

LETTER A TISSUE
OF FALSEHOODS.What Admiral Dewey Says of a
Filipino Missive.

IT IS FALSE ON ITS FACE.

Filipinos Had No Thought of Inde-
pendence When Dewey Sailed Into
Manila Bay May 1, 1898.

Washington, July 23.—The letter received by Senator Pettigrew from one of Aguinaldo's generals, J. Alejandrino, containing an alleged interview between himself and Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia, April, 1898, in which it is stated Admiral Dewey promised independence to the Filipinos, was shown to the admiral today by an Associated Press reporter. The admiral characterized it as a "tissue of falsehoods." He declared it absurd on its face. "I not only had no power to promise independence to the Filipinos," said he, "but the whole tenor of the words put in my mouth stamps them as false. I am made to say things which I never thought of, and which I could never have uttered. You will notice that I am addressed in the alleged interview as 'admiral' when at the time I was a commodore."

The admiral said he had never heard of Alejandrino. Several Filipinos after much importuning came aboard the Olympia at Hongkong. They were anxious to be taken to Manila.

"I considered their representations of great importance," said the admiral, "and did not take them to Manila. Later I gave permission to Aguinaldo and about a dozen others to come to Manila. All that they were anxious about at that time was an end of the tyrannical Spanish rule against which they had been fighting. After the destruction of Montepio's fleet the city virtually surrendered, and I am satisfied that if we had had 5,000 troops there at that time, we could have done more for the Filipinos as deliverers. They had absolutely no thought then of independence. That was an afterthought of their leaders during the interim between the smashing of the Spanish fleet and the arrival of the U. S. troops."

Speaking of the report that Cuba was to be evacuated by the American troops after the holding of the constitutional convention, Admiral Dewey said he did not see how the United States could turn the island over to the Cubans until a stable government had been established. "We are responsible to the world for the orderly conduct of affairs in Cuba," said he, "and until such a government is established I cannot see how we can withdraw. We are confronted with a similar situation in the Philippines. The world looks to us, and no matter what political party wins in November, the United States cannot relinquish the island until a responsible and stable government is set up there."

JUST A BIT STUPID.

British Foreign Office Believes in
Nothing but Itself.New York, July 24.—A dispatch to the
Tribune from London says:

The British foreign office has not been impressed with the American disclosures regarding the trend of happenings in China. It declines to accept Mr. Conger's letter as anything more than a belated communication of about the same date as Sir H. G. Gower's dispatch, appealing for succor, and it regards all Chinese assurances as to the safety of the legations, whether from the viceroy, the minister, the correspondent or the emperor himself, as tainted with suspicion.

Communications have been exchanged in the last 48 hours between the American embassy and Lord Salisbury, special messengers having gone with them to and from Hatfield, but the nature of the proposals has not been disclosed. It is conjectured that the state department has either proposed some scheme of mediation based upon an appeal to the emperor of China or upon suggestions to Li Hung Chang, or else has urged an immediate advance of the allied army on Peking. Whatever may have been the substance of these proposals, it is certain that the foreign office is prejudiced against the foreign office, and is inclined to believe that the trustworthiness of the Chinese is upon which the state department is acting, and attaches more importance to the dispatches of the half-penny papers describing the massacres at Peking, than it does to Mr. Conger's message or to official declarations of the Chinese viceroy. These dispatches were not based upon the testimony of eye-witnesses, but upon a leakage from Sheng's servants.

It is evident that the mystery of Peking will be speedily cleared up, for the British, French and other governments are following the lead of the state department, and insist on being placed in communication with their ministers. The Chinese are not here in confidence that the responses will be favorable to every instance except that of Germany's, but there is a well founded belief that even the empress dowager is telling half truths at best, and that only a remnant of the old advisers. Ernest Visconti has expressed this view in the Westminster Gazette, after drawing a striking analogy between the situation now and that of 1860, when Parkes and other foreigners were imprisoned with a view to a revulsion of Chinese sympathy. He believes that Mr. Conger and M. Pichon may be alive, since the Chinese government is trying to negotiate with the United States. History is likely to repeat itself in that stagnant eastern country.

FOR MURDER OF GOEBEL.

Evidence Brought Out in the Caleb
Powers Case.

Georgetown, Ky., July 23.—Lieutenant John Ricketts, an officer in the Harbottle militia, of which John Powers was captain, was the first witness in the Caleb Powers case today. He arrived in Frankfort, Jan. 25, with the train reached Frankfort. He said the man was told to report to W. H. Cullon for rations. They were armed with guns and pistols. Arriving at Frankfort, they took possession of the agricultural building and stacked their guns there.

Lieutenant Ricketts said each morning a crowd of from 200 to 600 mountain men occupied the yard in front of the executive building.

Ricketts said he had a conversation with Youtsey the day before the execution. Youtsey said Gabel had to be kept out of the way and he (Youtsey) was to give for that purpose.

Youtsey also said Gabel could be killed. He knew ten or twelve men who would also contribute to such a fund. Youtsey also said Gabel could be killed. He knew ten or twelve men who would also contribute to such a fund.

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**ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER
AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY
COLD, COLIC & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HEADACHES
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
TO GET**

BUY THE GENUINE—MADE BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
UNIVERSITY, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

thirty men to accompany him to the
executive building.

Continuing the witness said:
"Youtsey put us inside the executive
building near the stairs. He told us
something was going to happen and we
must remain there."

"When he started through the hall I
left and went into a private room and
across the street from the building. I
had been there a few minutes when I
heard the shot. I did not know any of
the men whom I left at the foot of the
stairs in the executive building."

The witness explained that the men
whom Youtsey placed were just outside
the office of the secretary of state. He
said he left because he did not want to
be present in case of a killing.

Continuing the witness said that
when Youtsey placed the men in the
hall he told them as soon as "something
happened" a man would come down the
steps and go away with them.

The witness said that when Youtsey
told the men to wait in the direction
of the governor's office.

R. E. Coombs, private secretary of
Appellate Judge Hobson, the next wit-
ness, told of a conversation between
two mountaineers in the house lobby a
day or two before the assassination, in
which they spoke of "picking them
out," meaning the Democrats.

During the cross-examination of
Coombs, ex-Governor Brown objected to
the testimony that mountaineers went
to Frankfort armed, as the right to carry
arms was a constitutional privilege.

The court took issue on this point and
said that the law did not permit crowds
of armed men not in the military ser-
vice and called out in the regular way
to gather for any purpose.

Assistant Adjutant General Murray
read a letter which he found on file in
his office at Frankfort, having been left
there at the time of the evacuation of
the Taylor troops. It was from Powers
to Adjutant General Collier, dated Jan.
22. Powers says:

"We have undertaken a serious mat-
ter. We must win. We must have the
men and guns."

Not Christian Endeavor.

London, July 23.—Miss Caroline E.
Keyes, who pleaded guilty a week ago in
the Marylebone police court, London,
to the charge of stealing a gold watch,
a bracelet, a hair brush, and other
articles of clothing of the aggregate
value of \$22 from roomers in the Nor-
folk mansion hotel, where she had
been staying, and who in the course
of the hearing said she was an Ameri-
can and had come to London to attend
the world's Christian Endeavor con-
vention as a delegate from the church
in Minnesota, has been sentenced to
three months' imprisonment. The evi-
dence showed, however, that she had
no connection whatever with the Chris-
tian Endeavorers. There were further
evidence of thefts committed at the
Hotel Cecil and elsewhere, and the
magistrate, in sentencing the prisoner
described her as a vulgar thief.

Japan is After Colorado.

Denver, July 23.—Governor Thomas
today received a brief communication
from Secretary of State Hay, inclosing
an extended letter from N. Nabeshina,
the Japanese charge d'affaires at
Washington. The letter is in the na-
ture of a demand upon the part of the
imperial government of Japan that the
Colorado state board of health raise
the quarantine on Japanese subjects.

The Japanese, according to Mr. Na-
beshina's statement, should not be in-
cluded with the Chinese in anything.
He says they are not given to plague
and never have been; that the sugges-
tion of the Colorado board of health to
such a fact is rather an exhibition of
ignorance than a manifest understand-
ing of prevailing race conditions. In
San Francisco he maintains that the
Japanese do not mix with the Chinese
or in any other part of the world.

In concluding his statement very plainly
the imperial government of Japan will
insist that the race shall not be dis-
criminated against.

Governor Thomas will confer further
with the state board of health in re-
gard to the quarantine, which is still effec-
tive in this State against Asiatics on ac-
count of the alleged existence of bubo-
nic plague in San Francisco.

Hill to Go Round the World.

Chicago, July 24.—A special to the
Chronicle from Duluth, Minn., says:
It is announced here that one of the
reasons why James J. Hill bought the
elegant steam yacht Wacousta, former-
ly Eleanor, was that he was planning to
make a trip around the world and
that he will go in his new boat, which
has already been twice around the
world. The yacht will remain in Du-
luth for the next two months. It is
said Mr. Hill will start with the Wa-
cousta from Duluth on his trip around
the world according to present report,
which will make the trip by water 1,500
miles further than any trip heretofore
made.

**Headache,
Biliousness,
Constipation,
Indigestion
and
Dyspepsia**

mean that your
stomach is
weak. It needs
the Bitters to
cleanse it.

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TEMPERATURE
ABOUT NORMAL.Showers Quite General Over the
State for Two Days.

WERE OF GREAT BENEFIT.

Frost Occurred in Several Counties on
the 19th and 20th Inst.—Second
Crop of Lucern is Light.

Weekly Crop Bulletin, Salt Lake City,
Utah, July 24, 1900.—U. S. Department
of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bul-
letin of the Weather Bureau, Utah Sec-
tion, for the week ending July 21, 1900:

The temperature of the week was
about normal. Most of the reports were
mailed on the morning of the 21st, but
a sufficient number of a later date were
received to show that showers were
general over the State from the 21st to
23rd. These showers will be of much
benefit to corn, potatoes, sugar beets
and other late crops. On the morning of
the 19th and 20th, frost formed in
Rich, Summit, Juab and Millard coun-
ties, but was too light to injure crops
except in parts of Summit county,
where it was heavy enough to do some
damage to corn, potatoes and other ten-
der plants. Wheat harvest continues,
and some of the grain has been stacked.
Oats still promise an average yield.

Corn, potatoes, sugar beets and other
late crops are generally in good condi-
tion. The second crop of lucern is being cut
and as a rule will not make more than
half the usual yield. Apples and apri-
cots are ripe and plentiful, but there
is some complaint of the apples being
wormy.

CORRESPONDENTS' REMARKS.

Garland, Boxelder Co.—Hot and
windy. Irrigated crops are looking
well. Harvesting of winter wheat is
about completed. No thrashing done
yet.—A. H. Gleason.

Hyde Park, Cache Co.—A favorable
week for crops. Corn is well along. Har-
vesting is progressing rapidly. Some
grain is in the stack. Second crop of
lucern is being cut. Oats will make a
good crop.—Lyman Daines.

Paradise, Cache Co.—Very hot and
dry. Hay has been completed. Corn
and wheat harvest is now in full progress.
Small fruits are ripe. Good prospect
for plenty of apples and plums.—James
Lothhouse.

Medford, Rich Co.—Hot days and
cool nights. Winter wheat is ripening.
Oats are looking well. Light frost on
night of 18th, but no damage resulted.
Potatoes are in bloom. Wild hay is
yielding above the average.—J. S. Mot-
t.

Tooele, Tooele Co.—Wheat harvesting
and thrashing is in full operation. Wa-
ter is very low and it is hard to keep
fruit and vegetables from drying up.—
J. Elkington.

Let's Juab Co.—Most of the small
grain has been harvested, some of it
has been stacked. Fall wheat promises
to turn out much better than was
expected at first. Corn and potatoes need
rain.—Wm. Brown.

Junah, Juab Co.—Drought continues.
Most of the dry land grain is dried up.
Young lucern is standing the drought re-
markably well. Light frost on the 19th
but no damage resulted. Irriga-
ted grain is filling nicely. Lucern seed
promises a fair crop.—C. S. Graham.

Harrisville, Weber Co.—Hot and dry.
Crops are looking fairly well. Second
crop of lucern is being cut and is giv-
ing a moderate yield. Tomatoes, sugar
beets and potatoes are looking fine, and
if the water supply holds out will give
good yields. Good prospect for fruit
crop.—Peter Later.

Uintah, Weber Co.—Cooler than last
week. Grains on the ranges all burned
up. Feed for stock is getting very
scarce. Spring wheat is being cut and
promises a good yield. Second crop of
lucern is very poor. Potatoes are very
fine. Tomatoes will give a very large
yield. Fruit is very abundant, but ap-
ples are generally wormy.—Chas. de
LaBaume.

Huntsville, Weber Co.—Cooler. Light
frost several mornings during the week
but no damage therefrom. Spring
wheat has commenced to ripen, but on
yield on dry farms will be light, but on
irrigated lands the yield will be good.
Oats will make a good yield.—Lars Pe-
tersen.

Peterson, Morgan Co.—Bunch land
which is being harvested, it is not
good, the grain being shrunk by the
drought. Timothy has been harvested
in good condition. The wheat crop,
generally, will be very light. Oats on
irrigated lands look well. Fruit of
Washington is plentiful. Water is very
low, but there is enough to mature
the grain crop.—Ell. Whitecar.

Morgan, Morgan Co.—Harvesting has
commenced. Timothy is being cut,
the yield will be somewhat short. The
weather has been partly cloudy and
cooler and was favorable for the filling
of grain. A good rain would be very
beneficial.—T. R. G. Welch.

Miller, Salt Lake Co.—The forepart
of the week was hot and dry, the latter
part cooler. Fall wheat nearly all cut,
the yield will not be quite up to the
average. Many fields of spring wheat
will give a light yield; the heads are
chaffy as a result of the hot weather.
Second crop of lucern is doing well
where it has sufficient water.—John
Morgan.

Goshen, Utah Co.—The week has been
warm with light rain on the 21st and
22nd. Wild hay is nearly all stored.
Second crop of lucern is being cut.
Harvesting is in progress.—John L.
Jenkins.

Pleasant Grove, Utah Co.—Heat and
drought continued until the 22nd when
a nice shower fell. All crops have been
damaged to some extent by the drought.
—J. E. Bennett.

Salmon, Utah Co.—Hot during the days
but the nights have been cooler. Beets
are in a fair condition but would do
better with more water. Apples are
not so wormy as in former years.
Melons will make a fair crop. Grain
is nearly all cut and some of it is being
stacked.—Z. S. Taylor.

Chester, Sanpete Co.—Hot and dry.
Grain is ripening very fast. Harvest-
ing has begun next week. Most of the
grain is short and light and much of it
will not fill. Second crop of lucern
will be a failure.—Joseph Beck.

Manti, Sanpete Co.—Not quite so
warm. Small grain is looking well
and harvest will commence next week.
Hay will make only half a crop. Plenty
of fruit, apples and peaches will be of
good quality. Water is low.—A. W.
Bessy.

Pecos, Summit Co.—Clear, dry and
windy. Heavy frost on the morning
of the 23rd which damaged corn, pota-
toes and other plants. Water is very
low and crops are suffering for mois-
ture. Grain is not doing as well as it
should. Lucern and wild hay will
yield about half a crop. Timothy is
good.—O. F. Lyons.

Henderson, Kane Co.—Temperature
more moderate but drought continues.
Lucern nearly all stored. Meadow hay
is being cut. Corn is in tassel. Frost
on the 20th. Wheat and oats are look-
ing well on watered lands.—William
Swear.

Heber, Wasatch Co.—Lucern crop
nearly all housed. Grain cutting will

soon begin. Apples nearly ripe. Warm
and dry until the 22nd, when a good
shower fell.—John Crook.

Midway, Wasatch Co.—Dry and hot.
Irrigation water very scarce. Wheat
and oats are showing the effect of the
long continued drought and the scarcity
of water. Apples and peaches will
yield well. Appriots are being picked,
are of good quality and yielding well.
Potatoes, sugar beets and garden truck
are in better condition than average.—
J. Tom Fitch.

Scipio, Millard Co.—Much of the grain
is badly burned and some of it has been
cut for hay. Light frost on the night of
the 19th, which nipped some tender
plants.—Thomas Menzies.

Deseret, Millard Co.—Dry and hot.
Crops are deteriorating. The leaves are
falling from the trees. Potatoes and
corn are dying for the want of water.
Grasshoppers are cutting the bark off
of seed lucern.—S. S. Western.

Fillmore, Millard Co.—Warm and
dry. Prospect for second crop of lu-
cern very poor owing to the scarcity of
water. Corn has been doing well but
is drying up now.—C. Anderson.

Minersville, Sevier Co.—Hot and dry.
Wheat harvest has commenced. Some
of the oats is burning up. Potatoes
promise a good crop.—H. P. Hansen.

Glendale, Sevier Co.—Very warm and
dry. Spring wheat is ripening very
fast, even where well irrigated. Con-
siderable spring wheat is dryer up
and will not fill. Lucern where irriga-
ted is doing well and will make a fine
crop. Apples and small fruits are very
plentiful. Apples are very wormy.
Tomatoes and other garden truck are
growing nicely. The ranges are drying
up.—W. M. Cowley.

Huntsville, Sevier Co.—Dry and warm.
Second crop of lucern is almost
a total failure on account of the scarcity
of water. All grain is in the head and
some is beginning to ripen.—Geo. M.
Miller.

Lawrence, Emery Co.—Dry and warm.
Harvesting has begun. Spring wheat
will be below the average although it
has had plenty of water; the straw is
shorter than it ought to be and the
grain is not up to standard.—L. Lewis.

Pioche, Emery Co.—Harvesting
has commenced. The ranges are dried
up. Poor prospect for a second crop
of lucern, unless rain comes. The days
have been hot and the nights cool.—
Wm. Wood.

Kingston, Piute Co.—Dry and hot un-
til the 21st, when a heavy and very
beneficial rain occurred. Spring wheat
is ripening and will make an average
crop; harvest will soon begin.—H. Ken-
nel.

Teasdale, Wayne Co.—Warm, dry and
windy. Wheat is looking well. Worms
are doing some damage to potatoes.
Water is very low.—R. C. Naser.

Parowan, Iron Co.—Warm and dry-
ing winds. Wheat and oats will not
make a full crop on account of the
drought. Some of the corn is drying up.
Apples are falling from the trees.
Water in the streams is very low.—
James Connell.

Coyote, Garfield Co.—Cooler and
windy. Wheat is in the milk and looks
well. Potatoes are doing nicely. Where
lucern was cut early, the second crop
is six inches high.—H. J. McLaughlin.

Pioche, Garfield Co.—High tem-
peratures and drying winds prevailed
during the week. As a result of the
drought, spring wheat is not what it
promised to be earlier in the season.
Corn and potatoes are suffering for
water.—J. H. Harrison.

L. H. MURDOCH,
Section Director.

LIFE IN THE CITY JAIL.

The following letter was received
this morning from a prisoner in the
city jail:

Below I give you the menu of this
institution for one week, and I think a
study of it will prove interesting and
instructive:

TUESDAY.
Breakfast,
Beans, Liver Stew,
Bread, Coffee,
Dinner,
Meat, Bread,
Syrup, Coffee,
Supper,
Meat stew, Bread,
Water.

WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast,
Beans, Bread,
Coffee,
Dinner,
Meat, Bread,
Syrup, Coffee,
Supper,
Meat stew, Bread,
Water.

THURSDAY.
Breakfast,
Beans, Bread,
Coffee,
Dinner,
Meat, Bread,
Syrup, Coffee,
Supper,
Pot pie with meat,
Bread, Water.

FRIDAY.
Breakfast,
Beans, (half cooked),
Bread, Coffee,
Dinner,
Meat, Bread,
Syrup, Coffee,
Supper,
Turnip stew, Bread,
Water.

SATURDAY.
Breakfast,
Beans, Bread,
Coffee,
Dinner,
Meat, Bread,
Syrup, Coffee,
Supper,
Beans, Meat stew,
Bread, Water.

SUNDAY.
Breakfast,
Liver stew, Beans,
Bread, Coffee,
Dinner,
Pot pie with meat stew,
Bread, (sour), Water.

MONDAY.
Breakfast,
Beans, Bread,
Coffee,
Dinner,
Meat, Bread,
Syrup, Coffee,
Supper,
Turnip stew, Bread,
Water.

The bread is nearly always good and
the coffee, although of the cheapest
quality, is passable, much better at

any rate than water. The stew con-
tains very little meat, and are very un-
palatable. An exception, however, as
to taste is the liver stew, which tastes
like gall. Very few of us can eat the
liver. A horrible mass is the turnip
stew. The pot pie is small, round, hard
and black inside. There is no doubt
that one could be thrown through a
brick wall. The dinner is the one given
at the canyon where we are at work with
pick, shovel and wheelbarrow. The
meat used there has evidently had its
juices cooked out for stew at the jail.

Now, we do not expect to sit down to
luxurious feasts in a place like this,
but we do expect to get plain, palatable
food, which will sustain life, and enable
us to work. We do not want to have
food which we cannot eat, set before
us.

After supper, we are locked up in the
cells, and then our agony begins in
earnest. The cells and blankets liter-
ally swarm with lice and bed bugs. We
pick the lice off our clothes at night,
but it is impossible to keep free from
them. Their name is legion. They
crawl over the walls, the ceiling and
floor. As soon as one lies down he is
attacked by myriads of them, and in
the effort to obtain relief he scratches
and scratches, until patches of skin are
torn from the body. To show how
numerous these insects are two illus-
trations will suffice. A prisoner, after
returning from work one day, picked
eleven from one sock, and another
picked seven from a handkerchief.
There is no exaggeration in this de-