

HEROICS OF YOUNG, BERNADOU AND OTHERS

By Edward B. Clark

WASHINGTON.—A perusal of the Navy Register in the department offices discloses the fact that Capt. Lucien Young has been advanced twice in rank for conspicuous gallantry in time of danger.

When Lucien Young of the United States navy reported at Annapolis for examination for entrance to the naval academy the examining board looked upon a youthful Samson. He was as fine a physical specimen of boyhood as the old salts ever had seen. He lifted things that no two men in Annapolis were able to lift. He scored perfect in his physical examination, but when it came to the study examination it was verily related that Young spelled Europe "Urope."

This "short cut" in his spelling methods came pretty near being his undoing, but the academy board had a second thought on the matter and Young became a cadet, a cadet as smart as a whip-lash in work and in study, and his classmates were put to it to keep pace with him.

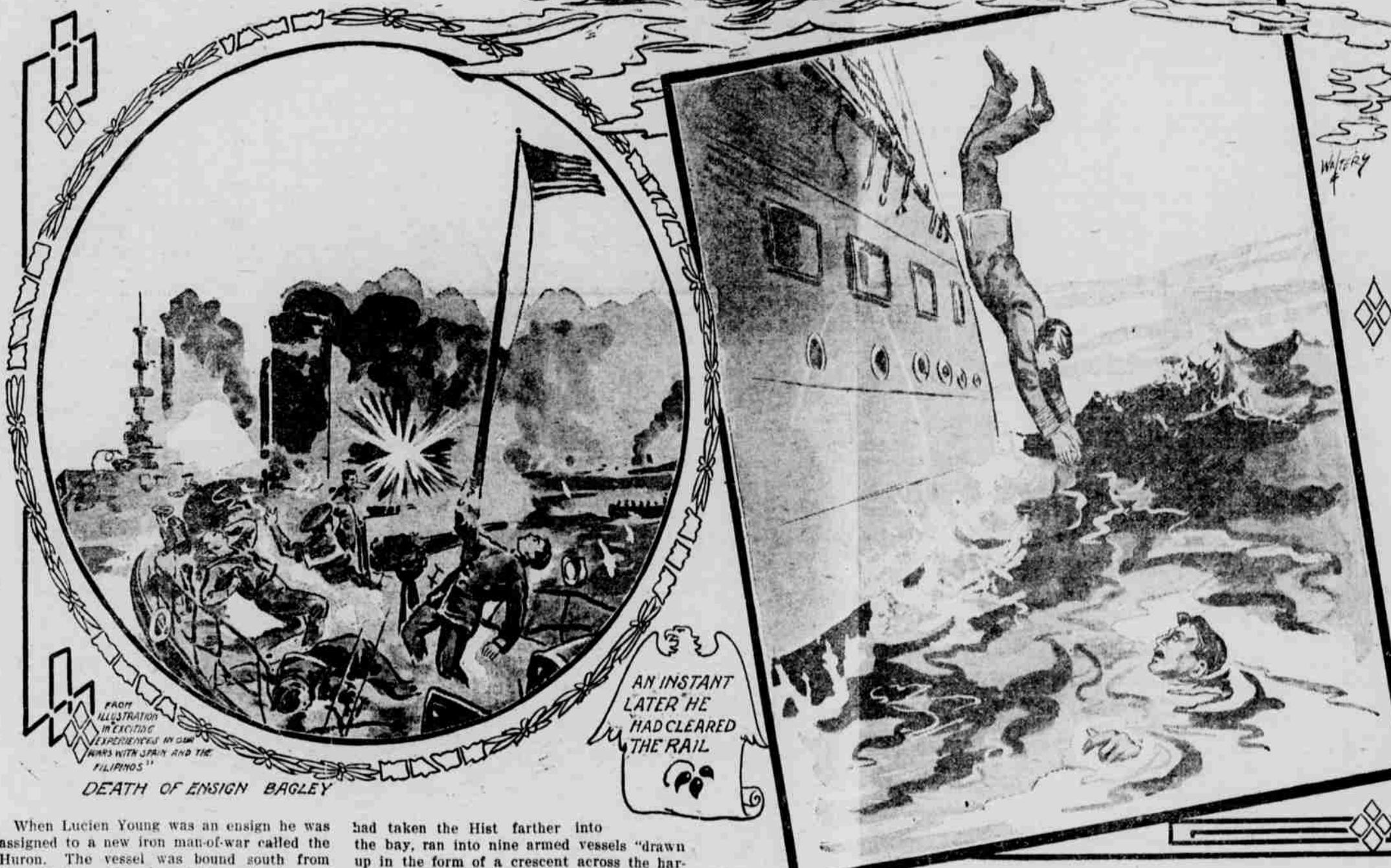
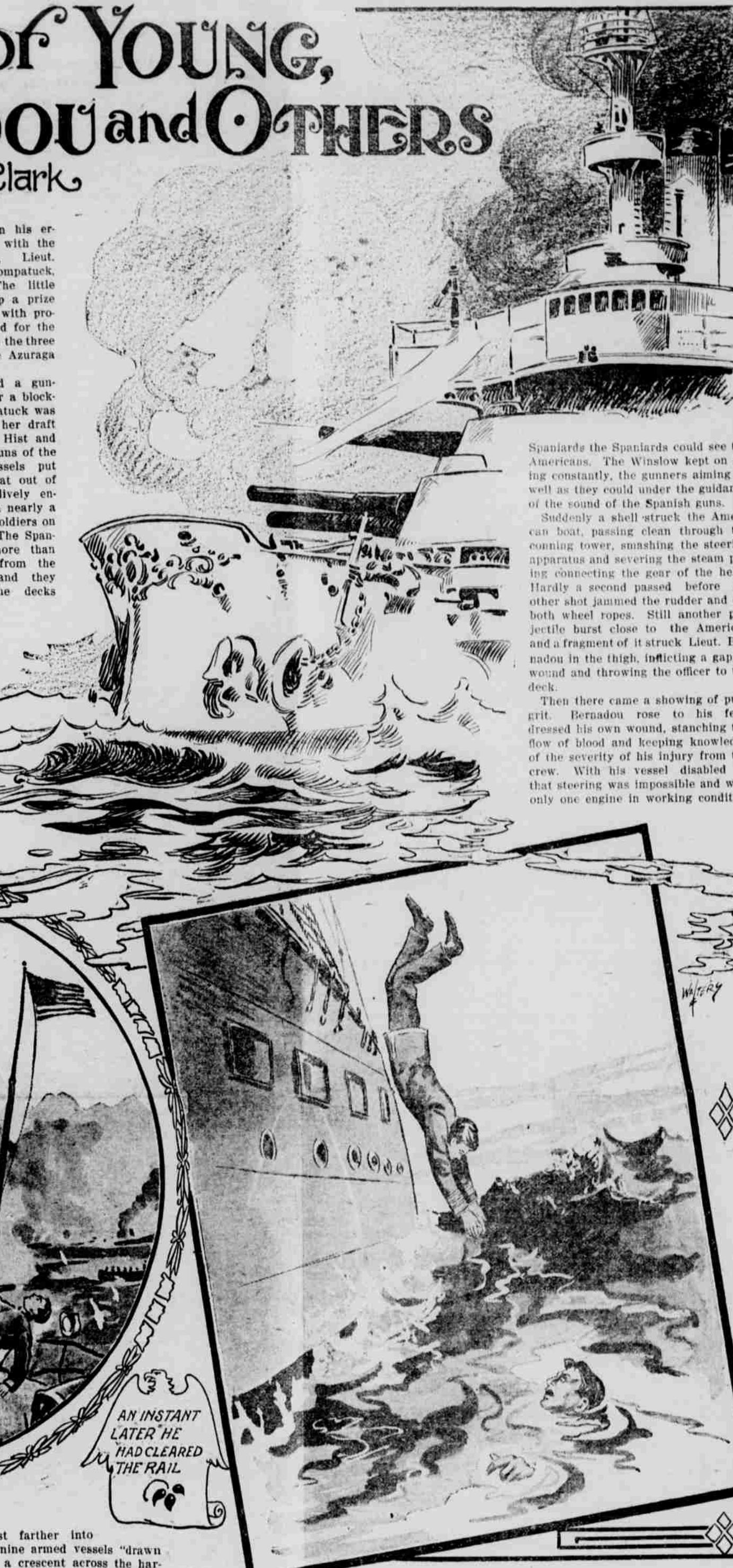
Lucien Young has been distinguishing himself one way and another ever since the day he set Theodore Roosevelt a precedent in reformed spelling. While he was still a midshipman he was cruising on one of the old-time wooden warships in the Mediterranean. A sailor fell from aloft, struck a spar and, bounding clear of the vessel, fell into the sea.

Midshipman Young saw the man fall and an instant later he had cleared the rail and was in the water swimming lustily to the rescue. The fall had made the sailor practically unconscious. He was so stunned that he made but a feeble effort to help himself and it was an inert, heavy burden that Young held above the water until a boat came from the ship to the rescue.

Young started on his errand and fell in with the gunboats Hornet, Lieut. Helm, and Wompatuck, Lieut. Jungen. The little squadron picked up a prize in a vessel loaded with provisions and intended for the Spaniards and then the three vessels entered the Azuraga Pass.

Young discovered a gunboat at anchor near a blockhouse. The Wompatuck was unable because of her draft to go in with the Hist and the Hornet. The guns of the two American vessels put the Spanish gunboat out of business after a lively engagement, in which nearly a thousand Spanish soldiers on shore had a hand. The Spaniards were not more than 400 yards away from the American boats and they literally swept the decks with bullets.

Young and Helm worked away in full view of the Spanish sharpshooters and escaped death by sheer luck. It was not long after the Spanish gunboat had been destroyed that Young, who



DEATH OF ENSIGN BAGLEY

When Lucien Young was an ensign he was assigned to a new iron man-of-war called the Huron. The vessel was bound south from New York in November, 1877, and when off Nag's Head, on the coast of North Carolina, it struck the rocks and in less than an hour the disaster was complete. It was a bitter night and a tremendous sea was running. The blackness shut out the shore view and no one knew what the landing chances were in case it became possible to put boats through the pounding, grinding sea. One boat was launched and it was smashed instantly. Then it appeared to the captain that there was but one chance to save any part of the crew. A volunteer was asked for to attempt to carry a life line to the shore.

The instant that the call came Ensign Young volunteered to attempt to carry the line to land. The captain told him that his chance of life was not one in a thousand. Young said: "All right, I'll go."

A sailor named Williams volunteered to accompany Young. The two took what is known as a balsa, attached to a rope, and making their way out on a spar they dropped into the seething water. The waves beat them back against the spar and Young was severely bruised by the contact. He stuck to his task, however, and with Williams succeeded in making headway against the fierce assault of the waves and in escaping death among the storm-beaten rocks. Finally they gained a foothold upon the sands beyond the roaring surf. The result of their heroism was the saving of about one-third of the Huron's crew. The vessel went to pieces so quickly that the rescue of all the crew by means of the life line proved impossible.

Naval officers believe that Young was born lucky as well as brave. Four days before the naval battle of Santiago Rear Admiral Sampson ordered Lieut. Young, who was in command of a small gunboat called the Hist, to cruise in the vicinity of Manzanillo and if practicable to destroy some Spanish gunboats said to be lying in the harbor.

had taken the Hist farther into the bay, ran into nine armed vessels drawn up in the form of a crescent across the harbor, close in shore, where they were supported by artillery and large bodies of troops. On the right of the crescent formation of craft was a savage looking torpedo boat, while a small gunboat guarded the left flank.

Young, Helm and Jungen, for the Wompatuck succeeded in getting into action, fought this apparently overwhelming force of the enemy for an hour and a half, completely disabled the Spanish torpedo boat, put at least four of the gunboats out of the business, broke up a huge pontoon on which floated a six-inch smooth-bore gun, caused the Spanish soldiers supporting the naval force to retreat and won an absolutely complete victory generally.

The American boats did not escape uninjured in this action. The Hornet engines were disabled and the Wompatuck, under Young's order, took her in tow, but disabled as she was, the Hornet stayed in action and one of its gunners succeeded in putting a six-pound shot squarely into a sloop loaded with soldiers, all of whom were firing at the crews of the American vessels. The sloop went to the bottom and took most of her crew with her.

In the fight, as has been said, the Spanish force was greatly superior to that of the American. Young was then only a lieutenant, but he was in command of three ships and he did his work well. He was advanced three numbers for his gallantry in this fight. Years before he had been advanced, as the record shows, "for extraordinary heroism on the occasion of the wreck of the Huron."

Commander John Baptiste Bernadou, United States Navy, died recently at the Naval Hospital, New York City. The sea service is mourning the loss of one of its finest sailors. In May, 1898, Bernadou was engaged in one of the hottest naval fights that marked the Spanish war. It was not a great affair like the battle in Manila bay or that off Santiago, but while it lasted the work was of the real

war kind and in the engagement was killed Ensign Worth Bagley, the only officer of the American sea service who lost his life in the conflict with Spain.

Early in May, 1898, the Wilmington, Commander Todd, the Hudson, Lieut. Newcomb, and the Winslow, Lieut. Bernadou, sailed into Cardenas Harbor in search of some Spanish gunboats which were believed to be anchored there. Commander Todd being the senior officer present, was in command of the little squadron of three vessels. In order to prevent the escape of any ships of the enemy he ordered his two junior commanding officers to search either side of the bay while he took his own vessel straight down the middle of the harbor.

It happened, however, that the commanding officer first caught sight of a Spanish gunboat apparently moored to a wharf on the water front of the town. He signaled: "Winslow go in and investigate gunboat moored to wharf, there on right, painted gray."

"Ay, ay, sir," came the answer and Bernadou took the Winslow in.

The Spanish gunboat turned out to be the Antonio Lopez. Bernadou headed for the town with the Winslow under full speed. When the boat was at a distance of about 1,500 yards from the wharf smoke appeared from the bow of the Spanish boat and a shell whizzed by the port side of the Winslow. Instantly concealed land batteries opened on Bernadou's little torpedo craft. In a minute the American vessel was in the center of a perfect storm of projectiles.

Bernadou was no laggard in returning the fire of the enemy, but the luck of nature was against him, for suddenly a haze settled down over the batteries of the Spaniards and over the Antonio Lopez and completely concealed them from view. It was known afterward that while the Americans could not see the

wounded officer succeeded in keeping his ship moving enough to prevent its becoming a stationary mark for the enemy's guns.

While in this crippled condition the American vessel kept up uninterrupted fire from its guns and was aided by the fire of the Wilmington and the Hudson. Notwithstanding the apparent extremity of their case the gun crews of the Winslow managed to put the Spanish gunboat entirely out of action with some well-planted shells, but the shore batteries were still in able fighting condition and they poured in their shot unceasingly.

By this riddle the Winslow was becoming fairly riddled with shot and Lieut. Newcomb, in command of the Hudson, notwithstanding the fact that his vessel was too frail to hope to stand against any kind of shell punishment, asked permission to go to the Winslow's aid. It was impossible for the Wilmington to close in because of the draught and Commander Todd told Lieut. Newcomb to do what he could for the stricken ship.

Newcomb took his boat in while the Wilmington kept up a furious fire on the enemy's works, but failing to silence them during the time the Winslow and the Hudson were in their perilous positions. With the shot of the Wilmington falling into their works and now and then putting the men of an entire battery out of action, the Spaniards still kept up their fire on the crafts of Bernadou and Newcomb.

The crew of the Hudson after 30 minutes' work with the shells dropping all about them succeeded in making fast a cable to the crippled Winslow and in towing the boat out of range. During all this time the Winslow's commanding officer, Lieut. Bernadou, wounded as he was and almost fainting from the loss of blood, kept the deck and the command. It was an exhibition of heroism of which the navy will be proud until the end of time.

WHY PEOPLE SUFFER.

Too often the kidneys are the cause and the sufferer is not aware of it. Sick kidneys bring backache and side pains, lameness and stiffness, dizziness, headaches, tired feeling, urinary troubles. Doan's Kidney Pills cure the cause. Mrs. N. E. Graves, Villisca, Iowa, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for years. The secretions were disordered, there were pains in my back and swellings of the ankles. Often I had smothering spells. I had to be helped about. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me five years ago and I have been well since. They saved my life."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

KNEW SOMETHING OF IT.



Williams (shaking his fountain pen) You have no idea how easily these pens run!

His Neighbor (applying a blotter to his trousers)—Oh, I have an inkling.

No Need of Interference.

The two neighbors who were passing the little cottage heard sounds as of a terrific conflict inside and stopped to listen.

Presently they heard a loud thump, as if somebody had fallen to the floor.

"Grogan is beating his wife again!" they said.

Bursting the door open, they rushed into the house.

"What's the trouble here?" they demanded.

"Ther' ain't no trouble, gentlemen," calmly answered Mrs. Grogan, who had her husband down and was sitting on his head. "Gwan!"

Spoken from Experience.

It was the grammar class and the teacher had asked for words ending with "ous." "Can any one," she said, "give me a word like 'dangerous,' meaning full of danger, 'hazardous,' 'full of hazard'?"

There was silence for a moment. Then a boy in the back row put up his hand.

"Well, Bobby, what is your word?"

"Please, Miss," came the reply, "pious, full of pie!"

Fully Realized.

He frowned in perplexity on hearing she was out again.

"I wonder, Jimmy, if your sister realizes," he said bitterly, "that I have treated her to three taxi rides and four open-air concerts this month?"

"You bet she realizes it," said the small boy, grinning. "That's why she's keepin' her engagement to Joe Johnson a secret."

Saving Her Blushes.

"I have here," said the young inventor, "a device that will be a boon to the typists."

"What is it?" asked the manufacturer of typewriters.

"It's an extra key. Whenever the operator can't spell a word she presses this key and it makes a blur!"

Proved.

Mr. Snapp—Life is full of contradictions.

Mrs. Snapp—And I say it isn't.—Boston Transcript.

HOME TESTING

A Sure and Easy Test on Coffee.

To decide the all important question of coffee, whether or not it is really the hidden cause of physical ills and approaching fixed diseases, one should make a test of ten days by leaving off coffee entirely and using well-made Postum.

If relief follows you may know to a certainty that coffee has been your vicious enemy. Of course you can take it back to your heart again, if you like to keep sick.

A lady says: "I had suffered with stomach trouble, nervousness and terrible sick headaches ever since I was a little child, for my people were always great coffee drinkers and let us children have all we wanted. I got so I thought I could not live without coffee, but I would not acknowledge that it caused my suffering."

"Then I read so many articles about Postum that I decided to give it a fair trial. I had not used it two weeks in place of coffee until I began to feel like a different person. The headache and nervousness disappeared and whereas I used to be sick two or three days out of a week while drinking coffee I am now well and strong and steady seven days a week, thanks to Postum."

"I had been using Postum three months and had never been sick a day when I thought I would experiment and see if it really was coffee that caused the trouble, so I began to drink coffee again and inside of a week I had a sick spell. I was so ill I was soon convinced that coffee was the cause of all my misery and I went back to Postum with the result that I was soon well and strong again and determined to stick to Postum and leave coffee alone in the future."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.