SCHLEY TELLS OF SANTIAGO FIGHT

(Concluded from Page 1.)

Texas and the Merrimae had sprung aleab."
The admiral also referred to the excessive heat, saying it was so great that the non were exhausted, and the doctors had recommended that on that account coaling operations be suspended.

Here Admiral Scaley brought his narrative up to Santiago. He said in that connection that be had regarded the orders of the department con-cerning the probable presence of the Spanish fleet et Santiago as more of a suggestion than manda

at Havana and Key West.

He had arrived with the squadron off Santiago at about 7 o'clock p. m. 1 y 20, and took up his position five or six miles of 1 Atterward he held the fleet in formation day and night. On the first night he sent the Marblehead in with instructions to keep close watch on the mouth of the harbor. night he had noticed the signals on the shore, known as "blinkers," and he had also ob-served at that time lights on a lower plane, which he had since become convinced were from the Colon, lying in the harbor.

Sigsbee Astonished. The next day he discovered the presence of that Spanish vessel and of others of the enemy's war vessels. When he had thus obtained irrefutable proof of the fact that the Spanish squadron was in there, and told Captain Sigsbee of the fact, that officer expressed astonishment that such was really the fact. It was at that period that he (the admiral) sent his dispatch to the department, giving absolute information of the presence of the Spaniards. Sig-bee carried that message to Mole St. Nicholas, After locating the fleet in Santiago be formed

the blockade in the only way be believed such a small squadron could be utilized for such duty. The ships were in column broadside on to the entrance of the barbor, so that a simple turn of the wheel would bring them in line if the enems appeared. He called the captains of the ships aboard and explained his idea of the blockade to them and also his general plan of attack. His plan was to attack the head of the column first

ind confuse and cripple each in turn. The picket boats were to be used as torpedo boat destroyers. The ships were to maintain steam so as to be capable of twelve knots. The flect ned back and forth before the entrance of the harbor. Morro Castle, he believed, was a no time more than five miles away. He judged that by the distinctness with which he could see the surf. The bottoms of all his ships were foul, perhaps a knot or a knot and a half slower than they should have been. The admiral explained how the fleet steamed back and forth using the bold head-lands at night to determine their position, with the picket boats always inside. Every night, except when rain squalls occurred, and they were usually brief, the admiral could see the pickets either with the paked eye or with night glasses. He never turned in without looking for them, and there was not a night when e could not distinguish the land and the Morro, In concluding his description of the blockade the admiral said "that it was sufficient is shown by the fact that during its existence no vess-entered or escaped from the harbor."

Bombardment of the Colon.

Coming to the reconnaissance of May 31, Ad-On the Sist, while the Brooklyn and the Mar blehead and the Texas were coaling, I transferred my flag to the Massachusetts and determined that I could develop the fortifications because of information which we had on beard from the hydro-graphic office. My impression now is that that information was inaccurate. I think one report said that the batteries were old and another that Krupps were mounted. The general belief, however, was that all of the southern places were very heavily fortified. In fact, we knew very little about the effect of higher powered artiflery either on shore or aboard sirth, and, feeling that I ought to know something about the fortifica-tions which defended that place, I determined to go in and take advantage of what I believed to be the longer range of our gims and develop fully what those defenses were and incidentally

"Lithink we were lying in a position perhaps four to five miles to the westward. The steaming in was at slow speed. I transferred my flag, ned 7,000 yards, and went on board the Massa it was near the dinner hom, and Captain Higginson suggested that we no those until I o'clock the going in to develop these batteries. I assented to that After the med we were to operfors and steamed In pretty near head on. There was not much op- details of the conversation. for anybody to seek cover behind were in white cicties. I would like to invite at- I had established as being more mobile and more tention to the fact that that was a matter which facile for a small fleet, such as ours was, in (ase

Giving the names of the persons who accompanied him when he went on board the Massachusetts, the admiral said they were Lieutenauts Sears, Wells and George E. Graham, the Associated Press correspondent, who, he said, had in sisted upon accompanying him, notwithstanding his protests. On board the admiral engaged in a conversation with Captain (now admiral) Higgin-

"I was not excited," he went on, "nor nervous for I need not have undertaken the reconnaisance if I had not desired to do so. I had some regard for those standing on the turrets, thinking the vere exposing themselves to danger from which was unnecessary to them, though I was

following morning, I hilip signalled that both the differently circumstanced, and I so expressed myself. Commander Potts is entirely in error in saying I took advantage of cover. That I did not do so, for I was not concerned about myself." Speaking of the range of 7,000 yards, the ad-miral said that Commander Potts had himself re-

range had been altered.

"The moment we began firing," he went on, "the share batteries responded, some of them ustory. He considered that it would take only a sing smokeless powder. There was quite a stream of projectiles, and I was impressed with the idea peated that the proper military manneouvre would have been to proceed westward, toward the bases calibre. The shot from the Socapa battery extends dently reached the fleet. Some went over our ships and one went beyond and over the Vicen,

ported on that range and that he (Admiral Schley) had not known for several days that the

which was half a mile distant.

The strength of the butteries being established, it would have been military folly to have risked the lattleships further to fire from these share latteries under my instructions. If we had lost one or two of our six or seven vessels, the loss would have been a very great disadvantage and it might have invited attack with disastrone results. I thought it better policy to save the ships for wider and better use, and subsequent events instified that decision."

The Coaling Question.

there the witness abruptly turned from the bombardment of the Colon to a discussion of the calling question. He said that his instructions had been to coal on every possible occasion. He then quoted and put in as evidence a number of

When he received those dispatches the admiral, When he received those dispatches the admiral, in answer to questions by Mr. Rayner, testified that he had discovered the Spanish fleet. He had also surmounted the difficulties about coaling and had so informed the department. In that connection he went back and narrated the incident sories, of this circumstance he had notified Advanced by the Sr. Paul of the Restornel, and he thought the enemy was preparing for a sories, of this circumstance he had notified Advanced by the Sr. Paul of the Restornel, and he thought the admiral had out a sories. of the capture by the Sr. Paul of the Restormel, miral Sampson, and he thought the admiral had be leglish collier, bound for Santiago. Captain Sigshee had reported that the collier had been moved in closer that night. He explained why around on May 26 off Santiago. Sigshee's let aptured on May 26 off Santiago, Sigsbee's let-or mentioned the fact that the Restornel had touched at Porto Rico and Curacoa and that he had sent her to Key West, adding: "There is ab-solutely no news of the Spanish fleet here," On the 31st the admiral received, he thought by a press tug from Port Antonio, the dispatch from Admiral Sampson dated May 20, congratulating him on the discovery of the Spanish fleet

Schley explained that Cape Cruz was an exposed place, 100 miles from Santiego, and he did not regard it as an available place for coaling. Some of the smaller ships might have been sent there but with a squadron such as he had, practically of the same size as the Spanish fleet, he had never considered the question of separating the ships. He regarded it as of prime importance that the leet be kept together.

estimony, likening the south of Cuba weather to that of Dry Tortugas, where the ships had coaled. The admiral said that the two places were not comparable. The sea to the south of Cuba was exposed for hundreds of miles. Dry Tortugas was surrounded by reefs in which a sea could rarely enter. From information he reression was formed on him that only small ships channel. He had not gone into foreign waters for coal because he wanted to avoid international complications, and especially wanted to avoid the harge of taking advantage of weaker nations

Why Folger's Idea Was Rejected.

Again leaving the question of the May recon-missance, the witness related the particulars of he arrival of the New Orleans on May 30, with "I did not," be said, "understand that the pass

sage was to be blocked up, except in case we should be compelled to abandon the port, in which event that exhedient was to be resorted. to." He then proceeded to detail his conversation with Captain Folger, concerning which Captain Folger also testified as a witness for the depart-ment. While satisfied that Cantain Folger had not meant to do any injustice to him, the admiral felt that the captain had failed to give all the

"He did not want to explain to this court," turret unless be got behind the protecting plate, which was a guard to the entrance to the tear, had been, for I had condemned the circular form Some weight has been laid upon the fact that we of blockade and had advocated the form which I controlled entirely for my squadron, and it of attack by the enemy and more easily manipu-was about the only suitable dress for that re-lated and handled under signal. The captain spoke of advising me to keep in closer, where-upon the very next day he signalled that the nemy would fire on us at that range. We had

not changed our position."
Admiral Schley also took occasion to speak of he instructions to him to examine Quantamore is a coaling base. To do that was, he said, not practicable, as at least 1,000 marines would have

been necessary to guard that point, and they could not be spared. "If we had gone there we should have invited attack," he said. "That was among the matters!

I had to consider."

Sammson's Arrival. Admiral Schley then took up in his recital the

found us at that time making the turn and I went on board. He was very cordial, very glad to see me, and I explained to him the situation and the fact of the recommissance. He seemed to be very glad to find out the situation there, and I

Captain Lemly-If the court please, we are getting beyond the court's construction of the scope of the precent.

the command over to the commander in chief. I want to hear that, I would like to hear that part. Continuing. Admiral Schley said: "I handed him a number of dispatches, explained to him the situation and told him the form of blockade that I had maintained, and I heard no word of omplaint from him. In fact, in view of the elegram of congratulation, I supposed naturally everything was approved. Admiral Sampson's re-lations and mine were always cordial. I never had any difference with him."

Admiral Dewey-You have turned the command over. Now go on, "I turned the command over to Admiral Sampmand of the flying squadron and composed the left half of the blockading line at Santiago. Of course, I have no criticisms to offer; merely a plain, straight story to tell of what its operations

were up to that time."

When the court resumed its session at 2 o'clock ing discrepancies in some of the dispatches re-ferred to by Admiral Schley in his morning tes-timony. The dispatches referred to coaling and in one case the name "Gonaives" was used, when it appeared the name "Guantanamo" should have been given. Captain Lemly also secured the contion quoted and put in as evidence a number of dispatches giving the instructions of the department on that matter. He related in that connection the receipt of a number of dispatches from the department which had, he said, been brought by Captain Cotton. He was sure that the dispatches could not have been received before May 31.

been given. Captain Lemly also secured the conservation of the court for an adjournment for today until Monday, avoiding a Saturday session. The admirat, at the request of Mr. Rayner, stated his discretation of suspicious circumstances on land and in the harbor at Saturday on the evening of July 2. He said that the outlying Spanish land force May 31. forces were at that time being pressed into the city by the American and insurgent forces, and he all the engines of the Brooklyn had not been coupled up, saying this was largely because of the intense heat and also that Captain Cook had not considered it necessary to do so

Story of the Battle.

Admiral Schley then began his description he battle of July 3. He said the day broke fair, with a pleasant land breeze,
"After I had eaten my breakfast," the admiral continued, "I came up to see what could be ob-served with glasses. We were lying at that time possibly three miles, or a little over, from the and, and I remember I wondered why the enemy it us. At a quarter to 9 o'clock, an orderly re ported to me that a signal had been made by the flagship to disregard her movements and that she had gone eastward, I did not, of course, know where she had gone." Describing the coming out of the harber of the Sapnish fleet, the witness said: "I was sitting on the deck when I heard a call from the forward bridge to tell the commodore that the fleet is coming out. That was some time after the men had been called to quarters, about 9.35 o'clock. The ship was lying, at that time, with her head in toward the land in the direction of Cabanas, a little cove to the westward, and one of the marking points we used in maintaining our position. I looked over the starboard side and saw the enemy coming out the entrance of the harbor. I looked eastward to see the order of the ships. I saw the Texas, apnarently a point or more abaft the starboard beam. The Texas appeared to me to be heading on some one of the easterly course. To the left of her was the lows. The Indiana was to the eastward of that position, and the Gloucester was lying in under the land. The New York was out Captain Folger in command, and convoying the of distance with glasses. I looked for her, in or-collier Sterling. Captain Folger had brought instructions to sink the collier in the entrance of Santiago barbor, the details of which performance were to be left largely to Admiral Schley's made a signal. I had, in the meantime, gone formance were to be left largely to Admiral Schley's structed around the battle tower, as my position in the fight. I had only been there a moment or two when Captain Cook joined me. In the meantime, Mr. Hodgson, who was on the upper bridge, sang out something to the captain about

We all moved directly for the head of the column, the idea being to atrest and knock them to pieces

The Ships Close in.

"We continued on our course for ten or twelve minutes," he said, "and I saw all the ships of our fleet closing in. One thousand yards is the limit of effective torpedo range and as we were Lieutemant Simpson's first shot and then I saw the first vessel in the Spanish line take a rank sheer to the westward, leaving the Viscaya coming straight on. Then the latter also turned to the westward. It was now apparent that the original plan of the Spaniards had failed and they were

seen a ship turn more steadily. "The turn," he said, "was absolutely continuous, there was no easing of the belin, and I never saw the star-board side of the Texas. I am sure we were not nearer that vessel than 600 yards. We were so taken, distant that I never had any thought of danger in connection with the Texas,"

He said the closest range given was 1,100 yards. "We were so close," he went on, "that I re-member I could see men on the Spanish ships cunning betweet their superstructure; I could even

ee the daylight between their legs.
"During the turn Lieutenant Commander Hodge son, very properly, made the observation that we should 'look out for the Texas,' but there was would give me notice when he wanted the

A Baptism of Fire. At this point the admiral said the leading one board bow and that not only all of the enemy's ships, but the forts as well, were firing apparently at the Brooklyn. "That moment and tor the

Telling of the coming up of the Oregon during fore realized that such rapid fire was possible as was emitted from the Oregon and Brooklyn. Both looked to him, he said, like sheets of

miral said he had instructed Cantain Cook to notify the men below, and to keep them in-formed of the progress of events.

"They can't see what is being done," he said to Cook, "and they want to know." The captain had obeyed this injunction and the The captain had obeyed this injunction and the messages were received with cheers from below. Describing the going ashere of the Spanish ships in succession, he said he knew the following American ships would take care of them and protect the Spaniards against the insurgents and the fire on their own ships. As the battle proceeded at this time, the admiral said he was very anxious about the range, as he did not want the low to St. Louis and beginning the practice of law. You have prespered, and well, you have how it is with me." Teresa and the Viscaya to get beyond range.
"It feared the ships were gaining and asked
Ellis, who was very expert with the stadimeter,
and he replied, after a use of the instrument, that se thought we were holding our own. I thought differently at the time."

Tribute to Ellis

At this point, the admiral paid his tribute to both having been defeated for re-election. The Ellis, who, he said, in the magnificent perform were surrounded by a dozen or more friends, who ance of his duty, Lad lost his life. His voice when the satlor was decapitated by a shell which spattered his brain and blood upon the deck. "Some of it reached me," he said. He saw Lieutenant McCauley and the doctor pick the bady board. He called out to them not to do so, that one who had tallen so gallantly deserved a better burial. Continuing the story of the fight proper, the admiral described how the Viscaya had turned toward the Brooklyn just before she went ashore, As she turned, he distinctly saw the effect of a short which had entered her how, whereupon she wheeled back and headed for the shore. As she Globe Democrat. did so, he saw her raked fore and aft by a hier shell, and she listed so far over that he thought die might turn turtle. "I signalled the Texas to look out for her, but

chase of the Colon continued. She edged in shore and appeared to be following the contour of the coast. He thought she was loking for a soft place to go ashore, but she kept on. She was then out of place to go ashore, but she kept on. She was then out of place to go ashore, but she kept on. She was then out of place to go ashore, but she kept on. She was then out of place to go ashore, but she kept on. She was then out of the color of the colo being connected up and all ready. He, at the same time, said to me: 'Commodore, they are coming right at us.' Well,' I said, 'go right for them,' and the below was not aport. The ship was tarted alread fust, at perhaps half speed. I tower and said out to those below through the don't recollect that. She took her way very quickly and I said to Cook. 'Hoist the signal, close in for action.'

"Then followed the signal 'those up,' and the said but the Proofcha's and said out in the condition among the men, be said but the Brooklan's maintain among the men, be said but the Brooklan's maintain among the men, be said but the Brooklan's maintain among the men, be close in to: action."

"There was much jubilation among the men, no "Then followed the signal blose up and the said, but the Brooklyn's motion seemed slow and Brooklyn, as well as the other ships, charged in bravy, and the admiral said be directed Captain back, or make an examination. The result was the discovery that a water tight compartment was full. It was at first thought that there had been an injury to the ship below the water line. that, however, the speed of the Brooklyn in-creased. She was kept straight for Torquino Point, on the theory that the Colon, to get away would have to pass that point. He ordered extra autumnition brought up for use when they can limit of effective torpedo range and as we were approaching about that distance I mentioned to close quarters. The Colon was gradually something of that sort to Captain Cook, at the same time saving to him: 'Much will depend upon this ship today,' Cook replied that we would soon be within the cross fire of the ships. I saw Lieutemant Simpson's first shot and then I saw the Lieutemant Simpson's first shot and then I saw the the occasionally during the chase, but he did not think the two hoats were five hundred yards apart at any time Surrender of the Colon.

At 12.50 both the Oregon and the Brooklyn opened, the former with her thirteen-inch, and the latter with her eight-inch guns. The shell from one of the thirteen-inch guns he distinctly saw fall beyond the Colon, and also one of the eight-inch guns. Suddenly the Colon turned her nose in shore, fired a gun to leeward, and hauled down her flag.

The admiral said he at once signalled that the enemy had surrendered. He mentioned the fact then that there was difficulty in getting a boat out to board the Colon. "We steamed into a position, I should say, of a thousand yards, I remember distinctly Captain Cook asking me if he should slow up. I said; 'No, contine in.'
"At the time the Colon hauled down her flag I think she was about four miles from us. We were running then in the neighborhood of fifteen knots. I think it was about 1.30 p. m. When the surrence occurred I looked for the other the surreice occurred I looked for the other vessels at our fleet. I have three vessels astern, I could see the masts of two, I could only see the smoke of the third one. When Captain Cook started for the Colon after the surrender he said to me: 'Commodore, what are the terms of surrender?' I said to him: 'Unconditional. These are matters the commander in chief must arrange,' About 2.30 o'clock the New York came up. I made signals to her. When she come are up. I made signals to her. When she came up I made the signal to her that it was a glerious day for our country. As soon as possible I went on board to pay my respects to the commander in chief. I related substantially what had oc-curred. While talking with the officers of the New York the chaplain of the ship came up to me and said: 'Commodore, your work is not me and said: 'Commodore, your work is not over yet. The Resolute has just arrived and reports a Spanish battleship on the coast and the admiral wants to see you.' I found Captain Clarke with the commander in chief, I made some suggestion to the admiral about hoisting the flag on the Colon and said to him that I was prepared if he had not come up to have sent a force of fifty or sixty men on board to take possession and avoid anything like 'monkeying of session and avoid anything like 'monkeying of ession and avoid anything like 'monkeying o

"When he mentioned to me to take the Oregon and go to the eastward to meet this ship I must say I felt some little delight, because I thought that after the admirable work of the squadron on that day and the part the Gregon and the Brooklyn had in it that there was not anything that carried the Spanish colors that we should have

hesitated to meet."

The witness then told of starting for the supposed Spanish ship, having made signal to the Oregon to follow the flag. He told of meeting the Vixen and being informed that the Spanish ship was the Pelayo. The witness then described the overhauling of the stranger, which proved to be an American merchant vessel. The admiral them resitated to meet. told of the return of the fleet and taking position

before Santiago.

After Admiral Schley had completed his account of the battle of July 2 he was interrogated by Mr. Rayner with a view to bringing out more clearly testimony from the admiral in regard to

arrival of Admiral Sampson, commander in chief of the North Atlantic squadron. In speaking of that and the change in command which it involved he ventured on ground which Captain Lemly considered as somewhat questionable. The witness said:

"On June 1 Admiral Sampson arrived. He brought with him the New York, the Oregon and the Mayflower, and steamed down to the west-ward a little inside of the line of blockade. He found us at that time making the turn and I went seen a ship turn more steadily. "The turn," and the conversation reported by Leutenant Hood.

At 3.00 n. m. the court adjourned until Monday.

At 3.40 p. m. the court adjourned until Monday Admiral Schley, who had been on the stand most of the day, complained of an irritation in his throat and the adjournment according was

Regarding Sampson Summons. Just before the adjournment, Judge Advoca-

Lemly addressed the court as follows:
"Refere the court adjourns, I would like to as counsel a question. He announced publicly that he desired a summons issued for Admiral Sana would give me notice when he wanted the ac-miral summoned, I would summon him. I have self, first, because he was too good an officer to have so transgressed, and, second, because if he had undertaken to do so I should have reprimanded him. That incident is fiction: it was a second with the same of the had undertaken to do so I should have reprimanded him. That incident is fiction: it was a second with the same of the same o

Admiral Sampson is not in a condition to be summoned. He is not well enough to come into court. I am perfectly willing to have him here, At this point the admiral said the leading one and L of course, don't retract for a moment anything Is said at the time the call was made. To court will receiled the use of the words, "Cienfuegors' and 'Santiago.' The word used in that dispatch was 'Santiago.' At the time Admiral Schley sent the dispatch into the navy department legate was Sentiago. At the time Admiral schley sent in dispatch was Sentiago. At the time Admiral schley sent in dispatch into the navy department there was sent on all hands and how deafening was the noise of the guns. "The roar of the projectiles," he said, "was such as can only be only one person in the world who could explain projectiles," he said, "was such as can only be heard once, and, once heard, can never be forgotten. All four of the Soanish vessels were firing on the Brooklyn, and none of the Spanish the question is as serious as I did at that time. Now, I and you both know that Admiral Sampone. We first time showed any injury. Then the gotten. All rone of the Spanish Bring on the Brooklyn, and none of the Spanish Bring on the Brooklyn, and none of the Spanish Spanish

MAJOR M'KINLEY IN DEFEAT.

Major McKinley bad just been defeated for ongress, and Major Pearce met him at the ter of a down-town eigar store. Mr. McKinley was decidedly downcast over his defeat, and did not conceal the fact. He approached Major Pearce and said: "Major, you have been most

fortunate and I most unfortunate."

The St. Louisan looked at the future president inquiringly, and Mr. McKinley continued: "Yes,

Major Pearce's reply was prophetic: "Never mind, Major, just take another good start, and ten years from nev you won't change places with me if I offer you a bonus. It's in you," It was about this same period that an incident were commiscrating them on their defeat. McKinley was smiling blandly and assuring li-friends that everything would come out all rigid and he was not in the least disheartened. were sitting side by side in the corridor. Car non was the first to speak.
"Bill?" with a rising inflection

"What is it, Joe!" responded the future predent,
"Now that we are alone, there is no use lying to each other. I am all cut up about my defea

"Me too," said Mr. McKinley,-St. Loui-The Modesty of Childhood.

Little Philip wanted to go visiting the other "I signalled the Texas to look out for her, but received no answer," Admiral Schley testined, "The Texas was too far back, probably. I remarked at the time, 'It does not matter. Phillip is always sensible. It needs no instructions." "And may I stay to lunch?" the boy asked. "You may if Mazie's mother asks you to," was the reply. "If she doesn't be sure to come the strength of the Brooklyn had been cut; even home before noon."

later and galloped up on the porch where the little girl's mother was sitting. "Mrs. Parker," he said, halt out of breath, "Eve come to play with Mazie all day, and my mother says I must not stay here to lunch un

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN

Requires Treatment Which Acts in Harmony With the Female System.

Letter from Mrs. Wright, President of Brooklyn, N.Y., Round Table, Proves this Claim.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which while it causes disturbances similar to ordinary indigestion cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar utero-tonic effects as well; in other words, a derangement of the female organs may have such a disturbing effect upon a woman's whole system as to cause serious indiges tion and dyspepsia, and it cannot be relieved without curing the origina cause of the trouble, which seems to find its source in the pelvic organs.

As proof of this theory we beg to call attention to the letter from Mr Wright, of Brooklyn, N. Y., herewith published:



MRS. MAGGIE WRIGHT.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: - For two years I suffered more or less with dyspepsia which so degenerated my entire system that I was unfit to properly attend to my daily duties. I felt weak and nervous and nothing I ate tasted good and felt like a stone in my stomach. I tried several dyspepsia cures, but nothing seemed to help me permanently. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and was happily surprised to find that it acted like a fine tonic, and in a few days I began to enjoy and properly digest my food. My recovery was rapid, and in five weeks I was a different woman. Seven bottles completely cured me, and a dozen or more of my friends have used it since."

— Mrs. Maggie Wright, 12 Van Voorhis St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

How a Serious Tumor Case Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: —Some time ago I wrote you that my regular physician had made an examination and told me I was afflicted with a tumor in my womb. I had backache, headache, bearing down pains and very profuse menstruation. My limbs would ache so I could not sleep and I was very weak and nervous. I was bloated from my head to my feet. After receiving your letter I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and followed all the rest of your advice as near as I could and the tumor was expelled in pieces, and I regained my natural size. I continued taking your Vegetable Compound for a while longer and felt like a new woman. I cannot thank you enough for your kind advice and what your medicine did for me. It certainly saved my life." — MRS. PERLEY S. WILLIS. Vershire, Vt. (March 11, 1901.)

It would seem by these statements that women would save time uld write to Mr vice as soon as any incipient illness appears. Her advice is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

\$5000 REWARD. — We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000 which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonal letter are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special per mission.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



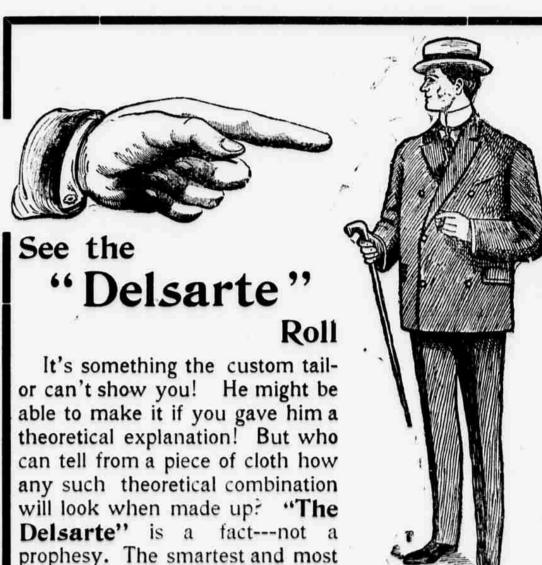
Shoe Leathers

We don't want to criticize your knowledge. But the chances are you're not acquainted with the different methods of tanning leather. It's an important item in shoe making—and in shoe selling. There are shoes that show

in their last shapes the very latest style. That's about all they do show; no attention has been paid to the leathers and vital parts. We have studied this problem long before we opened this Shoe Department, and we are so confident of our leather qualities that 'our name and guarantee appears on every shoe.

Visit the New Department.

Samter Brothers, Complete Outfitters.



prophesy. The smartest and most stylish suit yet introduced by us. It's Ready-to-Wear, and there's

where we are a little ahead of the custom tailor. When you try on "The Delsarte" your instinct will tell you more at a glance than the custom tailer could guess for you in a month. See it displayed on special figures in our show window.

Samter Brothers,

Complete Outfitters.