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"If at first you don't succeed," try

## SAPOLIO



### A Chapter on Young Turkeys.

Turkey eggs hatch in four weeks after setting. "Strong" eggs hatch out several days earlier.

Take young turkeys from the nest as soon as they are dry, to prevent them from mashing, wrap them up and keep in warm place. Give no food for a day and night; there is a residuum of yolk to be absorbed and voided. Too early feeding interferes with this process.

When all the eggs have hatched, remove the turkeys to a temporary coop. Burn the nesting straw, white-wash pen and boxes, sprinkle with kerosene wash if vermin are suspected. Grease heads, throat and under the wings of old turkeys. Grease with lard or unsalted grease all the small turkeys and return them to the pen, and feed, for first week, hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, chopped lettuce and onions, raw or boiled. Feed hens grain and some soft food. For regular feed after first week make curds of buttermilk or clabber sealed and pressed dry from whey. Sprinkle occasionally with red pepper. Also feed plain corn cake, unsalted, crumbled fine and moistened with a little water or sweet milk; these are the proper foods for young turkeys. Feed four or five times a day, in an earthenware plate or vessel. Turkeys are fastidious as to clean platters and food. If eggs are not practicable for diet for the first week substitute the curds. Do not give raw meal dough, buttermilk or sour milk. These produce diarrhea and this disease is the mortal foe of the turkeys.

If it be damp or rainy weather keep the turkeys inside the pen for a week, housing them in the nesting coops at night. After that period let them out every morning after the dew has dried off, shutting them up early in the evening. Wet cold quarters, sudden showers and early dew baths will produce diarrhea and slay the young turkeys right and left. It is a good plan to shut them up safely in the pen at the first sign of a shower.—American Agriculturist.

### The New Celery Culture.

As the level culture of celery has superseded the universally practiced trench culture many years since, so is the "bed culture" gradually taking the place of all former systems. Its principal advantages are that it economizes both land and labor in growing as well as in blanching the crop. Five or six times as many plants can be grown on a given area than under the old methods. The closeness of the

plants shades the ground and partial blanching is effected while the plants are growing. Besides this, there is less danger of the washing of the ground, as the roots penetrate the entire surface soil. Where plenty of manure and water are available, the culture of celery is well worthy of trial.

Celery grown in this manner requires but little blanching at the end of the season, and this may be done by storage in dark cellars or in outdoor trenches so as to shut out light and frost. Late in the season as frost approaches, plants are taken up with a small portion of earth among the roots and being closely placed against each other, their blanching is soon completed and they come out crisp and tender.—American Agriculturist.

### Helps to Prevent Potato Scab.

A correspondent of The Farm and Fireside writes that he has for two years been testing the value of a rye sod in which to plant his potatoes to prevent them from being scabby. The rye is sown in the fall and turned under in the spring, when about six inches high; then the potatoes are planted. Although the land had previously grown very scabby potatoes and was supposed to be full of scab germs, he says the result was potatoes "reasonably clean." While he does not claim perfect faith in the rye sod as a preventive of scab, he says this or some other cause has greatly reduced the number of scabby potatoes in his crop. His theory is that the decaying rye ploughed under produces an acid in the soil which is unfavorable to the development of the scab germ.

### Controlling Red Spider.

In the greenhouses and among house plants this pest is often serious. Where it is practicable the atmosphere should be excessively humid, as the mites do not work so readily in moist air. Squirt water upon the plants has some effect. Spraying with soap emulsion is also advised. Kerosene emulsion, however, is the most effective of all remedies, and will usually be found the most convenient and satisfactory.

### When to Cut Millet.

This crop should be cut just as it is coming into blossom, to give best results. If the seeds are allowed to form, bad effects may follow when fed to horses and in some cases to cattle. If cut earlier than this the hay will be good but will not contain as much nutriment as when more fully matured.

### The Farmer's Humble Ally.

It is estimated that a single toad destroys in a year insects which if they had lived might have damaged crops to the extent of about \$20. The practice of collecting and colonizing toads in gardens is thought to be commendable.

## BATTLE UNFOUGHT.

COMMODORE SCHLEY ALL BUT ATTACKED AN AUSTRIAN.

It was on the Eventful July 3d, When His Fleet Had Submerged the Spanish Warships, That He Mistook the Austrian for an Enemy.

Here is an incident which shows more clearly than anything else just what the navy is ready to do and how delicately balanced is the chip on the shoulders of our sea fighters. When Schley had enriched our history on July 3 and every ship in these waters under the royal banner of Castile had been shattered, he was sailing east to resume station before Santiago. Word came to him that the Pelayo, pride of the Spanish navy, had reached the Caribbean, and he was directed to engage her as soon as found. To naval experts the suggestion that a cruiser fight a battleship is insanity gone mad, but nevertheless the Brooklyn started on her errand.

Near Santiago a battleship was sighted, heavily armored and turreted, but at such a distance that her colors could not be distinguished under the glass. Toward her the Brooklyn started. Commodore Schley and Captain Cook stood on the forward bridge as the big cruiser fairly leaped forward to give battle.

"She is white—an unusual thing in war time," said the commodore, watching the stranger through his glass. "I don't believe she is Spanish," he remarked a moment later, and then, consulting the picture of a sister ship to the Pelayo, suddenly exclaimed: "By Jove! It is the Pelayo, after all!" "On the signal bridge!" shouted Captain Cook. "Can you make out her colors?"

"Not yet, sir," came the answer, followed a moment after by "We have raised her colors, sir, and she is Spanish."

"Send your men to quarters, Cook," said the commodore, "and start an eight-inch shell for her when I give the word."



COMMODORE SCHLEY.

On went the Brooklyn, fast closing the distance between herself and the stranger—a big battleship of modern type, and with her flag aft—two stripes of red on each side of yellow, as it appeared, and the crown in proper place. The bugle sang "To quarters!" and the men, although they had been fighting all the morning, rushed to their guns with a cheer. For a moment the commodore hesitated. "On the signal bridge!" he called. "Are you certain the stranger is a Spaniard?"

"Certain, sir," came the reply. "I can see her colors distinctly."

The commodore had his glasses on the battleship. Turning to the captain of his ship, he said: "Cook, that fellow is not at quarters. His guns are turned away from us. He is not up to snuff. Watch him closely, and the moment he sends his men to quarters or moves a turret, let drive. Give him everything you have. We will sink him in twenty minutes unless he gets a shot under our belt."

Just then the officer on the bridge reported that the battleship was signaling with the international code, and soon translated the message: "This is an Austrian battleship."

Half an hour after the commander of the Maria Theresa (Austrian) was seated in Commodore Schley's cabin.

"If you had sent your men to quarters or moved a turret I should have raked you; it was a narrow escape," said the commodore during the conversation. "Your flag is so like Spain's, saying that you have a white stripe where she has yellow, that it is hard to tell them apart at any considerable distance, and I came near letting drive at you."

"We know that," returned the Austrian, "and we were very much worried. We signalled long before you answered. We had no wish to be troubled. We have seen the wrecks along the coast. But," he inquired, as he rose to leave, "do you send cruisers to meet battleships?"

The commodore smiled as he answered: "We always make a fight with the first ship we have at hand. We never wait because we are outrated. We try to win with what we have."

"You Americans are very remarkable," said the Austrian as he went over the side to his boat.—Chicago Record.

### WAS A MARRIED MAN.



"Buy a talking machine?"  
"No, friend, I have one at home."

### OUR FLEET'S FIRST ADMIRAL.

Interesting and Remarkable Career of Ezekiel Hopkins.

Who was the first commander-in-chief of the American navy? What were the names of our first war ships and when were they built?

Probably not one out of a hundred of the average newspaper readers can answer, without investigation, these questions; yet the knowledge is interesting and valuable and especially timely just now, when the navy and the doings of the naval officials occupy so large a part of the public attention.

The Continental Congress at the outset managed the Revolutionary war through committees, there being at that time no executive. John Adams was chairman of the naval committee, with Stephen Hopkins and three other congressmen as associates. On October 13, 1775 Congress ordered two cruisers built. These were the first war vessels constructed by the United States; and were followed by others until by January 1, 1776 Congress had ordered the building of fifteen cruisers. This was the navy, and its first commander-in-chief was Ezekiel Hopkins, of Rhode Island, a younger brother of Congressman Stephens Hopkins. He was appointed to this high office on December 22, 1775.

At the time of his appointment Ezekiel Hopkins was a brigadier-general in command of the Rhode Island troops, acting under commission from the governor. He had spent part of his life on board merchant ships, and had also been a ship builder; consequently he was fitted both by experience and ability to fill the important office given to him. In a short time a fleet of four ships and three sloops were ready, and with these Admiral Hopkins set out to win glory for himself and country. Among his lieutenants was the famous John Paul Jones, who was, probably, the most brilliant and daring naval officer of the wars with England.

The Bahama Islands in the West Indies were then an English colony, with New Providence as their principal seaport and seat of government; and hither the new Admiral sailed the new navy. He attacked the city, captured the harbor fort and town, and brought back with him to America the English governor as a prisoner, eighty cannons and a very large quantity of ammunition and other military stores. This brilliant achievement was a godsend to the disheartened and impoverished patriots. It renewed their courage and repleated their stores. Admiral Hopkins was the hero of the hour and received a vote of thanks from Congress for his great deeds which had redeemed the glory and advantage of his country.

Shortly after his return from the Bahamas he met two English ships off Block Island and captured both of them. Two days later he had an engagement with the English twenty-nine gun ship, Glasgow, but did not succeed in capturing it. The public severely censured his conduct of this battle, and in June, 1776, he was ordered to appear before the congressional committee. After a hearing had been given him, the committee sent a favorable report of his actions to Congress, which the latter body approved, so the Admiral was exonerated from all blame.

He was now placed in charge of a large number of war vessels, which Congress was having built. The task was a difficult one. Money and material were hard to get. A powerful English fleet blockaded the harbors, and prevented the sailing of some of his ships when completed. The people became impatient. The press accused him of slowness, of being a laggard in his country's services. His temper was never of the best, and he emphatically resented the clamor of complaints. Again he was summoned to appear before Congress for investigation. Then the testy old sailor lost his temper entirely, and sent a point blank refusal to Congress, couched in vigorous but unpolitic English. The result of all this was that he was dismissed from the service January 2, 1777.

Ezekiel Hopkins at once equipped a fast and powerful privateer, and again went to sea. He sailed to the East Indies, where his daring and skill found rich rewards. During one cruise he captured a sufficient number of rich English merchantmen to cause his profits to foot up over \$1,000,000. At another time he fell in with a large fleet of English merchantment protected by a man-of-war. He boldly joined the fleet, and every night cut out and captured a vessel, until he had sent ten home and could spare no more men from his crew. He became the most successful and daring of all the American privateersmen.

When the war ended he returned to Rhode Island, and became one of her most prominent and busy citizens.

The outbreak of the Revolutionary war found the patriots without a navy. Congress had to create one. Four merchantmen were first purchased, hastily equipped with guns and sent to sea as cruisers; but their defects as war vessels soon became so apparent that Congress determined at once to set about the building of a navy. On October 13, 1775, Congress ordered two cruisers built; and on December 13, the order was increased to five thirty-two-gun ships, five twenty-eight-gun ships and three twenty-four-gun ships. They were to be ready for the sea by the following April. The names given to the thirteen vessels were: Boston, Congress, Effingham, Delaware, Hancock, Montgomery, Providence, Raleigh, Trumbull, Virginia, Warren, Washington and Randolph. These were the first war vessels constructed in the United States.

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### To Clean Milk Cans.

The slightest of filth in a milk can will injure the milk, and it is possible to have portions of the former milk contained in the can to be left over despite the greatest care. First wash the cans in tepid water to which a little powdered borax is added. Rinse with clean cold water and place them where dust cannot reach them. Borax may be used freely in all water used for milk cans with advantage.

A BAYONET THRUST is as a pin scratch to the tortures of indigestion and Dyspepsia. The bravest soldier will weaken before the onslaught of these redoubtable enemies to health. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets break down the strongholds of disease, build up and fortify the wasted nerve force, give new life, new hope, new energy, hoist the banner of victory in the stead of the flag of distress. 35c.—10. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

### What Hissing Signifies.

Hissing means different things, according to where you happen to be at the time. In West Africa the natives hiss when they are astonished; in the New Hebrides when they see anything beautiful. The Basutos applaud a popular orator in their assemblies by hissing at him. The Japanese, again, show their reverence by a hiss, which has probably somewhat the force of the "hush" with which we command silence.

"Well," said her mother, "eighty dollars is pretty expensive for a flat like this. At that rate I don't see how you can hope to keep the wolf from the door." "Oh! we don't care if it does reach the door," said the bright young matron. "Charlie says it could never squeeze into any of the rooms."

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### What a Good Laugh Does.

It tends to lengthen one's life. It conveys a new and direct stimulus to the vital forces.

Dr. Green says that there is not one remotest corner or little inlet of the minute-vessels of the human body that does not feel some convulsions occasioned by good, hearty laughter.

When one laughs the life principle of the central man is shaken to the innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface.

The blood moves more rapidly, and conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on the particular mystic journey, when a man is laughing, from what is done at other times.

IS CATARRH YOUR LIFE'S CLOUD? Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, as safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless, in all cases of Cold in the Head, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness and Catarrh. It gives relief in 10 minutes and banishes the disease like magic.—7. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

It is not always the man who says the most complimentary things about your paper that pays his subscription promptly. Nor is it the prompt-paying subscriber who most frequently feels called upon to advise the editor as to the policy of the paper. The man who pays his subscription when it is due, God bless him, is the staff of the editor and a joy in his troublous life.

Hoax—"He's a great raconteur." Joax—"Is that so?" "Yes; short stories are his forte." "I didn't know he wrote at all." "He doesn't; he simply holds you up and tells them to you, and gets into you for a 'V'."

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