SOME WAR STORIES

threatens the land, the petty struggles

of political strife are cast aside and the country again turns to its navy to protect its shores from invasion and its honor from insuit.

When the frigate United States was

lying in the harbor of Norfolk, some time anterior to the war of 1812, a lit-tle boy in petticoats was in the habit of accompanying his mother, a poor

woman, who frequently visited the ship to wash for some of the crew. The lad, whose name was John Kreamer, soon became a favorite with the sail-

soon became a favorite with the sail-ors and it was determined by them, if his mother would consent, to adopt him as the ship's mascot. War was sub-sequently declared against Great Brit-aln and the frigate sailed upon a cruise, in which she captured the Mace-desize.

donian. As the two vessels were approaching each other, Commodore De-catur noticed that little Jack appeared anxious to speak to him. "What do you want?" said Decatur. Jack cool-ly answered that "he had come to ask

that his name might be enrolled on the ship's books." "For what purpose?" said the Commodore. "Because," re-plied Jack, "I want to draw my share

of the prize-money." Decatur was pleased with the boy's confident expec-tation of victory, and immediately gave orders to have Jack's name registered;

and when the prize-money allowed by

Congress was distributed the youngstee receiver his share. After that he was an object of special interest to the

commodore, and as soon as his age justified his application for a midship-

man's warrant it was made and promptly complied with. Little Jack was with Decatur in the President when she was captured, and in the

Guerriere in the expedition to Algiers

He afterward sailed in the Franklin with Commodore Stewart to the Pacific Decan. That was his last cruise, as he was upset from one of the ship's boats by a sudden squall in the harbor of Valparaiso and sunk to the bottom

efore any assistance could be afford-

During the bombardment of Tripoli

olitan gunboat to avenge the death

of his brother, Lieut. James Decatur, who had been treacherously shot by a Pripolitan commander. On boarding the enemy's vessel Decatur attacked

the Tripolitan, who was armed with spear and cutlass. In the contest, which for a time appeared doubtful, an American salior named Reuben James

saw a Tripolitan officer aim a blow at

saw a fripontan oncer aim a blow as becaut's head while the latter was struggling with his opponent. The blow would have proved fatal had not the generous and fearless James, who had been deprived of the use of both

had been deprived of the use of both his hands by severe wounds, rushed between the sabre and his commander and received the blow on his own head, by which his skull was badly fractured. In the meantime Decatur, whose sword had broken at the hilt, selzed his enomy's spear, and after a violent struggie succeeded in throwing him to the deck. The Turk now drew a dirk, and when in the act of striking Decatur saught his arm, drew a pistol from his

caught his arm, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot him through the head.

pocket and shot him through the lead Immediately after the declaration of the last war with England Elbert An-ted Troy, where he purchased a large quantity of provisions. The inspect-ors for the Government were Ebenezer

and Samuel Wilson. The latter was more familiarly known as "Uncle Sam," and he superintended the work in person. On this occasion a large

number of workmen were employed in

overhauling the provisions purchased

prerhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor for the army. The masks were marked E. A., U. S. This work fell to the lot of a facetious fellow in the employ of the Messrs. Wilson, who, on being asked by some of his fel-low-workmen the meaning of the mark (for the letters "U. S." for United States were then almost entirely new to them), said "Uncle Sam" Wilson. The joke took among the workmen,

to them), said "Uncle Sam" Wilson The joke took among the workmen, ind "Uncle Sam" himself being pres-

Capt. Stephen Decatur boarded a

atherland

Postmasters Salaries Readjusted.

The postoffice department has an nounced the annual readjustment of presidential postmasters' salaries for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The changes in Pennsylvania are as follows: Altoona and Easton advanced from second to first class; Ambler Charleroi, Conshohocken, Kane and Wayne advanced from third to second class. The increases of nearby offi-ces are as follows: Jersey Shore, \$1,500; Galeton, \$1,300 to \$1,400; \$1,500; Galeton, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Hughesville, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Lewis burg, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Coudersport, burg, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Couldersport, \$1,600 to \$1,700; Kane, \$1,900 to \$2,000; Wellsboro, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Philipsburg, \$2,100 to \$2,200; North-umberland, \$1,300 to \$1,400; Ridg-way, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Sunbury,\$2,100 to \$2,200; Watsontown, \$1,-400 to \$1,500; Montoursville, \$1,000to \$1,500;to \$1,100.

ecrease: Bellefonte, from \$2,20 to \$2,100.

About Postage Stamps.

Interesting Facts Connected With Their

Printing.

During the next year the postage stamps will be printed at the bureau of engraving and printing of the treas-ury department instead of by private contractors. The contract will amount to over \$62,500,000 even at the extraordinary low price charged. The ordinary postage stamp will be fur nished at five cents a thousand, post age due stamps at 11 4 cents a thousand, post-sand. The contract contemplates a total of 3,063,633,885 ordinary stamps, 4,346,330 special delivery stamps, 5,544,229 newspaper stamps and 19, 573,160 postage due stamps. The largest number of any one denomina-tion to be printed will be the two cent postage stamps, the total being 2,726, 769,525; of the one-cent stamps 1,344,526,65c will be printed. The nallest number of any one variety will be 4,420 \$50 stamps, which are used for newspapers mailed in bulk. The number of \$100 stamps to be printed will be 12,915. There has been an enormous increase in the stamp business. Ten years ago, in 1888, the total value of stamps issued was \$38,298,741; today it is \$62,530, 201; twenty years ago, in 1878, the total was only \$21,180,557.90.

Two Months of War.

Work Done Since the Congressional Declara tion.

Two months ago war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclama-tion of the President and the decla-ration of Congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 troops lying off Santiago preparing to lead: it finds cable communicato land ; it finds cable communica-tion established between the Government at Washington and the ad vance guard of the expedition in Cuba, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of United States marines backed by a squadron, and nearly all of the commercial ports

of Cuba blockaded. This is all apart from Dewey's great victory at Manilla, and from the splendid results achieved in organizing several armies now in the camps. Therefore, the officers of the Administration feel that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and the navy.

Electricity Under Water.

The use of wire cables under water tor conducting electric currents was resorted to as early as 1812 by Baron Schilling for exploding mines in the Neva. It is also a well-authenticated fact that Colonel Parsley used the same method to blow up the wreck of the Royal George in 1838, in the dock at Spithead. It is not unlikely that the first idea of an Atlantic cabl sprang from these early successes with the current under water.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

THROWERS OF DYNAMITE Vesuvius and the Nietheroy Unlike e Ships of Any Navy in the World.

With the incorporation of the Nicth

with the incorporation of the Nicth-eroy into the United States Navy, that branch of the service will have two ships that are unlike those of any other navy in the world-destroyers on a huse plan. These two ships-the Ve-suvius and the Nictheroy-are throw-ers of dynamits. The explosives which they throw do not deneed as do those they throw do not depend, as do those thrown from the torpedo tubes of or-dinary warships or the missile sent from a torpedo boat, on any mechanical contrivance inside of the missile. They travel through the air, and their propulsive force comes from compress-ed air, which is stored in a tube that is more like a gun than a tube. The shots have ranges far superior to those of the torpedo and accuracy which is almost partect almost perfect.

amost perfect. The one question is whether large ships like these can get near enough to an enemy to reach him with their shot. They are not like torpedo boats or tor-pedo boat destroyers. They are large and noticeable objects, and while the Venution enemedo the Vicioi de Vicioi de State and noticeable objects, and while the Vesuvius is armored, the Nichteroy has little defensive power. But if they do get near enough to an enemy to use their dynamite guns properly the ship against which they operate is doomed. No armor, no strength of construction, no bulkheads can save the warehit the no bulkheads can save the warship that

is struck by the tremendous charge of nitro-glycerine or explosive gela-tine with which the aerial torpedo is

The Nictheroy originally was a mer-The Nicheroy originally was a mer-chant vessel owned by the Morgan line, and her name when she was in a peace-ful occupation, was EI Cid. She was bought by the Government of Brazil in the time of the last revolution there, and was to be used against the insur-gents, who had selzed the navy and were hombarding the forts in the here. were bombarding the forts in the har-bor of Rio de Janeiro. She was re-fitted pretty thoroughly as a cruiser, and her coal bunkers were so arranged that they protect the machinery and the parts necessary to operate the gun. The latter is mounted in the bow, and projects through an opening in the spar deck, giving it a clear range forward and permitting a free motion on each side, so that it can be trained either to port or starboard. The air reservoirs of the gun are in the lower hold, on the starboard side, directly under the gun, and a central air pipe

under the gun, and a central air pipe leads up through the foundations on which the carriage of the gun rests. Shields protect the weapon and the men who serve it. On the way to Brazil the crew prac-ticed with it, using "dummy" projec-tiles, and its accuracy was found re-markable. The gun was so new, how-ever, that the men were almost as much afraid of it as the enemy was expected to be, and there was consider-able relief on board when it was found on arrival in Brazil that there would be no need for firing it with real dyna-mite, as the revolution was over. Since then the successful installation of two batteries of these guns in United States forts has made artillerists more con-fident and much vellence it subset.

forts has made artillerists more confident, and much reliance is placed in the work of both the Vesuvius and the Nictheroy.

TO AIM OUR GUNS.

How the Range Finder is Used In Place of the Human Eve.

the Human Eye. Seacoast guns, the huge engines which are intended, not to kill men which are intended, not to kill men directly but to destroy ships of war, are not aimed by gunners' eyes, but by mathematical formula and precise cal-culation. Indeed, there is nothing by which the eye could sight a modern Coast defence on the or and the dest coast defense gun for any of the great ranges, as the weapon points high up into the air and not at the object which is being attacked. This has made it absolutely necessary to devise a way of aiming which should be exact, and the result has been that the bick areas the result has been that the high powe The task is the second that the high power filed steel gun of to-day is the most accurate cannon ever used in warfare. Paradoxically, as guns have increased their ranges they have increased their accuracy of fire. The instrument that has replaced the

The instrument that has replaced the human eye to aim the seacoast gun is called a range and position finder, and its purpose is to tell exactly how far from the cannon muzzle the ship to be attacked is. To accomplish this one of the most peaceful professions, that of surveying, has been pressed into se-vice, and the range of fire is ascer-tained by a method based on the sim-ple process of trianguiation. Besides the range, however, the posi-tion of the ship must be known. Some forms of range-finders are designed so that it is necessary to have two of them

that it is necessary to have two of them at fair distances from each other, using the distance between them as the base of a triangle of which the ship is the apex. Thus they tell at once both the

Two Months' Achievements.

To Fire Searts With Ardor of Patriotis and the Love of Country. The war is a little more than two months old It was April 20th that the President signed and sent the ul-Nothing so fires the youthful heart with the ardor of patriotism and the love of country as stories of adventure by flood and field in defense of the

timatum of this country to Spain and also signed a notification of intention to blockade the Cuban ports. This date will undoubtedly be taken in future as the beginning of the war, although a formal declaration was not made until May 25. What has been achiev-od in the two ments 2 ed in the two months?

fatherland. The "piping times of peace," which this nation has enjoyed during a third of a century, made the American peo-ple almost forget the gallant deeds of their brave sailor boys in the days when only wooden walls were between them and the death-dealing missiles of the enemy. Now that the lowering brow of grim-visaged war once more breatens the land the netty erturgles In the first place, one of the great-est victories in naval warfare has been won by Admiral Dewey, and the Phillippine Islands, the richest and most valuable colonial possession of Spain, have been placed in such a condition that the United States can take and hold them whenever it chooses. This alone is a feat which any nation might be proud to perform

rates.

3-17-7mo.

STATIONS.

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B. & S R. R.

STATION

2.15 Bloomsburg. 2.10 ** P. & H. 2.10 ** P. & H. 2.10 ** P. & H. 2.10 ** Main st... 160 Paper Mill. 1.45. Light St... 1.30 Orangevil'e. 2.45. Still Water. 2.45. Still Water. 2.10 ... Edson's... 2.01. Cole's Cr'k. 1.53. Laubach...

HUMPHREYS

VETERINARY SPECIFICS

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CONTENTS:

in so brief a time. The only thing this country had to fear from Spain was its navy. This, even in its decrepit condition, could, if skillfully handled, have been a damage at unprotected points on the coast of the United States. The neutralizing of this fleet, it was acknowl-edged, was one of the most desirable events of the war. In less than two months this has been accomplished and Cervera's ships lie securely bottled in Santiago Harbor with their conture or destruction on orthogram capture or destruction as certain as any future event can be.

The need of a trained army it was felt would be one of the greatest drawbacks to the prosecution of the war. To gather, equip and drill such an army needs time, thought and money. It is probable that no nation in the condition the United States was last April ever did so much in two months to prepare an army for actual service as this country has done At least 150,000 volunteers are gath-ered and 50,000 more will soon be added. Two expeditions have sent away, one to the Phillipines, 6000 miles off, and another to Cuba to aid the navy in the capture of Santiago. These are the three great achievements of two months of war. If any one is dissatisfied with the progress made let him show what nation, be-ginning where the United States did two months ago, has achieved as much in the same time.—Press.

Huntington Valley campmeeting Huntington Valley campmeeting near Shickshinny, will open August 23 in charge of Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., Presiding Elder. The pastors of the Danville and Wyoming dis-tricts will assist him in conducting the meeting. Prof. J. M. Black will be the musical director. A limited number of the cose six room cottages number of the cosy six-room cottages furnished or unfurnished, may be rented by addressing the secretary, R. M. Tubbs, Shickshiny. The grove is in fine condition, and the supply of sparkling water is the admiration of all.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Daughters Should be Carefully Guided in Early Womanhood.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

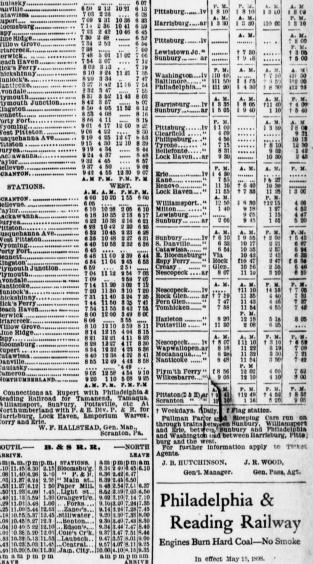
frequently from a moust suffer! properly instruct her daughter! Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment and her mother should see

that she gets it. Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examina-tion; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is

charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address L Lynn, Mass. The following letter from Miss MARIE The following letter from Miss MARIE

F. JOHNSON, Centralia, Pa., shows what neglect will do, and tells how Mrs.-Finkham helped her: "My health became so poor that I had to leave school. I was tired all the time, and had dreadful pains in my side and back. I was also troubled with irregularity of menses. I was very weak, and lost so much flesh that my friends became alarmed. My mother, who is a firm believer in your remedies from experience, thought per-haps they might benefit me, and wrote you for advice. I followed the advice Part I.-Diseases of Horses





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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear There is only one way to cure deaf-ness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing. and when it is entirely closed deat ness is the result, and unless the in-flammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition. hearing will be destroyed forever nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an in flamed condition of the mucous surfaces

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Others assortain the position with one movement and the position with an-other. Of this class is the Lewis range-finder, which has been installed in the forts of the United States. It is of the kind known as depression rangefinder, and it, too, calculates the disfine guns, and it, too, calculates the dis-tance by triangulation. The known fire guns, as it is too swift in its flight. The aerial torpedo which is thrown from the dynamite guns on these two ocket and is about ten feet long. ral vanes guide its flight and the explosive charge, consisting of from 200 to 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine, is in the head and middle of the projectile. When loaded the entire affair weighs 1,000 pounds. It can be set to explode either on impact or by a time fuse. A range of 2,000 yards with entire accu-racy is attainable.

Ned-If you want to marry an heir-ess, why don't you propose to Miss Eless, why don't you propose to Miss El-derly? She's rich. Ted-Yes; but I object to her past. Ned-Why, I thought that was above

reproach. Ted—It is; but there's so much of it. -Brooklyn Life.

han their American sisters.

ant, he was occasionally rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions. Many of the workmen possessions. Many of the workmen icon followed the recruiting drum to the war, and their oid joke on "Uncle Sam" Wilson accompanied them and gained favor rapidly until "Uncle Sam" was finally recognized as the naterialization, in name at least, of the American Government. It was regard-id, even in those days, as very odd that ihs silly joke, which originated in the midst of beef, pork, pickle, salt and yther edibles, should be the foundation yf what eventually became the national of what eventually became the national ALOCAL Disease

Was About Time.

"Now, my son," began the father, the ext morning. "Never mind the lecture, pop; didn't

ou ever paint the town?"

"Well, my boy, it's a great many years ago; at least fifty." "Fifty years, pop! Don't you think the town needed another coat?"-Yonkers Statesman.

Average Height.

Cleanges Luc Anasat COLD IN HEAD Anasasgees. Cold IN HEAD Heats Inflammatis the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocatae, yo Mercury, No Injurious drug. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c, at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Stroet, New York The average height of the French roman is 5ft. lin. The American romen are nearly 2in. taller, and the romen of Great Britain 1/2 in. taller

you for advice. I followed the advice you for advice. I followed the advice you gave, and used Lydin E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as you directed, and am now as well as I ever was. I have gained flesh and have a good color. I am completely curéd of irregularity."

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