

Address

before the Mass. Club.

Boston,

Dec 10. 1898

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Subject

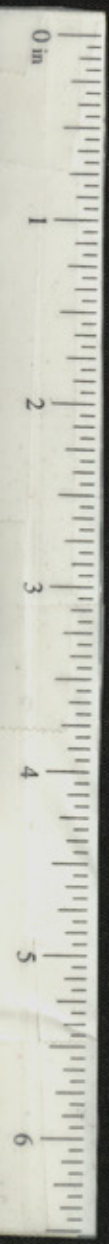
Cuba



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## THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Two of the most thoroughly representative Republican organizations of this State—the Massachusetts Club, eldest and most honored of all, and the Essex Club—had meetings in this city Saturday afternoon, and before both clubs conspicuous public men referred at greater or less length to that urgent problem of our duty toward the liberated Spanish colonies which is just now the great question of the hour in Washington.

It is a most striking and significant fact that without prearrangement all of these utterances were perfectly harmonious. The Hon. George v. L. Meyer, President of the Essex Club, eulogized the "able and dignified manner" in which President McKinley had administered the affairs of the nation ever since war was declared, a manner which "has won the respect and admiration of every fair-minded person at home and abroad." "Consequently," President Meyer went on to urge, "at this time men of both parties should uphold him, at least until the peace terms are absolutely signed and sent to the Senate for ratification and discussion." Mr. Meyer mentioned further, as considerations which should have weight in the public mind, the new opportunities which the new dependencies open to young men to win fortunes after the fashion of the earlier merchants of Boston and Salem, or to gain honorable reputations in the country's military or naval service.

The Hon. George A. Smith, President of the Massachusetts Senate, followed President Meyer in the same significant vein, declaring of the Philippines that "if William McKinley and his advisers say that it is in the interest of this country and of humanity generally that we undertake for the present to administer those islands and the affairs of that people, I believe that as Republicans and as citizens of this Commonwealth and of this country we have confidence enough in his sagacity and his honesty and his wisdom to say amen."

The Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, also paid a glowing tribute to President McKinley. "Call it fate, or destiny, or Providence, as you will, it is ordained that those to whom greatness is given have great responsibilities thrust upon them, and if I know the temper of this nation not one of those responsibilities will be avoided."

At the dinner table of the Massachusetts Club that splendid veteran and patriot, Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, speaking both as a soldier and as a philanthropist fresh from his beneficent work in Cuba, said: "The results of the war placed the jurisdiction of these (the Cuban and Philippine peoples) in our hands. We cannot escape without shame in the face of mankind the responsibility of the situation. To my mind it matters little whether we transfer the sovereignty in good time to the inhabitants or hold them in territorial form." Ex-Congressman John W. Candler, speaking as a merchant and a man of affairs, pointedly rebuked the "anti-imperialist" propaganda and its libels upon the American people and their Government, which he had read with indignation during his recent visit to Great Britain. "There will never be any imperialism. It is only our detractors in our own homes who express doubts as to our ability to deal with these questions. The world at large has faith in our republic."

These utterances of Gen. Howard and of Mr. Candler were received with unmistakable approval by the great body of the members of the Massachusetts Club who heard them—a club which numbers on its rolls very many of the oldest and most conservative Republicans of this Commonwealth. So day by day the record runs, and it becomes more and more manifest even to the small faction which calls itself "anti-imperialist" that, as in the war so now in the adjustment of the terms of peace, Massachusetts sustains the President and supports the Government.

## LICENSES AT FOREST HILLS

Many citizens



## What Senate Will Do With Treaty.

### No Trouble Over the Appropriation.

### Insurgents Battling With Spaniards.

(By Coolidge.)

Washington, Dec. 11.—It is believed by the Administration that with the signature of the treaty of peace the ratification of the treaty is assured. The President is confident that when the terms of the document are made known it will meet with the support of every Republican in the Senate and with many Democrats, for while bringing the war to a close it does not pledge the United States for the future to any greater extent than almost everybody has recognized to be inevitable.

It is believed that those who sincerely question the wisdom of the retention of the Philippines by the United States will find nothing in the treaty which they cannot conscientiously indorse, for while the treaty provides for the withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty it does not determine the future of the islands, but leaves that for American statesmanship to determine. Those who believe that the islands should not remain permanently under American control will have an opportunity, after the treaty is ratified, to discuss plans and propose methods by which the islands may become self-governing, and in this they will have the full sympathy of the Administration.

In fact, it would not be strange if the Administration were to take the initiative and to ask some of those Senators who have expressed the strongest doubts about the wisdom of permanent American occupation to counsel with it as to what had better be done. The President will rely particularly upon the judgment and constitutional learning of Senator Hoar, whose disinterested advice will always be acceptable at the White House. If he can devise a scheme whereby the Philippines shall enjoy self-government or become practically independent the Administration will be glad to have the results of his wise labor and will certainly place no obstacle in the path if a practical scheme of this kind be presented.

The one object which the President has had in mind in the negotiation of the treaty of peace, so far as the Philippines are concerned, has been to insure the permanent withdrawal of Spain from the islands. In order to accomplish this it may have been necessary for the United States to take the islands over in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants, but there is no suggestion anywhere in Administration circles that the Philippines should be held as a subject people or the islands as a vassal state. American control there as fixed by the treaty of peace goes no farther than has been found absolutely necessary in order to complete the divorcement of the islands from Spanish influence. The payment of money which is provided for is not by way of purchase, but is rather a solace to Spain's feelings with the view that nobody in the future shall be able to say that she was treated with injustice.

This money payment will be provided by Congress with little opposition. The ratification of the treaty of peace will settle that. Even those who oppose the treaty will hardly go so far as to refuse an appropriation which will be rendered necessary if the treaty is to go into effect. Indeed, Representatives and Senators who have declared their opposition to the treaty, and who have expressed the hope that it might not be ratified, have at the same time declared their belief that once ratified nothing should be done in Congress to prevent the provisions of the treaty from being carried into effect. It is one thing, they argue, to try to prevent the United States from entering into an obligation, it is quite another thing not to honor the pledge when made.

The provision of the treaty that the \$20,000,000 shall be paid within three months after ratification will make it necessary for the appropriation to be made at the present session of Congress if an extra session is to be avoided. No trouble is looked for here. The leaders of the House of Representatives, according to Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, stand ready to make the appropriation just as soon as the treaty is ratified, or if ratification should be deferred until the close of the session or until an extraordinary session of the Senate in March, a contingent appropriation will be payable within three months after the ratification of the treaty.

This is not without precedent, for the House on many occasions has passed contingent appropriation bills in this way.

Coolidge.

### After the Signing.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The United States Peace Commissioners rested today, after the long strain of daily conferences and sessions with the French, of which they



## HAD HELP OF DIVINE SPIRIT.

Major General Howard Thus Speaks of President McKinley's Wisdom During the War—  
Address on the Conditions in Cuba—Hon. John W. Candler's  
Remarks on Trade Relations.

Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, who has lately returned from Santiago de Cuba, was the guest of the Massachusetts Club at Young's Hotel yesterday, and made an interesting address on the conditions existing in Cuba. Hon. John W. Candler, who recently represented the city of Boston at the British Association for the Promotion of Science at Bristol, Eng., was also a guest, and spoke to the members after dinner.

There were about fifty gentlemen in attendance, among them being Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. Dr. Elmer H. Capen, Hon. A. W. Beard, Hon. Chester W. Kingsley, Hon. William Claflin, Hon. W. W. Doherty, Samuel Johnson, Samuel B. Capen, W. E. Parker, Dr. R. G. Seymour, Dr. C. H. Spalding, Hon. John E. Fiske, J. F. Wright, S. S. Blanchard, Horace E. Ware, Capt. J. C. White, U. S. A.; George A. O. Ernst, Hon. G. D. Gilman, A. C. Wadsworth, Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Dr. E. B. Blackwell, Hon. R. T. Davis and Col. E. B. Glasgow.

Vice President Robert O. Fuller presided. The company sat down to dinner about 1.30 o'clock, and about an hour later the speechmaking began. Gen. Howard spoke as follows:

## Gen. Howard.

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Club:

There is doubtless egotism in beginning an address with one's self. It is, however, just as egotistic to attempt to conceal oneself and one's observations behind the thin veil of selected terms, or tricks of speech. These thoughts on our terms, I may say, are out and out from my own standpoint; and, of course, may not be altogether convincing.

About the time of the breaking out of our American-Spanish War, I was in Boston and invited to speak before a club of highly intellectual and critical men. That evening I opened my heart and endeavored to demonstrate the thorough righteousness of our a tempted intervention in behalf of the Cubans. It would have been too much to hope that I carried all minds with me, but the reception of my speech was so favorable, and the congratulations so warm, that the whole occasion served to deepen my own convictions. I have scarcely seen the President at all, and never since the commencement of the war, but my heart has been with him, and I solemnly believe that he has acted wisely in all important matters during all this trying period.

To use a Christian phrase, which is pregnant with meaning, "he has had the help of 'the Divine Spirit.'" Doubtless we all, more or less, have that help, but I mean that the President has had His help in an eminent degree. I was very anxious when the war began to bear some part in the struggle, and naturally in the profession which had held me for 47 years; but our rulers smiled at my ardor, and rejected all my applications for service in the field, or elsewhere. "Too old. We shan't need anybody from the retired list!" These were the answers to my letters.

When I was at the lowest round of disappointment, a wonderful General, leading another kind of an army, whom you will recognize under the name of D. L. Moody, had his Adjutant, Will Moody, write me a letter in these terms: "Will you be willing to go to the camps and witness for the Master? Christian work is greatly needed in them, especially at Chickamauga, Mobile and Tampa."

It was the call from an international committee, or one which became an army and navy commission. The call touched my heart, and I answered by a telegram, "Yes, I will go."

During the Civil War I had a remarkable Provost Marshal, Maj. D. W. Whitte. He was the real author of "Hold the Fort." Now together we went, rallying and unifying the Christian forces, and fostering a grand work already begun, where large Christian pavilions, one for each brigade, had gone on before us, to give the Chaplains, the soldiers and the sailors facilities for union, for literature, for amusements, for home connections and Christian fellowship. Not only were there regiments to be reached, but hospitals, with kind words and kinder deeds. My own object in going was with the hope of lifting the souls of many, who had not thought of it, to the highest purpose. One soldier who put his hand in mine after a meeting on Tampa Heights said substantially, "Gen. Howard, I am now a Christian. I want to do right. I was a little ashamed to enlist in the army, and so did not take my own name. How can I get my own name on the army roll?" When I told him how to do it, he thanked me heartily and said, "I don't want to go into battle with a false name." He had become a manly soldier of the Cross.

The success of the Christian workers, as I observe it, bearing such part as I could at Camp Alger, at Chickamauga, at Mobile, Camp Cuba Libre—where Fitzhugh Lee commanded—at Tampa, where I stayed many days, at Key West, and on board naval and transport vessels, all the way to Guantanamo, and to Santiago de Cuba, was phenomenal. On my return by a transport steamer, the Yucatan, I was caught in quarantine, 20 miles below Tampa, and kept for ten days. The only way I escaped was by having my secretary and myself put on board the famous Seguaranca, which was loaded with sick people or convalescents from different ships, and from Egmont Key. There were 25 organizations represented from the cavalry, artillery and infantry of the army.

From Key West to Guantanamo on board the Niagara, a naval vessel, I had special advantages for studying the Cuban question. I came to certain definite conclusions. First, that the Spaniards had driven the Cubans into a remarkable isolation in both political and religious conceptions. They preferred independence, but would accept any political condition or association which promised deliverance from the cruelty and extortion of the Spaniard. They admitted that they ought to have, for the benefit of their children and their homes, a well-defined religious faith; but insisted that it must be different from that to which the Spanish has subjected them. I suggested to Carbonell a single church organization,

like what the French have called Evangelicals; that they might formulate and set in motion a pure Christian religion. The next morning Carbonell assured me that he had thought much about the subject during the night. With much feeling he declared that I was right, and that such a provision would be very acceptable to the Cubans, for they naturally dreaded the incoming of many differing denominations. I said to them, and Dr. Gill strongly agreed with me, that it would be wise for the good men and women, the educated Cubans, to inaugurate such a movement themselves. To this they heartily agreed.

Our delay in taking Havana had filled them with intense apprehension, for there they had left their fathers, mothers, relatives and friends. Some had been killed and many were in exile; some were in prison, and had been confined in dungeons for more than a year. As food diminished the Spanish soldiers naturally were first fed, so that the process of slow starvation, which our Senator Proctor so aptly described, had been going on. They insisted, however, that there were at that time 100,000 Cubans still left in the Havana Province. They feared that they would perish. The feeling concerning them, on the part of those worthy refugees, could not be described. "Oh!" said they, "is there no way to save them?" Dr. Zuniga said to me that he did not care if the United States did absorb Cuba and make of the island a State in the American Union; yet he stated to me that the leading revolutionists would be bitterly disappointed to lose the republic which they had been so long contending for.

Another fact came to my knowledge during this journey, namely, that a Spanish sympathizer had long controlled a Key West newspaper, and that there were at least 400 Spaniards in Key West. The casual observer would have thought them Cubans, and would scold because they did not go to the war; but they were in the interest of Spain. Such Spaniards were at Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, and a goodly number in New York. A further fact was emphasized to me that those who had property interests in Cuba, and resided abroad, generally leaned to the Spaniards, and had recently favored anything except Cuban rule. They used their money to depreciate the reputation of the Cubans. Nevertheless, the Cuban patriots who had been struggling so long against their tyrants are, as a rule, a worthy and patriotic people. There is ignorance, of course, among the lower classes, but less than is generally believed, for the native Cubans are ahead of Mexicans, Brazilians and other Spanish American countries, except Chile; and they are eager to have schools for their children just as soon as they obtain control. Garcia had many of his relatives and friends in the United States during the war. He is a highly educated military man, a rapid thinker, of quick temper and action, but always a gentleman. He was extremely solicitous that the Cuban cause should receive no detriment by our alliance, or by our action after the surrender.

Shafter told me that Garcia declined to be present at the ceremonies in Santiago, saying that he could not go into a place with his men where the Spanish civil authorities were to be continued. This was the cause of alienation rather than any failure, as the newspapers declared, to put up the Cuban flag. With regard to yellow fever, there had been a large consultation among educated Cuban physicians. They recorded several important facts. The Spanish soldier, coming from Spain, was not acclimated; afterward everything touching hygiene, as diet and bathing, was uniformly neglected. He was then a prime subject for disease, so that the percentage of yellow fever in a new Spanish army exceeded that in ours at its worst stage. There were malarial diseases which passed for yellow fever, severe enough, indeed; but they were not that dread affliction. The Cuban doctors showed many parts of Cuba where fevers did not exist at all, especially where the land was high and rolling, and the air and water uniformly good. Generally the yellow fever in the vicinity of Santiago was of a mild type and when taken in hand soon easily controlled.

Shafter had already done what he could for the poverty-stricken non-combatants by issuing supplies, but his best act was in making Gen. Leonard B. Wood the Military Governor of Santiago. Food had already been handsomely distributed, but Gen. Wood had given work for pay, just before my visit, to over 300 Cubans, and thus enabled them to support at least 300 families. By proper regulations he had brought order out of confusion; he had led in a full water supply; he was making good sewage and flushing the gutters; he was diligently cleaning the streets and not neglecting to purge the pest holes and back alleys. It was doubtless a privilege to a man like Wood to thus experiment as did Gen. Butler in New Orleans. When he shall succeed in excluding malignant fevers from Santiago de Cuba the world will rejoice.

The first leader of the Rough Riders has already been a double blessing to his kind in helping to kill Spanish cruelty and extortion, and in causing to be removed mediaeval filth, which breeds and perpetuates contagion.

In private life every Christian and Hebrew child is taught that it is better to give than to receive; and that it is noble to be brave, self-denying and helpful to others. This teaching is gradually leading to co-operation, not only in families, but in business communities and in social life. There is hope in it for mankind. But the moment we come to discuss our present attitude toward Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, there is a large class of our fellow-citizens who consider only ourselves as we were before this last extraordinary war. It is selfish interest and selfish interest only that appears to penetrate their minds and excite their apprehension of the future. Surely our President, conscientious to the last degree and careful in every step, moving on according to the will of Congress, has been sufficiently conservative in all his action and recommendations hitherto made. The Cubans, the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos have in various ways shown a desire for a free government like that of the United States.

The results of the war placed the jurisdiction of these peoples in our hands. We cannot escape without shame in the face of mankind the responsibility of the situation. To my

mind it matters little whether we transfer the sovereignty in good time to the inhabitants or hold them in territorial form. I should prefer to see the Philippines dealt with precisely as the President has proposed for Cuba, namely, to secure a government of the Cuban people which shall be stable and independent at the earliest juncture. But for Porto Rico, like Hawaii, every interest points to a closer union. These small islands will be outlying posts for our navy, important as a preventive of war and more important for defence against the world in case a war should again be thrust upon us. These things have been left by our far-seeing President to the consideration and action of Congress, and to the ultimate approval of the people of these United States. I cannot help thinking, in view of all the facts before us, of operations which have been begun and completed as if under a mighty hand and a stretched-out arm within the space of three months, that there has been something in the whole vast movement, as there was in our great Civil War, beyond the planning—yes, beyond the conception of our greatest and best men.

My thought is condensed into one expression, to wit, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." (Applause.)

## John W. Candler.

Hon. John W. Candler, next introduced, said it was always a pleasure for him to address the members of the Massachusetts Club. He realized it was better to prepare a paper if possible, but he had so recently returned from England that he had not had the time. He had some suggestions to make, and desired to tell of some of the things he had seen in England. He had been in Cuba himself, and 25 years ago lectured in Boston in behalf of the Cubans in the hope they might be able to throw off the Spanish yoke. He had found in England a genuine appreciation of the purpose with which the United States had gone to war with Spain. They were in full sympathy with us there.

In regard to his visit to Bristol, Eng., he spoke interestingly. Bristol was once the leading commercial city in England, he said. He met some of the most famous men of science, and others in public life. Everywhere he spoke he was well received. There was never a time when Englishmen were so anxious to hear and talk with Americans. The friendship of English people for Americans was not founded on selfishness. It had been developed and made stronger by our recent war with Spain.

They have just started a line of steamships over there. There was anxiety to hear the representatives of Boston and to know more about us. The whole history of Bristol was interesting.

It seemed to him that the time was ripe and had come for Boston to extend its commercial relations. The new developments in the South and East had opened opportunities there that they never had before. They will be elevated to a higher standard in the world than they ever had.

We have got to have more freedom. Congress should make changes in the navigation laws. Why was it that our carrying trade had dwindled from 30 per cent. to 12 per cent.?

Why should we be paying \$200,000,000 a year to foreign companies for carrying merchandise, while our own sea captains and sailors are idle?

Our merchandise should be carried in American ships, flying the American flag and with an American captain on board, and in command of an American crew.

More freedom should be extended to the foreign trade, as well as the manufacturing trade.

The United States never stood higher in England than it does today. They realize the high motives for which we went to war. And they well know the cruelty and injustice that Spain has administered to its subjects for 400 years.

Over there they say England would have interfered if an island like Cuba had been within 50 miles of its shores, under the same conditions.

Cuba was naturally one of the most beautiful places in the world. Spain had made it unhealthy, if it was so.

In regard to the Philippines, he said he read with indignation the statements about imperialism that he had seen in the newspapers. It was a libel on our history to so speak of a country of which we had obtained possession when such noble purposes actuated us.

When circumstances had left us where we were we cannot leave Cuba to any other country. People will be surprised at the changes for the better which will take place in Cuba under our guidance.

The speaker favored the idea of Secretary Alger for the building of a railroad across the island of Cuba. It would be a great aid in changing the conditions down there for the better.

It would also take time to bring the Philippines around to proper shape.

He had an abiding faith that the Government of the United States was the best ever known in the history of the world. He would trust the American people. There would never be any imperialism. It is only our detractors in our own homes who express doubts as to our ability to deal with these questions. The world at large has faith in our Republic. (Applause.)

## H. B. Blackwell.

Dr. Henry B. Blackwell, who was born in Bristol, England, and lived there a number of years, made a brief speech, in which he pointed out some of the characteristics of the people in that part of England.

At the close of the speechmaking Horace E. Ware, Esq., offered a resolution expressing approval of the wise and patriotic course of the National Administration in the war with Spain, and the problems arising out of it. This resolution was carefully worded; it stated explicitly that it voiced the opinion of only those members of the club who were present. G. A. O. Ernst, Esq., and one or two others objected to the passage of the resolution on the ground that many members had already left the meeting. On the other hand, the resolution was earnestly advocated by Ex-Congressman Robert T. Davis of Fall River, by Mr. Ware and others. It was finally determined to assign the resolution to the next meeting of the Massachusetts Club in January.



# SYMPHONY NIGHT.

Mr. Willy Burmester, Violinist,  
Made His First Appearance in  
the United States Last Night—  
Mr. Kneisel Distinguished Him-  
self as a Conductor.

The program of the eighth Symphony concert, Mr. Kneisel, conductor, in place of Mr. Gericke, who is convalescent, was as follows:

Symphony in E minor No. 5.....Tchaikowsky  
Concerto for violin.....Beethoven  
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner

Mr. Willy Burmester, who made his first appearance in the United States last night, was born at Hamburg in 1869. He was taught first by his father; then for four years he studied with Joachim. For three years he worked by himself at Helsingfors in Finland. With his sister Johanna he made his first appearance in Berlin, Nov. 10, 1891. He reappeared there in 1894. His first appearance in London was March 14, 1895.

Mr. Burmester made a very favorable impression. His tone is not large, but it is fine, and in a way individual. His technic seems amply adequate for any demand that might be made upon it. His performance of the concerto was thoughtful, without the suggestion of pedagogue dryness. He was content to let the music speak without undue personal explanation. His sentiment was manly, and his vigor was controlled. He played with full appreciation of the authoritative strength of the first movement, and beauty of the second; nor did he grow impatient with the rondo and try to make something out of it. Although there were tones in the larghetto that moved the hearer, there was no sensuous appeal, and, therefore, no incongruous display of what is loosely known as emotion, which certain persons find contagious whenever a violinist saws on the G string or rolls eyes toward the heaven that lies presumably somewhere above the ceiling. No, Mr. Burmester is not first of all an emotional player. He is more than this; he is a man of fine taste who has been trained in a pure school, who respects sincerity and is sincere, and who, therefore, does not trample on the composer to step toward glory. His performance was one that gave much musical enjoyment; it was without taint of anything that was meretricious; it was free from any virtuoso trick. The applause was hearty, and there were several recalls.

Mr. Gericke is rapidly nearing health and it is confidently expected that he will be able to lead at the concerts of the 22d and 23d. Mr. Kneisel will conduct during the visit of the orchestra to New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore. And it is not now out of place to congratulate heartily Mr. Kneisel on the ability and intelligence displayed by him under trying circumstances. Each concert has in turn enlarged his reputation as a conductor. He has shown authority, discrimination, an instinct for treatment of detail, spirit and a mastery over the expression of his feelings. He has interested himself in the composition of each composer as though it were his own. He conducted for Mr. Burmester last night as he might wish another would conduct for him with his violin in hand. The performance of the Tchaikowsky symphony, as well as that of the Schubert symphony, at the preceding concert, proved conclusively that with experience and study he might justly be ranked among leading conductors. And he has performed this task unexpectedly put upon him without thought of personal advantage—indeed, to the sacrifice of his quartet interests—and with the simplicity and the modesty that are characteristic of the man. His one thought has been for the satisfaction of Mr. Gericke and the reputation of the orchestra, which has helped and supported him in every way.

There will be no concert this week Friday and Saturday. The program for Dec. 23 (Thursday) afternoon and Friday evening will be as follows:

Symphony in D major, No. 31.....Mozart  
(First time.)  
Concerto for piano.....  
Helen Hepekirk.

"Le Chasseur Maudit".....César Franck  
Academic Overture.....Brahms  
Philip Hale.

## NOTES.

The sale of tickets for "The Messiah," to be performed by the Handel and Haydn, Dec. 25, 26, will begin Monday at the box office of Music Hall. Charlotte Maconda, Josephine Jacoby, Geo. Hamlin, David Bispham will be the solo singers. Mr. Reinhold L. Herman will make his first appearance as conductor of the society.

Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich will give an organ recital at the New England Conservatory of Music Dec. 14. He will play Bach's Toccata in D minor; the second and fourth movements of Widor's Symphonie Gothique op. 70; Brahms's choralevorspiel "O Traurigkeit, O Herzeleid"; César Franck's Chorale in E major; Bach's Chorale, "Schmücke dich"; Rheinberger's Pastoral Sonata.

The Dannreuther Quartet of New York will play at the third concert of the Harvard University chamber series at Sanders Theatre, Dec. 13. The program will include Beethoven's quartet in C minor, op. 18, No. 4; Bazzini's Theme and variations from quartet in E flat major; Rheinberger's piano quartet in E flat major, op. 38 (Mr. Perabo, pianist).

Mr. Charles Williams will be assisted by the Harvard Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club and Mr. C. S. Oakman, violinist, in Steinert Hall, Wednesday evening.

## MASON BURIED IN A WELL.

Waterville, Me., Dec. 10.—The body of Peter Perry, a well digger and mason, who was buried in a cave in this morning, was recovered at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was found that 19 feet of earth had piled upon him.

Perry, with Mr. King, a fellow-workman, had been digging a well in a section of the city known as "The Plains." Proper precautions had been taken to prevent the sides from caving in, but, the soil being sandy, the excavation suddenly collapsed. Workmen dug five hours before the body was found. The deceased leaves a widow.

"Most of my boyhood," says F. Marion Crawford, "was spent under a French governess. From her I learned, in her language, geography and arithmetic, so that now I write French as easily as English."

# MUSTERED OUT.

Volunteer Signal Corps Men  
Are Private Citizens.

Ceremony Performed Saturday at East Armory.

Illness Prevents Two From  
Being Present.

Capt. Thomas F. Clark bade farewell to his signal corps yesterday afternoon at the East Armory. The men that he had organized into what was known as the Tenth Company, United States Signal Corps, were mustered out of the Government service by Maj. G. W. F. Stevens shortly after 12 o'clock. A finer company of experts in all the branches of telegraphy was not in the army, and that was why Capt. Clark witnessed the ceremony yesterday with his heart full of emotion.

Friday morning the members, on a 60-day furlough, were summoned to the Armory to prepare for the mustering out. Friday afternoon and yesterday morning the drill hall presented a busy scene, for the men were actively engaged in packing up their personal equipments and getting ready to turn over Government property. But the busiest men of all were Capt. Clark and the members of his staff, who used every minute to get the command's affairs in condition so that all would be ready for the mustering out.

Shortly after noon all was in readiness for Maj. Stevens of the United States Signal Corps to begin the ceremony, and the men, 41 in number, were summoned to the officer's quarters. They were a splendid body of men, men that had withstood so courageously the experience on the several transports upon which they had been forced to live for long periods at a time, never allowing their patriotism to weaken one whit.

After passing through the hands of Dr. McGurn of the Ninth Infantry, M. V. M., who was in charge of the physical examinations, which are made when a man leaves and enters the army, as his physical condition at the time of mustering out must appear on his discharge papers, the men were turned over to Paymaster Sherman of the United States Volunteers, who had \$5000 to distribute among them.

All but two members of the command, Corp. H. C. Kenney at the Carney Hospital and Priv. R. J. Kirkwood, ill at his home, replied to their name and received their honorable discharge.

Later in the day Maj. Stevens, Maj. Sherman and Capt. Clark registered the two ill members and paid them off. Most of the men live in Boston.

Two non-commissioned officers, Lieutenants H. W. Sprague and Don A. Palmer, were also discharged. Capt. Clark and the other commissioned officers will probably be mustered out on Dec. 20. They received their commission directly from the President and will be mustered out by him. Capt. Clark will, on receiving his discharge, again go back to his position of Lieutenant in Company H, Ninth Infantry, M. V. M., from which he was appointed soon after the breaking out of the war. First Lieutenant Sprague will again become First Lieutenant and Signal Officer of the Second Brigade, M. V. M. Several of the officers of the command are now on detached service, either with other commands of the United States Signal Corps, or on the staff of general officers.

Previous to being disbanded the company was photographed, and later sat down to a farewell dinner.

During the course of the festivity, it was proposed to form a permanent organization, under the name of the "Tenth Massachusetts Veteran Signal Corps." The proposition was unanimously approved. Sergt. W. H. Mc Masters was appointed Secretary and Recorder, and he will call a meeting at an early date for electing officers.

## IN A BODY.

New York Regiment May Reach Home  
Before Christmas.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—The latest instructions from the War Department are that the New York regiment shall be transported to New York, as a whole, and not in battalions as heretofore stated. The steamer City of Peking, with several hundred more of the New Yorkers, is expected to arrive tomorrow morning. The steamer Scandia, due to arrive here next week, will bring a large detachment and the balance of the New Yorkers will come on the steamer Alameda, due on the 14th. It will depend a great deal on the general health of the New Yorkers whether or not they will be sent home in time for Christmas. Of the men already here, 16 are in the Division Hospital.

## SARATOGA FOR CUBA.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 10.—Four companies of the Tenth Regular Infantry with band and headquarters under command of Col. Pierson, U. S. A., arrived in Charleston this morning from Huntsville, Ala. The Ward Line steamer Saratoga arrived here from New York at 1 o'clock. At 4 o'clock she began loading wagons, mules, hay, ammunition and stores. The men went aboard at 5 o'clock. Loading continued until a late hour when the ship was made ready for an early start. It is expected that the Saratoga will sail for Cuba at daylight.

## ON ONE OF THE FIRST PRIZES.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and staff will sail for Havana tomorrow on the transport Panama, one of the first prizes captured in the American-Spanish War.

Maj. J. W. Reilly, of the Watertown Arsenal, will speak before the Royal Arcanum Club on "The Dinner Department and the War," at the club dinner at Copley Square Hotel, next Thursday evening.



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## TO LOCATE THE WRECK.

Well-Equipped Expedition Search-  
ing for the Hull of Steamer  
Portland Off Cape Cod.

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 10.—The as-  
sembling in the harbor during the past  
few days of a fleet of two tugs and one  
or two fishing schooners, accompanied  
by divers and diving apparatus, all un-  
der the supervision of Lieut. Halpine  
of the Government Hydrographic Office,  
leads to the opinion, which is univer-  
sal, that an attempt will shortly be  
made to locate the wreck of the steam-  
er Portland, believed to be sunk off  
the end of the Cape. The officials in  
charge of the expedition, for it has  
assumed such proportions, are extreme-  
ly reticent regarding the object of  
the preparations, but enough leaked out  
tonight to confirm every suspicion. The  
two tugs, A. W. Chesterton and Wm.  
H. Gallison, arrived from Boston yes-  
terday, with the diving apparatus,  
and one or two local fishing schooners  
were hired today to carry the divers  
and their gear.

The unfavorable weather of the past  
day or two has kept the fleet well in-  
side the harbor, and, with the approach  
of another storm from the south pro-  
dicted tonight, it seems likely that it  
will be some time before the work of  
locating the wreck will be actually be-  
gun.

With Lieut. Halpine in charge, the  
expedition has one of the best of the  
government officials at its head, but  
a number of Provincetown fishermen  
will be taken along, in order to give  
the benefit of their knowledge of the  
tides and the sand bars off the end of  
the Cape.

With the exception of the stretch in-  
side the Peaked Hill whistling buoy,  
the water off the end of the Cape is  
quite deep, being nearly twenty  
fathoms, only a mile off shore.

Soundings will undoubtedly have to be  
made in order to locate the wreck, and  
even then, with the swift tide constant-  
ly displacing the sand, the chances of  
running across the hull are considered  
somewhat slim.

Just who is responsible for the expedi-  
tion has not as yet been divulged,  
but it was rumored tonight that a com-  
bination had been made between the  
Portland Steamship Company and the  
insurance companies, so that while the  
Portland is the main object, a search  
will also be made for evidence of other  
wrecks, off the end of the Cape, of sail-  
ing vessels known to have been in that  
vicinity at the time of the storm. There  
is also a hope that some definite traces  
may be found of the steamer Pentagoet.

The New England championship billiard  
tournament to be held at the Hub Billiard  
Palace, will open on Monday. The players  
entered are Fred Eames, George Carter, Mose  
Yatter, Charles Campbell and Mr. Thomas.  
The style of games will be 14-inch ball line,  
two shots in ball, on a 8x9 table. John J.  
Murphy, the well-known billiard man, will  
referee. The players are in good shape.  
There is much interest as to the outcome, as  
Eames and Carter are rivals for the cham-  
pionship. On Monday afternoon the tourney  
will be opened with a match between Yatter  
and Thomas. Eames and Campbell will play  
in the evening.