

EVIL HOUR OF THE SPANISH

Helpless and Without Hope They Fall Prey to Sampson's Fleet.

GERMAN OFFICER RECOUNTS THE CONFLICT

Cervera is Criticized for Not Making a Night Sortie and for Avoiding a Direct Attack in Close Formation.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Bureau of Naval Intelligence of the Navy department has issued the last of the series of sketches of the Spanish-American war by Commander Jacobson of the German protestant cruiser Geter.

The last of the sketches of the Spanish ships after the battle of Santiago. This portion of the sketch contains a number of observations regarding the tactical effect of our gun fire, which will interest naval officers.

The most interesting observations in the sketch are those upon the strategy, or lack of it, displayed by Cervera. The Spanish admiral, having been ordered to leave the harbor to remove the main object of the attack upon Santiago, Commander Jacobson says, "It did not dare make the attempt at night and so decided to go out in broad daylight."

"The whole crew," he says, "fell a victim to this fatal decision. Instructions for the sortie and the evasive course were issued. The admiral was entirely convinced of the impossibility of defeating the enemy, or of reaching another Cuban harbor, even if he should succeed in steering right through the hostile fleet. It is to this feeling of helplessness and despair that I attribute the defeat. The Spanish ships had spent a month and a half in the harbor without even attempting to attack the blockading fleet when a favorable opportunity presented itself, or even of even harassing it. The two torpedo boat destroyers were not used for the purpose for which they were intended. This inactivity and lack of initiative must have had a very demoralizing effect on the crew and men. If we add to this the certain knowledge that the opposing forces were much stronger, it will be readily understood that the idea of general flight after coming out of the harbor entrance was the only acceptable one, especially in view of the possibility of beaching the ships, thereby rendering them unseizable and eventually rescuing the crews."

Experiment with Torpedoes.

"At 9 a. m. on June 22 the lookout at the fort signaled a suspicious vessel. The commander gave orders for the Isabel II to go out to reconnoiter and for the Terror to be ready for action. By 11:30 a. m. the vessel was close to the fort. The Isabel II went out. Upon sighting it the hostile cruiser immediately hoisted its flag and waited till the Isabel II opened fire on the foe. The destroyer then received orders to go out and assist the Isabel II. The Terror, which had not been able to recover its guns and ammunition, which during the voyage had been transferred to the Maria Teresa in order to make room for coal. The Terror therefore had no other weapons than the torpedoes and two 150 millimeter shells, and very little ammunition. The Isabel fought the St. Paul at a distance of from 10,000 to 12,000 yards. As the utmost range of our guns was only 4,000 yards, we could not hit the St. Paul without going closer. I gave orders to head the Terror east, so not to interfere with the Isabel firing north of the enemy. When we were sufficiently clear of it and had the open sea before us we headed straight for the St. Paul at a speed of twenty to twenty-one knots.

AMERICANS FEEL DIFFERENTLY.

"On the American side the situation was just the reverse. Admiral Sampson's fleet was fully conscious of its power. The blockade was laid in accordance with carefully prepared plans, as were also the arrangements in case of the enemy's attempt to escape. Frequent engagements with the Spanish forts had given the commanders that calm assurance in the handling of their weapons which guarantees success. The long blockade service, exhausting and monotonous, hardly interrupted by any action on the part of the Spanish, had worn the nerves to the highest pitch and everybody was anxious for the end to come. Suddenly, the enemy attempts to escape. All the passions that had been smoldering under the ashes break forth. The welcome opportunity for settling accounts with the enemy had come at last and with a wild rush the American ships went into the fray. At the beginning the American fire, owing to the excitement and the great distance, was probably not very effective; but when the Spanish admiral turned to westward and the other ships followed him the moral superiority of the Americans reasserted itself. The commanders, calm and cool-headed, had their ships follow the same course, and the Americans, having every advantage on their side, recommenced the fire on the fleeing ships which soon resulted in their total annihilation.

SPORTING NOTES.

Whist Club. The Saturday evening game was participated in by twenty players, the winners being Reed and Garner, East and West, and Davis and Baum. North and South. The following are the scores:

East and West. North and South. Rogers-Baum 125. Crummer-Pape 138. Bushman-Thompson 125. Allen-March 132. Reed-Garner 220. Comstock-Butler 191. Smith-Baum 125. March-Carpenter 135. Scribner-Laurence 200. Davis-Seaman 135.

During the month of March the following whist tournaments were held: The Whist Club, P. H. Davis, J. E. Baum, F. A. March, J. C. Haskell, W. G. Carpenter, Charles E. Covert and J. H. Burgess. A contest will be held at Lincoln, which will be participated in by about twenty-four of our members. On Wednesday evening April 5, being the first Wednesday of the month, the whist club will meet with all lovers of the game to meet with us at our rooms in the Bee building. Major Sam Jones our invincible exponent writes as he is bringing in his long suit in his game against Señor Aguinaldo.

DEFEAT FOR KENTUCKIANS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Janowski and Showalter defeated the four gamblers in the series of seven at the Brooklyn Chess club this afternoon and the Parisian won a well deserved victory. The winners were Janowski, 2; Janowski, 1; drawn, 1.

FIVE ENTRIES ARE BARRED.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The following entries have been declared out of the Carter handicap: Athanas, l'Alouette, Alpen, Dr. Eschbacher and Sultana.

KIPPLING'S GOOD LUCK.

The first of the Kipling series after his illness will bring a fabulous price. It will be sought as eagerly by progressive publishers as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is by all who suffer from stomach ills of any nature. No matter whether it be indigestion, constipation, biliousness, nervousness, stomach liver or overworked kidneys, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure it. It's an unequalled spring medicine, curing and preventing malaria, fever and ague, and all ailments resulting from a run-down system.

SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

NEW YORK, April 2.—About a thousand visited the Windsor hotel ruins today, where the work of searching for bodies has been almost completed. The contractors think the shift of mud will get out tonight tonight will finish the work of searching the ruins. The total dead number forty-five, of whom thirty-five are still unidentified.

SAMPSON'S REPORT ON THE NIGHT BLOCKADE

states that the light ships were lying from one to two miles from Morro castle, according to the state of the atmosphere, and that they lighted up the channel for half a mile inside. Even in the most favorable conditions does not reach farther than one mile. Therefore, the illumination could not have been very effective. Moreover, the shore batteries, by opening fire upon the light ships, could have compelled them to change their position, but the admiral says this was never done. The dark nights at the time of the new moon, about the middle of June, would have been best suited for the enterprise.

"If the fleet did not dare attempt a night sortie, and was nevertheless compelled to leave the harbor in obedience to orders, then the ships should have been headed straight at the enemy. All weapons, including the torpedo and the ram, should have been used. A bold attack in close formation was the only chance of success against the superior hostile fleet. The vessels which would hardly have found time to form their lines."

The lessons Commander Jacobson derives from the battle, briefly stated, are: Abolition of all wood work, no unprotected torpedoes, protection for all gun crews against shell fire, protection of the fire extinguishing apparatus against shell fire, smokeless powder, greatest possible simplicity in the service of the guns and the greatest possible rapidity of fire, good speed of vessels under normal conditions, thorough training of the crews in all branches of the service.

Commander Jacobson also gives some of his observations of the Porto Rican campaign, but these contain nothing of special moment, except an account of the attack of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror and the capture of the Isabel II upon the St. Paul outside of San Juan harbor June 22, 1898, concerning which many conflicting accounts have been published. This was the only attempt made during the war to torpedo one of our vessels. Commander Jacobson believes the following account of the occurrence, which he obtained from the commander of the Terror:

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"The Terror was accompanied by another ship, which was also equipped with torpedoes and very little ammunition. The Isabel fought the St. Paul at a distance of from 10,000 to 12,000 yards. As the utmost range of our guns was only 4,000 yards, we could not hit the St. Paul without going closer. I gave orders to head the Terror east, so not to interfere with the Isabel firing north of the enemy. When we were sufficiently clear of it and had the open sea before us we headed straight for the St. Paul at a speed of twenty to twenty-one knots.

MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Late News from the Mineral Regions of South Dakota.

DEADWOOD, S. D., April 2.—(Special.)—A mining deal has practically been completed which embraces a large tract of mining ground between Lead and Kirk, and which will be a small station on the B. & M. southeast of Lead. The ground lies directly on the trend of the Homestake ore ledge and it is believed that a deep shaft will open up a mine that will rival the great Homestake. The ground has been bought by two men from Colorado Springs and it is stated that work will commence this spring on a deep shaft.

John Collins of Lead has leased the old Silver Bullion mine in Strawberry gulch to the owners, Deary and Kirk, and work will commence immediately to take out ore. The mine was never worked out and it is believed that some of the richest ore still remains in the old workings.

The old Reddy mine at Lead, owned by B. E. Salmon & Son, will soon be shipping some rich ore. The mine has been the wonder of the Lead district.

The Ten Hur mine in Nevada gulch is now shipping 100 tons of high grade ore per week. The average value of the ore is said to be \$45 a ton gold.

One of the most active camps in Lawrence county this season will be in Strawberry gulch, six miles southeast of Deadwood. Sixty claims have been located and a Northwick claim, upon which such astonishing work was discovered several weeks ago, and all the money necessary will be forthcoming to thoroughly develop the property.

The Gold Edge company has sunk its new shaft down fifty feet and has hit the bottom which assays \$74 a ton gold. The old Union Hill company is making great preparations for doing extensive development work on its large estate as soon as the weather will permit. The British American Mining company is getting out plans for a hotting plant which will be erected on the mining ground north of the Gill Edge. The Gill Edge Mining company is sinking a deep shaft from the lowest level on the mine, to determine the extent of the ore.

Spruce gulch is the next district toward Deadwood, and there are four or five very promising mines in the camp. The Belle Bridge is making rapid shipments to the smelter and the ore bodies seem to be permanent. Work has been resumed on the properties of the Highland Chief company and the Two Bit Development company will soon have a shaft down to quartzite at the head of the gulch. John Bagley and John Mans of Deadwood own the Diamond claim on the divide between Spruce gulch and Two Bit and they have now opened up three shafts of ore, some of which will assay as high as \$600 a ton gold.

SCHOOL FUND APPROPRIATION.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 2.—(Special.)—State Superintendent of Public Instruction T. T. Ryan yesterday made the following appropriation to the various counties of the state of the funds received in his office for rental of school lands during the year ended March 31, 1899:

Table with columns: County, Enrollment, Amount. Rows include Albany, Big Horn, Carbon, Converse, Crook, Foothills, Johnson, Laramie, Lincoln, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, Union, Weston.

Total 13,942 326.94. The amount distributed from rental of school lands in the previous year was \$12,817.50, the increase being due to the rental of lands received from the government and fees of lands in the National park and other reservations.

SIOUX FALLS ELECTION FORECAST.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 2.—(Special.)—One of the most important questions ever voted on in Sioux Falls will receive the consideration of the voters at the regular annual city election next Tuesday. The proposition to issue bonds in the sum of \$120,000 to secure municipal ownership of the local water works system. The question is the subject of much debate and strong opposition to the proposition has developed. The franchise granted the private water works company does not expire until April 9, 1904, but in the franchise the city retained the privilege, after the lapse of three years from April 9, 1894—the date the franchise was granted—to purchase the plant from the company. The same privilege extended to the expiration of each successive five years. As the fifteen years expire the 9th of the present month, those favoring the purchase of the system at this

HARTMANN IN A SORRY MESS

South Dakota Physician Arrested for Two Different Transgressions.

MANAGES HOWEVER TO AVOID BOTH ISSUES

One Alleged Offense Consists of Omitting Revenue Stamps, the Other of Taking to Himself Too Many Wives.

YANKTON, S. D., April 2.—(Special.)—Joseph Hartmann of Scotland, S. D., who was a few days ago arrested for violating the United States internal revenue laws for neglecting to place the necessary stamps upon packages or bottles of patent medicines which he has been selling, is now accused of adultery. He is alleged to have a wife and children in Chicago in need and poverty, while he is posing as a physician in this section and living with another woman.

Appearing before United States Commissioner E. T. White here yesterday, Hartmann was held to appear before the United States grand jury upon the charge of violating the internal revenue laws and his bond was fixed at \$500. His bond was signed by two friends from Scotland. This was hardly settled when Chief of Police Fox again arrested him upon a charge of adultery. The Scotland authorities being so instructed by wire by the sheriff of Cook county, Illinois, as Hartmann was here, Fox acted under instructions from Scotland. Judge P. D. Wicks of Scotland, Hartmann's attorney in the internal revenue case, at once applied to Judge E. G. Smith of this circuit for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and Hartmann was released and immediately disappeared between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. It is now said that he paid his bondmen in the United States case \$500 just before he left and it is predicted that he intends to leave the country and allow the bond to be forfeited.

Hartmann, a Clever Pretender.

From Chicago sources it has been learned that this is the fourth time in his career that he has evaded the charges of the law. Last October he came to South Dakota, locating in Scotland and announcing himself as a graduate of the medical schools of Russia. He also claimed that at one time he was professionally engaged by the czar of Russia. The Russian consul in Chicago carefully investigated and pronounced these statements absolutely false.

When he came west Hartmann is said to have deserted his wife and children in Chicago and was accompanied by another woman, and two little boys. He had recently visited the wife in Chicago for the purpose of buying her off and to induce her not to prosecute Hartmann. The wife, however, has used for a divorce and is determined to secure alimony.

When the Train Stops

In Chicago, come to the Grand Pacific Hotel—home like with all its magnificence. Finest in the west.

Nebraska News Notes.

Piger is to have a newspaper in the near future. The Albion Argus is starting in on its twenty-fourth year.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias is to be organized at Winslow.

Carl Clark of York had his leg broken by being thrown from a horse.

A pipe organ has been installed in the Lutheran church east of Hooper.

The Odd Fellows of Edison have commenced work on the large amount of snow and the most condition of the ground is a little better.

The people of Benkelman are so well satisfied with their present city officials that they will hold no election this spring, allowing the present incumbents to hold over.

The prevailing opinion in regard to the fall wheat in Clay county seems to be that it is badly damaged, but it is not yet known how much it is damaged until it comes time for it to show later in the spring, when the winter becomes more favorable.

There is a wide difference of opinion among the farmers of Butler county in reference to the condition of the wheat, some claiming that it is badly damaged while others claim that it is apparently all right. The general opinion is that it will not be known how badly it is damaged until it comes time for it to show later in the spring, when the winter becomes more favorable.

College Christian Association.

HURON, S. D., April 2.—(Special.)—The annual convention of Young Men's Christian associations connected with the various colleges and educational institutions of the state in session here, last evening the local association gave the visitors a reception in Huron college chapel, at which E. T. Colton, state secretary, presided. There are present seven delegates from Brookings college, twenty-two from Mitchell university, three from Yankton, seven from Vermillion, twelve from Redfield and other institutions are represented by from two to four delegates. H. W. Rowe, representing the international committee, now general secretary of the Michigan Young Men's Christian association, is here, together with prominent workers along Christian lines in various localities. Huron has been admitted into the state association with twenty-four delegates.

Heavy Stock Shipments.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 2.—(Special.)—Contracts have been made for the shipment of 1,500 cars of southern cattle over the line of the Cheyenne & Northern to the various points and stockyards in the various sections of Wyoming and southern Montana, shipments to commence May 1. It is believed the shipments of southern cattle to be more than double this season over last. Work on the new spur line, which brought live mines will be commenced early in the season. With the completion of the spur shipments of 1,000 tons of ore daily will be commenced to the Colorado railroads.

Heavy Transfer at Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., April 2.—(Special.)—A deed transferring the interests in the Minneapolis & Pacific railway to the Minneapolis & St. Louis road was filed in the office of the secretary of state yesterday, which bore \$1,800 of revenue stamps, the amount of the transfer being over \$1,500,000.

For frost bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin diseases, and especially Piles. Dr. Witt's Hæmal salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article.

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Brave Western Soldiers

Young Men of Nebraska Making a Record in Military History.

Dashing Fellows of First Regiment

Assistant Secretary Melklejohn Pays a High Compliment to the Young Heroes of the Antelope State.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—(Special.)—The bravery and intrepidity displayed by the western troops fighting in and about Manila have been the subject of universal comment at the War department. On every side have been heard the highest eulogiums of praise for the valor shown by the First Nebraska, the First South Dakota, the First Colorado and the Kansas and Oregon volunteers in their attacks upon the Filipinos.

It was expected that the regulars would show up to splendid advantage in the various sorties and skirmishes, leading up to the taking of the capital of the so-called Filipino republic, but the work of the volunteers was an unknown quantity until the battle of Manila last year, which brought the war to the west prominently before the civilized world as strenuous fighters for the advancement of the American flag in the faraway islands of the Pacific seas. Not since the days of "Black Jack" Logan have there been seen so many brave and courageous men as in the battles which have raged in the island of Luzon since the commencement of hostilities.

Compimented by Melklejohn.

"In many respects the volunteer has merged into the regular. Many of the regiments which have distinguished themselves in the late war have been composed of almost a year's training in the Philippines under regular army officers. They have had the advantage of scientific thought in the care of the troops and the training has been of incalculable benefit to the boys who at the first call for troops came from the farms, the factories, the stores and counting rooms of the west to help take up the 'white man's burden' for humanity's sake. It is a well known fact that the volunteers from the east, coming from the great urban centers of population, lacked somewhat of the bravery of their western brothers. Many of the men who are now adding undying lustre to the flag, especially of the First Nebraska, have had years of training in the state militia and I believe it would be safe to say that nine-tenths of the First Nebraska regiment is made up of the flower of the farms of the Antelope state, young farmers who took to soldiering as a pastime and who are now fighting the battle for the Philippines in every respect." But there comes the blessed satisfaction that shoulder to shoulder with the boys from Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, Montana and Oregon are making for themselves history that their fathers and mothers and the generations to come will reverently respect for the important part therein played by these self-same sons of the west.

Corbin Agrees.

These expressions were coincided in by Adjutant General Corbin, who said that the work of the military in the Philippines would make one of the brightest chapters in the history of the war with Spain. When asked what he thought of the assertion made that it would be impossible to recruit the army up to the maximum, as provided in the last military bill, namely 100,000 men, 65,000 being regulars and 35,000 being volunteers, he said that so long as there was a chance of military glory and fighting he had no hesitancy in saying that an army of 200,000 or 1,000,000 could be recruited inside of three months; that on his desk were telegrams from every state in the union pledging whole regiments to immediately take the field should there be necessary toward carrying out the policy of the administration in bringing the Filipinos to a proper recognition of the power of the United States. Mr. Melklejohn has shown such an interest in this question that during the battles of March 24, 25, 26, 29 and 30, he had sent to all the daily papers in Nebraska, irrespective of politics, a list of the casualties in the First Nebraska.

Dr. Miller's Reminiscences.

Dr. Miller and Mr. Rosewater, who were recently in Washington in respect to matters concerning the Greater American Expedition, were waiting from the War department to the Treasury department the other day across the White House grounds. It was Dr. Miller's first visit to Washington in a number of years, not having been here since the last Cleveland administration. The doctor was speaking reminiscences, and told how he came to be an ace of spades postmaster general during the first Cleveland administration, but was kept out of the cabinet on account of the rumor circulated about him that he was the western agent of

GERMS OF GRIP KILLED!

Experiments Showing that These Deadly Microbes Can Be Extirpated.

Willard H. Morse, M. D., F. R. S., of Westfield, N. J., a well known and prominent consulting chemist and bacteriologist, has recently issued an important article upon the treatment of grip. He took some of the germs or microbes of grip, put them upon a glass slide under the microscope, and killed them off with a drop of whiskey. Such a demonstration of cure would be sufficient for an ordinary observer, but it was not enough for Dr. Morse. He says we want also three things. First, the preventive of disease; second, the sustaining of the powers of the body, and, third, rendering the system infertile to germs of bacilli. Therefore, he says, to successfully kill the germs of grip and render the body able to resist them, "it all depends on the whiskey."

This is putting the truth in a nutshell. But the eminent doctor goes still further and says: "Ordinary whiskey is either useless or dangerous, or both in the treatment of grip."

"Duff's Pure Malt Whiskey is of the largest value in the treatment of grip. Dr. Morse draws this conclusion wholly by experiment and facts proven under the microscope. Like all scientists, he comes to the conclusion only after testing and proving and does not attempt to go farther."

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