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It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums,
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**WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW HIGH-ARM.**

Applique of Embroidery Transfer.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—A number of con-

victs passed through here and one of their number gave a friend this message written upon wrapping paper:

Friends: We are returning from testifying

against Brockway at Elmira to Clinton prison

and back again.

We were treated shamefully. The food was

bad and beds terribly dirty. In fact we were

starved.

The Elmira authorities also put one of the

young men by the name of Smith from An-

hamburg prison that was testifying against Brock-

way in the solitary cell.

Will you kindly, in the face of justice, give

this note to one of the reporters, so that they

can publish it in the papers and let the people

at large know how the poor men that were

testifying as to the treatment the poor boys

received were treated.

So hoping you will plead the cause of the

poor unfortunate prisoners I close.

Signed on behalf of the witnesses that are

returning to Dannemora.

W. HOGAN.
July 21, 1904.

Chela on the Steamer Trave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Colonel Robinson

has wired the Marine hospital bureau

from Lubec that the steamer Trave ar-

rived at Lubec from St. Petersburg, re-

ports the death of a German from Asiatic

cholera.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.

10 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.

Asst. M. Harrison, Gen. Agent.

BATHROOM EPISODES.

EVIDENCE TAKEN IN THE TRIAL AT ELMIRA.

Examination of Witnesses Will Not Be Completed This Week—Defense Will Call Very Few Witnesses—Nature of the Evidence Given by Testimony—Surprising Prison Transport Complaint.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The commissioners were half an hour late at the first session of the second week of the hearing of the charges against the board of managers of the Elmira reformatory.

William S. Irvin, attorney for the defense, stated that the defense would call less than a score of witnesses and probably not more than a dozen. He did not think it would be possible to complete the examination this week, owing to the fact that the records were not written up and ready to be placed in evidence by the defense.

A letter was read from Judge Learned, chairman of the commission, stating that his health would not permit him to come to Elmira at once, as he had hoped to do. He suggested an adjournment until September in order to avoid the hot weather and allow time for the preparation of records. The majority of the commissioners, however, favored taking evidence as far as possible at the present time.

The examination of witnesses then proceeded.

The first on the stand was a New York youth who requested the commissioners to ask the newspapers to suppress his name and address. This was agreed to. He claimed that he had been severely whipped by Brockway for writing a letter to his wife to his dying father, who had died.

The witness insisted that the infirmary claimed to have received of his kidneys and that he has since been treated at the Presbyterian hospital in New York for Bright's disease.

He was paddled twice and his teeth were knocked out, as he alleges, by Brockway. He says the reformatory dentist afterward made him false teeth.

The defense claimed the alleged letters were indecent notes. The defense introduced records to show that the witness was never in the bathroom. Other discrepancies between statements of the witness and statement of the registry were in evidence. The witness was then subjected to physical examination by Dr. Flint, one of the commissioners.

Dr. Wey, who assisted Dr. Flint in conducting the medical examination, of the first witness of the day, next went on the witness stand.

Dr. Wey admitted that the examination showed the presence of Bright's disease, but claimed that it could not be caused by paddling.

The defense also introduced a letter written by this New York youth to Brockway, begging for a position as cook helper at the institution. In this letter he made no mention of treatment and every sentence opened with the words "Dear Superintendent."

David K. Moses, who was sentenced to drop New York for robbing stolen diamonds, was the next witness. He testified that he was punished 25 times, the greatest number of blows being sustained being 15. He was punished for talking and laughing. He once saw an inmate named William whipped and brought out with a sheet over his head. He was severely injured. At another time a colored man named Johnson came out of the bathroom with his head cut open and appeared to have been very badly hurt.

Eugene Green, a printer, from New York, employed in the printing department of the reformatory, said he was whipped hard enough, but it left no marks.

He said that his skin was too tough. He tried to tell a story of Little Murray, who was badly paddled, but the main points were excluded because it was hearsay evidence. He said Murray had asked Dr. Wey to remove him to the hospital. There was a big bunch under Murray's arm which was rapidly swelling. The lad was neglected and died three or four days later.

The next witness was William Parks. He complained that while in the institution, not feeling well, he asked for a lighter task. He said that Brockway examined his tongue and then gave him a kick and a cuff and knocked him down stairs. Then Brockway and Beach, one of the officers, kicked and knocked witness into the bathroom, where he was paddled. The witness said that he was next taken to the seven cell and chained. Later he jumped from the second story, both his legs were broken and he was removed to the hospital.

Aked why he tried to escape, witness said that he was pounded and "got no show."

"Beach and Winnie were after me," he added. "I was desperate and didn't know what I was doing. I was laid up in the hospital for four months, was chased out of the hospital and then was removed to a cell. Then Brockway and Beach saw me and made me go to the workshop, though I could hardly stand on crutches. My legs were injured by it. I have never recovered."

The defense attempted to prove that the witness was formerly an inmate of the New York penitentiary; that he had been sent to Sing Sing and then to the reformatory. It was asserted that he had been a shoulder to Sing Sing and accustomed to heavy work and was placed in the shops.

The defense also claimed that the prisoner was obstinate and would not work and that the whippings had been for the purpose of compelling him to work.

Appeal of Retiring Transfers.

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CHINA'S LOSS HEAVY.

Details of the Naval Battle With Japan.

Little Known of China's Movements.

SHANGHAI, July 30.—The Chinese official account of the recent engagement between Chinese and Japanese warships says that the Chinese ironclad Ching-Yuen, which is one of the largest vessels of her class belonging to the northern fleet, retreated to Kobe and escaped capture by the Japanese.

The latter, the report adds, captured a dispatch boat and sank a torpedo boat.

None has been received here that on the same day the naval engagement took place. The Japanese troops where attacked the Chinese and the British.

The principal division of the Chinese re-

troops sent from Taicou has reached

its destination safely.

Another detail of the naval engagement

was given by the British.

The fighting though short duration

was very severe.

The Chinese got within a comparatively short distance of the transports and destroyed

one of them.

The British were able to repel the attack

and inflict considerable damage.

The British lost 100 men.

The Chinese lost 200 men.

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