

INQUIRY COMMENCED

INVESTIGATION IN THE CASE OF OSCAR L. BOOZ BEGUN.

TESTIMONY TAKEN AT BRISTOL AND PHILADELPHIA.

LITTLE EVIDENCE OF IMPORTANCE WAS ELICITED.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—The taking of testimony in the case of Oscar L. Booz, the West Point cadet who died two weeks ago from injuries which his parents allege were inflicted at the West Point military academy, was begun Monday by the board of inquiry appointed by the secretary of war. Three sessions were held during the day, two at Bristol, the home of the Booz family, and a short session in this city in the late afternoon. The members of the board, Generals Brooke, Clous and Bates, accompanied by Capt. Dean, of the Fifth artillery, who acted as recorder, arrived at Bristol at 10:30 and shortly afterward went into session. The court sat in the study of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Allison, the pastor of the Bristol Presbyterian church, which adjoins the Booz homestead.

The witnesses called were Wm. N. Booz, father; Mrs. Sarah Booz, mother; Nellie Booz, sister of the young man; Rev. Dr. Allison, Dr. Weaver, a Bristol physician, who attended Oscar Booz, and several others.



OSCAR L. BOOZ.

Little of their testimony was new. After hearing all the Bristol witnesses the board made a flying visit to this city, where it took the testimony of Dr. J. Solis Cohen, a throat specialist, who had Oscar under treatment, and S. S. Albert, a former classmate of Oscar Booz. The board left for New York Monday night and will sit at West Point Tuesday afternoon.

The board of inquiry in the Booz case reconvened at the Lafayette hotel in this city at 4 o'clock for the purpose of hearing witnesses residing in Philadelphia. Dr. J. Solis Cohen, a throat specialist who had attended Oscar Booz for two or three months during the past summer, was the first witness called. He said that Oscar had tuberculosis of the larynx and that when he came to this city for treatment his case was a hopeless one and he so told the sister. He continued to treat the cadet until he was unable to come to the city because of physical weakness. In answer to a question whether a person could contract tuberculosis from an injury to the throat the physicians said it could only come from a pre-existing cause; the doctor said he noticed that Booz had an old injury in the throat; it was an adhesion between the epiglottis and the base of the tongue; the adhesion was a cicatricial tissue. From the appearance of the cicatrix it could have been there a long time. The doctor said he could not tell how long. He thought that if tobacco smoke had been forced down Booz's throat it may have made him more susceptible to the disease.

Sigmund S. Albert, who had been a cadet at West Point for 14 months and was a classmate of Oscar Booz, was called.

The young man at every question declined to answer. He had been asked to state in a general way what sort of hazing had been indulged in at the academy, but he absolutely refused to answer. He was not afraid that he would incriminate himself, he said, but refused merely on the ground that at West Point there was a rule that no cadet should submit to hazing or stand by and see it done. The members of the board could not see how West Point rules could govern the inquiry, but the young man would not answer, although the information was to a certain extent extracted from him by a desultory fire of seemingly immaterial questions. Albert said that Booz was not hazy any more than any other cadet. He was one of Booz's tentmates while in camp, along with Anthony E. Burnham, of Kentucky. Albert then related how he and Booz and other fourth-year men were made to do "ridiculous things," such as to make upper class men's beds and "other unmanly and disgraceful" things. What the unmanly and disgraceful things were the witness refused to state, saying that it was none of the public's business. He took the hazing because he expected it. He told of one night when some fourth-year men were stood up in a tent and told to open their mouths and shut their eyes. They obeyed and then some one squirted into their mouths what he believed to be tobacco sauce. It did not hurt Albert because there was not enough of it. He could not say whether Booz was one of the victims, as they

all had their eyes closed. Albert said that when he was at the academy to basco sauce, Worcestershire sauce and catsup were used at mess. He did not see the fight in which Booz was engaged, but noticed that after that encounter Booz was snubbed by some of his own classmates and upper class men. He said he did not know Booz well enough to learn if he was of a religious turn of mind, and added that Booz never complained to him of ill-treatment.

After some further unimportant testimony, Albert was excused and the court adjourned to meet at West Point Tuesday afternoon.

GONE INTO POLITICS

The Filipinos Have Organized a Party of Themselves.

Manila, Dec. 18.—Advises just received from Iloilo, Island of Panay, say that the insurgents Saturday night burned a large part of the village of Cabatuan. Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Washburner, of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, with 12 men, held the principal buildings. A strong wind was blowing at the time. The Americans sustained no casualties.

The first political party under the American regime is in process of formation. Its principles have been embodied in a platform which will shortly be made public. It is understood that the declarations of the platform give the fullest recognition to American sovereignty and also favor a considerable degree of native autonomy concerning international and local affairs. Several of the most intelligent Filipino leaders, who have been instrumental in bringing the matter to a head, have been in conference with those interested, and Monday evening the platform was outlined to the Philippine commission by Senor Buencamino, former premier in the so-called government of Aguinaldo, Col. Aquiles and Dr. Frank S. Bourne, an American, formerly chief surgeon, with the rank of major, and health officer of Manila.

Dr. Bourne was with Prof. Dean C. Worcester prior to the American occupation and has confidential relations with the Filipino leaders. The commissions are not likely to give public expression to their views regarding the formation of political parties, but the principles of the new organization, so far as made known, seem to be favored by intelligent Filipinos.

Mysteriously Returned.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 18.—The one missing diamond of the 20 stolen by Express Messenger Hoffman from the Adams Express Company was returned to Deputy Police Superintendent Rowe Sunday evening. The deputy superintendent had guests at home Sunday evening and just after the last of them had left a rap came at the front door of his residence. A small boy handed the officer a brown envelope, and, stating that there was no answer, disappeared. Deputy Superintendent Rowe opened the envelope and in it was the missing diamond. On a slip of paper were the words: "This is the Adams Express Company's diamond." The identity of the small boy is not known and who sent the diamond to the deputy is also a mystery.

Will Be Hanged Anyhow.

Washington, Dec. 18.—A peculiar question arose in the United States supreme court Monday in a case from Idaho on an application for habeas corpus by "Jack" Davis, under sentence of execution. The point was made that he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged by the sheriff. Subsequently the law placed hanging in charge of the warden of the state penitentiary. It was contended that the old law was repealed and the new law inapplicable, being ex post facto. Justice Brown remarked that it would make little difference to the accused who executed him, and the decision of the state court was affirmed, giving the sheriff custody of the prisoner.

In Interest of High Church.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Duke of Newcastle was a passenger on the Atlantic steamship Minnehaha, which arrived here Monday afternoon. He was met by his brother, Lord Francis Hope. The duke said to a reporter: "Yes, it is true that I have come over here in the interests of the High Church party in the Anglican communion. I do not care to talk of my business at the present time. I shall be here for some months and during my stay I shall pay a visit to Florida."

McKinley Will See the Launch.

Washington, Dec. 18.—President Scott, of the Union iron works, San Francisco, the builders of the new battleship Ohio, saw the president Monday and received his assurance that, if nothing occurred to prevent, he would go to San Francisco some time next May to witness the launching of the big vessel. The exact date had not yet been decided upon.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Detroit Grain Market.
Wheat—No. 1 white, 77½¢; No. 3 red, 77½¢.
Corn—No. 2 mixed, 39½¢; No. 2 yellow, 40¢.
Oats—No. 2 white, 28¢; No. 3 white, 27½¢.
Rye—No. 2, 52¢.
Beans—December, \$2.05; January, \$2.00.

Chicago Grain Market.
Wheat—January, 70½¢; May, 73½¢; Corn—January, 36½¢; May, 36½¢; Oats—January, 21½¢; May, 22½¢; Pork—January, \$12.15; May, \$12.07; Lard—January, \$6.85; May, \$6.90.

Chicago Live Stock.
Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25; @6.10; calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.
Hogs—Shade lower, \$4.65 to \$5.75; Sheep—Lower, \$3.90 to \$4.60; lambs, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.
Cattle—Generally lower, \$5.25 to \$5.65; calves, \$7.75 to \$7.75.
Hogs—Heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.10.
Sheep—Choice to extra, \$3.75 to \$4.25; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

HANGED BY A MOB

NEGRO MURDERER HANGED AT BOONEVILLE, IND.

THE MOB WENT FROM BROCKPORT TO DO THE WORK.

EXECUTION AS QUIET AS IF UNDER SANCTION OF LAW.

Booneville, Ind., Dec. 18.—John Rolla, the third of the colored men implicated in the murder of Hollie Simmons, was hung to a tree in the court house yard by a mob of about 100 men from Rockport Monday evening. Two of his companions were lynched at Rockport Sunday night for the murder of a white man there.

Not a shot was fired, and everything was conducted as quietly as if the execution had been one under the sanction of the law. Rolla was brought to this place this afternoon about 3 o'clock in charge of Sheriff Anderson, of Rockport. Upon his arrival he was placed in a cell on the second floor of the jail and his presence was known only to a few citizens.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock a body of 100 men marched through the principal street to the jail and demanded that the prisoner be turned over to them.

Deputy Sheriff Raymond Cherry was in charge of the jail. He declined to give the keys and the mob at once began to batter in the wall of the jail with a telegraph pole, six members of the mob crawled through the hole and with a sledge hammer broke down the door of Rolla's cell, and soon the thoroughly terrified negro was in the hands of the men, who placed a rope around his neck. All left, crawling through the hole by which they had entered, dragging the negro after them.

A few minutes was consumed in the march to the jail yard, the rope was thrown over the limb of a tree and a hundred hands sent his body flying into the air. The loose end of the rope was tied to a tree and as soon as the members of the mob were sure that their work had been completed they left in an orderly manner as they had entered the town.

None of the mob wore masks, and men apparently from every station in life took part in the lynching. Not a shot was fired before or after the lynching and, except for the excited groups of men standing on the street corners, a stranger would have known nothing of the tragedy that had just been enacted.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 18.—John Rolla, who was lynched Monday night at Booneville, was implicated by Rowland, one of the negroes lynched Sunday night at Rockport, but denied his guilt. He told conflicting stories and it was learned that he was away from the Veranda hotel, where he worked, about the time Simmons was murdered. Confronted with this evidence, Rolla wealed and confessed his share in the crime, admitting that he struck the first blow and that the other two negroes helped him to kill Simmons. The militia from Evansville arrived at Booneville 15 minutes too late, and the dead body of Rolla met their gaze as they marched into town.

The citizens of Rockport held a meeting Monday night and formed an organization for the purpose of maintaining law and order and assisting the officers in the prosecution of criminals. It was resolved to make effort to take municipal affairs out of politics. While the lynching was only incidentally mentioned, the sentiment of the community upholds the action of the mob. There is no purpose to prosecute any one concerned in the mob.

Will Admit Presents Free.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The war department has issued an order providing for the admission into Cuba and the Philippine Islands, free of duty, of packages and articles clearly intended as Christmas presents for the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy, and for other employees of this government now serving in those islands. The provision as to the free admission of such Christmas presents will terminate as to Cuba on Feb. 15, and as to the Philippines on March 15 next.

Reduced in Rank.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th infantry, was tried by a general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Col. Chas. L. Davis, 11th infantry, was president, at San Juan, P. R., on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The court found him "guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" and sentenced him to be reprimanded in general orders and reduced in rank 50 numbers on the list of captains of infantry.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A new silk American flag was placed around the speaker's rostrum in the house at Washington Monday. The old flag, which has been there since 1882, had only 38 stars in it. The new one has a star for each state.

Robert D. Wrenn, once the tennis champion and long prominent in the athletic world, has purchased a seat in the New York stock exchange. Mr. Wrenn's application for membership will come before the nominating committee Thursday.

Gus Ruhlin and Peter Maher met before the Penn. Art club in Philadelphia Monday night in a six-round contest, which proved both fast and furious. Maher astonishing everybody. He showed great improvement. Under local boxing laws no decision was given, but the consensus of opinion was that Ruhlin had the best of it.

THE BOOZ INQUIRY

The Investigation Resumed at West Point—Cadets Examined.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The military court of inquiry which began taking testimony in Bristol, Pa. Monday arrived at the military academy at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. At 2:30 it resumed the investigation of hazing and brutal treatment made by the parents of former cadet Oscar L. Booz, who died a couple of weeks ago in his home in Bristol. The court room was open to the public but no non-military men except the reporters were present. A great many officers and attaches of the academy were interested spectators, and from the opening of the proceedings to the adjournment, at 6 o'clock, no one left the room.

Generals Brooke, Bates and Clous and Capt. Dean questioned the witnesses as to the practice of hazing in the academy, both in camp and barracks. Sixty-eight members of the class of 1902 to which Booz belonged until he resigned in September or October, 1898, were summoned to the court and were brought in squads and kept in ante-rooms in the academic building. This is the first time in many years that a court of inquiry has convened at this academy. The last occasion was the investigation of the case of a colored cadet named Witaker, who claimed that he had his ear slit, but it was finally found he had done the cutting himself. This was over ten years ago. Four of the 68 cadets of the second class were examined during the afternoon and 11 of them who knew Booz declared that his standing with his classmates was not very high, as they looked upon him as a coward. The story of his fight with Kellar in '89 was told by Cadet O. N. Tyler, who seconded Booz. When asked by the court why he did so, Tyler said:

"Well, Booz asked me to be his second and I could not well refuse." Every one of the witnesses denied that any brutal hazing occurred, and two of them described the "bracing and setting up" as only "correctional measures" and neither injurious nor humiliating. Every one of them seemed to give a straightforward story and one and all denied that Booz had been interfered with on account of his religious belief of tendencies.

Just how long the inquiry here will last could not be figured on by the officers of the court Tuesday night but it is expected to take up the greater part of this week. The hearing will be resumed at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

Great Britain Should Accept.

London, Dec. 19.—Henry Labouchere, discussing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in Truth, says: "Although theoretically, we are not masters of the Suez canal, we are so practically, owing to our tenure in Egypt and can hold the Red sea. I do not think the United States senate is wrong in inserting the Davis amendment. The questions are therefore, first, whether we ought to risk creating ill-feeling toward us on the part of the United States, and second, whether we should not be gainers by the construction of the canal even if it were in the military occupation of the United States." Having answered the first question in the negative and the second in the affirmative, he concludes as follows: "Great Britain would be wise in accepting the amended treaty."

Will Restore the Loot.

Paris, Dec. 19.—In addition to the order directing that the cases filled with Chinese loot, sent to President Loubet and others by Gen. Frey, commander of the French marine forces in China, shall be embargoed at Marseilles when they are unshipped, the government has decided that all objects, unless material of war, which have been seized or shall be seized by the French expeditionary forces in China, shall be restored, whether belonging to the Chinese government or to private individuals.

No More Civilians Appointed.

Washington, Dec. 19.—In response to an inquiry from the secretary of the navy, Judge Advocate General Lemley states that there can be no more appointments to the marine corps from civil life and that all future vacancies in that corps must be filled by non-commissioned officers in the corps and from graduates of the naval academy.

Ran Aground.

Kingston, Ja., Dec. 19.—The steamer Admiral Schley, from Philadelphia Dec. 12, while entering Kingston harbor Tuesday morning struck a coral reef and was aground for four hours. She jettisoned 600 bags of coconuts and was floated. After being examined by divers the steamer was pronounced seaworthy.

GENERAL MARKETS.

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Oats—No. 2 white, 28¢; No. 3 white, 27½¢.
Rye—No. 2, 52¢.
Beans—December, \$2.08; January, \$2.06.

Chicago Grain Market.
Wheat—January, 70¢; May, 72½¢; Corn—January, 36½¢; May, 36½¢; Oats—January, 21½¢; May, 22½¢; Pork—January, \$12.07; May, \$12.07; Lard—January, \$6.82; May, \$6.87.

Chicago Live Stock.
Cattle—Generally slow, \$5.15 to \$6.00; calves, \$4.50 to \$5.50.
Hogs—5 to 10c lower, \$4.50 to \$4.85; Sheep—Lower, \$3.40 to \$4.40; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.10.

Buffalo Live Stock.
Cattle—Generally active, \$5.15 to \$5.75; calves, \$7.25 to \$7.50.
Sheep—Choice to extra, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Hogs—Heavy, \$4.85; pigs, \$5.

ANOTHER MUDDLE

Between England and America in the Chinese Matter.

A LONG CONFERENCE HELD

The Result of Which is Kept Secret, Although Reports Obtained Varied Considerably—England and America Were in Accord.

London, Dec. 19.—Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, had a long conference Tuesday afternoon regarding the Chinese situation with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and subsequently Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, paid a visit to the foreign office. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the outcome of these consultations. What could be learned from British and American sources varied considerably, the former expressing annoyance and anxiety, the latter maintaining that nothing serious was developing. Some explanation, however, was gathered by a representative of the Associated Press of the extraordinary tangle in which Chinese negotiations have recently been mixed up and some reconciliation of the contradictory telegrams that have emanated from Peking and various European capitals.

It appears that over a week ago the powers came to an agreement to eliminate the word "irrevocable" from the joint note. Then, when it was believed that everything had been settled, objections were raised and Great Britain, for the sake of harmony, although much against her will, agreed to reinsert the "irrevocable" clause. In this it is believed she was supported by the United States.

Once more the joint note seemed on the verge of signature, when a misunderstanding arose in Peking. This confused the governments and formed the subject of the dispatches from Secretary Hay which Mr. Choate transmitted to the Marquis of Lansdowne Tuesday. As the result of the interview Mr. Choate has sent a long cablegram to Secretary Hay, in which he attributes the latest misunderstanding to an error in forwarding instructions, an error which occurred presumably through the cable company and which caused Mr. Conger and Sir Ernest Satow, British minister in Peking, to take opposite views, although their home governments were perfectly agreed. The United States embassy, while non-committal, hopes that Tuesday's conferences will clear up the muddle and bring about a signing of the joint note in Peking within a few days.

On the other hand, the British foreign office is not quite so hopeful. Officials there profess to be rather at sea as to whether the conditions are to be irrevocable or otherwise. Indications point to their being irrevocable.

British officials admit that they gave in under protest and with a distinct reservation that although the demands are irrevocable, this in no way necessitates an enforcement of the demands by European troops. To such a course Great Britain cannot and will not agree.

Consequently compliance with the irrevocable clause will be somewhat of a farce on the part of Great Britain and this feature of the case becomes more interesting when taken in conjunction with the statement authoritatively made here that Great Britain and the United States are in the same boat in the joint note negotiations.

Peking, Dec. 19.—Count von Waldersee has issued an order assigning various districts in the neighborhood of Peking for supervision to the military representatives of the various powers. The order says that the extent to which the co-operation of the French and American troops can be depended upon is a matter to be determined by agreements made with the generals commanding these forces.

Under the plan the United States troops will supervise the district southeast of Peking from the road to Tientsin Tientsin to the road extending from Nankin to Ho Si Wu.

Count von Waldersee says he knows there is a considerable force of Chinese under Gen. Ma in the northern part of the province of Shang Si and others south of Tientsin Tientsin; but during the severe winter that has now set in he does not expect any aggressive Chinese movement.

On the other hand, wherever the allies leave a district for any length of time, bands of robbers and boxers will congregate. For this reason the field marshal desires the co-operation of all the allies to cover the various districts with strong patrols. It is now understood that a meeting of the foreign envoys will be held on Wednesday.

Thanksgiving Deferred.

London, Dec. 19.—The contemplated Thanksgiving service in St. Paul's cathedral in connection with the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa, has been abandoned owing, as the government announces, "to its being considered desirable to defer a general Thanksgiving until the close of the operations in South Africa." The program is for Lord Roberts to debark in the Solent, to visit the queen at Osborne house, Jan. 2, to re-embark and to finally land at Southampton, coming from that point to London.

Enters a Protest.

San Domingo, Republic of Santo Domingo, Dec. 19 (via Haytian cable).—The Belgian minister has wired the Belgian consul to notify the government committee that he insists that the government protest against the employment of international revenue. The committee thinks some arrangement can be arrived at in Europe and is willing to send delegates there or to the United States to determine the details. The country is quiet.

SELF SUPPORTING WOMEN

Cannot afford to be sick, they say. So, very often, they struggle along and keep up, where other women go to bed. To such women the value of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is beyond computation. It cures the common cause of ill-health in woman, derangement or disease of the womanly organs. A temperance medicine. It contains no alcohol, opium, cocaine, nor other narcotics.

"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 538 East College Street, Jacksonville, Ill. "For three years I suffered continually. Words cannot express what I suffered. I sought relief among the medical profession and found none, until induced by kind friends to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I began taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. After taking 'Favorite Prescription' I was built up until now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pains in the lower part of my bowels, and such distress every month, but now I never have a pain—do all my own work, and am a strong and healthy woman. Thanks to your medicine. I consider myself a living testimonial of the benefits of your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT APRIL 29th, 1900.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.

No. 8—on signal 1:35 a. m.

No. 52—freight 7:25 a. m.

No. 6—on signal 12:30 p. m.

No. 14—on signal 6:26 p. m.

No. 22—on signal 8:35 p. m.

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.

No. 7—on signal 2:15 a. m.

No. 5—on signal 6:52 a. m.

No. 3—on signal 12:02 p. m.

No. 53—freight 3:20 p. m.

No. 23—on signal 5:04 p. m.

G. W. R. GILES, G. P. & T. Agent, Chicago.

F. J. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent, Lawton.

South Haven & Eastern R. R.

Time Table in effect June 19, 1900.

TRAINS GOING EAST FROM LAWTON.

No. 1—on signal 1:35 a. m.

No. 2—on signal 7:25 a. m.

No. 3—on signal 12:30 p. m.

No. 4—on signal 6:26 p. m.

No. 5—on signal 8:35 p. m.

TRAINS GOING WEST FROM LAWTON.

No. 6—on signal 2:15 a. m.

No. 7—on signal 6:52 a. m.

No. 8—on signal 12:02 p. m.

No. 9—on signal 3:20 p. m.

No. 10—on signal 5:04 p. m.

No. 11—on signal 8:35 p. m.

No. 12—on signal 12:02 a. m.

No. 13—on signal 6:52 a. m.

No. 14—on signal 12:30 p. m.

No. 15—on signal 6:26 p. m.

No. 16—on signal 8:35 p. m.

No. 17—on signal 12:02 a. m.

No. 18—on signal 6:52 a. m.

No. 19—on signal 12:30 p. m.

No. 20—on signal 6:26 p. m.

No. 21—on signal 8:35 p. m.

No. 22—on signal 12:02 a. m.

No. 23—on signal 6:52 a. m.

No. 24—on signal 12:30 p. m.

No. 25—on signal 6:26 p. m.

No. 26—on signal 8:35 p. m.

No. 27—on signal 12:02 a. m.

No. 28—on signal 6:52 a. m.

No. 29—on signal 12:30 p. m.

No. 30—on signal 6:26 p. m.

No. 31—on signal 8:35 p. m.