THE EVIDENCE REVIEWED.

Collapse of the Malicious Charges Against Schley.

Testimony Practically All In—Argument May Begin Tomorrow—Failure to Substantiate Leading Accusations—What Has Been Proven.

Practically all of the evidence in Rear Admiral Schley's case is now before the Court of Enquiry. What little testimony is adduced tomorrow from Lieutenant Strauss will probably have no material effect upon the findings of the Court. Admiral Schley will then make such corrections in his statement as he desires, and such additions as he deems necessary. The argument will then begin. Under the agreement arrived at, Mr. Hanna will have the first say. He will be followed by Captain Parker for the applicant. Mr. Rayner will then make his argument, and the judge advocate will conclude.

These arguments will doubtless carry the case well on toward the close of the week. As the testimony is very voluminous, thirty-six days having been occupied in hearing it, considerable time must elapse before the Court reports its findings to the Secretary of the Navy. The members will go over the evidence carefully, and it is not probable that there will be any wide difference of opinion. Should there be, the decision of the majority will be the decision of the Court, as no minority or dissenting opinion will be rendered.

Apparent as have been the efforts of some of the witnesses to injure Schley, there has not been such conflict in the statement of matters of fact as to cause the members of the Court any trouble in arriving at their decison. The Navy Department, while it has been the aggressor in the case, has proven nothing to the detriment of the applicant; it has only shown a string of circumstances and conditions. Admiral Schley and the witnesses who have been called in his behalf, as well as many who were summoned on the other side, have explained these circumstances and conditions, and assigned the reasons for Schley's actions under them.

Absolutely nothing indicating cowardice or incompetency has been shown by the evidence, and in view of the fact that those two things were exactly what the navy ring sought to establish, the failure of the "prosecution" has been most pronounced. The statement of the obscure Potts stands entirely alone in the attempt to show that Schley acted the part of a coward. On the other hand, it has been proven by a preponderance of evidence that the exact opposite was true. Every officer and man who had anything to do with Admiral Schley during the campaign, or saw him under fire, has stated that his conduct and bearing were brave and fearless; that he was self-possessed, and that his attitude was that of a commander-in-chief. The result of the campaign has established beyond doubt the question of his competency as a commander.

Witnesses have not agreed in their statements as to the distances of the ships from the shore on the blockades of Cienfuegos and Santiago, and will have no material bearing upon the findings of the Court. The fact that no ships either entered these harbors without the permission of Admiral Schley or left "without a decisive engagement" has proven that the blockades were effective.

The greatest conflict of evidence has been upon the subject of coaling. This is a technical question, which the experience of the members of the Court will enable them to decide. Consequently there is little left for the Court to pass upon except the propriety of Admiral Schley's conduct in the premises. He was practically without telegraphic advices, and such despatches as he received were ambiguous in their terms, and those from Sampson were all qualified and misleading. He, therefore, as he stated, had to act upon his own responsibility and to exercise his own judgment, having in mind the welfare of his fleet and the success of his undertaking to destroy the Spanish squadron.

A summary of the evidence shows these facts: Under the first point in the precept, which relates to Schley's conduct in general, the Department has failed to show that Admiral Schley acted in any other way than his high position, standing, and responsibility required of him. By practicaly all the evidence adduced he has shown that his conduct was all that it should have been.

Under the second point, which relates to the blockade off Cienfuegos, it has been shown that it was effective, that Schley had good reason to believe that the Spanish fleet was there; that Sampson believed they were going there; that he told Schley to remain there until he was satisfied that Cervera was not there, and that as left as soon as he ascertained that he was not in the harbor. It has been conclusively proven that Admiral Schley was not advised of the McCalla code of signals for communicating with the insurgents.

The third point relates to the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago. The Department has failed to show that there was an unnecessary delay. Schley has shown that he departed as soon as McCalla returned and reported that the Spaniards were not in the harbor of Cienfuegos, and that the rough weather prevented the smaller vessels from making greater progress on the trip, as well as the fact that his collier was in bad condition.

The fourth point relates to the arrival off Santiago, and the retrograde movement, upon which Sampson based his charge of "reprehensible conduct," but not until after Schley had won the battle, and a month and a half after the movement was made. The Department has simply shown that it was made. Admiral Schley has plainly shown why it was made. He has established the fact that he reached the conclusion, by the means of information which the Navy Department had placed at his command, that Cervera was not at Santiago; that he had reason to be uneasy about the coal on board his ships; that it was impossible to coal on May 28, the day of his arrival off Santiago; that his collier was broken down, and that thirty-six hours was required in which to repair it, and that being informed that the Spanish fleet was not at Santiago, he determined to guard the western passage, knowing that Sampson was guarding the eastward.

The fifth point relates to the alleged disobedience of orders. Here Admiral Schley has proven that the telegram upon which this charge is based was incorrectly translated; that the original, which the Department had in its possession but did not consider, did not constitute a disobedience of orders, and that he did not leave his station, as he only withdrew, even to the greatest distance maintained by the Department, thirty-six miles, while his orders directed him to go double that distance to the westward, to Cape Cruz, if coaling there was found practicable.

The sixth point relates to the coaling question. The Department has endeavored to show that the ships could be coaled at any time, and that the conditions of sea and weather did not prevent the ships coaling at sea. Upon this point opinions have widely differed. Captain Cook said that it was the worst weather for coaling ships at sea which he had ever experienced. Schley has also shown that his ships were short of coal, especially when a chase was considered; that he did coal whenever conditions, in his judgment, were such that he could do so without injury to his vessels; that coaling under any conditions at sea was a somewhat new experience and very difficult, especially in the case of ships having projecting sponsons; that he regarded his fleet as a unit, and that its efficacy was measured by its weakest member.

The seventh point relates to the affair of May 31. Here the lines have been distinctly drawn. The Department has sought to prove that it was an attempt to destroy the Colon, but that it was timid and ineffective, thus showing cowardice. Schley has maintained that it was a reconnoissance made for the purpose of developing the batteries, and incidentally to take a shot at the Colon, and that he was acting under the instructions of the Department not to unnecessarily risk his ships against the land fortifications. He has shown that had he risked his ships, and one or more of them had been disabled, his fleet would have been rendered inferior to Cervera's, and the latter might have made his escape.

The eighth point relates to "withdrawing at night to a distance at sea." This charge Sampson made in his "Century Magazine" article. Consequently, it formed a specification in the precept. The Department has been unable to bring the first word of evidence to the Court to substantiate it, and this fact has gone far to show the malice which exists in the Department toward Schley. Schley has shown that the only foundation for this charge was his order that in case of a separation of the fleet by storm the general meeting place would be twenty-five miles off Santiago. No storm separated the fleet, and it did not withdraw to a distance at sea at night.

The ninth point relates to the turn of the Brooklyn during the battle, and is one of the two points which has bearing upon the battle of July 3. The Department has simply proven that it was made. Admiral Schley has shown that it was the greatest strategic move of the entire battle, that it was absolutely necessary, that the flagship did not run to the southward except the distance of her tactical diameter, and by a preponderance of evidence that the Texas was never in the slightest danger by reason of the "loop."

The tenth point relates to the Hodgson-Schley controversy, including the "d—the Texas" colloquy, yet it has not figured much in the case. Hodgson denied that there was any "colloquy," that the Texas was not endangered, and that he attached no importance to the expression made by Schley. Admiral Schley himself could not remember making any such remark. He agreed with Hodgson that there was no colloquy.

Admiral Schley and his friends are confident of a vindication at the hands of the Court.

MACLAY AND HIS LETTERS.

An Extraordinary Statement From the Discredited Historian.

In the last number of "The Independent" appears the following article regarding the charges of E. S. Maclay against Rear Admiral Schley:

The court presided over by Admiral Dewey called, not to try Admiral Schley, but to investigate charges made against him, evidently by certain officers in the navy, and formulated in Maclay's "History of the Navy," Vol. III, and apparently believed by the Navy Department at Washington, has now completed its evidence, and we await the decision of the Court, which cannot be very long delayed. Whatever may be thought of Admiral Schley's good or bad judgment in the performance of his duty on the Cuban coast, it is beyond all question that the charges of cowardice and disobedience accepted by Mr. Maclay have fallen to the ground.

Their value depended upon the endorsement of them which he claimed to have received. He states at the beginning of the introduction to volume 2 that "as a further safeguard nearly every commanding officer concerned has read and corrected proof sheets dealing with actions in which each figured." A list is given in the preface of those who appear to have been thus consulted. Among them are the following "commanding officers:"

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers.
Rear Admiral A. S. Barker.
Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard.
Capt. P. H. Cooper.
Capt. C. C. Todd.
Commander R. M. Clover.

The above officers were not with Schley in the engagements referred to. The following officers were with Schley during the Battle of Santiago, or at other times included within the period covered by the precept:

Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson.
Rear Admiral John W. Philip.
Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson.
Capt. F. A. Cook, Schley's flag captain.
Capt. C. D. Sigsbee.
Capt. C. M. Chester.
Capt. Charles E. Clark.
Capt. C. T. Goodrich.
Capt. B. H. McCalla.
Capt. F. E. Chadwick.
Capt. H. W. Lyon.
Lieutenant Commander W. H. H. Southerland.
Lieutenant Commander C. McR. Winslow.
Lieutenant Commander A. Sharp, jr.
Lieut. S. S. Wood.

Of these Rear Admiral Philip is dead; Rear Admiral Sampson has denied that he approved the statements made, and Captain Chadwick has also repudiated ever having seen Maclay's proof page and hence any such approval, in a letter, as yet unpublished, addressed to Admiral Erben. This leaves twelve commanding officers, on some of whom, it would appear, Mr. Maclay had depended to endorse his statements. The "Independent" sent a representative to him asking him the following questions, and received the following answers:

Q.—Mr. Maclay, which of these officers read and approved the attack upon Admiral Schley?

A.—I deem it my duty to the service not to discuss the matter.

Q.—But you have made specific statements which apparently have been flatly contradicted by Admiral Sampson, among others.

A.—I don't so understand it.

Q.—Did you not say that Admiral Sampson read and approved what you said concerning Schley?

A.—I did not say "approved."

Q.—But you do state that certain naval officers are responsible for your reflections upon Schley. Is that true?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you prove that?

A.—I have their letters.

Q.—Can I see them?

A.—Not at this time.

Q.—Will you tell me the names of those officers?

A.—Not now.

Q.—When will you defend yourself against the attacks which have been made upon you?

A.—I will deal with the whole matter in the preface of the new volume I am about to issue.

Q.—Will you in that preface withdraw the charges you have made against Admiral Schley?

A.—Before answering that I would have to read the findings of the Court now sitting.

Q.—Do you still think that Admiral Schley is a coward.

A.—That, also, I must decline to answer.

It will be seen that Mr. Maclay now declines to give the information which ought to have been brought out, it seems to us, in the enquiry at Washington. The officers who made the terrible charges of lying and cowardice can rest assured that they will not be permitted to forget they did so, nor allowed to obscure in the public mind this issue of their own seeking. You cannot charge a man with grave crime, and then seek to evade the responsibility; still less to secure your own justification by trying to show that he might differently have performed public duties which, in fact, resulted in unequivocal success.

The public has a right to demand, and does demand, of Mr. Maclay on whose authority he charged Admiral Schley with disobedience of orders and cowardice. He says he has the letters. Those letters the navy and the public want to see. Let them be brought forward.

BUTTERFLY FAIR TO BE HELD.

Church of Our Father Preparing for This Week's Event.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Ladies' Aid Association of the Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L Streets northwest, for a butterfly fair to be held next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

The following programmes have been arranged for the respective evenings:

Tuesday, November 5—March of the butterflies, Miss Blanche Pushaw, Miss Ethel Hunt, Miss Alice Bates, Miss Eva Welty, Miss Josie Gould, Miss Mabel Campbell, Miss Miriam Simons, Miss Bessie Ide; march, Narcissus, Miss Alice Chandler, pianist; humorous recital, Miss Helen Blanche Wilcox; selections, Vanette Mandolin and Guitar Club.

Wednesday, November 6—March of the butterflies; recitation, Miss Lillian Royce; Jedediah, Miss Edna Simons.

Thursday, November 7—March of the butterflies; soprano solo, selected, Miss Catherine Rena Bates; "Hearts and Flowers," Vanette Mandolin and Guitar Club.

Friday, November 8—March of the butterflies; minuet, Miss Frances Evarts; bass solo, "Asleep in the Deep," Dana Holland.

Special dinners have been prepared for each evening, as follows: Tuesday, turkey dinner, Wednesday, New England dinner; Thursday, turkey dinner; Friday, oyster dinner.

The following committees will have charge of the Butterfly Fair:

Executive Committee—Mrs. H. D. Sinclair, chairman; Miss Minnie Curry, Miss Alice Chandler, Mrs. P. H. Gunion, Mr. James W. Webb, Miss F. B. Webb, secretary; Mrs. P. A. Auer, Mrs. M. P. Higgins, Miss Jessie Nixon, Mrs. James Robbins, treasurer; Miss E. A. Hills, Mrs. Edna Bushee, Miss Lillian Royce.

Fancy booth—Miss Minnie Curry, chairman; Mrs. M. Z. Dayne, Miss Irene White, Mrs. Gove, Mrs. Orin Wilcox, Mrs. H. W. Bayliss, Mrs. A. J. Edson, Miss Emma Lee, Mrs. Augusta Starkey, Miss Louise Lowell, Miss Jennie Manning, Mrs. Julius Hailing, Mrs. Roland Goddard, Mrs. D. M. Hildreth, Mrs. Lou Catlin, Mrs. Charles W. Weller, Mrs. H. W. Weaver, Mrs. M. E. Cutter, Mrs. H. W. Hamilton, Mrs. J. W. Lee, Mrs. George Nichols, Mrs. Louise Loseham, Mrs. Wilson.

Home cooking—J. W. Webb, chairman; Henry Higgins, H. E. Williams, L. A. Rosafy, P. A. Auer, A. J. Edson, vice chairman; I. G. Peetry, Charles Matthews, W. H. H. Gould, J. G. Hedrick, G. H. Dyer, secretary; Dr. Wilgus, Dr. A. A. Darrah, J. M. House.

Apron booth—Mrs. P. A. Auer, chairman; Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. H. H. Brewer, Mrs. L. M. Burtt, Mrs. Henrietta Polst, Mrs. I. G. Peetry, Mrs. J. G. Hedrick, Mrs. E. Ide, Mrs. Hickox, Mrs. Fred Parker, Mrs. M. S. Campbell, Mrs. J. M. House, Mrs. Frances Evarts, Mrs. George Terry, Miss Rena Jordan.

Handkerchief and flower booth—Miss Alice Chandler, chairman; Miss McMullen, Mrs. Alice Keefe, Miss Sadie Paige, Miss Johnson, Miss Rena Church, Miss Maria Robbins, Miss Georgia Noyes, Miss Catherine Bates, Miss Alice Pushaw, Miss Louie A. Rosafy, Mrs. Eugene Varnell, Miss Brown, Miss Blanche Wilgus.

Oriental booth—Miss Elizabeth C. Hills, chairman; Mrs. T. A. Williams, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Ida Gould, Mrs. J. B. Webb, Miss J. F. Campbell, Mrs. Ida Wright, Mrs. E. A. Cleaves, Miss Fannie Pettjam, and Mrs. E. S. Holmes.

Candy booth (Y. P. C. U.)—Miss Jessie Nixon, chairman; Miss Emma Curry, vice chairman; Miss C. Wilson, Miss Annie Gould, Miss Isabel Jordan, Miss Irene White, Miss Mattie Collen, Mrs. F. Evarts, Miss Mamie Eason, Miss Caddie Webb, Miss Eva Welty, Miss Nellie Lee, Miss Edith Brooks, Miss Mary Frost, Lorin Powers, George Bushee, and Charles Edison.

Stationery booth—Mrs. Edna Bushee, chairman; Miss Mabel Campbell, Miss Mary Darrah, Miss Katherine Fitts, Miss Ethel Hunt, Miss Bessie Ide, Miss Gladys Knight, Miss Mabel Knight, Miss Helen McMillan, Miss Hazel Powers, Miss Marian Simons, Miss Helen Williams, and Miss Helen Gore.

Indian basket booth—Mrs. P. H. Gunion, chairman; Mrs. J. B. Royce, Miss Kate Curry, Mrs. A. M. Gantz, Mrs. D. D. Cameron, Mrs. C. C. Coombs, Miss Gwathney, Mrs. C. W. Fitts, and Miss Georgie Perham.

Klondike booth—Miss Lillian Royce, chairman; Miss Birdie Knotts, Miss Edith Brooks, and Miss Blanche Pushaw.

Dinner committee—Mrs. M. P. Higgins, chairman; Mrs. M. A. Knapp, assistant chairman; Mrs. Sarah Gould, Mrs. E. J. Shepard, Mrs. O. H. Briggs, Mrs. E. G. Cate, Mrs. J. Webb, Mrs. George F. Page, Mrs. F. E. Follin, Mrs. A. A. Darrah, Mrs. R. E. Dumas, Mrs. Sarah Angell, Mrs. Iredell, Mrs. S. E. Webb, Mrs. M. E. Wilgus, Mrs. J. Woodard, Miss H. Manning, Mrs. M. J. Allyn, Miss A. Manning, Mrs. M. M. Dean, Miss M. Contner, Mrs. H. Sherman, Mrs. A. F. Brooks, and Mrs. E. La Fourette.

A Violent Attack of Croup Cured.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by HENRY EVANS, Wholesale and Retail, and all druggists.

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The best special ever offered—Solid Oak Dining-room Chairs, well made and finished. Worth $1.75—tomorrow and the week,

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That will quickly appeal to economical buyers.

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Solid Oak Rockers that sell all about town for $3.50. We're going to give you tomorrow and the rest of the week for

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All styles of Morris Chairs, beautifully upholstered and priced exceptionally low. Our special leader is a fine chair for

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MRS. BARNEY'S PAINTINGS.

A Notable Display This Week at the Corcoran Gallery.

A collection of fifty or more pictures in pastel and oil, the work of Mrs. A. C. Barney, will be on view in the Hemicycle of the Corcoran Art Gallery throughout the week, beginning November 4. While much of the work of this talented and versatile lady has been exhibited at the Academy in London, and at the Paris Salon, this is the first opportunity vouchsafed Americans to judge of its merits without leaving their native land.

Mrs. Barney herself struck the keynote of this display the other day when she casually remarked in the course of a conversation on things artistic that she preferred strength to "mere prettiness and sweetness." Admirers of the pretty-pretty, the "sweetly charming," and the superficially-clever who look for these things here will meet with disappointment. Thought was used in the making of these pictures. Each is the offspring of, and is dominated by, a definite and often poetic idea, and thought is necessary to their proper appreciation.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the collection, and one which will certainly be the first to appeal to many visitors, is the diversity displayed in the choice of subjects, and the method of their treatment. Were one to enter the room without the aid of a catalogue or previous knowledge of the identity of the artist, he might be pardoned for mistaking the work to be that of several painters.

Paradoxical as it may sound, this seeming worship of many and jangling gods is, in a true artist, the result of singleness of purpose. The artist who, consciously or not, possesses a native insight into those moods of the soul which are the springs of human action will find a fit and individual expression for each. Differentiation in the manner of handling themes is an indication of growth, and the too frequent repetition of a recognized successful stroke tends to clog the brush with that deadly self-satisfaction which forerunn parcels. It is the evident refusal to be contented with results already achieved, the outreaching after something better, and the exploration of many roads, manifest in the pictures under consideration, that lend to them their chief interest.

It is not too much to say that Mrs. Barney has a measure of true artistic insight, and that her work is rich in promise.

Without doubt many who view the display will complain of numerous instances of exaggerated effects. But there will be few unwilling to admit that the effects desired have been procured with apparent ease.

While none of the work can with justice or propriety be called imitative, yet the influence of different masters can be recognized. Several of the studies are highly reminiscent of Whistler. Numbers 5 and 6, the "Gamin d'Italie" and "The Spanish Woman," respectively two of the most finished pictures in the exhibition, are painted in the spirit and manner of Velasquez.

In considering the pictures they naturally fall into several groups; those which are merely portraits, and those which embody the poetical, the mystical, or the symbolical. In the former class those which will likely receive the greatest degree of attention from the general public are the three portraits of Howard Hinkle, Albert Clifford Barney, and John Livingstone. These three pastels are drawn with a straightforward directness that leaves nothing to suggestion, and are in marked contrast to the more impressionistic work.

One of the best examples of the latter quality is found in No. 13, "The Spirit of Music." The coloring is quiet and harmonious, the attitude of the figure that bends above the harp is that of one lost in a languorous dream, and the atmosphere is palpitant with the breath of poetry.

Differing widely from this in treatment, yet impressionistic also, is the "Lute Player," No. 7 in the catalogue. This is the full length figure of a woman illumined by the bright light of a shrine before which she stands. The head is thrown backward, the pose suggests the wild whirl of a Bacchanalian dance, and the out-turned eyes are blurred with the intoxication of melody. The color is rich, and the whole effect is bold and striking to the point of audacity, with a touch of the bizarre. Yet it escapes being wholly so, by virtue of the seriousness and evident sincerity of the motive.

The element of mysticism in which Mrs. Barney's work abounds is not better exemplified than in No. 29. This is a pastel study of a head, and is entitled "The Mystic." It might as appropriately be called a "Head of Christ," for that is what it suggests—Christ in the hour of Gethsemane.

A beautiful and pathetic idea finds charming expression in No. 12, called "Petite Bacante Triste." The little sad Bacchante, caught in a mood of transient melancholy, pauses with the half-raised cup of pleasure in her hand, as if she saw reflected in the draught some vision of an ultimate despair. The face is that of a girl, as yet scarcely marred by dissipation; and while we are moved by a vague pity, we feel that her doom is inevitable, that she will drink from the cup, will play the game to the end, for she is by nature a Bacchante.

The collection contains several small landscapes. They reveal a lack of experience in this line of work. Mrs. Barney, it is understood, intends to devote considerable time to outdoor study next year. With her grasp of the poetical, and her feeling for color, she should produce some very acceptable results.

It is predicted that the general public will like the pictures, particularly the more brilliant and striking effects, and artists will be attracted by the originality and profusion of ideas. The smatterers will find much to displease them, but then that is quite the usual thing.

When the telling simplicity of her methods, her appreciation of the ideal, her understanding and vivid handling of color, and the undeniable dash and vigor of her productions are taken into consideration, Mrs. Barney may well be pardoned for occasional carelessness in her drawing.

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Large Furnace Scoops	50c
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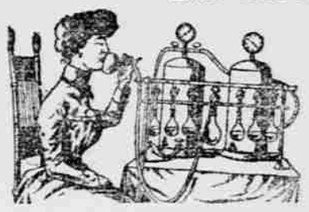

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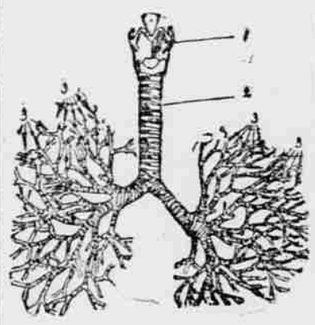
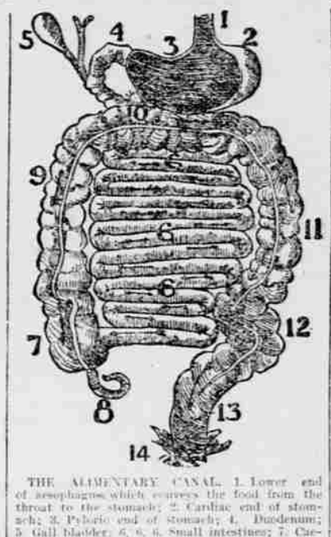


DIAGRAM showing the Larynx, the Windpipe, and the Bronchial Tubes in their exact position, from which the resemblance to an inverted tree is most striking. 1.—The Larynx. 2.—Windpipe or Trachea. 3.—Bronchial Tubes.

The bronchial tubes sustain the same relation to the lung tissue as do the branches of a tree to the foliage. The most important part of a tree are its branches, so it is with the lungs. The most important part of the lungs are the bronchial tubes, and when the bronchial tubes are affected the lungs are proportionately diseased. Don't be deceived by your doctor when he says "only your bronchial tubes are affected."

Whatever your affliction, whether it be Deafness or Bronchial troubles, or disease of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, or Rheumatism, or Hay Fever, or Nervous disease or Catarrh of any form, you are welcome to a personal examination FREE of cost.



THE ALIMENTARY CANAL. 1. Lower end of œsophagus, which conveys the food from the throat to the stomach; 2. Cardiac end of stomach; 3. Pyloric end of stomach; 4. Duodenum; 5. Gall bladder; 6, 6, 6. Small intestines; 7. Cæcum; 8. Vermiform appendix; 9. Ascending colon; 10. Transverse colon; 11. Descending colon; 12. Sigmoid flexure; 13. Rectum; 14. Anus. The duodenum is continuous with the small intestines. The small intestine empties into the large intestine or colon at the cæcum. The arrows indicate the direction which the contents of the bowels must take in passing through the alimentary canal.

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you waterbrash?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headaches?"
"Do you feel sick after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhœa?"
"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"
"If you get up suddenly, are you dizzy?"
"Is there constant sensation in the stomach?"

Stomach Disease does not remain stationary; it keeps getting a little worse all the time. A simple form becomes a severe form; thus those who rely on remedies for giving relief for stomach difficulties go on from simple indigestion to Catarrh of the Stomach, and from Catarrh of the Stomach to Chronic Gastritis, and from Chronic Gastritis to Ulcer of the Stomach, and from Ulcer of the Stomach to Cancer.

Dr. Shade also has the latest improvements in electricity, and in conjunction with his Eclectic remedies cures the most obstinate and complicated diseases. No matter what your trouble may be consult Dr. Shade, free of charge.

Thirty years' practice. Located in Washington over ten years.

References: Captain Barnes, 942 25th St. nw.; Mrs. Zeller, 802 H St. nw.; W. T. Crump, esq., 1324 9th St. nw.; W. P. Lees, A. M., 802 H St. nw.; Henry H. Deen, cured of brain and nervous trouble, 1837 Corcoran St. nw.; W. Sanford Brown, esq., 1711 Pa. Ave., cured of consumption, weighed 90 pounds, now weighs 160; Mrs. Bertie Hughes, 406 7th St. sw., cured of consumption of the lungs and catarrh, gained 40 pounds; Mrs. D. E. Graves, 1710 23d st. nw., cured of asthma and lung trouble, gained 20 pounds; Miss Mary E. McKim, 534 B st. se., cured of pulmonary consumption and catarrh.

Special attention given to complicated cases, catarrh, lung, kidney, Bright's disease, stomach, liver, rheumatism, sciatica, brain, and nervous diseases, and all complicated diseases of the human body. Hours 9 to 5, Sunday, 10 to 1 p. m. Corner 13th and G.

If you cannot come to the office send for home treatment.