered a course parallel but a mile or a mile and a half to the southward, skirting along the column formed by the fleet. By that time the chase was well under way, and the relative positions of the vessels were not changed.

Mr. Rayner's cross-examination showing that his testimony was based upon recollection, and that consequently he was liable to be mistaken in what he said.

When Capt. Dawson was excused, Lieut. C. W. Dwyer of the bureau of steam engineering, navy department, was introduced to present a statement showing the amount of coal on board the vessel of the flying squadron from May 13 to June 1, 1898, as compiled from the log-books of the various vessels, but at 3:30 p. m., the court adjourned for the day before the tables could be presented.

## IRISH REPRESENTATION.

ment Has Recommended Reduction.

Earl of Halsburg Intimates Government.

London, Oct. 4.—At the Cadogan's last night in Sheffield the Earl of Halsburg, lord chancellor, and Robert W. Hannbury, president of the board of agriculture made important declarations which seemed to show that the government had reconsidered the advisability of reducing the Irish representation in parliament.

Move for Independent Labor Party.

New York, Oct. 4.—At the meeting of the executive board of the United Silk Workers at Paterson, N. J., the question of initiating a movement for an independent labor party was considered. After a long debate it was decided to issue a call for a workingmen's convention to be held Monday night in this city.

## Capt. Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Capt. William Crozier, ordnance department stationed at the arsenal at Watertown, N. Y., will be selected to succeed Gen. Burdett as chief of ordnance of the army, on the retirement of the last named officer.

CONDITION OF DUTCH PEOPLE.

Premier Kuyper Shows by Facts and Figures that It is Improving.

London, Oct. 4.—The *Brussels correspondent* of the *Times* says that in the debate on the queen's speech in the Netherlands states general, the premier, Dr. Kuyper, gave facts and figures showing the improved condition of the Dutch people. The average Hollander, said Dr. Kuyper, was now taller, stronger and more prosperous than he was forty years ago. Savings banks accounts had increased seven fold in sixteen years, and private banks had doubled their capital in the same period. The sale of pawn tickets also decreased one-third in ten years. Imports, exports and steam tonnage had greatly increased.

## Resigns From Legion of Honor.

London, Oct. 4.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says Admiral Le Febvre has resigned from the Legion of Honor because of the disgrace of the Dardanelles. It is believed that the resignation of Gen. Le Febvre will follow.



## INSURED.

YOU insure your house against fire. You know what people would say if it burned down without insurance. They would say you were wanting in business sagacity, that you should have provided for this. Now leave house insurance and consider clothing insurance. Here the danger is even greater—not from fire, but from the chemicals and strong soaps used in the laundry. Wise women insure their finer, more delicate and perishable things against this risk, and the premium they pay is the trifling cost of Ivory Soap. That guarantees protection. IVORY SOAP—IT FLOATS.

## GREENLAND'S ICY SHORES.

Dr. Stein of the U. S. Geological Survey and Samuel Warmuth Arrive in Nova Scotia.

Are Almost Certain That Lieut. Peary Did Not Make Any Valuable Mineral Discoveries.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 4.—After an existence of two years on ice floes of the Arctic regions, Dr. Robert Stein, of the United States geological survey and Samuel Warmuth, of Boston, have arrived at Sidney on the *Windward*, en route home.

From September, 1899 to September 1901, they wandered through north Greenland, in the hope of making discoveries which would be of benefit to the scientific world. They returned with scores of interesting specimens of minerals, plants, etc.

I am almost certain, said Lieut. Peary did not make any valuable mineral discoveries in northern regions and that his disagreement with Dr. Dedrick was due to something else altogether," said Dr. Stein.

"I do not know the exact cause of the trouble," continued the doctor. "We saw Dedrick last at Northumberland Island."

Dr. Stein gave the Associated Press the following account of the trip: "Mr. Warmuth, Dr. Leopold Karm, and I left Sidney on July 21, 1899, on the steamer *Diana*. When we arrived at Cape Sabine we found that the sea to the northwest was a mass of pack ice so that we were compelled to stop at Sabine. We had ten Eskimau dogs, but owing to a scarcity of walrus meat they died."

"The temperature varied from 26 above zero to about 35 below. On October 26 the sun disappeared and did not reappear until Feb. 15. When the moon appeared, it remained above the horizon night and day for two weeks at a time."

"One night in December we were awakened by a loud knocking on the roof of our house and on investigating found three of Peary's Eskimau. They returned to Peary a few days later with a letter from his requesting him to send us an Eskimau and team. Not long afterward he sent a reply that he would comply with our request at the earliest opportunity. He also informed us that his vessel would not return for two years. Dr. Karm and I decided to return as we had learned that Peary explorers had probably accomplished what we set out to do. On March 6 Peary arrived at our house. Three days later he went north in search of the pole and not long afterward we started south, leaving Dr. Warmuth at Sabine."

"At length we reached Cape York but the snow compelled us to give up hopes of reaching Thule north."