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SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

School books antity packed namey, Now for long vacation; Noisy prehins, freed from tasks, Join in jubilation, No more "fixing up" for school, Mothers in a flarry ; No more lessons, hard to learn, Littlie heads to warry.

Naught to do but est and play While the daylight lingers ; Mischief ready to entrup All the idle fingers. Appetite gets healthy issue, Hunger never onases; Running twenty times a day Back to home for "pieces."

Wenry teachers get a rest. After months of trial; That it's respite nobly carned There'll be no denial. No more dread of stiffing air That so off environs; No more burns from hasty use Of the curiling trons. Wicked traint no more 'round

Every corner's peeping, Fearing that the special "cop" On his trall is keeping. Life is now a tame routine For this youth of leisure ; Time hangs heavy on his hands. With no "hookey" pleasure. Soon the days of rest will pass,

Then comes new clation ; Teachers glad to get to work after long vacation. Notsy urphins enger, too, linck to school will hurry, Making weiry mothers glad After weeks of worry, Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

IN THE AMERICAN WAR FOR IN-DEPENDENCE.

A Paper Read Before the Harrisburg Chapter, D. A. R., by Dr. Jane Kimmel Garver.

From the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph. France Pol-In discussing American political in proporideas, Mr. Fiske and others, have preength and dicted the ultimate triumph of these company principles over all other political forms. The optimistic tendency of Americans is illustrated by a story of toosts given Dollars at a Fourth of July dinner in Paris, by ly contract War. Equitable "Here's to the United States," said

e Society. the first speaker, "bounded on the

the fact that Gaul and other conti- ernment was the most enlightened and slow in accepting the idea of separato hostile incursions from their neigh- Europe, ment were gradually lost in France, slaved her. and that country became the greatest The English Dissenters, we know,

agent appointed by the King, and di- lished church. Many of them lived in rected by a central bureau. There was no local self-government sailed from thence to America. in France at all. In order to under- It is claimed that numerous laws and stand the difference between the meth-

while to glance at the condition of and by the Dutch in New York, were Canada before the fall of the French unknown in England, and were a dipower in America. Canada was ruled by officers appoint-

done by any one except by permission of prefects acting under instruction from the home government."-

ever except by permission of the same | markable, no trace of many of these officer. There was no such thing as same institutions can be found in Eng- the point of violent execution the spirit enemy, but were themselves more expublic assemblies of the people to dis- land."

there any means for expression of believe that we owe much to the Dutch opinion. Huguenots were not permit- Republic. The successful termination ted to set foot in the colony. At the of their long war for freedom, "extendsame time Canada was "loaded with ing over a period of eighty years," was their Creator with certain inalicnable bounties," "fostered," and "protected" of incalculable benefit to the world at in every way. In this condition of large, as well as themselves.

When France and England joined in ment, but had likewise drank at the just powers from the consent of the desperate struggle for supremacy in fountain of liberty in Holland, estab- governed." the New World the Canadians could lished self-government at once. "Be not withstand the vigorous onslaught | fore the Pilgrims landed from the Mayof their neighbors in the English colo- flower they formed themselves into a nies. The French defeat was complete political body, a government of the

ruled by English-speaking people.

lows of the Atlantic environed Eng- "Of the colonies in general he said the work of the founders of this Re- allowed to come within 800 yards, when While the contempt for Spain as a foe "My boy, you should have told me he and and kept away her foes, and dash

nental countries were constantly open progressive and the most liberal in all tion from Ergiand, Samuel Adams saw its necessity long before the event, Graphic Descrip tion by Men Who Saw bors. Consequently everything was Many Englishmen went to the Low made his plans and used all opportunimade to bend to the necessity of mil- Countries and assisted in fighting the ties to put this thought before his counitary strength and organization. In battle that Holland waged so long trymen. A very considerable number this way the Teutonic ideas of govern- against the power that would have en- of Americans of that day failed to see

Somerset Herald.

that prerogative and divine right of despotism in Europe. Every province, were obliged to fly from England on to their idols and in the storm that folor department was managed by an account of the persecution of the estab- lowed were driven from the country. It is needless to follow the history of the harsh laws made by England for the American colonies, the interference with shipping and manufactures, the customs which were established by the imposition and forcible collection of of the McCulloch, and J. C. Evans, burdensome and outrageous taxes.

> for the benefit of England. Manufactures and commerce were prohibited. Everything, it was demanded, should be bought in England, or carried on English ships.

tion. The Constitution, as finally acwas quite satisfied with it, yet in its and set the vessel on fire. In the heat large place in history. practical working it has proved a mar- of the fight the two torpedo boats mov- The United States now, however, is be rquick-tempered man. But he was forward the ideas of free government

WHOLE NO. 2446.

The War to be Earnest.

ropean and a few American papers that | barley. the United States in this war has not

assault the flagship took the lead, the other conquests before the war ends, On the way to the field we had to posed to fire. At one time the smoke States to belittle a feeble and decaying been drinking with all his might for became so dense that it was necessary country like Spain, and this circum- at least fifteen minutes.

ized into words in the declaration "All The vessels were examined, and it was the gravity of the war on the Ameri- and started to plow, and then I noticed can side. Americans have regarded that the ox was beginning to swell. found they had sustained no damage. Breakfast was served to the men, and Spain with a good deal of contempt, He swelled and swelled, until he was in a few minutes they re-entered the and thus have not taken the war quite more than double his normal girth, erty and the pursuit of happiness. That fight with the greatest enthusiasm. as seriously as some foreign observers and presently he crowded his mate out the two countries is so great that intel- was frightened, and was almost in-During the first fight the Spanish ligent persons all over the world have elined to "cut" for home; for I knew Whereupon followed the articles of admiral's ship put bravely out of the forescen that Spain would be ultimately that the ox must have been feasting at confederation. In the federation of the line to meet the Olympia. The entire crushed. The sense of this disparity is the barley-bin, and that I had done States lay great difficulties, one of American fleet concentrated fire on her greater here than it is abroad, and for wrong in not telling Mr. McLaury of which was that the people were so and she was so badly injured that she this reason the war to us has not had my suspicions when I found the anilength, exploding finally in the engine Americans have as yet only half real-

He asked me immediately if the ox

vel of wisdom. The successful issue of ed out to attack the fleet. They were getting into a somewhat serious mood. very gentle and spoke kindly, saying : was loose. Then I could have kept to the bottom with all on board and will not be, the country will take all him away from the water, and might steer is lost." My heart was broken. I believed I In the second fight the Baltimore been the faintest doubt in this country would have given my life to save that was sent to silence the fort at Cavite. or in any of the leading European na- ox; but he died right there, and we She plunged into a cloud of smoke and tions as to the outcome of the war, it is took his mate home and turned him opened all her batteries on the fortili- only necessary to point to the fact that out to graze. I was set to rhopping cations. In a very few minutes a shell business here has not been checked, wood, and my employer an this wife struck in the ammunition and the fort and American securities and American went away for the afternoon. Soon all blew up with a deafening roar. The credit in Europe's money markets re- the neighboorhood knew that Mr. Mework of the Baltimore was glorious. main at a high figure. If therefore, Laury's ox was dead, and I felt as After the principal ships had been de- Americans have occasionally seemed, though they all thought that I was

A good many years ago I was a small boy living on the farm of my father, who was a Western ploneer, in the State of Wisconsin. When I was about 11 years old I was hired by a neighbor to work at a job of plowing, and for it I was to receive two dollars in money and a prir of geese. The oxen I was to have charge of were 4-yearold steers, and Mr. McLaury, my employer, thought a great deal of them. Mr. McLaury worked at his garden, while I managed the oxen and plowed

Too I tch Barley.

a ten-acre lot. I was instructed not to whip the oxen, but to allow them their own gait; and this they soon found out, and it made my journeys behind the plow very easy. At night the animals were left in the stable, and we always fed them carefully and groomed them as if they had been horses. In one It has been contended by many Eu- end of the stable there was a bin of

My instructions were to see that the yet shown that it was in earnest. This eattle were securely tied in their stalls criticism, whatever semblance of truth at night, and I was to give each of may have appeared in it heretofore, is them two quarts of barley and plenty have all the troops he wants to enable back in his stall, and gave them both

more than three weeks ago. All the day, Mr. McLaury went with me to

There will be no complaints here- drink all water they wanted. I noticed after of any lack of earnestness on the that this ox hurried, and almost pulled part of the United States. It is nat- his mate into the creek in his eagerural, of course, for a powerful and rap- ness to drink, and I could hardly whip idly growing nation like the United him away from the water after he had

to be knocked down, for he seemed to

boat McCullough ; Dr. Charles P. Kin-

the Fight.

These taxes were not laid by their own representatives, and the colonies declared that "taxation without repretributary to the English Crown, Parwas approached by laps, each turu bringing the contestants nearer together. By this plan the American vessels

When the unjust laws were put to frequently poured broadsides into the of liberty raised itself throughout the land and asserted independence. The sentiment of the country was crystal. to draw aside, allowing the cloud to lift. men are created equal; are endowed by rights; that among these are life, libto secure these rights governments are The second fight was even more flerce thought they should. The disparity in of the furrow, and Mr. McLaury saw instituted among men, deriving their than the first. It was in that that the strength and general resources between it and came running into the field. I Baltimore was struck.

He could transact no business what- ive character, while, what is more re-

cuss atlairs of government, nor was There is apparently good reason to

affairs weakness and imbecility took The colonists, then, who had not

people, with just and equal laws."

Saxon ideas became irresistible, and the adventurous people from England, Ire-

Holland ten or twelve years, and some

ods of France and England, it is worth | Pilgrims and Puritans in New England

rect importation from Holland. "Under the old Dutch rule," says ed by the King. Nothing could be Campbell, "the doctrine was first laid done by England to make the colonies down by a legislative assembly that

of the officer. "A man could not even the people are the source of political liament and Exchequer. America was the Olympia through it all. In the first be under arms. Possibly there may be let him know. build his own house, or rear his own authority. Here (in New York) was looked upon as a mine to be worked cattle, or sow his own seed, or reap his first established permanent religious own grain, save under the supervision freedom and the freedom of the press." "Here one finds some of the institu-

tions which give America its distinct-

the place of energy and self-reliance. only the English traditions of govern-

With its fall the march of Anglo-Hither came from time to time more

major part of North America to-day is land, Scotland, Wales, Germany, Holland, France, (the Huguenots) and England escaped many of the evils Sweden. In further proof of the cosof despotism by reason of her geo- mopolitan character of our ancestors, a party of Americans during our Civil graphical position, which made her Mr. Campbell quotes from "the narraless accessible to invaders than conti- tive of a Rev. Mr Burnaby, an Engnental countries were. The wild bil- lishman, who in 1759 visited America."

that they are composed of different re-

THE VICTORY AT MANILA. SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- Among the passengers who arrived on the Bel-

kings were passing away. They clung gie to-day from Hong Kong were four no longer applicable. The new call for of hay. One morning I found that men who participated in the light of troops shows that the war is going to one of the oxen had slipped his halter Manila bay on May 1. They are Pay- be pushed with vigor hereafter, all during the night and was comfortably master G. A. Loud, of the dispatch along the line. Dewey is going to lying near the barley-bin. I put him dleberger, surgeon of the Olympia; him to finish up the conquest of the their usual rations. Ralph Phelps, secretary to the captain Philippines which he gloribusly began When it was time to yoke up for the gunner of the Boston. They left Ma- men who will possibly be needed under the stable, as I was not large enough to nila on May 5. They say that the any circumstances to drive the Span- put the yoke on the oxen. He noticed Spaniards fought bravely even after the jards out of Cuba, and then to hold that one of the steers had not eaten the last vestige of hope had gone and stayed Cuba until a stable civil government is barley in his feed-box, and suggested sentation is tyranny." Everything was by their guns as long as they could be set up in that quarter, will be had. that perhaps he was not feeling well. used. Dr. Kindleberger gives a graphic Whatever number of men is required So he told me to drive slowly, and if account of the terrific fight. He was on to take and hold Porto Rico will soon the cx showed symtoms of illness to

other vessels following in her wake at but for these, too, if there should be cross the creek, where I was accustomfour ships-lengths. The Spanish fleet any, the United States will be prepared. ed to stop and let the team of oxen

stance has detracted somewhat from | Finally, I got him across the creek,

much afraid (and justly so) of a cen- turned around to put back. At this the grave aspec' which wars generally mal free from its halter in the morntral power interfering with the rights juncture the Olympia let fly an 8-inch present to the countries engaged in ing. I knew very well how much Mr. of individual States. It was a matter shell, which struck her stern and them. This consideration has furnish- McLaury loved the first and the only of long debats and careful considera- pierced through almost her entire ed the basis for the assumption that the team of oxen be had ever had. cepted, was full of compromises to dif- room, wrecking her machinery. This ized that they are participating in a was loose in the barn when I went out ferent sections of the country. Nobody shell killed the captain and 60 men war with a nation which has filled a in the morning. I said yes, expecting

by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean."

"Rot," said the second meaker, "this is far too limited a view of the subject; in assigning our boundaries we must look to the great and glorious future which is prescribed for us by the manifest destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Here's to the United States, bounded on the north by the North Pole, on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising, and on the west by the setting sun." Emphatic applause greeted the aspiring prophecy. But here arose the third speaker-a very serious gentleman from the Far West, "If we are going," said this truly patriotic **b**00 American, "to leave the historic past and present, and take our manifest 000 destiny into account, why restrict ourselves to the narrow limits assigned by DEMALS our fellow-countryman who has just RMERS. at down? I give you the United States -bounded on the north by the Aurora Y .-Borealis, on the south by the precession of the equinoxes, on the east by the

primeval chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment!" The principles for which the war of SHIER the American Revolution was fought, 12 13.70 10 and upon which the Government of the United States is founded, did not

rise suddenly in 1776, nor did they begin to live in the ten or twelve bitter years preceding the war. That time was merely the culmination of long Imer years, yes, conturies of preparation. It was the flowering time of a plant Ε, whose root had been set in the earth many, many years before. s furn

Learned students of constitutional history trace the germ of our free institutions to the "village mark" of the Pa ancient Teutons.

Under the clouded skies and by the cold waters of the Baltic Sea lay the "little district of Angeln in Sleswick." Here was the rude cradle of popular urch liberty. In the following lines one can see in fancy the wild + home of the ad ?a. Northiman, and hear the prophetie note of blessing to future generations, unconsciously uttered by the free assembly of the people: a Jaw-"Dash high, routing surf,

On the rock-bound coast of the North land shoul in thy giee, foaming wave, Borne on In the clasp of the north wind ! Thunder in cohoing tones.

Through the caves of the guardian and cliffs; But when thou dost hill three to rest. 0 list to the Angelus blest, or Lay And the chant which floats over the deep."

The "village mark" was an assembly of the clansmen of the tribe. By it tect the personal liberty and property land was allotted to individuals, and a of all freemen by giving security from portion marked off for public use, and arbitrary spoliation." other affairs of common interest deeided.

ple for purposes of self-government is lawed or exiled, or any otherwise debelieved to have been the forsehadowing stroyed; nor will we pass upon him, of the great development of free gov- nor send upon, but by lawfal judgernment which grew up gradually in ment of his peers, or by the law of the Eugland, and later on, in more mark- land." ed degree, in the United States of "We will sell to no man, we will not

ple, by the people, and for the people." | right." These remote forefathers of ours, who "It is obvious," continues Hallam, are familiar to us as Angles, Jutes, Sax- "that these words interpreted by any and gradually appropriated the ccun- s-curity for the two main rights of

try. So complete was the subjugation, civil society." and almost extermination of the Brit- "Clause by clause the rights of the therein.

of peace to flourish, and wealth to ac- prising people of the continent. These

up laws for the protection of person who spoke several language." and property.

and final.

The ancient "Teutonic Mark" became in England the "Folk Mote." Later on when clans united in what we would now call a federation, that territory composed of an aggregate of marks, was called a shire.

As the body of citizens grew larger dish descent. Hamilton was born in and scattered over a great amount of one of the West India islands, and territory, it became inconvenient for Baron Steuben, who became a citizen everybody to attend the shire meeting. Therefore, to protect their interests, each township sent the "town reeve," or sheriff, and four of their best men to represent them. This representative meeting was called the meeting of the wise men, or Witanagemote. Abbesses belonged to this assembly. When Alfred the Great collected and arranged laws for his kingdom he submitted them to the "Witan," or wise

The appointment of representatives by the small primary assemblies to sit in a general council, was a great step. It was "the beginning of the system of representative assemblies now seen in

most civilized countries." It is by such a system that the United States became possible-forty-five sovereign States, each with local selfgovernment, fully established, yet united under a general government for all purposes affecting the nation at Iarge.

By these various means which I have accessarily most briefly alluded to "free government in varying degree was maintained perpetually in England." To be sure, civil and religious dissension, the fary of war, the despotism of kings and nobles, often delayed and hindered the development of the principles of human rights. However, there was gradually built up a code of laws securing more and more the rights of the people, and at last the tyrannies of King John roused the people to force from his unwilling hands the great historical document known as "Magna Charta." "So comprehensive were the provisions of this document," says Stubbs, "that the whole of the Constitutional History of England is little more than a commentary on it." At the risk of being tedious I venture to quote the following passage from Hallam. "Of this great document the essential clauses are those which pro-

"No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, This primitive assembly of the p.o or liberties, or free customs, or be out-

America-"government of the peo- deny or delay to any man justice or

ons, Danes, descended upon Britain honest court of law, convey an ample influence of the town meeting on Am-

ons, that the country fell entirely into commons are provided for as well as The colonists had been accustomed panied by hemorrhages; and was absothe hands of the conquerors, and in the rights of the nobles. The knight to consider themselves subjects of the lutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovdoing so, the ancient customs of the is protected against the compulsory ex- English crown, and it was long before ery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. on the fiset. Nearly all of our ships seepage spots, and it can be well grown

ed at times "invincible armadas" on ligions and different languages. In and new hopes for all mankind. the rocks, so it was possible for the arts | Pennsylvania he found the most enterculpulate. Therewith naturally grew he noticed consisted of several nations

> "Nine men prominent in the early history of New York and the Union, represent the same number of nationallties. Schuyler was of Holland, Herkimer of German, Jay of French, Livingstone of Scote's, Clinton of Irish, Morris of Welsh, and Hoffman of Swe-

of New York after the Revolutionary War, was a Prussian."

In a paper on American colonial history, Mr. Hale says that we do not appreciate what we owe in this country to peace. So comparatively few men have been withdrawn from industrial pursuits that the growth in wealth and population has been phenomenal. "These people came untrammeled by feudal institutions, most of them with

au eager desire to serve God, and they had white paper to write on. If a man wanted to live to God's glory he must not be wasting his time, as was the vassal of a baron in Germany, or in England, when that baron did not happen to think of anything for the vassal

to do." Freedom was in the very air of the new clime. Atter a few generations, the habits of industry, activity and self-reliance in which they lived, made the colonists a "superior people." By their indomitable labor the desolate wilds were made to bloom with fruitful plants. The homes of freedom rose in the midst of cultivated fields. Ships brought from the sea abundant store of fish for food, and sailed the world over employed in useful trade. Manufactures gradually became established, and, while the colonists engaged in all these pursuits, the necessities of defense against Indians trained them to military service. Later, this experience was augmented by participation in the struggle between France and England, which resulted in the annihilation of the French power in America." Above necessary functions. From a handful

of pioneers dotting the wilderness in grown into thirteen sturdy republics impatient of interference with their liberties, and able to raise armies in their defense.

Respect for the rights of individuals and love of the public weal were thoroughly rooted in the minds of the people. The town meeting, "particularly in New England," was the most prominent and powerful means of local selfgovernment.

"It was the most perfect democracy the world has ever seen. Taem eting seems to resemble in all essential particulars the village assembly or mark mote of the early Tentons."

Historians and philosophers have attached the greatest importance to the erican political ideas, and the final triumph of the principles contained

have spread over a mighty continent | with blood. and become a giant among mations. But here we need to pause a moment and consider whether no danger threatens the precious fabric of the people's rights. We have lived so long in peace and prosperity under the government erected by our fathers that we have ceased to realize that encroachment upon its fundamental principles are possible. We forget that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The system of representation may be in debauched as to misrepresent and Laws may be made giving unfair advantage to one class of citizens over others.

duce government by the will of a few people.

Should the day ever come when the States to the counties, we lose all that 000,000 to \$10,000,000. our government has hitherto stood for. A country so vast in area and so varied

them practicable. Danger to our future to establish this Republic, we have an inspiration to the study of its princiby all the influence we possess.

An Elephant's Teeth.

Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight. Elephants have no front teeth, and they never eat flesh, or any food that the fighting volume of the guns of the Her's Drog Store, Berlin, Pa. requires tearing apart. Eight teeth are all they have, two above and two below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand, and about two inches thick. Over these hav or fodder is shifted by the queerest, ugliest all, they organized States with well- tongue in the whole animal kingdom, planned governments, executing all a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, having no power or movement except in the middle, where it shifts two or three places, and trembling on back and forth from side to side, archthe verge of destruction, they had ing up against the roof of the big mouth like an immense wrinkled pink

> serpent. There is nothing stranger than the working of an elephant's tongue, un-

less it be the working of his breathing apparatus when he sleeps. Elephants, like human beings, have two sets of teeth-the milk teeth, which are smaller than the permament molars, fall out when the animals are about 14 years old. These baby teeth, which are, nevertheless, enormous, are occusionally picked up by circus men among the

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the told agony from consumption accom-

fodder and preserved as curiosities.

finilada from the Olymp The people inheriting and carrying riddled the other. The second boat was the precautions which may be neces- have saved him. Now my beautiful later found on the beach and covered sary to make the context short and de-

betray the interests of the people. In taking possession of the land forts They are as little doubtful of results as several hundred wounded Spaniards they were a month ago, but they want fell into the hands of the Americans the conflict pushed vigorously and and nearly 200 dead were accounted for | ended early. The new call for troops

undue power-power which will pro- had been hastily buried were found. It will also show the world that the The dead were returned to relatives, so United States, the most peaceful of all to the exclusion of the will of the far as this could be done, and wounded the great nations, can turn its hand to Street Station to Atlantic City. American surgeons. The Spanish loss | ocation from any quarter arises.-Saint central government can dictate in the footed up 490 killed, 600 wounded and Louis Globe-Democrat. domestic concerns of the States, or the a property loss of anywhere from \$6,-

The day of the fight was clear and hot.

Not a breath of air was stirring. After in interests can not be held together by the first battle the Americans were & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample a too rigid central power. It is the greatly fagged by heat, and the rest box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A elasticity of our bonds which makes and breakfast allowed them by the trial will convince you of their merits. Commodore was of inestimable benefit. These pills are easy in action and are lies in too much centralization of power. While the men were at breakfast a con- particularly effective in the cure of the intersecting tracks, and thus ena-As the daughters of those who fought | ference of all officers was held on board | Constipation and Sick Headache. For | bling the fastest trains to pass this the Olympia, when the plan of the Malaria and Liver troubles they have second battle was made known by the been proved invaluable. They are ples, and to the upholding of the same Commodore. Several shots struck the guaranteed to be perfectly free from structed across the meadows. Upon Olympia and she was pierced a number | every deleterious substance and to be of times. One shell struck the side of purely vegetable. They do not weaken Camden & Atlantic roadbed, which has the ship against the hospital ward. by their action, but by giving tone to been building by the accumulated work The chaplain and nurses were watching the stomach and bowels greatly invigthe fight through a port a few inches orate the system. Regular size 25c. away and were stunned by the concus- per box. Sold at J. N. Snyder's Drog

> respective sides of the battle was three for the Americans against seven for the Spanish. It is clear that the superiority was in the men and ships, the men having the experience and nerve.

one of the men who sent the Spanish goes, the wife of Lieutenant Command ships down. He directed the fire of er Walnwright was at her home in soil dug from the meadows. The new one of the big gans on the cruiser. He Washington. She had heard nothing track is as firm as the old ever was, and was at times greatly exposed, but did of the news, when she was awakened withe these protections and reinforcenot receive a shot. Not a man on the about 4 o'clock in the morning by a ments it will stand firmly the brunt of Boston received a scratch.

over our ships. There was steel enough among the lost. to have sunk our entire fleet. Our salvation was in the bad marksmanship

of the Spaniards. They handled their pieces like boys. Nearly all of their Klondike. For years he suffered un- were high, flying over the fleet and fall- the farm, because it succeeds well only

in cant and has not been entirely dissig ted, an cisive. To show that there has not

stroyed the Concord, Raleigh and Pe- to forget that a war was under way the cause of it,-St. Nicholas. trel, being of light draft, were sent close their excuse was obvious. But the ento handle the remaining vessels of the largement of their army shows that the The Pennsylvania Railroad's New fleet. They made quick work of them. war is taking on a more serious aspect.

The central government may acquire on the spot. Holes in which numbers makes this purpose clear to the world. were cared for in the best manner by | war readily and eff-etively when prov-

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen

sion. Experts have figured out that Store, Somerset, Pa., and G. W. Bral-

Sulphurous Journalism.

This uppleasant and hardly credible story is from the Boston Herald : When the roadway, and the exposed sides of Gunner Evans, of the Boston, was the Maine was blown up, so the story violent knocking at the door of her any ordinary storm. The new road-Paymaster Loud, who was on the house. Finally Mrs. Wainwright arose way has been coated with an appliba-McCalloch during the battle, was a and looked out of the window, asking tion of oll so as to free it from the dust witness of events on both sides, "For what was the matter. A voice called maturally incident to the new grading, two hours," said Mr. Loud, "the stendy out. "Are you the wife of Lieutenant thunder of cannon was kept up. The Commander Wainwright"" "Yes; what West Jersey and Seashore's doubleroar was something terrible. At one do you want?" "The Maine has been tracked lines to Atlantic City form the time I really thought we would be beat- totally destroyed. We are reporters en. This was after the firs had been and wish for some information about kept up an hour. It looked like every Mr. Wainwright." Only this and of trains both from Broad Street Stagun on the Spanish ships had turned nothing more. The shock caused the tion and Camden will be materially acloose on us altogether and the shore line poor lady to fall in a dead faint, from was a verifable biaze of fire from the which she did not rally for several portionately reduced. The rolling stock batteries. The din was simply inde- hours, and fortunately for her, it was and equipment will be fully up to the

Trees for Moist Soils.

The common cottonwood is one of the shots went wide of the mark. Most least useful trees for waste planting on ing into the bay beyond. Some of the in fresh moist soils, says C. A. Keff ir, batteries, however, were better trained. in Montana Fruit Grower. In the far Several guns maintained a raking fire West it is a useful tree for planting in

Double-Track Line to Atlantic City.

With the new schedule of early summer trains in effect May 25th, the West Jersey and Seashore E.ailroad practically opens to travel its new doubletrack line from Camden and Broad

During the Winter and Spring the line from Camden to Atlantic City has been actually rebuilt. The old light rails have been replaced by new steel rails weighing one hundred pounds to the yard, and an entirely new road has been constructed by the grading necessary for the double tracks.

The grade crossing over the tracks of the Jersey Southern Railway at Winslow has been eliminated by the building of an elevated roadway high above point without slackening speed. An absolutely new roadbad has been conthe magnificent foundation of the old of forty years, thousands of carloads of gravel and sand have been placed to the depth of six feet from the surface up, so that the tracks are elevated above the height of the storm tides. In order that the elevated tracks may the better withstand the action of storm tides, canals have been opened at intervals to carry the accumulated water beneath the embankment have been thickly coated with the heavy and adhesive Under these improved conditions the finest and best line of railroad to any Summer resort in America. The speed celerated and the time of transit proscribable. Tons upon tons of shot fell then known that her husband was not high standard maintained by the Penn-

> The Summer traveler to Atlantic City by this popular route will enjoy the finest facilities offered by any railroad in the world.

sylvania Railroad.

How To Apply Fertilizers.

Should fertilizer be applied in the hills or broadcast? It may not be a mistake to apply very little over each hill as a "starter," but it is better to

