#### DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902.

# PREST'S COMMENT **ON SCHLEY'S APPEAL**

He Finds it Was a Captains' Battle-Concurs With Board of Inquiry that No Further Action be Had in Matter.

today made the following statement

White House, Feb. 19, 1902 .- I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley and the answer thereto from the navy department. I have examined both with the utmost care, as well as the preceding appeal to the secretary of the navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the court and the statements of the counsel for Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley; have examined all the official reports of every kind in reference to the Santiago naval campaign, copies of log books, and the testimony before the court of claims, and have also personally had before me the four surviving aptains of the five ships, aside from those of the two admirals, which were actively engaged at Santiago.

SUESTANTIAL JUSTICE DONE. It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in its expressions of opinions on most of its findings of fact. No appeal is made to me from the ver-No appear is made to the from the ver-dict of the court on these points where it was unahimous. I have, however, gone carefully over the evidence on these two points also. I am satisfied that on the whole the court did substantial justice. It should have speci-fically condemned the failure to enforce efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command. On the other hand, I feel that there is reasonable doubt whether he did not

#### move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port. SCHLEY CONDEMNED.

The court is united in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the point where it seems to me he most gravely erred, his "retrograde movement," when he abandoned the blockade and his disobedience of orders and misstatement of facts in relation thereto. t should be remembered, however, that the majority of these actions which the court censures occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself, and it cen tainly seems that if Admiral Schley's actions were censurable he should no have been left as second in command under Admiral Sampson.

OFFENSES WERE CONDONED.

His offenses were in effect condoned when he was not called to account for them. Admiral Sampson, after the fight, in an official letter to the deariment, alluded for the first time to Admiral Schley's "reprehensible con duct" six weeks previously. If Ad miral Schley was guilty of reprehensi-ble conduct of a kind which called for such notice from Admiral Sampso then Admiral Sampson ought not t

Washington, Feb. 19 .- The president | the big cruiser glided past all of us on the bridge gave a sigh of relief. Ha the Brooklyn struck us then it woul bridge gave a sigh of relief. Had robably have been the end of the Texas and her half thousand men. \*

ENEMY'S SHIPS ON FIRE. "At ten minutes to 10 (the Spanish ships had appeared at about 9:80) the Oregon and Texas and Iowa were pretty well bunched, holding a parallel course westward with the Spaniards. The Indiana was also com-ing up, well inside of all the others of our squadron, but a little to the rear owing to her far eastward position at starting. \* \* \* About a quarter past 10 the Teresa, which had been in difficulties from the moment she left the shelter of the Morro, turned to seek a beaching place. She was on fire and we knew that she was no longer to be reckened with. Five minutes later our special enemy, the Oquendo, also turned inshore. \* \* \* The Viscaya blazing away victously, but the kept pounding she got from our four ships, more particularly the Oregon, was too

much for her, and in half an hour she, too, headed for the beach. \* \* I determined to push on with the Texas. \* \* • It gives me pleasure to be able to write that, old ship as she is, and not built for speed, the Texas held her own and even gained on the Colon in that chase. \*\*\* Admiral Sampson was commander-in-chief, during and after the action."

CAPT. CLARK'S STATEMENT.

"The credit for the blockade which led up to the fight is, of course, Ad-miral Sampson's. The position of the ships on the morning of the fight in a semi-circle, head on to the harbor, in consequence of which we were able to close in at once, was his. In closing in, that is, in making the first movements, we were obeying his instructions:

though as a matter of fact we would all have closed in anyway, in structions or no instructions. When the Spanish ships came out of the harbor the navigator of my ship saw the New York to the eastward, but I received no signal of any kind from the New York during the action; nor was she near enough to signal directly to me until

fter the Colon surrendered. "The engagement may be said to afte have divided into three parts: First, the fight proper, while the Spanish squadron was coming out of the harbor, and until it was clear of the Diamond shoais and definitely headed westward; second, the running fight with the already damaged vessels as they fled

westward until the Teresa, Oquendo and Viscaya ran ashore; and, third, the chase of the Colon, during which there was practically no fighting. SEEN NOT BROOKLYN.

"During the first stage I did not see the Brooklyn or receive any signals from her. At the close of this stage the Oregon had passed the Iowa and Texas and when we burst out of the smoke I saw the four Spanish ships going westward, apparently uninjured,

and followed hard after, at the same

heeded any if one had been made, as I considered Admiral Sampson present and in command, From her position the Indiana took full part in the actual fight as the Spanish ships came out of the basher. FOR SINGERS AND SPEAKERS The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very the harbor.

"When they ran to the westward the Indiana fell behind, but continued fir-ing at them, and at the torpedo boats until all but the Colon were sunk or beached. I saw the Brooklyn turn and run out seaward, seemingly over a mile, about the time the rep, one of the A Grand Rapids gentleman who rep resents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the fol-owing regarding the new catarrh cure, about the time the rea, one of the Spanish ships turned to the west; if, instead of making this loop, the Brok-"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years. I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tab-lets quite accidently and like every-thing cise I immediately bought a packyn had stood straight in toward the Spaniards, as the other American ships did, it seems to me that the fight would have been settled then, without age and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still need of the long chase." more to find a complete cure after sev-

#### WHAT WAINWRIGHT SAYS.

Following is Commander Wainwright's statement: "At the outset of the fight the New York was not much further away from me in one direcion than the Brooklyn was in the oth r, and was in plain sight. A signal from Admiral Taylor in connection with my moving forward to attack the tor-pedo boats, was the only signal I re-ceived. I made one to the New York ust before the last torpedo boat sank The New York at that time was com ing up under the fire of the batteries and herself fired a couple of shots at he torpedo boats. Of course, Admiral Sampson was present and in command i received no signals from the Brooklyn, and would not have noticed he, ai all had it not been for the fact that when the other vessels closed in she made what has been since called 'the loop,' so that my attention was av-tracted by noticing the Texas, because tracted by noticing the Texas, because she stopped, and by noticing the Brook-lyn, because she went to seaward away from the Spanish vessels. In other words, the left or westward part of our line was confused, and this at-tracted my attention, because it seem-ed to me from where I was that this permitted the Spanish vessels to try to escape to westward."

DAMAGE TO SPANISH SHIPS.

"The survey of damages of the four Spanish war vessels shows that in adittion to several score hits by the 6pounded and 1-pounder guns of the American fleet, they were struck 43 times by the larger guns of 4-inch cali-ber and over. The Colon, which came utside the others and did comparatively little fighting, received but three of these bits. The other three suips, which bore the brunt of the action, received 40 among them. Of those 40, 11, according to the report of the

40. 11, according to the report of the board which examined into them, were by 4-inch guns, 10 by 5-inch guns, four by citaer 4 or 5-inch, (the board could not determine which), while one was by either a 5 or 6-inch, 12 were by 8-inch, and two by 12-inch guns. "All of our big ships except the Texas had 8-inch guns, Only the Texas and Iowa had 12-inch guns. The Ore-gon and Indiana had 13-inch guns; and they and the Texas bad 6-inch exing

they and the Texas had 6-inch guns. The only 4-inch guns were on the Iowa, the only 5-inch guns on the Brooklyn. Therefore, on the three Spanish ships which did the bulk of the fighting, out of the 40 large caliber shots that struck them, 11 certainly came from the Iowa, 10 certainly came from the Brooklyn four from either the Iowa or th the Brooklyn, and two from either the Iowa or the Texas. Of the three which struck or the Texas. Of the three which struck the Colon, two fere 5-inch and must have come from the Brooklyn, and one was either a 5-inch or a 6-inch. It must be remembered that the 4 and 5-inch guns were the only quick-firers above 6pounders in our fleet, and they were not only much more rapidly but much more surely handled than were the

larger and slower firing guns. AMERICAN LOSS TRIVIAL

"The damage and loss of the American veggels were trivial. The only loss suffered was aboard the Brooklyn.



Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes, ers, and that it was just to 10 Sampson that he should reach The doctor said it must be an opera-fen costing \$800 and little chance to urvive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure an cent box made me sound an All druggists sell it. fails to cure any form of Piles, try i Book on Piles, cause and cure, free b Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, mail. Mich.

yn, either was or conceived herself t be put in such jeopardy by the Brook-lyn's turn toward her that she backed her engines, coming almost or o a standstill: so that both the Oregot ind the Iowa, which were originally to the castward of her, passed her, and t was some time after she again startal before she regained her former posi ion relatively to the Spanish vessels,

SPANIARDS START WEST. The Spanish vessels had straightened

out in column for the west, the Color going inside of the others and gradually forging ahead of them, withou suffering much damage. The two torpedo boats, which had followed then out of the harbor, were now destroyed by the fire of the rearmost of the American big vessels and of the Glou cester, which headed straight in fo them, paying no more heed to their quick-fire guns than to the heavy ar-tillery of the forts, to which she was also exposed.

#### THE RUNNING FIGHT.

In the running fight which followed until the Teresa, Oquendo and Vis-cays were destroyed, the Indiana gradually dropped behind, although continued to fire until the last o of th three vessels went ashore. The Brook yn was ahead of any of the American vessels, on a course outside theirs; she was nearly broadside on to the Spaniards. The Oregon, Iowa and Texas were all close together and actively engaged throughout this running fight The Brooklyn and Oregon, followed a some distance by the Texas, then con-tinued in chase of the Colon, which vent nearly 30 miles further before sh also went ashore. During the chase of the Colon there was practically no fighting. These are the facts as set forth in the

above statements of the captains and elsewhere in their official reports and testimony. They leave no room fo doubt on any important point.

QUESTION OF COMMAND.

The question of command is in this case nominal and technical. Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was seen at the outset of the fight from all the ships except the Brooklyn. Four of these five ship captains have testified that they regarded him as present and "The Oregon always had fires under It boilers. In spite of the speed shown ship appeared, but his signal was not seen by any American vessel actually under fire from the forts and himself fired a couple of shots at the close of the action at the torpedo boats, in addition to signaling the In-diana just at the close of the action. But during the action not a single or-der from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged. SCHLEY'S SIGNALS. Admiral Schley at the outset of the action hoisted two signals of "Clea ship" and "Close in." which were sim oly carrying out the standing orders of Admiral Sampson as to what should b lone if the enemy's ships attempted t break o utof the harbor. Until after the close of the first portion of the fight, at the mouth of the harbor and senger, For sale by all druggists. until after he had made his loop and the Spanish ships were fleeing to the westward, not an American ship no-ticed a signal from him. When the used a signal from him, when the western pursuit had begun, the Ore-gon, and the Oregon only, noticed and repeated one of his signals of com-mand. Capt, Clark of the Oregon then Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. egarded him as in command, but did not in any shape or way execute an movement or any action of any kind whatsoever in accordance with any or-

Daufully and well. She and the Ore gon were thenceforth the rearmost o the American vessels, though the low-certainly, and seemingly the Texas, did as much in hammering to a standaul the Viscaya, Oquendo and the Teresa while the Indiana did all her eastwal position and ertppled machinery pe nirtod. In the chase of the Colon, th Brooklyn and Oregon share the credi orween them

MCKINLEY'S RECOMMENDATIONS, PROPER. Under such circumstances it seems to

ident McKinley were eminently proper

and Schley were concerned, it would have been unjust for him to have made

other recommendations. Personally, I feet that in vi w of Capt. Clark's long

voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene

of service, as well as the way in which

he actually managed her before and during the fight, it would have been well to have given him the same fid-

vancement that was given Wainwright. But, waiving this, it is evident that

Wainwright was on itled to receiv more than any of the other command

greater ad an ome 'n numbers than Admoral Schev-there was nothing

done in the stand that warranted a

Schley, I and that President McKinley did substantial fustice and there would

be no warrant for reversing the action

AGAINST FURTHER ACTION.

the court of inquiry-Admirals Dewey Benham and Ramsay-unite in stating

that they recommend that no furth-action be had in the matter. Wit

this recommendation I must heartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agita-

cep it alive would merely do damage

New York, Feb. 20 .- At its midwinter

meeting the university council of Co

all vacancies in the scholarship lists of

the university. The appointments are: In education, Archibald Gordon Craig

f the Western University of Pennsyl

vania: in American history, Henr Johnson, of the University of Minne

sota; in political economy, Everet Birney Stackpole, of Bowdoin college

in economics, Robert Brensen Olsen o Whitman college, James Alexander Mc

Queen of Davidson college, North Caro-lina and Samuel Peskin, of the Real

Gymnasium, Wilne, Russia. The de-gree of doctor of philosophy was con

Stanford, Jr., university and Charle

Lee Eapes of Johns Hopkins university.

erred upon Cari Gundersen, of Leland

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tion of this unhappy controversy.

to the navy and to the country

Both Admirals Sampson and Schleg

In con

is regards Admirals Fampson

re now on the retired list. - 1 luding their report, the memb

ne that the recommendations

nul that an fur as Admirais sa



A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE SENT A BAGLETELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE DESERTET NEWS WHOSCFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASE, OR WHAT IS COMMONLY KNOWN AMONG WOMEN AS "FEMALE WEAKNESS."

#### TEST YOUR KIDNEYS.

If Any of Your Family in This or Past Generations Have Been Troubled with Kidney Disease, Make a Test of Your Urine and Satisfy Yourself,



12月1日第一 Columbia Scholarship Lists Filed. imbia has appointed six students to hed Shake bottle well before using epina cool place & DOSE FOR ADULTS. One tablespoonful is or eight times a day, taken elear or in an qual amount of water, or in warm or colo e after meals in wi I the tone of the stemach is imp on CHILDREN,-Under 2 years, one tes 

nel or warm c 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Warner's Sale furle



Real

Everett

San Francisco, Feb. 20.-The board of directors of the Manufactures and Producers' association has adopted a reso-ution favoring the continued exclusion Chinese, which has been sent to the California members of Congress, merchants' exchange of Oakland has also passed resolutions to the same of

St. Louis Fair Com'r to Cent'l America

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20,-John Rich Chandler, world's fair commissione Central America, arrived in the city today from California and had a conference with President Francis of the Louisiana Purchase exposition in regard to his work. He expects to leave for Central America in a few days stopping en route at Washington, D. C

Something That Will Do You Good.

eles or germs floating about in it, your kidneys are diseased and you should hidbeys are discased and you should lose no time, but get a bottle of War-ner's Safe Cure, as it is dangerous to neglect your kidneys even for one day, Bright's Disease, gravel, liver com-plaint, pains in the back, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, inflammation of blad-des one is the black of bladder, stone in the bladder, uric acid polson, dropsy, eczema, scrofula, blood disease, offensivo odor from sweating, so-called "Female Weakness," painful periods, too frequent desire to uninate and painful passing of urine are all caused by diseased kidneys and cau be speedily cured by Warner's Safe Cure, which has been prescribed by leading doctors for 25 years, and used in all prominent hospitals exclusively. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, Mr. J. L. Barker, Assistant Postmas-ter, Stevens Joint, Wis., writes: "War-ner's Safe Cure has cured me of kid-ner's Safe Cure has cured me of kid-

Put some morning urine in a glass or

bottle, let it stand for twenty-four hours, if there is a reddish sediment in

the bottom of the glass, or if the urine is cloudy or milky, or if you see parti-

ey trouble and indigestion. It is the best tonic I ever took and it has permanently cured me of what my doctor called one of the worst cases of kidney disease he ever came across in his experience. It is the family medicine in this part of the country."

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetae and contains no harmful drugs; it loes not constipate; it is a most val-table and effective tonic; it s a stimunt to digestion and awakeas the torid liver, putting the patient into the ry best receptive state for the work the restorer of the kidneys. It preares the tissues, soothes inflammation nd irritation, stimulates the enfeebled gans and heals at the same time, illds up the body, gives strength, and stores energy that is or has been sting under the baneful suffering of kidney disease.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE in now put

warner's safe CURE in how put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists or direct, at **50c and \$1.00 a Bottle.** LESS THAN ONE CENT A DOSE. Refuse substitutes. There is none just as good as'' Warner's Safe Cure, t has substitutes. has cured all forms of kidney diseaser during the last thirty years. It is preacybed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only ab-solute cure for all forms of disease of

the kidney, liver and bladder, TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidney, liver, bladder and

blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent ab-solutely free to any one who will write Warner Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. , and mention having seen this liberal offer in the Deseret News. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each dis-ease, and many convincing testimonials free, to any one who will write.





eral weeks' use.

Valuable,

boy's choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakress and on my return home from a trip ] gave him a few of the tablets one Sun-day morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in

a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong. "As the tablets are very pleasant to le taste, I had no difficulty in perthe suading him to use them regularly. "Our family physician told us they

were an antiseptic preparation of doubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recom-mending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for

any form of catarrh. "I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and cheap lozenges and troches on oplum as to render their use a danger o health.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remurkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thou-sands of sufferers from nasal catarrh throat troubles and catarrh of stomach A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

#### did I perform any action of any kind whatever in obedience to any order from the Brooklyn, neither as to my course, nor as to my speed, nor as to my gun fire, during the fight or chase.

ADMIRAL EVANS' STATEMENT.

Nor did I receive any orders whatever from the Brocklyn, nor should I have heeded them if I had received them, in-

asmuch as I considered Admiral Samp-

coming out of the harbor and befor

they had stretched fairly to the west-

time when the Spanish vessels

Oregon after the Colon.

us to follow a fleeing enemy.

TAYLOR'S STATEMENT.

eastward of me as the Brooklyn

the westward.

POSITION OF VESSELS.

by.

ment:

ward.

heing



is senior blockading squadron on the 3rd of Ju when he (Sampson) steamed away a his proper errand of communication with Gen, Shafter.

#### WHO WAS IN COMMAND?

We can, therefore, for our present urpose, dismiss consideration of so much of the appeal as relates to any thing except the battle. As regards point raised in the appeal between Admirals Sampson and Schley s to which was in command and as to which was entitled to the credit, it either of them was really entitled any unusual and pre-eminent credit by any special exhibit of genius, skill and courage.

#### WHAT APPEAL DEVOTED TO.

The appeal of Admiral Schley to me s not, as to this, the chief point he raises, really an appeal from the de-cision of the court of inquiry. Fivesixths of the appeal is devoted to this uestion of command and credit; that is, to matter which the court of in-quiry did not consider. It is in effect an appeal from the action of President McKinley three years ago, when he sent in the recommendations for pronotion for the various officers connected with the Santiago squadron, basing recommendations upon his estimate of the credit to which the officers were respectively entitled.

#### QUESTION FOR DECISION.

What I have to decide, therefore, is whether or not President McKinley did injustice in the matter. This necessarily lves a comparison of the actions of different commanders engaged The exhaustive official reports action leave little to be brought out snew; but as the question of Admiral Sampson's right to be considered in thief command, which was determin in his favor by President McKinley and later by the court of claims, has never hitherto been officially raised, I deemed t best to secure statements from the mmanders of the five ships (other han the Brooklyn and New York, th agships of the two admirals), vere actively engaged in the fight. Admiral Philip is dead. I quote ex-tracts from his magazine article on the which written immediately after it occurred, closing with an extract from ter to the secretary of the navy of Feb. 27, 1899;

#### PHILIP QUOTED.

"It was the blockade that made the attle possible. The battle was a direct consequence of the blockade, and upon method and effectiveness of the blockade was very largely dependent Under orders of Admiral Sampson the slockade was conducted with a successful with a successful to the When Spanish admiral at last made his tash to escape we were ready-ready with our men, with our guns and with our engines. \* It was only a few minutes minutes after we had seen the eader of the advancing squadron that became apparent that Cervera's plan as to run his ships in column west-Before he had fairly found himself out-side the Morro the entire blockading Maadron-Indiana, Oregon, Icr., Brooklyn and Texas-was pumping into him at such a rate as virtualto decide the issue of the battle in had closed in simultaneously. \* \*

### THE BROOKLYN'S TURN.

"Then occurred the incident which han anything Cervera did that day. Suddenly a whift of breeze and hull in the firing lifted the pall and there has been principle of the set there, bearing toward us and across ber bows, turning on her port helm, with big waves curling over her hows and great funnels, was the Brooklyn. She looked as big as half a dozen Great Eastern, and seared in war, that it Easterns, and seemed so near that it look our breath away. Back both en-fines, went down the tube to the as-tonished engineers engineers, and in a twinkling old ship was racing against herself. collision, which seemed imminent. Wen if it was not, was averted and as

time observing the Brooklyn a little ahead and offshore. She was broadside of the Spanish vessels and was receiving the weight of their fire and was returning it. The Brooklyn and Oregon thereafter occupied substantially these positions as regards each other, about equally distant from the Spanish

ships as we successfully overtook them except when the Oregon attempted to close with the Oquendo. "The heaviest fighting was at the harbor mouth and while the enemy was breaking through or passing our line, not after the running fight began The Teresa and then the Oquendo turned and went ashore, the Viscaya

continuing for some distance farther before she also was beached. Throughout the running fight the Brooklyn and Dregon were both hotly engaged, being ahead of any of our other ships, we then constituted the western and what I regard as the then fighting division of our fleet.

CONSIDERS SCHLEY IN COMMAND.

"I consider Commodore Schley in responsible command during this running fight and chase so far as I was con-cerned, and acknowledged and repeated a signal he had flying for close action or something of the kind. As, how ever, the problem was perfectly simple, namely, to pursue the Spanish ships, as I had been doing before I saw the Brooklyn, he dld not, as a matter of

fact exercise any control over any movement or action of the Oregon, nor

BRONCHITIS Duffy's Fure Malt Whiskey Cures Bronchitis, Grip and All Discases of the Throat and Lungs.

If your throat is weak, or if you are If your throat is weak, or if you are troubled in any way with grip or bron-ohitis: M you have consumption, Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey will cure you. It aids digestion, stimulates and enriches the blood, invigorates the brain, builds nerve tissue, tones up the heart, fortifies the system against disease germs and pro-base We system a longs life

SURE CURE FOR BRONCHITIS. SURF. CURF. FOR BROACHIES. Gentlement Early tast spring I was tak-en with Chronic Malaria. I began to loss flesh. Bronchitis set in and catarrh of the air passages followed. I tried most everything, but found no relief, till I took Duffy's Malt Whiskey. I commenced gaining strength, and after taking fifteen bottice I had gained 40 pounds which i had lost before I began taking your whis-key. I would advise all who have similar trouble to take Duffy's Malt Whiskey. It has cured me from troubles whon noth-

li has cured are from troubles when noth-ing else would give me Tellef. B. C. HENNING, Coraopolis, Pa.

R. C. HENNING, Coraopolis, Pa. Oct. 17, 1991. Be careful and see that "Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey" is on the label, and that it is our own patent bottle with the name blown in the bottle. This is the only way Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey is sold. If offered in bulk or in flas ks it is a fraud. "The machinery of the Iowa was not in condition to get the best speed, though every effort had been made to make it so. Her cylinder heads had not



NO FUSEL OIL. Two game countars for whist, euchrs. etc., sent free; send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage on counters. Also a valu-able medical booklet. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists, grocers, or direct. It is the only whiskey recog-nized by the government as a medicine. Duffy Malt Whiskey Company. Rochester,

Nelden-Judson Drug Co., Salt Lake City, Wholesale Agents.

all boilers. In spite of the speed shown repairs shows that the lowa suffered most and the Oregon least. The Amerthe Oregon in this fight, she had not been and is not classed as the fast-est ship; but during all her service, in ican ships engaged possessed more than two-fold material superiority over the order that no scale should form in them, not one of her bollers was used Spanish ships, and the difference in the handling of their guns and their enin condensing, though the resulting dis-comfort for all hands was an additional gines was even greater.

'We have just cause to be proud of hardship for her commanding officer. the vigliance and instant readiness ships displayed and the workmanlike efficiency with which they were han-dled. The most striking act was that Following is Admiral Evans's state "The credit for the blockade, for of the Gloucester, a converted yacht the arrangement of the ships at the opening of the fight and of the first which her commander. Walnwright oushed into the fight through a hall novements forward into the fight, must of projecties, any one of which would have sunk her, in order that he might course belong to Admiral Sampson whose orders we were putting into effect. When the fighting began, Admir do his part in destroying the two torpedo boats, each possessing far more al Sampson's ship, the New York, was in plain sight. I saw her turning to than his own offensive power. overtake us. Throughout the fight I considered myself as under his com-

FIGHT CAN BE PLOTTED.

From the statements of the captains mand, but I received no orders from him until the Viscaya was aground. above, from the official reports and from the testimony before the court of inquiry, the fight can be plotted with absolute certainty in its important outlines, though there is conflict as to minor points. When the four Spanish son to be present and in command. "The heavy fighting was during the cruisers came out of the harbor, the New York had left her position in the were blockading lines 40 or 45 minutes be-fore. She had hoisted the signal "Disregard the movement of the command When they were thus stretched ed-in-chief." but had not hoistel the to the westward we all went after them signal to the second in command without orders-of course, we could do nothing else. Until the Teresa and take charge, which, as appears by the signal book, was sometimes but not al-Oquendo ran ashore, the Iowa was close behind the Oregon and ahead of ways used when the command was transferred.

the Texas and all of us were firing steadily at the Spanish ships. The As soon as the engagement began the New York turned and steamed back, Texas then recovered her speed-for she was dead in the water after havholsting a signal to close in, which, however, none of the squadron saw. ing backed to avoid the Brooklyn when She was in plain sight, and not ve Brooklyn turned-and she went ahead of the Iowa Both of us contin-ued to fire at the Viscaya until she much farther from the easternmost of the line. As soon as the Spanish ships appeared, the five hig American blockwent ashore Then I stopped but the Texas followed the Brooklyn and the aders started toward them in accordance with the standing orders of Admiral Sampson

ACTED ON OWN INITIATIVE.

"When the battle began the New After this first move, each acted York was not much farther to the eastpurey on his own initiative. For some ward of us that the Brooklyn was to minutes the Spanish and American yes After the Viscaya had sels steadily approached one another and the fighting was at its hottest Then the already damaged Spanish grounded the New York overtook me nd signalled me to return to the mouth of the harbor to prevent any other ships turned to the westward, while at the same time the westernmost Spanish ship from coming out and at-tacking the transports. I received no signals of any kind from the Brooklyn. American vessel, the Brooklyn, which was nearest the Spanish line, turned All we had to do was to close in on to the eastward, making a loop of the Spanish squadron as it came out of the harbor, in obedience to the orders of Admiral Sampson, and then when three-quarter circle; at the end sh again headed westward, farther from and farther behind the Spanish the heaviest fighting was over and the vessels than before the loop began, but spanish ships were trying to escape to the west, to follow them—and of course there was no signal necessary to tell still ahead of any of the American yes sels, although farther outside.

AS TO THE TEXAS.

The Texas, the next ship to the Brook-

### "NIBBLERS."

Not The Proper Way To Take Food. Clerks in grocery stores are apt to hibble at this and that article of food, and if they are not careful acquire a case of stomach. This was the ca

with L. Shoemaker, Arctic. Ind. "While I was clerking in a grocery store it was difficult to resist the temptation to eat a little of this and that; a bit of candy, some fruit or crackers, and one thing and another After about a year I had serious stomach trouble and had run down to 91 bounds, was pale and sallow and poor as a snake. I could sleep but little at night and my distress was terrible.

Finally I was compelled to give up my position and take treatment for my health. I heard of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and began to use it Following is Admiral Taylor's statement: "At the beginning of the fight the New York was about as far to the regularly. I soon began to recove both health and strength, until at th end of about three-months' steady use I was so fat and well that I was WAS to the westward. The only signal I reweighed and found I weighed 160 pounds which was a gain of 69 pounds in that time. This may sound a little fishy but it is the plain truth ceived from the New York was at the very close of the fight, when she sig-nalled to me to return and guard the mouth of the harbor, so that nothing could come out to attack the transand can be verified by any one who cares to inquire of my friends who from the Brooklyn, and should not have | know the facts."

der from him. IT WAS A CAPTAINS' FIGHT.

In short, the question as to which one Admiral Schley, was at the time in command is of merely nominal character. Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engineroom aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to the order of either Sampson or chley, save on their own two vessels

It was a captains' fight. It was a captains' fight. Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal com-mand over the squadron: for, so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one or the other in fact exercised any command. CREDIT DUE SAMPSON.

Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as com-mander-in-chief; upon the excellence of the blockade; upon the preparedness of the squadron; upon the arrangement of the ships head-on in a semi-circle around the harbor and the standing orders in accordance with which they in-stantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all these things the credit is his.

LOUP MARRED BROOKLYN'S WORK. Admiral Schley is rightly entitled-

as is Capt. Cook-to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole, she did well; but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of in quiry as to the loop. It seriously mar red the Brooklyn's otherwise excellen record; being, in fact, the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward: that is, in the same direction the Spanish ships were going instead of the contrary direction, shi would undoubtedly have been in mor "dangerous proximity" to them. Bu it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her.

This kind of thing must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover, the danger was cer-tainly not as great as that which. In the self-same moment marked Waln wright's fragile craft as he drove for ward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the danged to which the Texas was exposed by th turn as actually made. It certain gused both the Brooklyn and the Tex as materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had been taken

Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best rem-edies on the market for coughs, colds We refer to Chamberlain's Cough Rem-edy. We have used it with such good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again pre-vented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience, and we sugest that our readers, especially who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup,-Camden (S. C.) Mes-

RHEUMATISM ITS CAUSE AND CURE

The cause of this ailment is uric acid in the blood. In other words it is a blood disease. Any reliable physician will tell you this. To effectually cure such an ailment the blood must be cleansed of all poisonous matter and the system put in a healthy condition. An application of oil or liniments to the afflicted parts, if the right kind is used, will give temporary relief, but it certainly will never make a permanent cure. It would be just as sensible to try and cleanse the works of a watch by cleaning the outside of the case as it would to expect to cure rheumatism by rubbing an oil on your skin when the cause of the trouble is in the blood.

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