...FIELD ...N'T SERVE.

...m for Miles ...or Declining ...d Inquiry.

...and Alger Urged ... Vain to Head ...ommission.

...OWELL ACCEPTS.

...ells Him the Guilty ...Be Found at All ... Hazards.

...LANS ARE CHANGED.

...our of Camp Inspection ...s Devoted to Gather- ...g Evidence for His Defence.

...Sept. 17.—General Schofield, ...being ordered to Washington ...dent to assume the duties of ...the committee to investigate ...epartment, has persuaded the ...o release him from the assign- ...r a conference with the Presi- ...ing a much longer one held yes- ...neral Schofield, on leaving the ...use this afternoon, announced ...uld not be a member of the in- ...committee. The news came as ...for it was well understood that ...eral desired to escape the ...dent was inclined to require ...the retired army officer.

...ould not have been able to avail ...e services of General Schofield ...ntment to the President, who ...elt confident that he had com- ...of the members of the com- ...the suggestion of Secretary ...l invited Mr. Charles Stewart ...president of the New York ...Commerce, and, on the recom- ...of Secretary Long, Mr. J. C. ...Massachusetts, to help conduct ...gation. These, with Dr. Keen, ...ther has assured the President ...uld accept the appointment, com- ...ine members whom the President ...But General Schofield's with- ...kes it necessary now for the ...o look for another man.

...y Schofield Declined.

...ons which enabled General Scho- ...rsuade the President to relas him ...with th committee were, among ...That his well-know antagonism to ...Miles, at present in command of ...y, might prejudice the popular mind ...his work on the commission, and ...any recommendations for the reor- ...on of the army that he might make, ...as chairman of the committee he ...e sitting as a judge upon conditions ...ngs for which he himself was partly ...having been the command- ...of the army just before General ...vation to that office, and having ...nsultation with the President at ...ing of the war as to the plans of ...ign and details of army mobili-

...General Schofield, doubts the ...he committee, without power es- ...nferred by Congress, to call for ...tnesses, and to make them tes- ...at the protest filed by Major ...Armes with the President yes- ...gainst General Schofield's appoint- ...weakened the President's desire to ...n in charg of th investigation.

...al Schofield himself says that the ...he did not want to serve was that ...and believe it to be proper for one ...officer to sit in judgment upon an- ...y such an investigation as this one ...s to be.

...said that Secretary Alger was par- ...y anxious to have General Schofield ...board. When the war was about t ...General Schofield was called to Wash- ...and a desk was assigned to him in ...ice of Colonel Sanger. Secretary ...t this early stage needed some prac- ...gracious as to how to run a war. ...s Department's story is that his ...t was to run the whole business ...the assistance of the Commanding ...L.

...Alger's Lessons in War.

...eral Schofield was with Secretary ...occasionally, and the published in- ...n at the time was that General Scho- ...should have a desk in the office of the ...tary of War and act as his adviser. ...eral Alger after a few lessons under- ...., with the assistance of the Adjutant- ...eral, to run the war to a finish.

...he protest filed by Major Armes, the ...tired army officer, at the White House ...d the War Department may lead to his ...al by court-martial. The War Depart- ...nt officials are inclined to believe that ...mes has offended in his criticism of ...lor officers.

...Captain Evan P. Howell, of Atlanta, who ...s accepted an appointment on the com- ...ttee, called on the President to-day, and ...a conference on the subject. He says ...the President told him he wanted the ...ittee to probe to the bottom of the ...s against the War Department, and ...himself (the President) or any one else ...fault he wanted the public to know ...ain Howell says that he believes the ...t is sincere in his desire to make ...estigation thorough.

...Quartermaster-General and Surgeon- ...al have been summoned by telegraph ...t Secretary of War Alger on Monday ...g in Cincinnati. They left Washing- ...night. The hurried departure of these ...officials shows that the War Depart- ...is in earnest in its efforts to prepare ...fence.

...tary Alger left Washington last ...y with the published intention of ...g a tour of all the camps to satisfy ...of personally of their condition. The ...mpling for the Surgeon-General and ...termaster-General indicates that the ...t of the inspection has been changed. ...now to be shaped with a view to the ...tigation ordered by the President. ...ations are to be made for the pur- ...of use in the defence of the War De- ...tment.

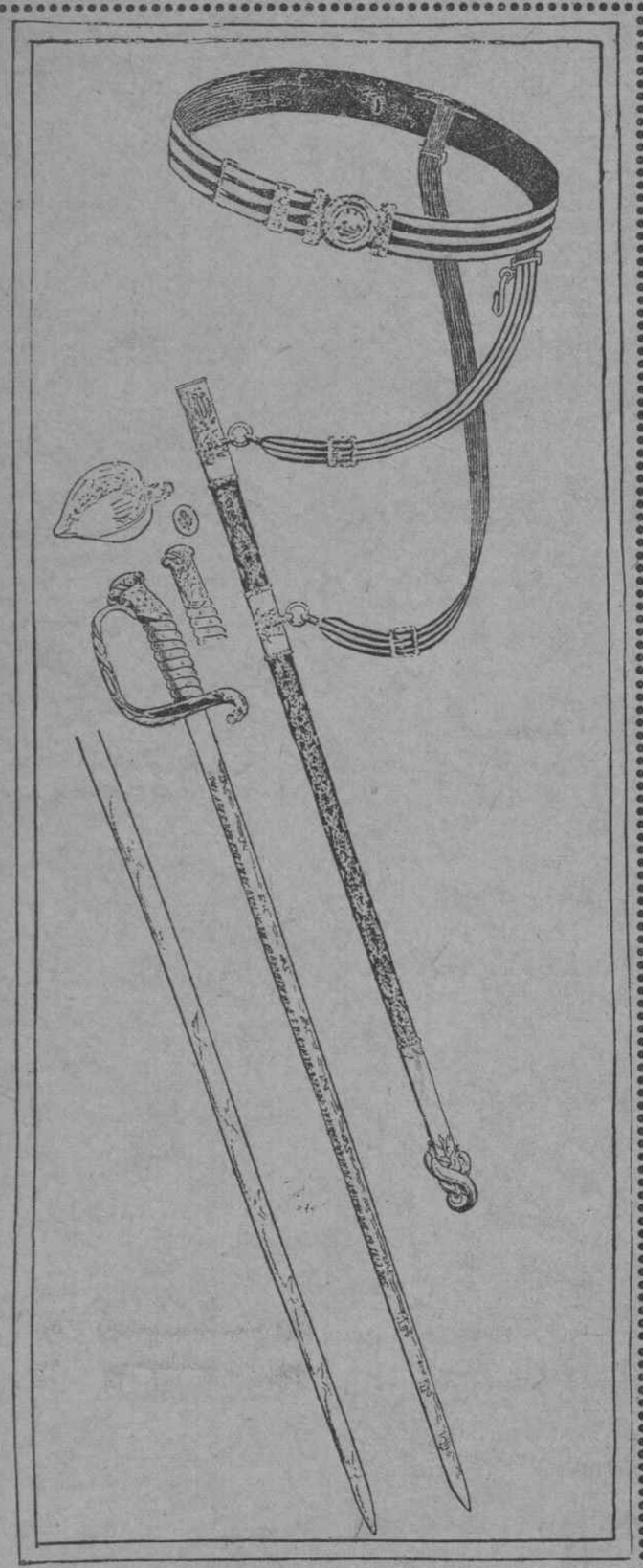
Collecting Evidence.

The Journal published this morning some ...the evidence now being prepared both ...the office of the Surgeon-General and ...the Quartermaster-General relating ...specifically to the health of the soldiers ...and the cost of transportation, the comparl- ...sons being with equal periods in the recent ...and the civil war. Surgeon-General Stern- ...berg and Quartermaster-General Ludington ...will be expected to make the greater part ...of the defence. The Surgeon-General says ...that had his orders been carried out there ...would have been less suffering, and the ...uartermaster-General says that had sup- ...lies been promptly delivered there would ...ve been no distress at any camp.

...General Sternberg goes now to seek in ...camps themselves the individuals who ...beyed orders, whether they were of his ...or of the Adjutant-General's staff.

...neral Ludington will make a personal ...ry as to the terminal facilities, to de- ...ine whether the fault lies with the ...ads or inefficient volunteer quarter- ...bers or their agents. General Luding- ...made an inquiry of this kind when he ...t to Montauk Point, and it is under- ...d that it was on his suggestion that ...Government eventually undertook to ...ports as far as possible instead ...Railroad in the re- ...ues from the isl-

HERE'S A SWORD WORTHY OF A HERO, EVEN ADMIRAL DEWEY



THE memorial sword which the Government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey is ready to go to its destination. The design, that of Mr. Paulding Farnham, of the house of Tiffany & Co., is, apart from its steel blade and its metal scabbard, executed entirely in pure gold, 22 karat. Hidden under the finest sharkskin, the grip of the hilt is inlaid with stars and bound with gold wire, surmounted by a richly-carved gold collar and pommel. Beneath are the arms of Dewey's State, Vermont, and its motto, "Freedom and Unity." On the front of the collar is the seal of the United States, with blue enamel as the basis of the shield. About the top of the hilt a wreath of gold oak leaves, highest decoration for rank, is set.

The guard is a conventionalized eagle with outspread wings and terminating in a claw that clasps the top. In its beak is a laurel wreath.

Gold sprays of ros marinus, that mean fidelity, constancy, remembrance, are damaskeened on the scabbard, and at its top in brilliant diamonds interwine the initials "G. D.," and immediately beneath them in smaller brilliants the letters "U. S. N." The blade, also damaskeened, bears the inscription:

The gift of the nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

The blade is also ornamented with a representation of the Phoenician galley, the first craft of the world's navies. Regulation buckles, pierced slide rings and swivels of heavy gold form the trappings and mountings of the belt, which is gorgeously embroidered and tasselled.

STERNBERG HIS OWN WHITEWASHER

Surgeon - General Blames Army Officers for the Crimes of the Camps.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Surgeon-General's office of the army gave out the following statement to-day on the "responsibility in the medical department of the army:"

"It would require superhuman power to meet the expectation of many of those who have criticised the Surgeon-General for his administration of the affairs of the medical department of the army.

"His responsibility is great, and to properly perform the duties incumbent upon him he must devote his entire time and energies to the administration of affairs pertaining to his office. But it is quite impossible for him personally to administer or even to supervise the medical administration of armies in the field. For this purpose there is a chief surgeon for each military department, a chief surgeon for each army corps, for each division and for each brigade.

"These chief surgeons are directly responsible to the commanding generals of the troops with which they are serving. The Surgeon-General has no direct authority over them.

"It is the duty of commanding officers of regiments, brigades, divisions and corps to correct any abuses existing in their several commands and to bring to the attention of higher authority any neglect of duty or improper conduct on the part of medical officers under their orders.

Up to the Officers.

"The regulations of the army and orders from the War Department give directions with reference to camp sanitation, the care of the sick, etc., and it is the duty of commanding officers to see that those regulations and orders are obeyed.

"To hold the Surgeon-General of the army responsible for the conduct of five hundred or more regimental surgeons, appointed by Governors of States, most of them without any previous military experience, is absurd.

"The Surgeon-General himself has direct charge of all general hospitals, of the medical supply depots, of hospital ships, of the army medical museum, of the enlistment and distribution of members of the hospital corps, of disbursements for artificial limbs, of the payment of all bills against the medical department of the army, etc.

"The Surgeon-General is responsible for the purchase and issue of medical supplies for the army; but it is the duty of medical officers on duty with troops to make timely requisition for supplies.

"The trains which are going from one part of the country to another with troops, and which frequently are reported as carrying sick men unfit to travel, are not in any way under the control of the Surgeon-General of the army.

"Again, the transports which have been employed to carry sick or convalescent soldiers from Santiago are not under the control of the Surgeon-General. These preparations should be made under the direction of the chief surgeon at the point of departure, but the transports themselves are under the control of the Quartermaster's department."

"77"

BREAKS UP

Fall Colds

A REMINDER.

This is to remind you of the great service that "Seventy-seven" has rendered in the past. Old and tried friends are the best, and you can rely upon "Seventy-seven" for Grip, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, Cough and Sore Throat.

At druggists or sent prepaid; price, 25c. and $1.00. Manual at druggists or sent free. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S

SCHOOL PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED.

But the Board Will Consider the Suggestion of the Journal.

Grand Central Palace Available and May Be Chosen at Special Meeting.

FREE CAR FARES AS WELL.

Children Who Come from Far Off Districts May Be Furnished Transportation.

REDUCED RATES ARE ASKED FOR.

Commissioner Dresser Deplores the Fact That the Debt Limit Should Have Interrupted Operations.

The School Board of Manhattan and Bronx boroughs will hold a special meeting this week, at which, in all probability, the crowding out of 25,000 children from the public schools will be considered and an attempt made to solve the problem of providing for their accommodation.

Although Borough Superintendent Jasper now regards with favor the Journal's suggestion to use the Grand Central Palace or some similar building for school purposes until the new school buildings are completed and all the children provided for, nothing was accomplished in this direction yesterday.

If the management of the Grand Central Palace sends in its written offer of that building in time Mr. Jasper will place the communication before the School Board at its special meeting. In that event it is likely that the Board may accept the offer if the terms are reasonable.

One point which it is hoped will be settled at the special meeting of the School Board is the car fare of the children. The Board probably, in case it rents the Grand Central Palace, will of necessity pay the children's car fare. The congested district is too far from the Grand Central Palace for the children to reach it by walking. The street car companies, however, it is believed, will make a reduction in the children's fares. It is hoped that they may be induced to accept half rates from the pupils.

President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, was out of town yesterday. He will return to-morrow. It is expected that he will then announce what his company is willing to do in aiding the School Board to solve the problem of providing for the children.

"In general," said School Commissioner Horace E. Dresser yesterday, "it is a poor expedient to place children, especially young children, in hired buildings on account of inadequate accommodation and poor ventilation. Such an expedient should be resorted to only in a great emergency. The hiring of such buildings, however, is better than to afford no accommodation, but we never ought to be in such a position as to be compelled to resort to such an expedient.

"There is sufficient school accommodation, for instance, in the older sections of Brooklyn Borough, but in the new districts schol houses are not going up rapidly enough.

"The Brooklyn Girls' High School Committee, of which I am chairman, looked with considerable anxiety for the opening of that school, inasmuch as before vacation 500 girls presented themselves for admission, although the school, by the greatest crowding, cannot accommodate more than 300. When the school opened, however, we found that the scholars had been distributed profitably among the other high schools, and we had applications from only a small excess over the number we could carefully care for, so we admitted all the applicants.

"We are placed at a great disadvantage in Brooklyn in regard to children in the primary grade just at present, from the fact that last year, on account of the debt limit having practically been reached in Brooklyn before consolidation, only a very small amount of money was available for new school buildings. In consequence, we could put up only two new buildings. This year, owing to the financial condition of the city, we have not been able to erect or begin a single school building.

"The natural growth of the city is such as to demand five or six new buildings each year. Two years of educational starvation like this have placed us in a bad plight. We have been able to do a great deal toward helping out accommodation by instituting half-day classes, and in this way have cared for thousands of children who otherwise would have been in the streets.

"One thing I do earnestly protest against, and that is the delay which to me seems unpardonable, viz.: the addition to Erasmus Hall High School. The money has been provided and the necessary details were arranged in ample time by the Brooklyn Borough Board. The Central Board held a special meeting early in the Summer to expedite the erection of this building, and I can see no reason why there has been such delay. We expected to have the building ready for the opening of the high school this Fall, but so far not the first step has been taken for the erection of the building. The result is that for the first time short hour classes have to be instituted in Erasmus Hall High School. Superintendent Snyder has charge of this matter.

"Under the decision of the Corporation Counsel Brooklyn cannot issue bonds this year. All of our schoolhouses have been built from bonds sold, instead of inserting the cost in the tax levy. We are hoping that next year two things will happen to relieve us; first, an act by the Legislature separating county debts from city debts in figuring the constitutional limit of indebtedness. That would afford relief by bringing the greater city within the debt limit, and enabling the authorities to issue bonds the proceeds of which might be expended for the erection of new schools. The other source of relief, which is also a matter of justice, is the equalizing of the Tax Board valuation of real estate in the different boroughs, and the raising of the tax valuation of real estate in Manhattan Borough to a point to correspond nearly to the valuation in Brooklyn. If that were done, the city would be so far within the debt limit that all public improvements could be carried on to any necessary extent.

Remedy Near in Manhattan.

"The remedy for overcrowding is near at hand in Manhattan. A large number of school buildings were begun in this borough before consolidation and before the financial complications incident to consolidation arose. These buildings will all be completed within a few months and in my opinion will very nearly care for the school children who are now crowded out. Brooklyn has no such remedy. Half-day classes might be formed as a temporary expedient pending the completion of the new schoolhouses. Half-day classes are better than improper quarters for the pupils.

"The new city college building is not erected, although the interest on the idle site amounts of $18,000 yearly. Meantime the same building is occupied by the students as when I was a student there. With this city's immense growth you may imagine the crowded condition of the building at present. It is as bad as the most crowded primary school in the city, although they are adopting every expedient to accommodate the students, even using the chapel for class rooms by dividing it into rooms by curtains."

"I believe that the crowding out of so many children," said School Commissioner A. P. Ketchum, "is due to a certain extent to the trouble over the debt limit. I favor the renting of some building for the accommodation of the children who cannot be provided for in the public schools. Superintendent Snyder has come in for some criticism, but I have always found him a fair-minded man, attentive to his duties. If any fault is to be found with his department I am inclined to believe some subordinate is responsible and not Mr. Snyder."

CAN'T QUIT ARMY BY MERE POLITICS.

Discharges Must Now Be Indorsed by Superior Officers Instead of by Congressmen.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The War Department has decided to change its policy in the matter of granting applications of volunteer officers for discharge, and hereafter no such application will be considered unless indorsed by a superior officer and forwarded through him.

Heretofore the discharges have been granted without applying any general rule, upon application of officers themselves, indorsed by the Representatives or Senators from their States.

Inasmuch as the President looks to the regimental officers to maintain the efficiency of their organizations, it is not regarded by him as fair to them to allow discharges to be made which may seriously interfere with their organization without consulting them.

Relief for Mrs. Aaronson.

"H. J. B.," of Whitestone, and "J. N.," of this city, have sent to the Journal $1 each to be given to Mrs. Mary Aaronson, whose sad story was told in Thursday's paper. The money has been forwarded to her.

POLICE CLUB CUT PRISONER'S SCALP.

Man at Police Headquarters Bears Evidence of Brutality.

DETECTIVES ARE EVASIVE.

Tell Two Stories of the Alleged Way He Came by His Injuries.

SURGEON DOESN'T BELIEVE THEM

Dr. McDermott Says That the Severe Wound Appears to Have Been Made with a Baton.

According to the detectives at Police Headquarters a mysterious prisoner who is locked up there with two companions and who is suffering from a severe scalp wound, received his injury in two different ways:

First—He butted his head against the cell door.

Second—He fell.

The detectives also give two distinct reasons for the capture and detention of the three men. One is that they are burglars; the other is that they are locked up on suspicion.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon an ambulance stopped in front of Police Headquarters. When Dr. McDermott emerged, half an hour later, he tried to evade the reporters. He said that he had been called to sew up a cut in a man's head.

At the detective bureau Detective Sergeant Fogarty said that his men had just locked up three burglars, and that while they were putting one of them in a cell he attempted to escape, and banged his head against the iron door of his cell. Fogarty had helped to arrest the prisoners.

When the night watch of detectives relieved the day men, another story was told. It was that the three men had been arrested uptown and that one of them had a severe scalp wound when he was taken to Headquarters.

At St. Vincent's Hospital, Dr. McDermott said: "The man whose scalp wound I sewed up—it required seven stitches—was William Sularake, eighteen years old, a paper box manufacturer, of No. 1385 Avenue A. Detective Fogarty told me he had had a fall. I think it was the result of a clubbing. The men are said to be burglars."

On a third visit to the detective bureau the statement was made that the men were held as suspicious persons and were arrested in Seventy-fourth street, whether East or West the sleuths would not say. The latest statement regarding the wounded prisoner was that he had had "a bad fall."

FACTS about PIANOS.

We believe that the truth modestly stated is more convincing than selfpraise or purchased testimonials.

Our Aim Is High

and we make only such statements as we can verify. **We have acquired undisputed leadership in the piano trade, because we have earned it, and we shall keep it by continuing to deserve it.**

Others may make flowery statements and deceptive claims, but the **reputation** the **old** and **reliable**

STERLING

has attained in its 40 years before the public remains unquestioned by musical critics throughout the world.

Here's plain facts, quickly told, which are worthy of your consideration:

We have ***made*** and ***sold*** more than ***118,000*** Sterling instruments.

We have sold more than ***4,000*** in the city of Brooklyn.

We manufacture ***every part*** of every piano we sell (except those we take in exchange for Sterlings).

We use the best materials obtainable and employ only skilled workmen.

There are pianos that cost more than Sterlings, but there are none better and few as good.

STERLINGS are MODERN

and up to date in every respect, and contain many improvements and devices not found in other makes.

Our Patent Practice Attachment

allows our pianos to be continually used without harm or wear for many years.

OUR METHODS OF SELLING

permit those of moderate means to purchase a good piano on very easy terms.

ALWAYS ON HAND

a large stock of used pianos of our own and other reliable makes at greatly reduced prices.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS,

and if you buy direct of us you save dealers' and agents' profits.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

in square pianos, **$15, $25, $40** to **$60.**

Several Uprights at **$110** to **$160.**

Second-hand Organs at **$25** to **$40.**

6 New Mendelssohn Uprights, value $250, at **$150, $175** and **$200**

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Furniture, Carpets and Clothing

and Household requisites on small profits, giving our patrons the benefit of the advantages we get in buying for cash. There isn't a dealer in Brooklyn who sells a better quality of goods at lower prices than we do.

This style Parlor Suit, upholstered in French Velours and Silk Brocatelle, five pieces, polished cherry frame, worth $33; Special at $16.50

Antique Oak Chiffonier with five drawers, brass handle trimming, carved stanchions, supporting swinging bevelled edge mirror, well made and finished throughout, a great bargain at

$5.75.

The Clothing Campaign

is now on! The fight for honest goods at lowest prices will be renewed with vigor at J. Michaels'. We have made the effort of our life and our counters are fairly groaning under the heavy loads of Men's Fall Suits and Overcoats, Ladies' Suits, Jackets, Wraps, Silk Waists, Skirts, etc. We are ready to show our lines and give early callers the benefit of the lowest prices obtainable in Brooklyn.

We send goods to any part of Greater New York.

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Intense Suffering

From Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.

Instantly Relieved and Permanently Cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A New Discovery, But Not a Patent Medicine.

Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

He says: The patient was a man who had suffered to my knowledge for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create acid and gases in the stomach; he had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades and limbs, fulness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became affected, causing palpitation and sleeplessness at night.

I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given, and after he had used four boxes he was to all appearances fully cured.

There was no more acidity or sour watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh.

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and can be given to children or invalids or in any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but vegetable and fruit essences, pure pepsin and Golden Seal.

Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation and all derangements of the stomach however slight or severe.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made by the Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., and sold by druggists everywhere at fifty cents per package.

Little book on stomach diseases mailed free, address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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This Handsome Sideboard, French Bevelled Glass..... 7.50

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CURED WITHOUT OPERATION

BY S. J. SHERMAN'S UNFAILING METHOD. MR. LOUIS PETERSEN WRITES:

New York City, Sept. 15, 1898.

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