THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

The Unsuccessful Attempt of Spain to Re-gain the Fortress. The most memorable siege in history as the unsuccessful attempt of Spain to regain in 1779 the fortress of Gibraltar, which England had taken by storm a few years before. For three years and seven months the strong-hold was invested by a large force of hold was invested by a large force of all arms, and a practically uninter-rupted fire from 135 guns, including some fifty mortars of thirteen-inch cal-ibre, was maintained from January 12, 1780, till February 2, 1783. Meanwhile the gallant little garrison was only once relieved, and suffered all the pangs of starvation, not unmingled with a feeling of despair; still they clung to the gigantic rock, repelling attack after attack with indomitable courage and endurance, and inflicting

courage and endurance, and inflicting enormous losses on their opponents. The most interesting and exciting episode during this long siege was the feroclous attempt made by the Spanlards toward the close, when they strained every nerve to dismay and overcome the already exhausted but still unditaching garrison. More than 50,000 troops and 170 pieces of ordnance of large callbre were at the disposal of the Spanish general, and an Ingenious type of floating batteries, strongly resembling the famous "cheese boxes on rafts" of the late war, had been devised by the Dons, who expected great things of them in

the meditated assault.

The numbers of the opposing forces were ludicrously disproportionate. Be-sides the above mentioned troops and guns the Spanish possessed nine, line-of-battleships, fifteen gun or mortar boats, covered boats sufficient to land nearly 40,000 men, and in addition th ten floating batteries, which consisted of large vessels, their sides protected by a banking of timber seven feet thick, and the decks and guns screened with a slanting roof of shot-proof material.

To this gigantic armament the defense could only oppose some 7,000 men, many of them sick or wounded. and all reduced to scanty rations for many months past; ammunition was limited, and the cannon even then were

On September 8, 1782, fire was opened On September 8, 1782, fire was opened on the fortress at a preconcerted signal by the entire strength of the Spanish artillery, both on land and affoat. The floating batteries were moored within half-range and proved indeed invulnerable to shot and shell, which lasted all night and day until late on the 12th. On that day the garrison, nuable to make any impression on the unable to make any impression on the fleet, whose efforts were beginning to give the small force of defenders con-siderable trouble and inconvenience, conceived the brilliant idea of loading their guns with red-hot shot and burning shells, which, though of little or no ing shells, which, though of little or no penetrating power, turned out to be very effective against the wooden sides of the battleships and gunboats; in fact, within a very few hours every one of the floating batteries lay perfectly quiescent on the water, a useless mass of burning hulks.

The endeavors and energy of the de fenders finally prevailed over the vast fenders finally prevailed over the vast numerical superiority of their oppon-ents, and on the 14th of the month the desperately conducted attack was given up and the Spanish troops retired to their lines, severely crippled by the enormous losses they had suffered, winter quarters were taken up, the bombardment practically abandoned, and peace was declared on the 2d of February following. February following.

Thus ended the most memorable siege that can be found in the pages of history; remarkable for many reasons, but most of all for the small loss of life among the defenders, who, during the three years and a half that the invertment lasted, lost in all but 500 men, while they inflicted on the enemy a total loss of several thousand lives.

Military Courage,

The question of the comparative proportion of really brave men in any army will probably never be determin-ed. Great officers on the Continent keep their knowledge on that subject rigorously as a professional secret, and rigorously as a professional secret, and assume as a certainty that all soldiers are brave. They know very well, however, that they are not, and when confidential will admit, as Marshal von Moitke once did in public, that with a great number it takes discipline, and severe discipline, too, to induce them to face shells unshrinkingly. American officers have been known to acknowledge that of their men, who are as brave as any in the world, 20 per cent, would run away if they could, and in every army, even ours, which and in every army, even ours, which a man enters only of free will, there a certain proportion who literally cannot overcome their fears. They are stricken with a sort of paralysis. The proportion is probably not high in any army, the majority, if in health, being able to do their duty, and having in-tense motives to do it; but neither is the proportion high of those who lit-erally feel no fear.

There are such men who do not quite understand what the emotion is,

there are also some who have in treme danger a sense of pleasure, nich sometimes not only quickens eir blood, but distinctly increases their intellectual force. This is said to have been true of Gen. Picton, who, though a hard, rough man, was an "angel when bullets were about"; and was undoubtedly true of the first Lord Gough, who had a trick, highly disasses, but the true of said to be said to b eable to his staff, of seeking points of full exposure to the enemy's fire.

"Yes," she sighed, "for many years Eve suffered from dyspepsia."
"And you don't take anything for it?" her friend asked. "You look healthy enough."

"Oh," she replied, "it's my husband that has it."

Uncle Sam's bill for his 186,000 solers is over \$30,000 a day, and if the keeps up for a year it will reach fine figure of \$15,000,000. The old fellow is feeding more soldiers than there are people in Jersey City or New-ark; more than the total population of Colorado or West Virginia. This, of course, doesn't take into account the thousands of men employed as civilians by the War Department, or utilized by it in transporting and issuing the food. Many of these men, too, are fed by the Government.

By buying in large quantities, the cost of the army ration is brought down to eighteen cents a day, which is about as cheap in price and a great deal better in quality than the ration of the Bowery lodging house. Then, to the eighteen cents is to be added four cents for the transportation and issuing of the food. This, of itself, for a year, would cost \$2,715,600.

The army rations for one day for this vast body of soldlers amounts to 605,895 pounds, or nearly 303 tons. For a year the enormous total would be re-quired of 221,151,675 pounds, or over 110,575 tons, which means that a ton of rations costs \$135. In the army ration are a dozen constituents—bacon hard bread (which is hard tack, or crackers, six inches in diameter) beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, molasses beans, potatoes, conee, sugar, moiasses, vinegar, salt, soap, candles and black pepper. This ration is about a third less in quantity than that served by the State of New York to its soldiers. Notwithstanding, there is such an excess in the quantity of the Government ration that by drawing a commutation of rations in money other kinds. tation of rations in money, other kinds of food can be bought according to the needs or the taste of the individual companies.

A regiment, including only the sol A regiment, including only the soliders, eats more than a ton and a half of food a day. In measure of weight this seems a good deal, but when the cost is considered, it is ridiculously small—six cents a meal for three square meals a day, or about \$180 for an entire regiment.

Every day the army consumes 69 tons of bacon, and in a year, 25,458 tons. Any butcher can tell how many hogs it takes to turn out this item in

the ration.

A pound of hard bread or hard tack and a pound of potatoes go to each soldier once a day. A year's consumption of potatoes would be 1,131,500 bushels. The whole army eats 93 tons of each a day. Beans are highly nutritious, more so, in fact, than potatoes, and 93 tons, baked and in sour are consumed by the army early day. are consumed by the army every day. Butter is not a part of the ration, but sugar is, and of the sweet seasoning as much is supplied as of beans.

much is supplied as of beans.

The army recognizes but two stimulants—coffee and tobacco. Tobacco is not a part of the ration, but the Government supplies it at cost. The coffee, if well made and served hot, will go as far as any article of food toward cheering up the soldier in the early morning, and before going on guard at night, as well as when coming off his post. Each day the army uses 7 tens of coffee, and in the course of a year, 2,715 tons. Sugar, but no milk, goes with the coffee, though milk, like butter, and other articles called luxuries, can be had through the process of commutation of rations.

When a merchant had hired an of when a merchant had hired an or-fice boy, one out of fifty applicants who answered his advertisement, a friend asked: "How did you come to select that fellow, who didn't have a single recommendation?"

"He had a great many," replied the merchant. "He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, showing that he is careful; gave him, showing that he is careful; gave up his seat to that lame old man, showing that he is kind and thoughtful; he took off his cap when he came in, answering my questions promptly and respectfully, showing that he is polite and gentlemanly; he picked up a book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and replaced it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it or shoved it aside; and he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing or crowding. When I talked to him I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk; and, when he wrote his name, I noticed that his finger nalls were clean. Instead of being tipped with jet, like instead of being tipped with jet, like those of that handsome little fellow in the blue jacket. Don't you call these things letters of recommendation? I do, and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes ten minutes than for all the let-ters of recommendation he can give ma." those of that handsome little fellow in

The selection proved a wise one. The incident shows that a mother who is teaching her boy good manners and habits of self-respect may be providing him with a capital more substantial than a bank account.—Suc-

A Remarkable Case

The aloe, which is used so largely for pills, &c., comes from quite a different plant to that which is famed as blossoming once in a hundred years or so. The latter is the American aloe, while the aloe of medicine is the Aloe Socotrina, so called from the island of Secotra, of which place it is a matter.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields 81lb. of sait, a ton of Pacific water 79lb., Arctic and Antarctic waters yield 85lb. to the ton, and Dead Sea water 1871b.

From investigations into the effects of tobacco it is stated that there were no live microbes after twenty-four hours in the cigars made up with water containing 1,500,000 cholera microbes to the cubic centimetre.

Quaint and Ourious.

Transparent leather is made in

Denmark slaughters 1,400,000 hogs every year.

There are 10,000 camels at work in Australia.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

As a rule, a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than a woman's.

The most wonderful bridge in the world is one of solied agate in Ari-

A pen carrying a small electric lamp to prevent shadows when writing has been patented in Germany.

It is estimated that since the be ginning of the historical era 13,000 ooo persons have perished in earth quakes.

The Tartars have a quaint custom of taking a guest by the ear when in-viting him to eat or drink with them.

Chileans never enter or leave a coach, street car or other public vehicle without bowing to all its occu-

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool Ornithologists have discovered that

crows have no less than twenty-seven cries, each distinctly referable to a different action. The nests of the termites, or white

ant, are, proportioned to the size and weight of the builders, the greatest structures in the world.

The earliest pottery which printed designs of American subjects was made at Liverpool at the end of the eighteenth century.

The Russian state scepter is of solid gold, three feet long, and con-tains among its ornaments 268 diamonds, 360 rubies and 15 emeralds.

In Sweden there are floating can-peries. They are small vessels, which follow fishing fleets, and men on then can fish while they are fresh.

It was once customary in France when a guest had remained too long for the host to serve a cold shoulder of mutton instead of a hot roast. This was the origin of the phrase "to give the cold shoulder."

Cats can swim if they only care to exert themselves sufficiently. The ancient Egyptians used to fish with them on the Nile, according to the representations on walls and so forth that have come down to us.

The most magnificent tomb in the world is deemed to be the palace temple of Karnak, occupying a space of nine acres, or twice that of St. Peter's at Rome. The temple space is a poet's dream of gigantic columns, beautiful courts and wondrous avenues of sphinxes.

Out of the 84 women admitted to the St. Louis Insane Asylum last year 68 were from domestic service. The rest of the list comprised one clerk one factory hand, one music teacher one saleswoman, two seamstresses one tobacco stemmer, six without oc cupation and three unknown

The recently completed tower at New Brighton, the top of which is 620 feet above the level of the Old Dock still at Liverpool, is the highest structure in England. The tower itself is 570 feet in height. The similar structure at Blackpool measures but 518 feet, leaving its new rival with an advantage of 52 feet.

A coal mine in Scotland which caught fire over fifty years ago and has been burning ever since has at last burned itself out. The mine is on the Dainbarra estate Daily on the Daiquharran estate, Dailly. It was set on fire by the engines which worked the fans, and although many costly attempts have been made to extinguish it they have been unsuccess

Denmark makes a clear distinction between the thriftless and the respect-able poor. The former are treated able poor. The former are treated like English paupers. The latter never cross a workhouse threshold. If desti-tute, they receive a pension ranging from \$14 to \$84 a year; or, if too feeble to look after themselves, they are placed in an old-age home.

The fact that tin, of all the metals in common use, is only sparingly dis-tributed throughout the world is again called attention to by an Australian geologist, Mr. B. J. Skertchley, who has published a monograph upon the subject. While the known gold fields of the world cover more than 1,500,000 square miles, the tin fields have an area of less than 12,000 square miles. Thus, for every square mile of tin ground there are 132 square miles of gold-bearing country. There are seven tin districts in Europe, producing about 8,300 tons yearly, of which the Cornish mines yield about 8,000 tons. Asia has two tin areas—Hunan, in China, estimated by some of the best authorities to produce 10, 000 to 20,000 tons a year, but prove

Bears the Bignature Charff Elitabeth

by official figures to yield less than 2,500 tons, and the Straits Settle-ments and adjacent principalities, yielding 58,000 tons yearly, the richest yield in the world. Africa has no known tin mine; North America no payable mine; South America only one tin area Bolivia and Peru, yield

ing less than 4,000 tons a year, and Australia, the youngest, contributes about 6,000 tons a year.

Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church

The journal of the one hundred and fourteenth convention of the Protest ant Episcopal church, just issued, fur nishes the following statistics: Number clergy, 275; number of churches in union with convention, 128; sittings, 70,000 chapels, 60, with 15,592 sittings; mission stations, 50; postulants, 13; lay readers licensed 65; parish or Sunday school buildings 110; parsonages, 76; baptisms, adults, 564; infants, 4,156; confirmations 2,878; communicants added, new 2,635; by transfer, 1,229; present number, 46,875; Sunday schools and Bible classes, teachers, 3,273; scholars 40,574; other schools, teachers, 241 scholars, 2,270; receipts, \$1,104,761.-15; expenditures, \$1,096,556.45; estimated aggregate value of church property in the diocese, \$12,500,000 encumbrances on church edifices \$176,400; encumbrances on other buildings and lands, \$159,628.01 other indebtedness, \$20,921.35.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere

Train on P. & R. leaving Blooms burg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 tf

Jurors for September Court.

CRAND JURORS.

CRAND JURORS.

Benton twp.—C. B. Meyers.

Berwick—Fred Chrisman.

Bloom—E. F. Dietterick, William Kramer,
Edward Myers, J. H. Mercer, Charles
Quick, Joseph Witts, Thos. E. Wildsmith.
Briarcreck—Charlie Martz.
Catawissa boro.—I. G. Ervin.
Catawissa twp.—W. H. Roberts.
Centralia boro.—James Reece.
Centre—John Scott.
Conyngham—John Frash, Wm. Riley.
Fishingcreck—Henry S. Hummel, O. S.
McHenry, O. S. Pealer.
Millville boro.—Frank Stadler.
Orange—Harrison Brenner.
Pine—William Swartz.
Scott—J. E. White.
Sugarloaf—I A. Ruckle.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

eaver—Samuel Clingerman, enton twp.—Bruce Ash erwick—Chas. Haas, Miles Marteeny, Geo

Berwick-Chas, Haas, Miles Marteeny, Geo. S. Mooney.
Bloom-W. B. Allen, Frank Derr, Wm. Dentler, Edward Gerringer, Wm. Herbine, B. F. Hicks, Frank Knorr, Jas. Magee 1st, J. B. McHenry, Wm. Pugh J. M. Walter. Briarcreek-George W. Miller. Catawissa boro.—Charles Brown, John R. Deemer, Harrp M. Hamlin. Centralia boro.—John B. Laughlin, Mike Maddon, Robert White, Jr. Cleveland—Ele Clever. Conyngham—Charles Emmis, Lewis Fetzer, Emanuel Levan, Wm. Rhoads.
Fishingcreek—A. W. Buckalew, Amos Hartman.

man.

man.
Greenwood—George W. Derr.
Jackson—John Savage, J. H. Shultz.
Madison—Howard Greenly. Thomas Kinlin
George Mausteller.
Main—C. F. Hartzell.
Millville boro.—V. P. Eves, Alfred Hunter
Lohn Kingston.

Millville boro.—V. P. Eves, Alfred Hunter, John Kingston. Mt. Pleasant—Samuel English. Roaringcreek—Isaac W. Cherrington. Scott—N. W. Fowler, George P. Hess, John Jones, I. J. Musselman, H. C. Ruckle, John Wanich.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WREK.

eaver-John Clingerman. enton boro.-H. O. McHenry.

Benton boro.—H. Ö. McHenry.
Benton twp.—R. M. Shultz.
Berwick.—James W. Basom, MacCrea Evans,
H. C. Laubach.
Bloom.—A. H. Corell, George W. Hartzel,
B. Fred Hartman, Jacob Stiner, E. J.
Stetler, C. M. Ter xilliger.
Briarcreek.—Samuel Rinard, Alfred Stiner,
Catawissa boro.—Jas. A. Guy, Chas. Heist,
Centralia boro.—James J. Colihan, Robt. P.
Farrel.

Centralia boro.—James J. Colihan, Robt. P. Farrel.
Greenwood—Lewis Robbins,
Hemlock—John Moore, Barton Furcel.
Jackson—Earl Derr Michael Hartman.
Locust—Daniel Knorr.
Madison—Latimer Whipple.
Main—Boyd Hartzell.
Mifflin—J. D. Houck.
Mt. Pleasant—Clinton Crawford.
Orange—Josiah Lowery.
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