The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.
Terms of Publication.
Published every Wednesday morning at $1.50 a year if paid in advance, otherwise $1.75 will invariably be charged.
No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take their paper will be held responsible for subscription.
Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address
THE SOMERSET HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 48. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1898. WHOLE NO. 2441.

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The earth is full of anger,
The seas are dark with wrath;
The nations in their harness
Go up against our path;
Ere yet we loose the legions—
Ere yet we draw the blade,
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord, God of Battles, aid!

High lust and forward bearing,
Proud heart, rebellious brow—
Deaf ear and soul uncaring,
We seek Thy mercy now;
The sinner that forswore Thee,
The foot that passed Thee by;
Our times are known before Thee—
Lord, grant us strength to die!

For those who kneel beside us,
Ataltars not Thine own,
Who lack the lights that guide us,
Lord let their faith atone.
If wrong we did to call them,
By honor bound they came;
Let not Thy wrath befall them,
But deal to us the blame.

From panic, pride and terror,
Revenge that knows no rein—
Light haste and lawless error,
Protect us yet again.
Cloak Thou our undeserving,
Make firm the shuddering breath,
In silence and unswerving
To taste Thy lesser death!

. . . . . .

E'en now their vanguard gathers,
E'en now we face the fray—
As Thou didst help our fathers,
Help thou our host to-day!
Fulfilled of signs and wonders
In life, in death made clear—
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord, God of Battles, hear!
—Rudyard Kipling in "The Seven Seas."

WHERE DEWEY FOUGHT.

Some Very Seasonable Information Concerning the Philippine Islands.

SPANISH CRUELTY BRINGS RUIN

The Peaceful Natives Converted by Oppression Into Bloodthirsty Savages—Spirit of Insurrection Dominant.

SCARRED WITH THE BLOOD COMPACT.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The latest mails from Hong Kong bring intelligence that the insurrection against the Spanish government in the Philippine Islands, which was supposed to have been suppressed, has broken out afresh in the northern provinces of Luzon, and that bloody battles are expected. The parallelism with Cuba is quite curious. The pearl of the Antilles and the gem of Malaysia became Spanish colonies in the last half of the sixteenth century; over both the flag of Spain has floated ever since. But both were acquired when the Spanish soul was full of sap; when the blood of Spain became impoverished and Spanish fibre decayed under benumbing influences, the people of both colonies grew restive, and attempts to throw off foreign dominion became chronic. The insurrectionary demonstrations were suppressed, but the suppression was so cruel and brutal that it left in the Malayan mouth a taste for blood and revenge.

The aggregate area of the 1,900 odd islands constituting the Philippine group is about the same as that of California; but the population of the islands is said to number 7,000,000 or 8,000,000. The principal island, Luzon, exceeds Cuba in area by 140,000 miles, and contains over twice the population. In this population 200 tribes, indigenous and mixed, are said to be represented. Such are the negritos, who were the aborigines; about 5,000 Spanish-born, and a few hundred English, Americans and Germans; a considerable body of Spanish mestizos, the offspring of Spanish fathers and native mothers; several hundred thousand Chinese and Chinese mestizos—that is to say, the offspring of Chinese fathers and native mothers; but the great bulk of the inhabitants are Malays, who conquered the island long before the Spaniards landed, and resisted fiercely, but ineffectually, the European invasion. They were originally a mild, gentle, kind and hospitable people, but centuries of cruel oppression have generated among them a warrior class which has learned to outdo the Spaniards in ferocity. In the rebellions of 1872 and 1895 they made no secret of their purpose to grant no quarter.

They were originally Mahometans, and the Spanish invaders dealt with them as their co-religionists did with the Moors in Spain. Steadfast adherents to the Moslem creed were exterminated, and the work was so thoroughly done that there is not a mosque left on any of the islands, and Mr. Foreman says that less than 500,000 Malays now adhere to their ancient faith. When called to account for intolerance Senor Canovas justified himself by alleging that mild, persuasive, paternal influence was effective in counteracting the savage instincts of the natives. In this plausible theory the Malays do not concur. In 1872 they denounced this paternal solicitude of their masters as intolerable tyranny. In 1895 they went further, and, finding that they could not shake off the inquisitorial dominion of governing officials, they planned the annihilation of the whole white race in the islands.

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND TYPHOONS.

The region is congenial for the development of passion. The whole Philippine group is of volcanic origin; one of the greatest active volcanoes in the world, Mayon, is within sight of Manila. Earthquakes are frequent, and they are so terrible that men's bones are said to shake. Sir John Browning said: "They overturn mountains, they fill up valleys, they desolate plains, they open passages from the sea into the interior, and from the lakes into the sea." The earthquakes of Japan are gentle tremors in comparison.

As if volcanic eruptions and earthquakes did not suffice to keep up popular excitement, nature selected the Philippine group to be a cradle of typhoons. Navigators sailing the China sea hardly dare lift their eyes from the barometer to talk or eat or sleep so long as they are in the latitude of Cuyon. In the old days many a brave galleon on her homeward voyage, such as the one Bret Harte described as slowly drifting athwart the setting sun, was crushed to atoms in the whirlwind before she lost sight of Mayon.

Yet the people, quickly as these terrifying phenomena of nature make their blood course through their veins, are pleasure-loving and lazy. Every village has its band and at the first scrape of the violin all hands gather in the piazza to dance. But the orchestra will be deserted in a twinkling if the word goes around that there is a cocking-main. Every town has its pits. At Manila the audience numbers thousands, and the government revenue from the tax on mains amounts to hundreds of thousands. However poor a native of Luzon may be—many of them live on $35 a year—he always manages to keep a fighting bird; it is recorded that on the occasion of fires and earthquakes the head of the household has been seen flying to a place of refuge with his precious bird under his arm, and leaving his wife and children to take their chances in the disaster.

The excitable race is prone to plot and conspiracy. In July, 1896, a brotherhood of Malays and Chinese was formed to overthrow the government. Each member on being sworn made the "blood compact." From a cut in the arm or leg the blood was drawn, and with this blood the name of the member was inscribed on the roll of the Katipunan. The plot was betrayed. The authorities laid hands on the ring-leaders, and before New Year's the prison at Manila contained 4,377 persons, many of whom afterward met their fate at the hand of a firing party.

But the spirit of rebellion was not quelled. A petition was signed by 5,000 natives, Malays and half-breeds, and was addressed to the mikado of Japan, begging him to annex the islands. Japan had acquired Formosa, as one of the results of the Chinese war, and from the southernmost cape of Formosa to the northernmost cape of Luzon the distance is not great. Commenting on the petition, a Japanese newspaper which was supposed to be inspired observed: "The revolt in Manila is really a consequence to some extent of the rising power of Japan in Pacific waters. Having acquired Formosa and become ambitious of a territorial and commercial empire, the eyes of the Japanese have lately been directed toward the next islands on the south. The weakness of Spain is regarded as the opportunity of Japan."

It is remembered by some who met General Grant on his return from Asia that that far-seeing statesman predicted the acquisition by Japan of all the islands lying off the Chinese coast.

When the mikado was studying the Philippine petition, the rebellion broke out more fiercely than in Luzon, though a force of ten thousand Spanish regulars had been imported to suppress it. Battles were fought at scores of places, and shocking massacres ensued. Both sides were imbued with fiendish ferocity.

SCARRED WITH THE "BLOOD COMPACT."

Whenever an insurrection breaks out the captain-general calls for volunteers to assist the regular troops. A prompt response generally comes from the natives of all races and colors, but on a recent occasion, when the new recruits were examined by a surgeon, it was found that most of them bore on their arms or legs scars of the "blood compact," which showed that they were secret members of the Katipunan.

Less than a year ago the insurgent forces in Luzon were said to number forty thousand, about five thousand of whom were armed with Mauser rifles, the others bearing bowie-knives, spears and formidable bamboo lances. They have a few cannon, mostly cast from church bells, and a mitrailleuse or two, fashioned from cast-iron water pipes. Last October they were in undisputed possession of Cavite, San Mateo, Imus and Novalete, four miles from Cavite. Bodies of insurgents were encamped within three hours' march of Manila, which they might have captured by a sudden dash.

Mr. Foreman, who traveled through the islands, looking at the case from the standpoint of an Englishman concerned for the safety of the British millions invested in Manila and in the sugar plantations of the islands of Negros, hopes the insurrection will be suppressed, but he cannot help remarking that the theocracy which, after three centuries of European domination, still rules the island group, has proved a failure.

Yet these islands, like Cuba, would be a veritable paradise if order could be maintained. John Barrett, who was United States minister to Siam, wrote of them last year: "The prodigality of nature impresses the traveler wherever he travels. In the forests he sees ebony, logwood, ironwood, sapanwood and cedar; between the forests and the gardens the fruit trees, orange, mango, tamarind, guava and cocoanut; in the cultivated area, sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, hemp, coffee, cotton, bananas, vanilla, cassia, ginger, pepper, indigo, cocoa, pineapples, wheat and corn. The minerals include gold, copper, iron, coal, quicksilver and saltpetre. From the sea, mother of pearl, coral, tortoise shell and amber are derived. The animal kingdom keeps pace with the vegetable and the mineral. To say nothing of the water buffalo, the most useful beasts in the tropics, goats, sheep, swine and tough little ponies, the jungle swarms with such a variety of fauna that the naturalist finds here a paradise. Snakes and lizards, spiders and ants, tarantulas and crocodiles abound. Strange to relate, there are few beasts of prey worthy of note. The flora of the country is as rich as the fauna. The physical conformation of Luzon is conducive to extensive cultivation and large population. The high mountain range in the interior gradually lowers to the sea, making beautiful valleys, rolling hills, upland and lowland, forest and field, drained with numerous rivers, and dotted here and there with lakes. The coast line is irregular, and bays and bayous extend far inland."

MANILA'S TRADE RESOURCES.

It is the boast of Manila that its foreign trade now amounts to $35,000,000 a year and comprises an export of over $8,000,000 of hemp, $6,000,000 of sugar and $2,000,000 of tobacco. But this volume of foreign exports seems slim for such a region, inhabited by 8,000,000 people. Under a more enlightened government the commercial movement would be very much larger. Like Cuba and British India, the colony is cherished by the mother country because it furnishes a nursery in which men of good family in Spain and young men with influential connections can grow rich in a short period of time. Until lately, when the expense of putting down rebellions involved a drain on the Spanish treasury, the Philippines were also valued because of the coin they supplied. Everything in sight is taxed, including the natives themselves, and thus the islands are made to yield an annual revenue of some $8,000,000 a year.

Dana C. Worcester states that both the poll tax and the taille are exacted by the officials. In some cases the poll tax amounts to $25 a year, and women have to pay it as well as men. The Chinese pay a special tax. There are taxes on stores and shops, on weights and measures, on house property, taverns, and the smallest factories. A man must pay a tax for the privilege of killing his own buffalo or pig for meat, or of owning a horse, or of pressing oil out of his cocoanuts. For the collection of these taxes Spanish ingenuity has revived the plan which was in use in France before the fermiers generaux came into vogue. For each town or district a taxcollector is appointed by the governor of the province. He is called a gobernadorcillo, and he is responsible for the estimated amount which his district should pay in taxes, so that if collections should fall short, he must make them good out of his own pocket. He has under him a number of deputy collectors known as cabezas, each of whom collects the taxes of forty to sixty taxpayers, and is personally responsible for the amount expected from each. If they fail to pay up, he distrains their property and sells it; if the proceeds of the sale fail to cover the indebtedness, the delinquent debtors are imprisoned or deported. At Siquidor Mr. Worcester saw a melancholy procession of forty-four men who had lost houses, cattle and lands, and who still owed sums ranging from $2 to $40; they were being sent prisoners to Bohol, and their families were left to shift for themselves.

TAXED WITH NOTHING IN RETURN.

The natives get little or nothing in return for this frightful burden of taxation. The courts of justice are a farce; the judge makes no secret of his venality. In a few towns there are a few schools. In the villages and in the country there are none. There are no roads which are passable except at the dry season, and then only by buffalo sleds. In the rainy season intercourse ceases. There are no bridges. Now and then a military bridge is built by an enterprising general. No attempt is made to repair it, and it soon falls into decay. Thus wherever it is possible people travel and send their produce to market by boat. Lots of brigands have been shot or hanged, but brigandage still flourishes at the Leguna de Bay, close to Manila, and the island of Mindoro, at the mouth of Manila Bay, is a safe refuge for pirates and cutthroats. Natives who travel can not protect themselves, for no one can have a weapon in his possession without procuring a license, and that is expensive.

The weight of taxation is aggravated by the rapacity of the governors. When General Weyler was governor general he received a salary of $40,000 a year, but it is said that the calls upon his purse for entertainments and charities left him no savings at the end of the year. Nevertheless, at the close of his term he had lying to his credit in the banks of London and Paris a sum which Madrid politicians variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000. How he managed to accumulate so large a fortune may be inferred from an anecdote which was current talk at Manila. He was succeeded by General Despuyol, who, strange to say, was an honest man. He had no sooner taken his seat in the gubernatorial office than he was visited by one of the richest Chinese merchants of Manila. Behind the Chinese came servants bearing bags containing $10,000 in silver coins. This trifle the merchant begged the new governor to accept as a slight token of his consideration. He was mightily astonished when the new official promptly knocked him down.

AN HONEST GOVERNOR.

There have been other Spanish officials of the type of Despuyol. Some years ago a Colonel Arolas, who had incurred the ill-will of the colonial office at Madrid, was appointed governor of the province of Suda. It was intended to be an exile. Suda was a most unhealthy spot, in which malarious fevers raged; most of the province was inhabited by a tribe called Moros, who were brigands by calling and fighters by choice. It chanced that Arolas was a man of resource. He drained the town and dispelled the fevers. He enrolled a body of natives and drilled them until they were fit to put in the field, and marched on the Moros. Choosing his battlefield, he met the brigands, and inflicted such a castigation that they gave no further trouble during his administration. Returning home victorious, he improved his town, founded a hospital and schools, introduced water, and laid broad streets, paved with coral. But his heart was in Spain, and at an early opportunity he returned there and rose to high rank in the army. If there had been more Spaniards of his stamp the Philippines would not now be dropping out of the clutch of Spain.

Manila is a beautiful city, about the size of San Francisco. It is built on both sides of the river Passig, which is navigable to its source. Old Manila lay on the left bank. Parts of the masonic wall which was built around it 200 years ago are still visible, and some of the gates survive, through which a stream of solemn friars, grinning Chinese, resplendent Spanish officials, beggars in rags, pious nuns, handsome senoras, gay native girls, mestizos in uniform, natives in breech-clouts, four-horse carriages, two-wheel pony wagons and creaking buffalo carts pours from morning till night. The cathedral, monasteries and government offices are in old Manila; the business quarter, the foreign shipping-houses, the banks, stores and custom-house are in Binondo, on the other side of the river. Between the walls and the shore is the Luneta, the fashionable promenade, where the band plays and society enjoys the evening breeze, flirts under hundreds of electric lights and drives around the circle in carriages, which follow each other in a slow, dignified procession. The best houses in Manila are built of stone, and are handsome residences, though there is no window-glass used in their construction. Instead of glass the windows are glazed with translucent oyster shells. This is cut into squares so small that a window eight feet by four will contain 250 of them. It is found that they temper the fierce glare of the sun and soften the light.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs are surely cured by it. Call at J. N. Snyder's Drug Store, Somerset, Pa., and G. W. Brallier's Drug Store, Berlin, Pa. and get a trial bottle free.

Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Green Badges of Courage.

A great many people do not know why army surgeons wear green sashes. It is not so much an insignia of rank as it is a protection to the wearer. According to a code of war, surgeons are never shot or taken prisoners. To deliberately shoot a surgeon while he is wearing his sash is considered a violation of the code, punishable by death.

Because of this provision surgeons of one army never refuse to look after the wounded of the other army if it is possible for them to do so. During the civil war it was often the case that after a battle the field hospitals would contain almost an equal number of men dressed in blue and gray. The Federal army had the best surgeons and the best stores, and a wounded confederate considered himself in great luck if he was removed to a Federal hospital to be cared for by Federal surgeons and physicians.

But in the heat of a battle a green sash is not much protection, and surgeons were often wounded or killed. But this did not keep the surgeons at the rear until the battle was over. They were often found in the thick of the fray, dressing wounds and sending the wounded to the rear. Theirs was a perilous as well as a noble duty, and they performed it well.—Omaha World Herald.

The Guns of the Future.

We have become familiar with smokeless gunpowder, in idea at least, and we are aware that it makes not nearly so much noise as the old-fashioned sort. But silent cannon, which emit only a flash, are still a novelty—not a welcome one either—to soldiers. Colonel Humbert, of the French army, has invented this boon, and patented it. The experiments carried out by the Hotchkiss company are said to be most promising. In some wonderful manner he contrives that the mouth of the gun shall shut automatically the instant its missile has emerged. Thus the flame and the report are bottled up. This also would make for the extinction of war. It is remarked that the latest improvements tend to assist a defending force rather than the assailants.

Repeating rifles and smokeless powder, machine guns and balloons strengthen those who have to repel an attack, while they are under cover. But if the art of war be intuitive, what exceptional men the great generals of the future must be. Without smoke or flash, or even sound, to indicate the position of a battery which decimates his troops at a distance to be reckoned in miles, an ordinary mortal would be distracted.

Doubtless, if this invention prove to answer, it will be applied to small arms also. The French are agitating now for the abolition of universal compulsory service, upon the ground that Germany will never attack them. In a few years, apparently, no nation will dare to invade another.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1893.
Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I have used Ely's Cream Balm a number of years and find it works like a charm. It has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head in less than 48 hours from the time I felt the cold coming on. I would not be without it.
Respectfully yours,
283 Hart St. FRED'K FRIEL.
Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it.
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Effectually Done.

"Do you have your shirts done up at a laundry?" asked Hojack.

"I do," replied Tomdick, "and it requires only about three washings to do them up very exhaustively."—Detroit Free Press.

A Man Who is Tired
All the time, owing to impoverished blood, should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify and enrich his blood and give him vitality and vigor.
This condition of weakness and lack of energy is a natural consequence of the coming of warmer weather, which finds the system debilitated and the blood impure.
A good spring medicine is a necessity with almost everyone. Hood's Sarsaparilla is what the millions take in the spring. Its great power to purify and enrich the blood and build up health is one of the facts of common experience.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRUISERS.

The Purpose and Character of the Different Types.

Now that the war is upon us, it is becoming that every one should have a fair understanding of the types of vessels mustered in our defense, and know, too, something of the duty cut out for each.

Of the battleships and the monitor, nearly every one has a proper conception, and, too, of the torpedoboat; but of the three types of cruisers there is only confused general knowledge.

The term cruiser used to apply, in the days of sailing ships, to the frigates—the type next most formidable to the old line-of-battle ships, and was intended to compass the speedier of the heavy fighting craft delegated to the particular service of hunting up the enemy or preying upon his commerce, and, with certain technical modifications, practically all of our large, swift, unarmored vessels of the late war were so classified. The gunboat was then and now is the small vessel of moderate speed and gun power unmarked for special service by any peculiar characteristics of either offense or defense.

With us the gunboat has a maximum displacement or total weight of something just over 1,770 tons and a minimum of 839 tons; the Castine and Machias representing the major extreme, and the little Bancroft representing the minor extreme.

Of the simple or unprotected cruiser type, we have three—the Detroit, Marblehead and Montgomery, each of a trifle over 2,000 tons displacement. When these vessels were first designed they were officially known as gunboats, but the department wisely saw that a limit must be drawn somewhere, and, placing the gunboat limit of size to craft under 2,000 tons, the three vessels at once became dignified as cruisers. Besides, their promised speed and their fulfillment in reaching over eighteen knots reasonably made them deserving of the title in conjunction with their pretty heavy batteries of rapid-fire guns. The simple or unprotected cruiser, in common even with gunboats, has no protection in the shape of armor for her "vitals," as her engines, her boilers and her magazines are called. She has a water-tight deck, though, of moderate plating, which extends from side to side, and from bow to stern, completely roofing over the "vitals." While not proof against even moderate shot, this deck prevents the admission of water below which may come in through breaks in the plating above this deck, and in that materially aids in preserving the stability of the craft if pierced by the shells just above the water line, but near enough to admit water in careening. So far as possible, coal is placed above this deck and against the sides as a bulwark against the attack of an enemy, and while the coal remains there it forms a good defense to guns ranging from one-pounders to six-pounders. The armored shields borne by some of the guns or the armor placed about some of the gun ports is not considered protection to the craft herself, and while either may be present on a simple cruiser, the fact that her vitals remain undefended makes her an unprotected cruiser.

The protected cruiser is the next advance upon the simple cruiser. Here, again, we have a water-tight deck, but this time it is supplemented with a coat of mail, and may range on the flat portion from one inch to 2½ inches, and vary on the slopes at the sides from 1½ to 4½ inches. This armor presents a deflective front to shot passing through the sides and threatening the magazines and motive power, and, of course, gives the vessel the power of standing up before craft capable of dealing out certain destruction to the simple cruiser. Again, the coal is stowed along the sides, above and below the water-tight and protective deck, and a new defense in the shape of a band of cellulose stands ready to take the first shock of attack and to plug automatically by its own swelling all shot holes admitting water. Of course, it is not proof against explosive shell which may displace it rather than merely pass through. Of the protected cruiser type, the Olympia is by long odds the most typical vessel in our service. Aside from her hull protection, the guns of her main battery, four 8 inch guns, are mounted in two turrets, an all around shelter unequaled by any ship of like class and size in the world, and some notion of what this and the other phases of this 5,800-ton ship's defensive qualities constitute may be gathered when it is realized that she could stand up and give a good account of herself against either the British Powerful or Terrible, ships of over 14,000 tons displacement.

The armored cruiser, represented in our service by the New York and the Brooklyn, is the protected cruiser bettered by slightly heavier armor on her protective deck, slightly heavier armor about her turreted guns, and the presence of a band of water-line vertical armor and plating of from three to four inches on her sides just above this heavy belt. This water-line armor is placed amidships, and reaches fore and aft throughout the region occupied by the vitals. As can be seen, the armored cruiser is a larger and heavier protected version of the protected cruiser, and, again, able to withstand blows that would render an unprotected or even a protected cruiser defenceless in a very short while. She has great speed—in the case of the two vessels named fully 21 knots—and she is, as the old wooden frigate was, the next most formidable craft to a battleship. In battle she may take her place in the line and bear with the slower but more powerful ships a fair share of the enemy's attack; but her especial service will be to look up the enemy's armored cruisers—not battleships—or the larger of her protected cruisers, and give battle with a reasonable assurance of victory. The armored cruiser is the cavalryman of the sea, and to them will fall that service demanding dash, force and quickness of execution.

The protected cruiser is really the commerce destroyer, and is coated with just enough mail to give her a preponderance of defense over the armed escort probably detailed to watch over an enemy's merchant craft. Swift, of considerable gun-power, and of great ease of movement, she is indeed to be dreaded by everything but craft of ample speed, fine protection, and good powers of retaliation.

The simple cruiser falls in behind the protected cruiser in the same line of service; but she must be wary lest her quarry be a merchantman of gun-power or be convoyed by a sturdy craft of speed and superior battery.

The gunboat naturally must confine its operations to domestic service, the guardianship of merchantmen in our own waters, dispatch service or picket duty for the heavy ships that must meet the foe in force and to a conclusion.

It seems quite needless to remark that so far as possible, each commanding officer is expected to size up his approaching foe, and, depending upon the known chances of a conflict, either to engage, or exercise that better part of valor, discretion, and scoot. Type for type, our ships will hold their own with those of Spain and nothing more can be expected, lest the concerted action of two weaker craft wring a victory by handiness of management from a less ably handled single foe of greater power.

Republican State Convention.

From the Johnstown Tribune.

The Republican State Convention will be held at Harrisburg in four weeks to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Judge of the Superior Court, and two Congressmen-at-Large. Congressman W. A. Stone, of Allegheny, has very nearly, if not a majority of the Delegates that will be in the Convention, with the others divided up among several aspirants, some of whom are very likely to turn to him when their favorite is out of the race, and therefore make his nomination, if that is considered by the leaders the best thing to do. Some persons doubt the propriety of his nomination because he is a special friend of Senator Quay. But why that should injure any man's chances if he is competent and worthy is hard to divine, and on the whole we think it would not, but, on the contrary, be beneficial. There may be so-called Republicans who have such an antipathy to Senator Quay as will lead them to oppose any friend of his that may be nominated, but on the other hand there may be some ardent Quayites who will work the harder because the candidate is the Senator's friend. Such a question should not enter into the campaign, but it will. There is one thing pretty certain—that if Stone is not nominated, Wanamaker, who is making his fight principally against Stone, will not be, as Stone's friends, if they do not accept him, will not likely go over to his enemy.

Grow and Davenport will probably be renominated for Congressmen-at-Large without any formidable opposition.

For the other three positions there are many candidates, Philadelphia City alone having one for each—State-Senator Grady for Lieutenant Governor, James W. Latta for renomination as Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Judge Porter as Judge of the Superior Court. Only one will probably be taken from that city, and, as the gang want Judge Porter for a sinecure, unnecessary but powerful position, he will probably get the plum. Candidates for the other two positions will be selected from districts where they will do the most good.

There is but little doubt that the whole ticket will be elected by an enormous majority. If there could be doubt under other circumstances, the fact of the war being conducted under a Republican Administration will keep the party intact and probably add to it.

A Clever Trick.
It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at J. N. Snyder's Drug Store, Somerset, Pa., and G. W. Brallier's Drug Store, Berlin, Pa.

Quaint Forms of Philosophy.

When in doubt, say nothing.

Marriage is science in which there are no experts.

The opportunity of a lifetime is seldom labelled.

Tact may be defined as an inherent inability to blunder.

Affection fondly clings to the departed; they never worry or contradict us.

Don't believe all who agree with you; some people are bored by argument.

We pay for our successes all they are worth; we get some rebate on our failures.

They say that Time is a great teacher. That is true; but, unfortunately, he kills all his pupils.

A lover is a man who, in his anxiety to obtain possession of another, loses possession of himself.

All things come to him who waits, but lots of things slide by while he is looking the other way.

Some poets soar upward after the infinite, while others remain on earth and satisfy their longing with pork and beans.

Some men can take a drink and leave it alone; but most of them want another one or more to keep it company.

A little life may be sacrificed to a sudden attack of croup, if you don't have Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on hand for the emergency.

The Great Naval Victory.

It would be difficult to speak extravagantly of the victory at Manila. It is fully equal to any of the half-dozen achievements which are conceded to be the brightest and most instructive in naval history. If Commodore Dewey never fights another battle, he will take rank with the great naval captains of the world. He had six fighting vessels, the enemy nine. He entered a hostile harbor, reported to be strewn with mines and torpedoes. He had a hostile fort on his port, and another on his starboard bow. The situation seemed to be as formidable as possible, but it had no terrors for the gallant sailor. He directed a portion of the fleet to attack the small Spanish vessels, while with two of his ships he tackled the bigger cruisers and the forts at the same time.

Dewey's dash was like that of Nelson, but his tactics were necessarily different. Nelson never had to fight batteries on both sides of him, while the enemy's ships were pouring broadsides into him, or he might have maneuvered precisely as did Commodore Dewey. The victory could not be more complete. Spain's fleet is annihilated, while the United States ships are comparatively unharmed. While the Spaniards seem to have displayed some courage, they were evidently ignorant of the purpose for which they were there. They did not know how to fight, or they would have been able to do some damage to our fleet before nine of their vessels were destroyed. The victory promises to do good in more than one way. It will put an end to the unreasonable fears that have disturbed the minds of some Americans. It will also check the sneers at our navy by the European press. These foreigners may conclude that some discipline is maintained on our naval vessels, after all, and that Americans can handle modern ships and guns with success. Last of all, it may put an end to the swaggering nonsense of the Spaniards, and induce them to take a sensible view of the situation in which they are placed.

Very few Americans had any doubt concerning the success of the engagement, but not many guessed the real extent of the triumph. It was known that, though the Spanish fleet outnumbered ours by one-half, our ships were the heavier, and that, eliminating the forts on shore, this preponderance of weight would be skillfully used by our sailors. But there was another conviction uppermost in the American mind. It was confidently felt that the American navy was proportionately equal to any navy on earth. It has an unsullied record,