Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.
...of Publication.

...every Wednesday morning at ... if paid in advance, otherwise ...ly be charged.
...will be discontinued until ...are paid up. Postmasters ne... when subscribers do not ...paper will be held responsible ...ceipts.
...moving from one postoffice to ...give us the name of the form... ...present office. Address
THE SOMERSET HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA.

The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XLVI. NO. 50. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1898. WHOLE NO. 2443.

...ELL, Jr.,
...TORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC.
Somerset, Pa.
...Smith & Rappel.

...S E. MEYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Penn'a.
...building, 2d floor.
...entrusted to his care will be at...with prompt care and fidelity.

...WALKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
and NOTARY PUBLIC,
Somerset, Pa.
...Court House.

...SCULL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 310 Fourth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

...BERKEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset Pa.
...Fisher's Book store.

...NEY M. BERKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...National Bank.

...HOLBERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...Ross & Berkey Block, up stairs.

...E R. SCULL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

...W. BIESECKER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...Mammoth Row, opposite Court

...SCOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

...HOOSER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.

...ENTZ. J. G. OGLE.
...ENTZ & OGLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...prompt attention to business entrusted to them. Office in Mechanical adjoining the store of Frank Mosse Row, opposite Court House.

...ENE HAY. A. L. G. HAY.
...L & HAY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...Diamond.

...D H. UHL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advances on collections. Office in Mammoth Block.

...D O. KIMMEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...attend to all business entrusted to his ...in Somerset and adjoining counties, with ...and money. Office on Main Cross ...Conrad's Grocery Store.

...S L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance Main Cross street. Collections ...promptly made, titles examined, and all ...attended to with promptness ...ity.

...LBORN. L. C. COLBORN.
...LBORN & COLBORN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...entrusted to our care will be ...and faithfully attended to. Office ...in Somerset, Berlin and adjoining ...Surveying and conveyancing ...reasonable terms.

...L. BAER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...practice in Somerset and adjoining ...All business entrusted to him will ...prompt attention.

...EFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
...EFROTH & RUPPEL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Somerset, Pa.
...business entrusted to their care will be ...and punctually attended to. Office ...Cross street, opposite Mammoth

...R. CAROTHERS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Somerset, Pa.
...Main Patriot Street, opposite U. B. ...office.

...E. F. SHAFFER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Somerset, Pa.
...his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office corner ...Main and Patriot street.

...J. M. LOUTHER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
...Main street, rear of Drug store.

...H. S. KIMMELL,
...his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Unless previously engaged he can be found at his office ...Main St., East of Diamond.

...J. S. McMILLEN,
(Graduate in Dentistry.)
...special attention to the preservation ...natural teeth. Artificial sets inserted. ...satisfactory guaranteed satisfactory. Office ...over L. H. Davis & Co's store, ...Main Cross and Patriot streets.

...H. COFFROTH,
Funeral Director.
...Main Cross St. Residence, 340 Patriot St.

...NK B. FLUCK,
Land Surveyor
...MINING ENGINEER. Listie, Pa.

"Stove Naphtha, the cheapest and best fuel on the market. With it you can run a vapor Store for one-half cent an hour. Give us a call and be convinced."
J. B. Holderbaum,
Somerset, Pa.

Announcements
—FOR THE—
MAY REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

To the Editor of the Somerset Herald:

You will please announce the following named gentlemen as candidates for the various offices designated, at the Republican Primary Election to be held on

Saturday, May 28, 1898.

H. M. BERKLEY,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

For United States Senator,
MATTHEW S. QUAY,
Of Beaver County.

For Congress,
J. D. HICKS,
Of Blair County.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898, and of the District Conference.

For Congress,
FRANCIS J. KOOSER,
Of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, '98, and of the District Conference.

For State Senator,
JAMES J. HOBLITZELL,
of Meyersdale Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898, and of the District Conference.

For State Senator,
JEREMIAH MAURER,
Of Stoystown Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898, and of the District Conference.

For Assembly,
W. H. SANNER,
Of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Assembly,
E. D. MILLER,
Of Rockwood Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Assembly,
AMOS W. KNEPPER,
Of Somerset Township.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Assembly,
H. CLAY McKINLEY,
Of Meyersdale Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Assembly,
S. A. KENDALL,
Of Meyersdale Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Assembly,
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ,
Of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Associate Judge,
J. C. WELLER,
Of Milford Township.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May, 28, 1898.

For Associate Judge,
A. F. DICKEY,
Of Somerset Township.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For District Attorney,
A. C. HOLBERT,
Of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For District Attorney,
RUFUS E. MEYERS,
Of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May, 28, 1898.

For Poor Director,
WILLIAM W. YOUNG,
Of Somerset Township.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Poor Director,
ADAM S. MILLER,
Of Somerset Township.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Delegate to State Convention,
EDWARD HOOVER,
Of Somerset Borough.
Favoring for Governor the nomination of the leading advocate of restricted immigration and legislation to better the condition of laboring men, the Soldier candidate, Hon. William A. Stone, of Allegheny County.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Delegate to State Convention,
JACOB W. PECK,
Of Summit Township.
Favoring for Governor the nomination of the leading advocate of restricted immigration and legislation to better the condition of laboring men, the Soldier candidate, Hon. William A. Stone, of Allegheny County.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Delegate to State Convention,
DAVID E. WAGNER,
Of Shade Township.
Favoring for Governor the nomination of the leading advocate of restricted immigration and legislation to better the condition of laboring men, the Soldier candidate, Hon. William A. Stone, of Allegheny County.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Delegate to State Convention,
ISAIAH GOOD,
Of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Delegate to State Convention,
H. F. BARRON,
Of Somerset Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

For Delegate to State Convention,
CHARLES F. COOK,
Of Berlin Borough.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election, to be held Saturday, May 28, 1898.

Notice to Farmers and Stock Breeders.

My Arabian Stallion will make the season of 1898 at the following stands on the dates given below:

Somerset, at Zeigler & Parson's barn, May 9 and 10, 20 and 21, June 1 and 2, 13 and 14, 24 and 25, July 1 and 2.

Sipesville, at George Fritz's, May 11 and 12, 23 and 24, June 3 and 4, 15 and 16, and 27.

Jenner X Roads, at Joseph J. Mishler's, May 2 and 3, 14 and 15, 25 and 26, June 6 and 7, 17 and 18, and 28.

Friedens, at Nathaniel Dickey's, May 4 and 5, 16 and 17, 27 and 28, June 8 and 9, 20 and 21, and 29.

Somerset Township, D. P. McAllister, May 6 and 7, 18 and 19, 30 and 31, June 10 and 11, 22 and 23, and 30.

Will be at Lavansville (home) with my horse on Saturday evening 7:30 o'clock and 5:30 o'clock Monday morning of the following dates, May 7 and 8, 19 and 20, June 11 and 12 and 23 and 27.

Jet will leave all stands at 5:30 p. m., on second day. Persons coming from a distance kept free of charge.

J. H. COUNTRYMAN,
Owner and Keeper.

Advice to
Consumptives

There are three great remedies that every person with weak lungs, or with consumption itself, should understand.

These remedies will cure about every case in its first stages; and many of those more advanced. It is only the most advanced that are hopeless. Even these are wonderfully relieved and life itself greatly prolonged.

What are these remedies? Fresh air, proper food and

Scott's Emulsion

of *Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.* Be afraid of draughts but not of fresh air. Eat nutritious food and drink plenty of milk. Do not forget that Scott's Emulsion is the oldest, the most thoroughly tested and the highest endorsed of all remedies for weak throats, weak lungs and consumption in all its stages.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Life Assurance is An Investment.

Treat it as such—settle two points in your mind before buying—

The Strength of the Company—
Its Ability to earn Money.

When you buy bank stock you want to know—not what the directors "guess" will be made, but what actually has been made in the past.

The $50,000,000 Surplus

Of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is the measure not only of its tremendous strength, but of its ability to pay dividends. It is the strongest company in the world.

EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager,
PITTSBURGH.

L. FOSDICK, General Agent,
Somerset.

THE—
First National Bank
—OF—
Somerset, Penn'a.

Capital, $50,000.
Surplus, $30,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, **$4,000.**

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND. ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS, AND OTHERS SOLICITED.

—DISCOUNTS DAILY.—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAS. O. SCULL, GEO. R. SCULL,
JAMES L. PUGH, W. H. MILLER,
JOHN R. SCOTT, ROBT. S. SCULL,
FRED W. BIESECKER

EDWARD SCULL, : : PRESIDENT.
VALENTINE HAY, : VICE PRESIDENT.
HARVEY M. BERKLEY, CASHIER.

The funds and securities of this bank are securely protected in a celebrated CORLISS HERCULAN PROOF SAFE. The only safe made absolutely burglar-proof.

A. H. HUSTON,
Undertaker and Embalmer.

A GOOD HEARSE,
and everything pertaining to funerals furnished.

SOMERSET - - Pa

Jacob D. Swank,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door West of Lutheran Church,
Somerset, - Pa.

I Am Now
prepared to supply the public with Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all descriptions, as Cheap as the Cheapest.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
All work guaranteed. Look at my stock before making your purchases.
J. D. SWANK.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburg.

"NOW I LAY ME."

Near the campfire's flickering light,
In the blanket bed I lie,
Gazing through the shades of night
And the twinkling stars on high.
O'er me, spirits in the air
Silent vigils seem to keep,
As I breathe my childhood's prayer
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Sadly sings the whip-poor-will
In the boughs of yonder tree;
Laughingly the dancing rill
Swells the midnight melody.
Foemen may be lurking near
In the canyon dark and deep—
Low I breathe in Jesus' ear:
"I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

'Mid those stars one face I see—
One the Savior turned away—
Mother, who in infancy
Taught my baby lips to pray.
Her sweet spirit hovers near,
In this lonely mountain brake—
Take me to her, Savior dear,
'If I should die before I wake."

Fainter grows the flickering light,
As each ember slowly dies;
Plaintively the birds of night
Fill the air with saddening cries.
Over me they seem to cry
"You may never more awake."
Now I lisp: "If I should die
I pray the Lord my soul to take."
—Bertha Siefert.

HOW A MAN OF WAR GOES INTO ACTION.

Different From the Gun Practice With Which Many are Familiar.

A FINE EXAMPLE OF DISCIPLINE

Few people are initiated into the workings of a man-of-war when she goes into action. Those who have been fortunate in being aboard a vessel of war during gun practice have seen the nearest approach to a ship in action, but even that gives but a faint idea of actual fighting. To be sure, you see the men piped to quarters, each man taking his station, and then follows a series of manoeuvres which are the same in an actual engagement. The deafening roar of the big guns and the almost continuous barking of the rapid-fire guns, however, are lacking; there are no projectiles crashing against the sides of the ships, splintering the woodwork, dismounting guns, carrying death and injury among the crew.

Naturally the interest in a warship is centered in her main battery. That consists of the largest guns aboard, which are mounted fore and aft and protected by heavy steel turrets. In these turrets are stationed the crew that operate these big pieces.

With the precision of a machine, these men during the terrible hours of an engagement bend to their work, loading, sighting, aiming and firing again and again. The roar of the guns and the crash of the enemy's shells on the steel walls of the turret do not interfere in the slightest with the business in hand, as with clock-like regularity they get those death-dealing terrors into shape to tear a hole in the enemy's hull.

Like the awakening of some angry monster striving only to lay waste, the guns pour shot after shot from the revolving turret, and the half-stripped men peer through the portholes as the steel projectiles of death screech across on the mission of death.

As an example of magnificent discipline and machine-like obedience to duty in the face of death, there is nothing to compare with the men behind the guns in a modern fight between ironclads, such as the historic battle of Manila Bay.

When an ironclad like the Olympia goes into action the order comes sharp and barking: "Muster the crew." The gunners on the Olympia, twelve in each turret, six for each gun, fall in position in response to their numbers, called out by the captain of each crew, and stand rigid and ready for whatever order may come.

Each man knows his place, knows what is expected of him, fully comprehends his responsibility, and, perhaps, his eyes sweep the deck in farewell. There are five chances in ten that he will enter the turret to die. But a death like that makes history. His passing will be under the flag, honorable and on duty, and he waits the next command.

At each gun there is a captain, a plugman, a loader, a sponger, a liftman and a shellman. Their separate duties are clearly defined. They have been drilled to fight, if necessary to die. If one of them drops at his post, another, without a murmur, takes his place. The twelve men in the turret are like so many automatons.

At the battle of Manila that forward turret on Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia, smoking and gleaming with the glare of war, demolished the ironclads of Spain and sent them floundering and on fire into the sea.

It was the hour of retribution, the day for which the men in the turret had waited patiently. The order to "Muster the crew!" came to these men like a benediction, and the reckoning with Spain was at hand.

"Two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve," sang out the turret captain, who is No. 1 of the crew, and in less than a minute the two guns of the Olympia's forward turret were manned.

"Silence," rang out the command through the still morning air, and the crew faced the guns voiceless and attentive.

For a second or two the men, stripped to the waist, stood mute, straining to catch the next order.

"Cast loose and provide," commanded the division officer, and in an instant the captains of the gun crews on the starboard and port guns began a rapid inspection of the mechanism of the guns. Skilful fingers opened the breech, the loader and sponger hastened to see that the elevator gear for hoisting ammunition out of the magazines was clear; to cast off the lashings, place them amidships out of the way; to open the ports, to see that the loading tray was in place, and to remove the wooden plug and the muzzle bag from the muzzle of the gun with a steel lanyard.

Each crew captain took the firing lock from its case, prepared it for use, placed the rear sights, removed the covers, saw that the priming wires and minor appliances were in place, provided himself with primers, closed the breech after the sponger had performed his duty and reported to the division officer that all was ready.

The plugman, loader, sponger, liftman and shellman arranged their materials for action and fixed the paraphernalia necessary for quick work in their appointed places. Sponges, tubs, swabs, cutlasses, revolvers and rifles were racked within reach, and the belts for smaller ammunition were hung at arm's length.

The instant the order to "cast loose and provide" was executed, each man returned to the position occupied when the order of "silence" was given.

The powder tank was brought up and the captain having inspected the fuse and the primer, all was ready for the order to "load." This order was instantly followed by No. 9 and 10 hauling up the projectile and placing it on the loading tray. No. 5 pushed it home, assisted if necessary by No. 6, while 9 and 10 went for another projectile. The powder charge was then taken from the tank the cartridge placed in the tray and shoved home by hand.

The gas check and screw lock were wiped off and No. 2 closed the breech. The captain inserted the primer, hooked the lock lanyard first and then full cocked the lock.

"Point!" came the command from the division officer. The gunner's crew was in position and the great gun was ready to send its message of death at the enemy as soon as the muzzle was properly trained on the Spanish ship. The man at the sights had an excellent eye, good calculation and a cool head. On a fighting ship he may be one of the most obscure men on the ship, but his superior marksmanship is always recognized by every one. It is one of the most responsible positions in the ship, and if in the opinion of the captain an enlisted man is a better pointer than an officer his services are brought into play at once.

At the order "Commence firing," the captain pulled the lock lanyard and the eight-inch gun vomited forth its thunderbolt of steel weighing 250 pounds.

It was with such cool and calculated deliberation, but far more quickly than is here described, that the shots began to pour from the turrets. Each of the of the eight-inch guns can discharge three shots a minute.

While these heavy guns were belching forth death and destruction, the secondary battery and rapid-fire guns were sending a fusilade of smaller projectiles into the ranks of the enemy. From the six and four-pounders a perfect rain of shots was kept up, while from behind the steel protection the gunners operating the one-pound rapid-fire guns were pulling triggers as fast as they could work their fingers. It was not until the engagement was brought to a close that the men thought of themselves, or the danger they had passed through.

Wanted Flowers.

From the Washington Post.

A certain Southern Congressman was heard entertaining a company of his colleagues last week in the Democratic cloakroom of the House with an account of an unusual experience. "During the Woman Suffrage convention," said he, "several ladies from my district were present. Early in the convention one of them came to the Capitol, called at my committee room, and requested an interview, which was readily granted. She stated that the woman suffrage delegates were to have some sort of a public meeting, in which she was to participate, and requested that I should provide a floral tribute to be presented to her on that occasion.

"I was naturally somewhat taken aback at the suggestion. I supposed in the course of my twelve years in Congress that I had exhausted about every variety of duties that a member of the House is called upon to perform. I have always been ready and willing to run errands for my constituents for which at home my office boy would have sufficed. I have catered to the whims of office-seekers. When my constituents have come to me hungry, I have fed them, and when they have come shelterless I have given them lodging. I have taken my political supporters to the theatres by hundreds, but I was forced to inform my lady visitor that I must draw the line at bouquets."

Enterprising Druggists.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than J. N. Snyder of Somerset, Pa., and J. W. Brallier of Berlin, Pa., who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug stores and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

The Grasshopper War.

About the time the Pilgrim Fathers came to New England in the Mayflower (1620), there arose a great quarrel and war between two Indian tribes from a very insignificant cause. It occurred in this way.

An Indian squaw, with her little son, went to visit a friend belonging to another tribe. On his way the little boy caught a large grasshopper and carried it with him. A boy from the other tribe wanted it, but neither coaxing nor cajoling, nor even threats, would induce the little fellow to surrender his prize. A quarrel took place, which soon drew the mothers and father into the dispute, and before long the chiefs of both tribes were engaged in a struggle which did not end until one tribe was almost exterminated.

A NEW YANKEE BOAST.

One Effect of Dewey's Victory.

Not since Commodore Dewey hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the Philippine Islands has the sun set on American territory, says the New York Sun. When the Englishman boasted that the sun never set on English soil and asked a Frenchman to account for it, the men of France said it was because the Lord was afraid to trust Englishmen in the dark. The explanation in America's case is that by her recent acquisition of the Philippine Islands the sun rises on some part of America's possessions before it sets on some other.

When the attention of Prof. John K. Rees, of Columbia University, was called to this new condition of political geography, the astronomer said that he had not had time to figure out exactly at what time the sun rose and set on the eastern and western boundary points of American land. The difference in latitude between the Philippine islands in the tropics and Alaska in the Arctic circle made it impossible, he said, to tell at a glance what margin the sun had in rising on one part of American soil before setting on another. Then the professor went to a big globe map of the world and twirled it around to get a bird's-eye view of Uncle Sam's complete domain.

"The widest stretch," said the professor, "is from the time the sun leaves the Philippine Islands on its western course until it is pried up in Maine rising from the East. The distance longitudinally measured in this way, that is, from the far East around westwardly, is about 180 degrees, or a trifle over half a circle. The time between the two points is approximately 12 hours 24 minutes. As the days in this latitude are now about 14 hours long, the sun rises in Maine before it sets in the Philippines. Therefore at this time of the year, if Commodore Dewey has captured the Philippines, the sun is always shining on some parts of the the American possession.

"In winter it will be differerent unless the conditions are altered. On the shortest day in winter, December 21 or 22, the sun in this latitude shines approximately only about nine hours. As the difference in the time between the Philippines and Maine is a little over 12 hours, the sun could not rise in Maine in the winter time before it had set in the Philippine Islands. If we took into consideration the dawn preceding the actual rise of the sun, and the twilight following its setting, it would be safe to say that even in winter, with the possession of the Philippines, there would always be daylight on some part of American land."

"To be perfectly sure that the sun never sets on American soil we would have to capture the Canary islands, would we not?" was asked.

"Geographically and astronomically the capture of the Canary islands would solve the problem for all reasons," said Prof. Rees, "although I do not wish to be understood to be advocating any of these things politically. The Canaries lie at about 15 degrees west from Greenwich, and the Philippines are about 120 degrees east, or 135 degrees apart, which is equal to nine hours' time. Allowing for the difference in the length of days in the tropics and in the temperate zone, the sun would always rise on the Canaries before setting on the Philippines, even in the shortest day in the year."

"Then, to be thoroughly English, we will have to have the Canaries for winter purposes," suggested a member of the class in astronomy.

"If it is only for the purpose of being English, we had better not include the Canaries when Spain settles up with us," said the professor.

With the Philippine islands as part of the United States, not to mention the Canary Islands, which, it is contended, we should seize and hold as a transatlantic coaling station, it will be difficult to designate the geographical center of the Union. Some members from the Middle Western States thought the capital should be shifted to Kansas City, and some even to Chicago, because, they said, those cities were nearer to the geographical center than was Washington.

One member from the far West smashed all their arguments to smithereens by showing that when we took into consideration the territory of Alaska, whose islands extended westward as far as the 173d degree from Greenwich, the geographical center of the United States would be out in the Pacific Ocean, many miles from land, and that San Francisco was the only large city near the imaginary geographical center.

When we have added up our new lands and bought a new globe upon which to record them, it may be found that Washington is still as near the geographical center of the Union as is practicable, and that if there are now any congressmen who desire to move the national capital they will have to find some other pretext upon which to base their bill. With the capture and purchase of new lands in various parts of the globe it will be hard to keep the geographical center of the Union stationary.

The only two large separations of American soil now are from the Philippine islands east of Maine on the west, and from the Aleutian islands of Alaska on the west to the Philippines on the east. From the Philippines to Maine is 186 degrees, or 12 hours and 24 minutes difference in time. From the Alaskan Aleutians to the Philippines is 70 degrees, or 4 hours and 40 minutes, amply covered by the sun in both summer and winter.

With the possession of the Canaries the gap of water between the Canaries on the east and Maine on the west will be only about 50 degrees, or 3 hours and 20 minutes; and the gap between the Canaries and the Philippines will be 135 degrees, or nine hours.

Owing to the phenomena of nature, including the inclination of the earth's axis of 23½ degrees, the sun shines on northern Alaska for 22 hours a day in summer, and as the difference in time between the eastern and western coasts of the main part of the United States is three hours, for several weeks in the summer the sun never sets on American soil, even without counting the Philippines as an acquisition. But this condition is soon altered by the shortening of the daylight in Alaska. To be sure that there will always be daylight on American soil the Philippine islands are necessary, and to be sure that the sun will never set on American land, the possession of the Canaries would be highly desirable.

Condensed War History.

It has been figured out that the sixteen most memorable battles of the world were those of Marathon, Thermopylae, Philippi, Chalons, Tours, Hastings, Bannockburn, Lutzen, Spanish Armada (defeated), Worcester, Quebec, Saratoga, Valmy, Trafalgar, Waterloo and Sedan, conflicts suggesting the heroes Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, Caesar, Charlemagne, Alfred, Billy the Conqueror, Charley the Fifth, Bill the Silent, Richelieu, Cromwell, Pete the Great, Fred of Prussia, Washington, Nelson, Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Lee and Lincoln. Since war has made so much illustrious history, and filled dictionaries with long lists of heroes, it is not to be wondered at that ambitious men and nations are ever ready to fight at the drop of the diplomatic hat. The temple of Janus is seldom shut. This nation, that is 122 years old, was born like the babe on the field of Waterloo. Beginning the fight in 1775, and declaring Independence in 1776, the war continued until the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1781. There were six and one-half years of fighting, not counting the Indian and Braddock conflicts, starting in 1755. Then, in short order were the wars with the Indians, the clash with France and Tripoli, the invasion of Canada, Perry's victory, the peace at Ghent in 1814, followed by a fight in January 1815, the wind-up of the three years' war. Next comes along the war with Mexico, in Texas and around there, a peace treaty being signed in '48, followed in three years by the invasion of Cuba in spite of presidential proclamation. The Cuban fiasco was succeeded by General Lane's taking forcible possession of disputed territory in Mexico in '53. Next, in 1854, was the international row between Uncle Sam and San Juan, Greytown being bombarded and destroyed because somebody shot a negro and somebody else hit some one in the neck with a bottle. Then we had the hot times in Kansas and the civil war, and now we have the conflict with Spain, after a longer peace—33 years—than the nation had previously enjoyed. For a comparatively young, peaceful, civilized and christian people, it must be admitted that so far as war is concerned we have done fairly well at the old stand. While we have been preaching about the millennium we have been marching right along under the banner of Mars and breaking heads with neatness and dispatch. And when we get things fixed up nicely in Cuba we may go over to Armenia, then give Ireland a lift, annex Canada, incorporate Hawaii, relieve the Philippines and send missionaries and not coal to the north pole.

Fighting Joe Wheeler.

President McKinley could not have done anything more sure to attract the young men of the south and south-west to the colors, than to appoint General Wheeler, of Alabama, a major general, for there is no surviving commander of the Confederate armies, not even excepting Fitzhugh Lee, who enjoys the confidence and affection of so large a part of the southern people.

Nor is the President likely to be disappointed in any estimate he has formed of General Wheeler's efficiency in active service. He is 61 years of age, which is about as young as a man can be with experience of four years in the civil war and two years (he was graduated at West Point in 1859) in the United States army, and he is sound in health and strength. All things considered, his career was perhaps the most distinguished in the cavalry arm of the Confederate service. After the battle of Shiloh he was placed in command of the cavalry of the west and performed constant, laborious and brilliant service. His work was especially appreciated by General Sherman, to whom he was opposed during the campaign that ended in the capture of Atlanta. General Sherman is reported to have said after the close of the war that if we ever had to fight a foreign foe General Wheeler and General Forrest should have command.

Since the close of the civil war General Wheeler has pursued a straightforward, manly and patriotic course, which has won for him the universal respect of his associates in Congress. He has shown there, as he did in the army, great intelligence and industry and thorough mastery of his work.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at J. N. Snyder's Drug Store, Somerset, Pa., and G. W. Brallier's Drug Store, Berlin, Pa. 50 cents per bottle.

A fly had fallen into the inkwell of a certain author who writes a very bad and a very inky hand. The writer's little boy rescued the unhappy insect and dropped him on a piece of paper. After watching him intently for a while he called to his mother:

"Here's a fly, mamma, that writes just like papa."

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

THE ACCURACY OF MODERN RIFLE GUNS.

Aiming a Twelve-Inch Monster a Marvel of Engineering.

HOW THE RANGE IS OBTAINED.

Philadelphia Times.

The accuracy of the modern rifled guns is one of the wonders that is appreciated by a comparatively few persons. It can be readily appreciated how a man with a small rifle can become an expert marksman, but to shoot accurately with a big 6, 8 or 12-inch gun is a marvel of modern engineering. Accuracy with big guns is comparatively modern. In days gone by when in a naval conflict broadsides were poured at the enemy it was not so much due to the sure eye of the gunner as it was to luck. Of recent years, however, the gunners on board naval vessels have been aided by a scientific device known as a range finder.

Lieutenant Fiske, of the United States navy, invented the first and best device of this kind known. It is based on the principle of land surveying with a transit and engineering chain. If a surveying party comes to a broad river whose width has to be determined, a base line is measured along the bank, and the angles which this line makes with a mark on the opposite bank are measured by the transit. Then, knowing the length of the base line and the two angles, the distance across the river can be determined by trigonometry.

Applying this to the range-finder, a base line is carefully measured between two points near opposite ends of the ship, and over each point a range-finder, answering to the engineer's transit, is permanently set up. If the telescopes of the two finders are simultaneously converged upon the same point on a distant object (ship, fortress or city), the observers will be in possession of the trigonometrical data necessary to compute the distance, namely, the base and the two base angles.

In the din, hurry and slaughter of a sea fight, however, it would be difficult to make the necessary calculations, as the distance between the ships, and therefore the observed angles, keeps changing, and in order to make the determination of the distance automatic, Lieutenant Fiske placed his telescopes in the circuit of a Wheatstone bridge, and caused their change of position to record the distance of the object on the graduated scale of a delicate galvanometer. All that was now necessary was for the observers at the two range-finders to keep the cross-hairs of the telescope upon the same point of the ship, and the electric current translated, as it were, the angles into distances and recorded them by the movement of a needle over an arc graduated into hundreds and thousands of yards.

Now as to the range-finder itself. It consists of a powerful telescope, which is mount-rotation above a graduated disc. Upon the disc and extending an equal distance on each side of the zero point on the graduation is a metallic contact arc. Fixed to the telescope standards is a contact strip, which rotates with the telescope and slides over the contact arcs. * * * *

In a recent test made with two shots it was found that both projectiles fell within thirty yards of each other after traveling a distance of twelve miles.

Gun drill aboard a man-of-war involves the handling of the large guns or cannon, whether on broadside or in turret. Each of these classes of guns has a crew. The number comprising the same varies according to the size and kind of guns they are to man. However, in a broadside rapid-fire gun using a projectile weighing seven pounds five men are the usual number. They are designated alongside of the piece according to their requirements in handling the gun. * * * At the primary order "Let loose and provide!" the gun cover is removed, the firing apparatus adjusted, a box containing the necessary implements laid upon a deck at the rear and left of the gun mount, in fact, everything is prepared in readiness to proceed with the drill which continues with the order "Sponge!" The breech mechanism is thrown open and that and the bore of the piece carefully sponged out. "Load!" follows. The powder man passes the projectile, which resembles a huge cartridge, to the loader, who thrusts it carefully into the piece and then closes the breech. At the order "Point!" the gun is elevated and trained or depressed so many degrees, according to the distance and location of the object to be fired upon as calculated by the range finder. Its checkman then locks the gun at the position ordered. "Ready!" is the next and cautionary order, and then the men stand aside awaiting the command "Fire!" When it is given either the officer in charge or the gun captain with his shoulder pressed against the firing elbow and his finger touching the trigger discharges the gun and the projectile with a humming sound takes flight on its errand of destruction or instruction, whichever the case may be.

A Fortunate Mistake.

A rather curious instance of how remedies are stumbled upon sometimes is reported from England. It seems that a woman who had been a victim of the morphine habit for a long time took some eighteen drachms of sodium bromide by mistake within forty-eight hours. Of course, this was followed by profound stupor, but five days later the bromide was resumed, and continued for three days at the rate of two drachms per day. She did not recover from the profound bromism for ten days, but at the end of that time found her appetite for morphine entirely gone. The doctor who attended her case remarked the effect it had upon her and deliberately stupefied his next case of morphiomania with bromide, with very happy results, the patient entirely losing his craving for the drug.

If you are not feeling well, why don't you take Hood's Sarsaparilla? It will purify and enrich your blood and do you wonderful good.

An Anecdote of Dewey.

Commodore Dewey had many friends in New York, and it is for that reason that so many persons know of him as a man of singularly gentle disposition, modest manner, unassuming, undemonstrative, not at all the kind of man which the popular ideal of a great fighter suggests, but after all exactly the kind of a man that makes the greatest fighters.

Ambassador Hay in a few words in the dispatches this morning reported expresses the thought of many who have met Commodore Dewey, that it is almost inconceivable to associate with the daring, strategy and maneuvering, as well as cyclonic fighting, which characterized the battle of Sunday, the gentle, quiet man which Commodore Dewey is.

A subordinate in one of the financial institutions of this city said this morning that all of those who had served with Dewey, as Admiral Sampson, Admiral Brown, Capt. Chadwick and others who have become conspicuous have done, knew that no better selection could have been made for the command of that daring and almost desperate attack than that of Dewey.

"I was with Commodore Dewey when he was the executive officer of the Colorado," said this man, "and I remember one incident which shows the manner of man he is. We had a fine crew, some of them as powerful men as I ever saw. Four or five of them went ashore one day and came back fighting drunk.

"Three of them were men who would singly have been more than a match in strength for John L. Sullivan. The order was given to put them in irons, and it was found impossible to carry out the order, for the men were dangerous. Dewey was notified of the situation. He was writing a letter in his room at the time.

"He went to the place where these giants were and he