

CHARGES AND REPLIES IN SAMPSON-SCHLEY INQUIRY

The precept issued by the secretary of the navy for the board of inquiry and the replies made to the charges by Admiral Schley in the past are as follows:

THE PRECEPT. 1—His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

2—The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron of Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

3—The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

4—The circumstances attending the arrival of the flying squadron of Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward and departure from off Santiago, and the propriety thereof.

5—The circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

6—The condition of the coal supply of the flying squadron on and about May 27, 1898, its coaling facilities, the necessity, if any, for, or advisability of, the return of the squadron to Key West to coal, and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.

7—Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago harbor May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for, or advisability of, engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago harbor, and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor, at the ranges used, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

8—The necessity, if any, for, and advisability of, withdrawing at night the flying squadron from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case, the extent and character of such withdrawal, and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

9—The position of the Brooklyn on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago. The circumstances attending, the reasons for, and the incidents resulting from the turning of the Brooklyn in the direction which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

10—The circumstances leading to and the incidents and results of a controversy with Lieutenant Alton C. Hodgson, U. S. N., who, on July 3, 1898, during the battle of Santiago, was navigator of the Brooklyn, in relation to the turning of the Brooklyn; also the colloquy that took place between Commodore Schley and Lieutenant Hodgson and the ensuing correspondence between them on the subject thereof, and the propriety of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

SCHLEY'S REPLIES.

1—An affirmation that Rear Admiral Schley's conduct was in line with his duties as a gentleman and an officer.

2—Admiral Schley remained at Cienfuegos instead of moving to Santiago under general instructions from Sampson to remain there until satisfied that Cervera's squadron was not there. He was not furnished with the code of signals whereby he could have ascertained that fact, and when furnished it moved rapidly to Santiago.

3—Admiral Schley took with him the Eagle and the collier Merrimac, his way from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and this being a slow boat retarded his movements. He had to stop to repair the Merrimac several times. These vessels were assigned to him by Admiral Sampson and he could not abandon them.

4—Schley was informed by Sigbee, Jewell and Wise, who had been off Santiago for a week, that they had not seen Cervera's squadron and was also informed by his pilot. The sea and weather prevented coaling and the starting of Key West, but finding that he could coal later, did coal and returned to Santiago.

5—Admiral Schley was instructed that the navy department believed Cervera was at Santiago and looked to him to ascertain the fact and to see that Cervera did not leave without decisive action. Schley telegraphed that the Merrimac, his collier, was disabled; that he was unable to coal the Texas, Marblehead, Vixen and Brooklyn, owing to a very rough sea, and could not remain on that account. In his dispatch he said: "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of department."

6—Admiral Schley said he would need ten thousand tons of coal on arriving at Key West from Santiago. The coaling facilities were broken down, and with no other base of supplies Key West was the proper station. Admiral Schley's report, he being on the scene, cannot be attacked for accuracy and propriety.

7—The Cristobal Colon lay west up in the harbor, and not at the entrance. Schley made a reconnaissance on the afternoon of May 31 with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans to develop the fortifications and their character, his intention being to destroy the Colon promptly. His fire was returned by heavy batteries east and west of the entrance, by large calibre and long-range guns. After this reconnaissance the Colon retreated into the harbor behind the land. Schley fired at 7,000 yards range on account of the land batteries.

8—The Colon having disappeared and the strength and danger of the batteries having been determined, Rear Admiral Schley withdrew out of range, still remaining a blockade of the port within the risk of disabling his squadron. At the time of the withdrawal the Brooklyn and Texas were not with his force of reconnaissance, but were coaling in the offing.

9—The turn of the Brooklyn, or the loop, was ordered by Captain Cook, as a matter of tactical judgment. In his official report he explains it simply, thus: "We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from the discovery (that they were coming out). The port battery was first engaged, as we stood with port helm to head off the leading ship and giving them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards range. The enemy turned to the westward to close into the land. We then were around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward. The Brooklyn, leading, was followed by the Texas, Iowa, O'Brien, Indiana and Gloucester." The secretary of the navy, it will be shown, never criticised the loop of the Brooklyn. Captain Philip of the Texas does not allege that there was any danger to his ship or any others from the turn of the Brooklyn. He does say, however, that his fire was for a while blanketed by the Oregon.

10—It will be shown that there was no personal or official impropriety in Admiral Schley calling on Lieutenant Alton C. Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn, to disprove a statement derogatory to the admiral, namely that he (Schley) said he was too near the Spanish fleet, that he gave orders to get out of the way, and that he said: "Damn the Texas, let her take care of herself." This reported language of Admiral Schley was investigated, under orders from Sampson, by Captain Chadwick, and no action was taken, although Lieutenant Hellner, navigator of the Texas stated that Hodgson had said Schley used the language attributed to him.

FREE KIDNEY AND BLADDER CURE

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of urine, etc. A new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava-Sharb, called by botanists, the upper medicinalism, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,300 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the kidneys and cures by drawing from the blood the poisonous matter, Lilitates, etc., which cause the disease.

Hon. B. C. Wood, a leading attorney of Lowell, Ind., and bladder disease, writes: "I am now 55 years old and have used various kinds of medicines. For the past ten years I have suffered from albuminuria and liver trouble and have also suffered from kidney and bladder trouble for the past five years. I have been treated by all our home physicians and by three different specialists, besides having used various remedies, without receiving the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome that I had to get up from five to twelve times during the night to urinate. In fact I was in misery the whole time and was becoming very despondent. I have now used Alkavain, and I believe that I have been free for five years. I know Alkavain will be gratefully recommended to all sufferers. I feel so grateful to you, that I feel I owe it to you to write you this. With respect, I am, Sir, your devoted servant, B. C. Wood."

Ref. W. B. Moore, D.D., of W. C. Wood, testifies in the Christian Advocate, that Alkavain completely cured him of Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Many others, including Mr. C. C. Fowler of Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. James Young of Locktown, N. J., and other disorders peculiar to womanhood. "They may judge the value of this wonderful discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by Mail Free, only asking that you send your name and address to the Kava-Kava-Sharb Co., 607 Fourth Avenue, New York City."

THE CHURCH AND THE POOR

Reasons Why Wage Workers do Not Attend Church and Support it as They Ought to Do

No rational man can doubt about the tremendous influence that the church—we use the word in its broadest sense—has upon the affairs of men. This influence reaches to the homes of every man, woman and child. A man may be an atheist or agnostic, nevertheless the church reaches him in one way and another. Forty or fifty years ago the church membership was mainly composed of the poor. In the early seventies a minister in Omaha, after thorough investigation, preached a sermon in which he asserted that it were not for the contributions of the wage-workers and others of very moderate means, every church then existing in the city would have to close its doors for want of support.

Since that time a very great change has taken place. The churches in Omaha and almost everywhere else, now get their main support from the rich except in the country parishes, and even there the more wealthy control the policy of the churches. Many of the old ministers who laid the foundations of society in this new state, are now cast aside and are living in the utmost poverty, while their gay and sensational successors go to suit the views of the plutocracy. Some of the sober-minded men in the church are making investigations of this subject and are trying to find out why the poor, especially in the cities, have forsaken the churches and no longer attend them. Rev. Charles Steitz has an article in a recent number of the Outlook in which he says:

It is said that not more than three per cent of the workmen of our large cities are regular attendants at our churches. Whether this statement be true or not, we know that as our social and industrial life becomes more intense the gulf between the workingman and the church becomes wider and deeper.

In order to find out at first hand just why workmen do not attend church, I recently sent out two hundred letters to as many labor leaders throughout the country, asking them to give me the reasons for the observations along this line, and that their replies might be definite I requested them to answer the following questions:

First—What is the chief fault that workmen find with the church? Second—What, in your opinion, takes the place of the church in the life of the average workman? Third—How do they regard Jesus Christ? Fourth—What, in your opinion, should engage the activities of the church?

The answers received proved to me that workmen are extremely earnest about this matter. They offered no apology. They gave no excuses. With hardly an exception they gave reasons for their non-attendance upon church services.

The letters received were gone over very carefully, and all repetitions and superfluous matter was eliminated, the following composite letter gives, practically, the answers which came from the men to whom I wrote:

What is the chief fault that workmen find with the church? If you say that there is a wide gulf between the workingman and the church of Jesus Christ, I deny the assertion. The gulf is between the workingman and the church of today. The church of today does not teach the principles of Christ. It has lost or else it ignores them. The church does not preach the doctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus, but the doctrine of the high and mighty one of this earth. To the average workman the church seems to work in the interest of the capitalist. In fact, the preacher and the wealthy men run everything. The preacher has the gift of gab and can down the poor, and the rich man, on account of his position, can dictate, and the preacher most generally submits.

We do not want a man to tell us on Sunday that his heart is bleeding for us, and then on Monday refuse us living wages. How can we pray with him on Sunday when he preaches to us during the week? We know to begin with that he is a hypocrite; that when he tells us he wants us to go to heaven with him, he lies, for the heaven he is striving for was only created for the rich.

We condemn the church because it is in with the "push" and has a "pull" with it.

In the cities the church is a sort of a social club where we feel ourselves hardly welcome. The French used to say: "The church is the appendage of the landed gentry." The church upholds them and furthers the interest of these hypocrites from the pulpit and the press. It is, in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, the servant of the capitalist.

It does seem queer that there are so many church-goers who only use the church to hide their meanness. These same people, who go to church on Sunday with their Bibles under their arms as brave as the best of Christians, curse at us when we make mistakes in the shop, and try to break up our unions because they fear that they must part with a few more of their dollars. You would be a great deal better off without their membership.

The workmen know that the average church of today does too much given to show and pomp. It is a very nice place to go to if you are fortunate enough to dress as well as your penmate.

We workmen know that the church requires money to sustain it, and we are glad when we are asked to help it. We can help to support it. But generally, the wealthy members move to a more fashionable location, and we are left behind to do the best we can, and we finally conclude that it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a poor man to enter heaven. When we have to make the man's church we are not made welcome because we bear the marks of a poor man. But there is a lack of hospitality even among the churches which are supposed to be for the "common people." The hearts of the majority of workmen are all right, and they naturally feel that he does not need the church. You can make good Christians out of them, but not when they are hungry and ragged.

II. What, in your opinion, takes the place of the church in the life of the average workman? I believe that the Word of God tells us that the seventh day is a day of rest; and I get more rest by remaining at home than I would if I attended church to listen to a sermon which, nine times out of ten, is uninteresting and soon becomes monotonous. Anyway the hard pull we have to make our daily bread prevents us from having clothes suitable for church. Then, after a long day in the factory, a night at the church or the prayer-meeting offers little inducement to the weary, worn workman. The meetings are too dull and too insipid. After tolling all the necessary drudgery of the day and of the morrow. There is no other way to get away from the maddening, intolerable effects of our hard struggle for bread. While the workers are doomed to this heart-breaking struggle their pleasures will be unattainable.

The lodge takes the place of the church in many workmen's lives because here every member is equal to the other and all are made welcome. The workings of the lodge are based on Christianity and the Bible, and the teachings have a tendency to lead the members to the church. However, it is claimed by some workmen that they do not attend church, introducing prayers and vows and wordy speeches about succor to the needy—provided that they are members and don't simulate sickness—and that it is, after all, nothing but a sham church, breeding hypocrisy in its church-like features.

We also find a substitute in the labor union. We go to the union because it gives us protection so that we can earn a living. The pursuit of the almighty dollar has become the supreme substitute for most workmen, because it alone can we exist.

The club room claims many more, because it gives the general news and questions of interest to those who are similarly situated with us in the city. The church, in many instances, is being replaced by the accursed daily newspaper.

The trouble with the church is that it insists on putting the question: "Do you believe?" That staggers any broad-minded man, who feels that what he believes is of little consequence compared to what he lives, and if he has the proper sense of his obligation to his fellow-man to even imperfectly follow the golden rule, he naturally feels that he does not need the church.

III. How do they regard Jesus Christ? There is a difference of opinion among workmen with regard to Jesus Christ. Indeed, some do not regard him at all. They do not know him. What they know of him, and where they respect him, is that Jesus was the son of a laborer, a reformer, a communist, who was crucified by the church; that he preached against capitalism and hierarchy. Many regard Jesus as a good man—one who knew what it was to earn money by hard work, and who, were he on earth today, would be a good and true friend, not expecting too much from the man with little education, but giving him his just dues, making allowance for some of his shortcomings.

Health for 10 Cents. A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

In the New Location The Armstrong Clothing Co. has completed their new building the past week and moved their immense stock of clothing to the new location, 1221-1223-1225-1227 O street. No expense has been spared to make the building superior as a clothing store to anything in the west. Ventilation is perfect, light is excellent, and painting and decorations are beautiful. Mr. Armstrong's wonderful success in building the enormous patronage that he now enjoys is due to his honest methods and fair dealing with every customer that enters his store. His mail order department has grown to be one of the largest in the state and is rapidly spreading throughout all the western states. The Armstrong Clothing catalogue is to be found in almost every household. It contains valuable information on clothing and is sent free to all who ask for it.

A Floating Hotel. The talk about a floating hotel, to be towed out from the Battery every night and brought to the dock in the morning, which has filtered through the newspapers during every hot spell in recent summers, is at last to be realized. Mr. John Arbuckle, who has had the plan under consideration for several years, has bought some fine ships and brought the scheme so near to completion that it will be launched soon—it is to be hoped before we have a repetition of last week's heat. The details were fully told in Sunday's Eagle. The boats, or hotels, will leave the Battery in the evening, return in the morning, and will make over Sunday cruises to nearby points. Ample provision seems to have been made against accident and for the preservation of the decorous conduct which is essential to the success of a scheme of this kind. No liquor will be sold on the boats and other provisions have been made, calculated to insure quiet and good order. With thousands of people sleeping on Coney Island sands last week and many more thousands tossing at home, unable to sleep on their beds, in spacious rooms with large windows, it would seem as if this project would meet an existing demand. But much will, of course, depend upon the management and success cannot be guaranteed in advance. It should be primarily a device to enable those detained in the city to secure a good night's sleep when the heat denies them that luxury on shore. Therefore, it should not be a picnic with late hours, music and other noises to disturb the people who seek these boats for rest. There are abundant resources for merrymaking on shore. No addition to them is needed which the beaches will not supply on the mere suspicion of a demand. But there is no way of insuring refreshing sleep to thousands in the city who would be glad to pay for that privilege. Mr. Arbuckle's is the only pro-

THE DOCTORS EXTEND TIME Owing to the large number who have been unable to see the British Doctors at the office, we have extended the time for giving services free to all who call before September 8.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, corner 11th and Street, since these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services for three months (medicine excepted) to all who call before September 8. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no conditions will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before September 8. The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the interview a thorough examination is made, and, if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment. Male and female weakness, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, also rupture, goitre, cancer, all skin diseases and all diseases of the throat. There are abundant resources for their new treatment. The Chief Associate Surgeon of the Institute is in personal charge. Office hours, from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. No Sunday hours. Special Notice—If you cannot call, send stamp for question blank for home treatment.

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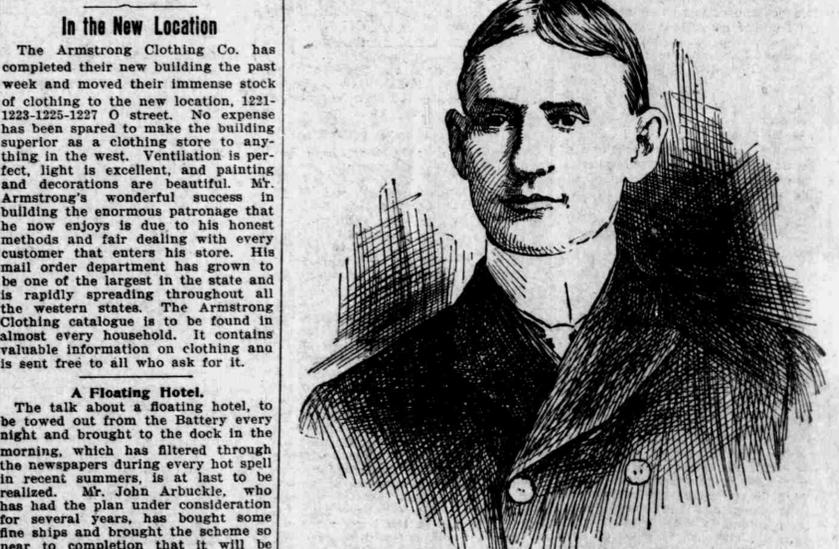
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Let It Be So The fusion committee will meet at Lincoln, August 7, to fix the time and place for the state convention. Let Nebraska be "redeemed" from Bolin, Bartley, bull-fights, and a base, bull-headed Savage.—Lyons Mirror.

Not so Happy The third number of the Porto Rico Herald has just been issued. The Herald is a weekly journal (printed in English and Spanish) and is plainly addressing itself to the spreading of the truth about Porto Rico and things Porto Rican. One of its leading articles in the latest number is a strong and damaging indictment of Governor Allen for his grandiloquent proclamation of the "well being of the island."

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Successful Business Men of Nebraska (By J. W. JOHNSON)



CHARLES A. TUCKER. In the early stages of civilization the success of men and the accumulation of large estates, as well as power, depended upon prowess with the sword, and the victory went to the strong, the vigilant, the active, the brave, where this combination was supported by physical and mental strength. With the advancement of civilization and the wonderful progress in science, the extension of trade and the accumulation of wealth is still a military game, and the genius, who possesses the faculty of managing men and directing the affairs of great concerns on the lines of the movement, which have made famous the military commanders of the past and present, are the winners; of the men who are leaders in the commercial world, who have come under the observation of the writer, none possess, to a greater extent, the boldness, decision and ingenuity necessary to carry to the greatest heights attained by men than Charles Andrew Tucker, the managing and controlling spirit of the great house of Tucker Bros. Co. of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Tucker is a native of Missouri, was born on a farm in Saline county, near Marshall, the county seat, June 21, 1873. His early education was in the country schools. At the age of 14 he engaged as clerk in the store of the New York Mercantile company of

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BOYS! Be on time when you start to school in September. Be young men and start right with An American Watch, Nickel Plated, Open Face and Heavy Beveled Crystal. A written guarantee goes with each watch. It is a good timekeeper. We will also give you ABSOLUTELY FREE a handsome Gold Watch Chain and a beautiful Charm with each watch. The chain is guaranteed TAK. rolled gold plate with a solid gold clasp, made on a composition metal by a new process, and is warranted both by ourselves and the manufacturer to give perfect satisfaction. The charm is a handsome Intaglio stone, mounted with rolled gold plate and carefully finished. Send your name and address. NO MONEY; we will send you a book of 10 coupons. If you want only a watch, and two books of 10 coupons each if you want a watch, chain and charm. Each coupon is good for three months' subscription to one of the best monthly magazines in America, to be sold at 10 cents each. Everybody takes advantage of this offer. Be first in your town. WRITE AT ONCE FOR COUPON BOOK TO THE FRANKLIN SUPPLY CO., 392, Franklin Bldg., CHICAGO