THE BROOKLYN'S WAR LESSONS.

Officers of the Gallant Cruiser Teil What They Learned in Cuban Waters.

armored cruiser as he spoke. "As for the stare of the crew and his ship in the victory of the Santiago fight, only one thing can be said—they did their duty as Americans, as American ships always have and always will. In all my experience I have never before with the control of utilizing the marine guard in such of utilizing the marine guard in such the victory of the Santlago agm, only one thing can be said—they did their duty as Americans, as American ships always have and always will. In all my experience I have never before witnessed such fatally accurate and deadly shooting as was done by our fleet as it closed in on Cervera's squadron daring the battle of July 3. But all this is an old story. That we happened to be in the thick of the fight was a piece of good luck, for which we are all thankful. The speed of the Brooklya had something to do with it? Of course, and you can give the praise for that to those who designed her, and the feithful crew below in the engine and fire rooms. They worked as never men worked before. You wish me to give your readers an idea of the efficiency of the armored sculser class of warships as proved by the Brooklyn's experience?" The rear admiral smiled and glanced

The rear admiral smiled and glanced toward a number of navy yard officials just boarding the shire, adding in his characteristic genial manner, "I am afraid I must refer you to Mr. Hodgson, the navigator. He will doubtless give you the information you desire."

Lieutenant Hodgson is the cruiser's navigating officer, Admiral Sculey said of him in his report of the Santiago battle: "The navigator, Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, was most steady and conspicuous in every detail of duty, contributing to the accurate firing of this ship (Brooklyn) in her part of the great victory." He seemed to this that his testimony could not be of nucli merest, but he finally consented to talk briefly.

ARMOR EFFECTIVE. "The lesson learned by the Brooklyn," he began, "Is the same as that learned by every ship in the fleet. We probably can give better testlmony from the fact that we were struck by the onemy's projectiles a greater number of times than any other vessel, but really the only additional knowledge acquired is that Spanish shells of the calibre fired by Cervers's ships are useless against the three to eight-inch armor carried by the Brooklyn. The marks and sears show that we were reached about 25 times, but, as you see, we are still times, but, as you see, we are still

affect. "The recent war proved conclusively that vessels of the Brooklyn type find ample protection in the protective deck, which is three inches on the 'm' and six inches on the slope in the irrecling the barbette turrets. It is evident that the constructors were happy in that that the constructors were along in their selection of the armor. The in-jury reported to have been sustained during the Santiago fight when one of the compartments was flooded below the water line was due to a water valve being opened through some unknown

RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

"In regard to the question of armament, it has been claimed in some quarters that a battery consisting entirely of six-inch rapid-fire guna would be more efficient than the Brooklyn's present battery, which includes eight-light-inch and 12 five-inch rapid-firers, and a secondary battery of 12 six-pounders, four one-pounders, four Colts and two field guns. The question is susceptible to argument, of course, but I think the eight-inch guns of the Brooklyn did their share in the Santiago fight. We fired 160 rounds of eight-inch sinells. Those, combined with the eight-inch projectiles fired by the Iowa, Oregon and Indiana, worked terrible havoe on the Maria Teresa, the Almirante Oquendo, the Vizcaya and "In regard to the question of arma-ent, it has been claimed in some terrible havoc on the Maria Teresa, the Almirante Oquendo, the Vizeaya and the Colon. One of these shells struck the latter ship, landed in the wardroom and exploded, wrecking the compartment and killing a number of the enemy. The Maria Teresa was struck by an eight-inch shell from our ship, which entered the side just forward of the port beam. The projectile burst and disabled the four crews of the guns on that deck. The eight-inch breech-loader is a formidable weapon, and it is certainly not out of place on an armored cruiser.

"The official reports made by the hips of Admiral Sampson's fleet prove at the main results of the battle off Santingo were achieved by the eight-inch and lower calibres and the rapid-fire pieces. Too much praise cannot be given to the men at the latter guns for their extraordinary skill and abil-ity. The perfect hall of projectiles showered upon the fleeing Spa ships by the five-inch rapid-firers ships by the five-inch rapid-firers was almost beyond belief. Captain Euthit's testimony that "the Brooklyn's fire on our broadside was trightful, and the men could not stay at their guns," proves how the crews worked the pleces. Although 12 of these terribly destructive sums are carried, only six could be used during the running fixth, as only that number would been be an enthusinstic advocate of the Brooklyn class.

SCENES ON BOARD THE VICTORIOUS "BROOKLYN."

**SCENES ON BOARD THE VICTORIOUS "BROOKLYN."

In man down to the youngest apprentions and a radius of action of 6,688 kinots at a ten-knot speed. With the Brooklyn class.

"Both bartleships and fast armored was hit six times by the Brooklyn class."

"Both bartleships and fast armored was hit six times by the Brooklyn class."

"Both bartleships and fast armored was hit six times by the Brooklyn class."

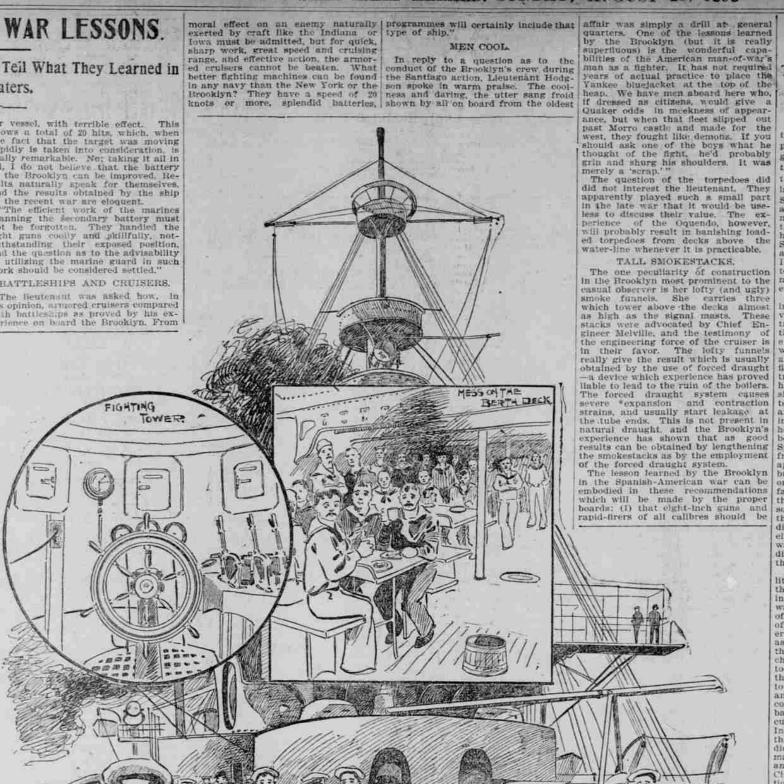
"Both bartleships and fast armored would been been breech-loaders; the Infants ing fleet," he said, "but I think, from the greater range of the latter and the Oquendo, five. One of the shells exploded a torpedo on the lat
shells exploded a torpedo on the lat-

HANDLING OF SMALLER PIECES.

New York, Aug. 21.—"You can almost read the lesson learned by the Brooklyn during this war, in the stars," said Admiral Schley with twinkling eyes. He waved one hand suggestively toward the American ensign flaunting from the taffrail staff of the famous armoreo cruiser as he spoke. "As for in the resent was are elegated."

of utilizing the marine guard in such work should be considered settled."

RATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS. The Heutenant was asked how, in is opinion, arraored cruisers compared with battleships as proved by his ex-



Parama.

10

flicted by a severe and devastating war; peace, in which to develop her rich resources and to gain a start on the high road to prosperity; peace, guaranteed by every safeguard which her own people and the people who have finally achieved her independence can provide." Played Out.

SCHOOL STATE

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Dull Headache, Pains in various parts of the body, Sinking at the pix of the stomach, Loss of appetite, Feverishness, Pimples or Sores are all positive evidences of impure blood. No matter how it became so, it must be purified in order to obtain good health. Acker's Blood Elixir has never failed to cure Scrotulous or Syphilitic poisons or any other blood diseases. It is certainly a wonderful remedy and we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINES

The Herald has arranged for distributing some very interesting views of
scenery in the Philippine islands, as
will be noted by the advertisement in
another part of the paper.

These views were made from photographs taken by the secretary of the
American consul at Manila, just before the war with Spain broke out.

The following letter to the publishers
from Secretary Long shows how well
the books are appreciated:
Navy Department, Washington,
June 26, 1898,

THE OLD SPANISH CONQUERORS.

The Men Who Founded the Empire of Spain in the New

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Now that common in all parts of the Spanish emthe last remnants of the Spanish empire are slipping from the grasp of the government at Madrid, it is interesting to take a glance at the men whose enterprise founded on this side of the Atlantic the immense domain which Spain once held in the Americas, Such

antic the immense domain which apparently played such a small part in the late war that it would be useless to discuss their value. The experience of the Oquendo, however, will probably result in banishing loaded torpedoes from decks above the water-line whenever it is practicable.

TALL SMOKESTACKS.

The one peculiarity of construction in the Brooklyn most prominent to the casual observer is her lofty (and ugly) smoke funnels. She carries three which tower above the decks almost as high as the signal masts. These stacks were advocated by Chief Engineer Melville, and the testimony of the engineering force of the cruiser is in their favor. The lofty funnels really give the result which is usually obtained by the use of forced draught—a device which experience has proved llable to lead to the ruin of the bollers. The forced draught system causes severe "expansion and contraction strains, and usually start leakage at the tube ends. This is not present in natural draught, and the Brooklyn's experience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtained by the groperience has shown that as good results can be obtai soldiers with arms and armor equal to their own, they found only naked In-dians, with weapons so poorly adapted either for offense or defense, that there

dians, with weapons so poorly adapted either for offense or defense, that there was practically, in many very large districts of country, no opposition to the Spanish arms.

In the plains of Mexico and Peru so little was known of the military art that lances of wood, the tips hardened in the fire, arrows pointed in the same way and wooden swords, with edges of flint, constituted the only defense of the population against their invaders. Weapons of this kind were merely as straw against the Toledo blades, the steel-pointed lances, the plate and chain armor of the Spaniards. When to these formidable weapons was added the power of gunpowder, a force which, to the Indians, was equally mysterious and terrible, it will be seen that the conquest of great countries by small bands of men was by no means a difficult task. Seldom among the plains Indians was there any opposition worthy of note. Only two or three times did the peaceful native inhabitants make anything like adequate resistance to the invaders. The battle of the City of Mexico was a fight of desperation, and some idea of the fury into which the Indians were wrought may be gained from the fact that with clubs, stones and improvised weapons, caught up on the spar of the moment, they succeeded in defeating the invaders and driving them out of the city.

Whenever the Spaniards found a

Whenever the Spaniards found Whenever the Spaniards found a warlike native tribe they let it severely alone, a fact which explains the lack of Spanish success in extending their rule in North America. De Soto, in his three years of wanderings in the central valley, during the course of which he traversed regions as widely separated as North Carolina and western Missouri, found the savages so well armed and so ready to fight that he shown by the dealings of Spanish officials with their provinces during the
attempted no permanent settlement,
nor oven temporary occupation. After
the experiences of De Soto and the
other explorers of central North America, the Spaniards, as one of their historians quaintly states it, 'concluded
the country was not worth haying, being filled with very fierce
and savage men,' a conclusion which
was justified by the facts, fiven in the
countries which they did conquer,
however, there remained large distriets inhabited by war-like natives,
whom the Spaniards never subdued.
The mountain Indians of Mexico were
never conquered. The mountain tribes
of Central America, of Colombia, of
Peru, defy the governments of today
as they defied the Spaniards of the sixteenth century. The Araucanians of
Chile, the swamp Indians inhabiting
the delta of the Orinoco, the Seminoles
of Fforida, the sturdy tribes on the
eastern slopes of the Andes, the river
Indians of the Upper Amszon, none
were ever subdued, and after a few
expeditions against them had come to
grief the Spaniards ceased to make attempty and by the dealings of Spanish of
ficials with their provinces during the
present century.

An emptyre founded by force and
fraud, haptized with innocent blood,
deserves to fall quickly. Four hundred
years are but a span in the life of a
nation, but in that comparatively brief
period the Spanish empire has vanislaed. Like the Persian empire of ancient times, wherever it extended it
was a curse, a blotch, an other
fac of the earth. The evil that men
do lives after them; the good is off
interred with their pounded
years are but a span in the life of a
nation, but in that comparatively brief
period the Spanish empire of antimes, wherever it extended it
was a curse, a blotch, an other
fac of the earth. The evil that men
do lives after them; the good is off
interred with their pounded
years are but a span in the life of a
nation, but in the contry.

An empty during, but a span in the life of a
nation, but in the contry. armed and so ready to fight that he attempted no permanent settlement, nor oven temporary occupation. After the experiences of De Soto and the other explorers of central North Amerexpeditions against them had come to grief the Spaniards ceased to make attempts upon their territory. Almagro, with his mail-clad men, accomplished nothing in Chile, and even Valdiyla seems to have conquered no more than the seacoast. Alvarado occupied only the plains and coast of Central America, for during his time it was well understood that when a Spaniard ventured into the dense forests, or among the mountains, he disappeared forever. Ponce de Leon's so-called the right remely. You are having pain understood that when a Spaniard ventured into the dense forests, or among the mountains, he disappeared forever. Ponce de Leon's so-called conquest of Florida was a myth, for the Spanish settlements were confined to isolated points on the const and the uplands of the northern portion. The Spaniards who occupied Venezueia gave the Moracaibo and the Lower Orimoco districts a wide oerth, for the poisoned arrows of the swamp natives were deadlier than the Spanish lances. Even in Hayti, Ovando made little impression upon certain bands of mountain Indians, who were so clever at hiding and so brave to resist when Even in Hayti, Ovando made little impression upon certain bands of mountain Indians, who were so delver at hiding and so brave to resist when they were overtaken that they were left to themselves.

The conquerors thus overran the peaceful and unarmed and left the stout-hearted to themselves. No genius was required to corral a village of unarmed savages and massacre them, like so many sheep, and this was all the Spaniards did. The immense superiority of the Spaniarh arms and equipments made one Spaniard in-

equipments made one Spaniard in-vincible against all the Indians who could come against him, and this in-vincibility fully accounts for the superstitious fear felt by the savages, who came to the conclusion that the Span-lards were demons come to destroy the world and its inhabitants. This superstition enabled Diego Columbus with 300 men to overrun the Island of Cuba; Pizarro with 181 to subjugate the great empire of Peru; Cortez, with 550, to invade and conquer the Mexican empire. Other Spanish officers with orces as insignificant numerically as ments made their victory an easy mat-

ter,

The savage manner in which they exercised their power has often been told, but it is probable from the hints that are everywhere to be found in the pages of the Spanish historians and monks who accompanied the expeditions, that even yet the true story of the Spanish conquest has not been written. What is known is bad enough, what is hinted at is tenfold worse. We know that in Mexico Cortez tortured Guatemotzin, the native prince, to compei him to give up moned to Washington, however, he talked freely with the correspondent to the subject of Cuba's to the people themselves, propositional future, as he was then able to do in an unofficial capacity. From the tone of these utterances, there is a country to the guarantees as before stated at the doubt that General Lee understands and is in complete ascord with the grant of the treatment of the Cuban shall of the treatment of the Cuban and the views of the administration, with regard to the treatment of the Cuban solliers and of Cuba, now that the war is often and of Cuba, now that their present will be formation of a States, pending the formation of a States, pending the formation of a majority of the provided the guarantees as before stated are to the especial to those of the subject of the stated to determine. By the consults will be formed to the cuban several the control and direct the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated at the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated at the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated at the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated at the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated to the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated to the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated to the mission of the Americans is to provided the guarantees as before stated to the mission of the American to the Cuban shill make the state of control and incomplimants of the part the protection of the United States to take advantage of the provided the successful the provided the successful the first step taken by the Cubans and the treatment of the Cuban shill make the state of the successful the provided the successful the first step taken by the Cubans and the treatment of the Cuban shill make the successful the provided the state of the successful the formation of the successful the pr

Leon and Ovamue, had all been trained in the wars with the Moors, which were carried on in a manner quite as savage as the condicts which the Spaniards waged with the Indians. It was the fundamental principle of warfare with the Moors than an infidel had no rights, that when conquered his life belonged to the conqueror if the latter chose to take it that the Spaniard was the instrument of God to visit vengeance for unbellef, and the fact that the Indians of the new world had never had an opportunity to embrace what the Spaniards regarded as the true religion cut no figure in the eyes of the conquerors. There is no more pathetic picture in the history of European conquests in America than that Las Casas, the apostle to the Indians, hurrying to and fro, with an Indian boy carrying a bucket of water as an improvised font, and baptining as many as possible of those destined to die, in order that by one holy drop they might be saved from endless perdition. He saw whole villages of men and women penned up, waiting to be killed; he counted hundreds of children, whose parents had been murdered, the helpiess young creatures dying of starvation. These atrocities were not only countenanced, but in most cases ordered, by the Spanish officers. The conquerors of America were in their own country beensed robbers, bandits, capitains of gangs of cutthroats who saved the lives of their capitives only to extort ranson, and, like the Italian and Spanish brigands captives only to extort ransom, and, like the Italian and Spanish brigands of a later day, cut off the ears and noses of their prisoners and seut them to friends of the vicitm as a reminder that the ransom should be speedily

paid Neither their natures nor their meth-Neither their natures nor their meth-ods were altered by shanging the field of their operations from the old to the new world: rather did they become more savage. Their greed and raspacity were insatlable and all became more savage. Their greed and rapacity were insutiable and all became wealthy. Pizarro, the Weyler of Peru, died worth \$20,000,000; the wealth of Cortez was at one time iscalculable. De Soto was one of the richest men in Spain before he left for the exploring expedition during which he died. Als vara-io found in the mines and plantations of Central America an immense fortune; the slaves of Ponce de Leon were once driven into a large field to be measured, rather than counted, and covered an area of more than 22 acres.

twere once driven into a large field to be measured, rather than counted, and covered an area of more than 22 acres. By plantations of sugar, tobacco, cotton and coffee, by the products of the forest and of the mines, through taxes which practically ammounted to constscation, and by the sale of privileres which enabled the purchaser to roboutright, enormous fortunes were amassed, but, like most gathered this way, they were squandered almost as quickly as they were gathered.

With few exceptions the Spanish conquerers were men of good birth; generally they were of noble families, but a poor opinion of Spanish chivalry and Spanish honor is gained from the treachery, the falsehood, the duplicity of their dealings with the Indiana. An oath made to an infidel Indian chief was not held to be binding; neither, for that matter, was any oath, when made with a mental reservation that it could be broken when the interest of him who swore might be promoted by disregarding it. Such was Spanish chivalry in the sixteenth century; that it has not since improved has been shown by the dealings of Spanish officials with their provinces during the present century.

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qualified students may be admitted to the normal and preparatory schools if over 15 years of age, and to the University courses if over 16 years of age. The normal school offers advanced courses leading to degrees and a four years' course leading to a certificate, which, by provision of law, qualifies the solder to teach in the common schools of Utah for a term of years without further examination as to scholarship. In connection with the State Normal school are conducted a thoroughly equipped training school, consisting of the usual eight grades of a public school, a department for the training of kindergarten teachers, and a manual training department.

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CUBA'S POLITICAL FUTURE

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee Discusses the Situation in the Island-Military Occupation.

the country who can speak with so much authority or so interestingly on this subject as Major General Fitz-hugh Lee. Since the probability of his appointment as military governor and peace will be insisted upon in all of Cuba during the period of Amerins appointment as initiary go ternor of Cuba during the period of American occupation became a well-defined certainty, General Lee has maintained a dignified silence, refusing to talk for publication. Before he was sumfor publication. Before he was summoned to Washington, however, he talked freely with the correspondent in regard to the subject of Cuba's political future, as he was then able to do in an unofficial capacity. From the tone of these utterances, there is no doubt that General Lee understands and is in complete accord with the views of the administration, with regard to the treatment of the Cuban situation. General Lee said:

"The rules and regulations prescribing the course to be followed on the island of Cuba, now that the war is over, will be decided upon by the government of the United States, but only so far as to embrace a provisional

(Special Correspondence.)

(Copyrighted by S. S. McClure Co.)

Jacksonville. Fla., Aug. 24.—In the Florida camps and cities the war is no longer discussed. The question of supreme importance now concerns the plans for the re-construction of Cuba. 'What will be the political future of the island?' 'How extensive is the military occupation to be?' and inquiries of similar import are the first to be put by every man who has returned from Cuba since the signing of the protocol.

There is probably no other man in the country who can speak with so

"In taking this action the United States can scarcely be accused of an intention to interfere in any way, shape or form with the or form with the government of the island, which it is perfectly willing to leave to the people themselves, pro-vided the guarantees as before stated

forming a government, which will be sufficient for all purposes and which will remain as formed until those in-terested, under forms of law, shall pro-ceed to change it.

ceretied, under forms of taw, shall pro-ceed to change it.

"The solution of the problem of es-tablishing a fair and stable govern-ment in Cuba does not present any un-surmountable difficulties. It is almost certain that the interests of the Deo-ple from the United States and other countries who are in Cuba now or who settle there in the future, will become too sreat to be exposed to revolution-ary riots, even should there be found an element disposed to them. The Spaniards and the foreign-born inhabitants of the island will undoubtedly realize that it is to their advantage to work in harmony with the conservative and lawabiding portion of the natives for the strict observance of the rights

"It is difficult to say how many "It is difficult to say how many American troops will be required for the occupation of Cuba during the period pending the organization of a stable and efficient local government. The number should be sufficient to inspire confidence in the complete preservation of order, so that capital and enterprise will not be afraid to invade the Island and do their part in the work of its restoration to peaceful prosperity. The change will no doubt be gradual, the United States troops taking the place of the Spanish soldiery as fast as the latter are withdrawn from the various garrisons. As diery as fast as the latter are with-drawn from the various garrisons. As the mission of the Americans is to pre-serve order and not to wage war, it will scarcely be necessary to move them in-to Cuba in numbers equal to those of the retiring Spaniards. It may seem wise, however, to the government of the United States to take advantage of this apportunity to give some of the volunteer soldiers who did not have the opportunity to participate in the active hostilities a chance to secure a some-

troops of the United States in an untroops of the United States in an un-friendly or hostile spirit. They must realize that it is to the arms of the United States that they owe their speedy deliverance from Spanish rule; that the mission of the United States in the mission of the thied states in the island is not one of conquest, but of friendly concern for the establishment of order, and that it is to their advantage, as well as to that of the other residents of the island, to make

the task as light as possible.

"An encouraging factor in the prob-lem of Cuba's political future is pre-sented by the attitude of the provision-al government, as explained by their representatives in this country and by the emissary who has just come from their headquarters in Cuba. From this it appears that those who now con-trol the administration of civil affairs in the island are willing and anxious to assist to the fullest extent of their to assist to the fullest extent of their power in bringing about the establishment of a suitable and satisfactory government. It seems to be no part of their plan to seize the reins of government, or even to hold the authority that has already been entrusted to them, as was attempted in the case of some of the South American countries on the achievement of their independence. On the contrary, the terms under which the present civil administration exists, and which it has declared its intention of respecting. declared its intention of respecting, provide for the calling of an assembly representing as nearly as possible all classes in Cuba, and to turn over to this assembly their present authority and leave to it the task of construct-