Sleeplessness

ESPECIALLY FREQUENT IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

Now it May be Overcome in Any Climate.

While the Rocky Mountain region is justify funed for its salubrious climate, and its becoming more and more the mecca toward which pilgrims are traveling from all parts of the world that they may fill their weakensed lungs with its life-giving air, yet there are allments in that climate as in any other, one of the chief of which is sleepismess. This is due to the rarity of the salvation on the long map during the day and sleep soundly some constitutions is too stimulating to the

Some constitutions is too simulating to the some constitutions is too simulating to the sease cases patients are compelled to remove for a time to the sea level to escape the high nervous strain. As aleeplessoes is not an uncommon accompanisment to certain nervous conditions in any eliminate) the story of a woman of Purblo, Col. may point a moral to others, who have had a similar affliction.

The woman came to Purblo thirty years ago, when the town was a frontier settlement, and Indians were by no means unusual visitors, hands of Ute's often passing through on their way from the mountains down to the plains to hunt buffaloes.

She had been in good health, until a few years ago when at each recurring spring-time she became debilitated, weak and languid. Her strength left her, she was listless and lifeless. This, too, in spite of the simmant of Course of Pueblo, Col.

State of Colorado, Jac.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1857.

GEORGE W. GILL, Notary Public.

lating effects of the high altitude. The most serious difficulty, however, was aleeplessness, which she could not cure. The long weary watches of the night told on her health and she dreaded the approach of night. This lack of aleep weakened her strength and richness to the blood and restore shattered herought on extreme nervousness, until she was a physical wreck.

As she could not well take the long journey necessary to a change of climate, she pey necessary to a change of climate, she songht for some nerve restorative, that would build up the nervous system, and thus ena-

THE INDULGENT FATHER.

In Account of One That Colonel Calliper

Knew In Storkville Center, Vt.

Colonel Calliper, "reminds me of an

old friend of mine named Silas Zing-

tock, who formerly lived in Storkville

Centre, Vt. Once when his little son

at a time when he was not well enough

to be permitted to go out Mr. Zingtock

the house. He set up a blower in the

back parlor, belted it to an engine in

the cellar below, and when everything

was all ready he started the fan and

"It was great fun for young Rufus to

sit in the back parlor and fly his kite

went all right, but on an unfortunat

to make it blow harder, which is some

larger than were needed to produce a

"About one minute after Rufus did

the parlors. It blew the kite against one

of the windows and broke that the first

were off the walls and their glasse

smushed, tables were moset, bric-a-brac

was knocked into flinders, and the

whole parlor was a wreck, with the big

verything there into fragments and

blowing the debris out of the windows.

"That ended the father's indulgence."

"I was given a good example of south

"Ahead of me was a small man.

sked him if he knew where the num

other man in front of him about it, and

that man told some of his friends. In a

an advance guard in our interest. We

in front, on either side of the street,

striking matches and looking for the

number. There were eight of them, and

their matches would go off one after the

other. It was a regular flambeau parade.

I was overcome. 'Here it is,' shouted

and found the eight gentlemen standing

before it. It was almost with emotion

that I raised my hat and thanked them

for their efforts. 'Nothing at all,' they

said politely, and the entire eight raised

their hats and walked into the dark-

ness."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Military Courage.

The question of the comparative pro

portion of really brave men in any army

will probably never be determined

onsly as a professional secret and as

sume as a certainty that all soldiers are

brave. They know very well, however,

that they are not, and when confiden

tial will admit, as Marshal von Moltke

once did in public, that with a great

number it takes discipline, and severe

discipline, too, to induce them to face

shells unshrinkingly. American officers

of their men, who are as brave as any

paralysis. The proportion is probably

Cyclists in rural France are well ca-

bit, soft cheese, wine and black coffee,

tires, the merest "marchand de vins"

being nowadays the proud possessor or

ed from merchantmen by their greater size. Now this distinction does not ob-

tain, and the war vessel is of a totally

An elephant can carry about three tons on its back

a standard pump.-Caterer.

different construction.

"We approached the house rapidly

produced a current of air that wa

ample to float a kite

"Speaking of indulgent fathers," said

THE BLACK DEATH.

THAT FEARFUL PLAGUE THAT FOL-LOWS IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

In the Fourteenth Century It Swept the Whole of Europe, Killing Twenty-five Millions of People In Three Years-The Rufus wanted very much to fly a kite

The plague, or pestilence, that mysterious and fearful visitation which has moved its hosts in the wake of armies to slay more than war itself, is supposed to have first originated among the dense masses of people who crowded together in the great cities of Asia and Egypt, or who formed the encampment of Xerxes, Cyrus and Tamerlane the Tartar. It probably sprang from the impurity which must have existed in the midst of such vast gatherings and in part also from leaving the unburied dead upon the field of battle. At any rate the germs of this fearful human poison have always been most active where conditions similar to those have prevailed. It has always been war and the march of armies that has spread it broader it over war became less frequent and less worldwide the frequency and extent of these ravages have lessened also.

The first recorded outbreak of the up, and every morning he used to adjust teenth century. It came from lower it so that it would not go above a cer Egypt. This was the first lapping of the tain speed, and several times he had wave that reached into the east again, cautioned his son never to touch it. there to stay its movement so far as the west was concerned until 544 A. D., touch it on this morning when he want when the returning legions of the Emed it to blow harder the big fan was goperor Justinian brought it again into ing at a guit that set up a hurricane in the western world from the battlefields of Persia. Constantinople was the first place it attacked. Here in a single day thing, and within a minute the picture as many as 10,000 persons are said to have fallen victims to it. But the plague did not stop with Constantinople. had found a too congenial soil in Europe, which was little else than one blower going at top speed and churnin great battlefield at the time. It was carried into Gaul, where it followed close in the wake of the Frankish armies, and from Gaul it moved into Italy, with the Lombards, and so devastated the country as to leave it entirely

NEW ORLEANS POLITENESS at the mercy of the invaders. The various crusades, which extended over a space of about 200 years, no doubt did much to hold the pestilence in Europe, for they served to keep open ern politeness the other night," said a the channels of intercourse between the gentleman from the north. "I had gone east and the west. Periodic epidemies to the Comas ball and had agreed to eswere common during their continuance cort a lady home. She was also a stran and these seem to have culminated in ger in the city and was stopping with the fourteenth century with what is some friends on Bourbon street, about known in history as the black death. three blocks the other side of the opera-The black death was more fatal to buhouse. As it was only a short distance man life than any other single cause we decided to walk. I was of course since the world began. The havec of war totally unacouninted with the street was nothing in comparison to it. It and when we left the lights of the opera swept the whole of Europe, leaving in house I felt very much at sea. The its path such misery and destitution as houses were dark and I could not see the world had never known. It killed in the numbers, and it was only by the three years some 25,000,000 of people. number that the lady could identify her Such figures stagger the comprehension, boarding place, as she had only been but the records of the time cannot be doubted. The entire population of Europe is estimated to have been about 100,000,000-kept down as it was by the constant warfare-and of these 100. that he did ros, but was going that way 000,000 at least a fourth perished. and would help me hunt. He told an-

The ravages of the plague in Italy, where it came in the track of the war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was particularly disastrous to mankind. It raged with terrible fury in Naples, where 60,000 persons are said to have died. It fell upon Pisa and seven out of every ten perished. It utterly and forever destroyed the prosperity of Siena. Florence also suffered severely, while 100,000 of the inhabitants of Venice were literally wiped off the face of the earth. From Italy it moved into France, where the mortality was almost as great; in Paris alone 50,000 people died from it. One of the worst features presented by the history of the black death was the cruel persecution it aroused against the Jews. They were supposed to have infected the air in some mysterious manner, and they were accused of having poisoned the wells and springs. In Strassburg 2,000 of them were buried alive in their own burial

The order of the Flagelianto arose at Great officers on the continent keep this time, corning from the belief that the sins of the world had at last brought the sins of the world had at last brought down the wrath of heaven. It was the beginning of the so called Hundred Years' war that carried the black death into England, where in London its victims numbered 100,000. When at last the plague had worked its ravages it doubled back over its course, to disappear in the cast. In 1845 it appeared again in England, first among the sol- have been known to acknowledge that diers of Richmond after the battle of Bosworth Field, and when the victo in the world, 20 per cent would run rious army marched to London the away if they could, and in every army, plague went with them to work its even ours, which a man enters only of havoc there. As long as it lasted the free will, there is a curtain proportion mortality was as great as that cansed who literally cannot overcome their by the black death half a century be- fears. They are stricken with a sort of fore. Five thousand people died in five weeks, and then the plague left London | not bigh in any army, the majority, if as suddenly as it had appeared there, to in health, being able to do their duty

sweep over the rest of England. and having intense motives to do it, but In Scotland the plague of 1568 came neither is the proportion high of these immediately after the battle of Lang. who literally feel no fear.—Londen e, when Queen Mary was dethroned, but no records of the mortality it occasioned seem to have been preserved The plague visited Loudon in 1875. Cyclists in rural France are well of the followed after the civil war which ended with the death of Charles II but safes, with open air tables often set in so many years intervened that it is no. an arbor of evergreens. A franc and a possible to trace any connection between | half or two will get you a perfection of the two events. In modern wars danger | an omelet, a plate of stewed wild rabfrom the plague seems gradually to have lessened, perhaps as a result of and for an extra 4 sons or so the waitbetter sanitary conditions maintained ress, if the wheelman is ungallant by the armies of today.-Philadelphia enough to let her do it, will inflate his

Polities by the Forelock. The Denver Post takes time by the forelock and launches the following:

For President,
Taddy Bossevelt of the Texas Terrora
For Vice President,
Colonal Torrey of the Wyoming Wildonta
Platform,
Tighten yer diffallow, hit 'em with the apure
and git there! -Dallas News

IN STELLAR DEEPS.

Pleets, from a port beyond the explorer's ken, Majestic move, great argosies of light, Up from the nether voids unknown of men, And cross the night. A pathway sown with thistle down of cture, A pathway white, as if thereon had tred One whose winged feet shed luster in their

flight, Mounting to God, Bridges the waste from rolling afters to Spans the blue seas of silence, shore to shore, An arch of triumph o'er the primai dark

And with swift, curious hand throws open

immensity! Thy surges confined Buffet the sense with strong, Louis shocks, Burling the little wreckage of the mind Upon the rocks!

O thought, return: The engulfing billows tess
Thy tiny conkleshell, their helpless prey!
O reason, halt! Thy chart and compass vain
To find the way!

One envoy more. I wait upon the strand, And while my soul her awesome vigil keeps Faith finds safe anchorage, in sight of land, In stellar deeps.

Emma Herrick Weed in Youth's Companion

PRIMITIVE ANCHORS.

STONES AND WOODEN TUBES FILLED WITH LEAD FIRST USED.

Principle Had Only One Fluke-Crude Devices That Are Still Used In Bifferent Paris of the World.

There appear to be two ideas which have led up to the invention of the modern anchor: (1) the idea of attaching the vessel by means of a rope or chain to a weight sufficient's heavy to keep the vessel from moving when the weight has sunk to the bottom of the sea, and (2) the idea of using a hook instead of (or in addition to) the weight, so as to catch in the bottom. The English word anchor is practically the same as the Latin ancora and the Greek angkura, meaning "that which has an angle," from the root ank, bent.

The earliest anchors made on th hook principle probably only had one rigged up a contrivance whereby the fluke instead of two. In the "Sussex youngster's desire could be gratified in Archæil. Coll." there is an illustration of what has been surmised to be an anchor made out of the natural forked branch of a tree. It was found with an ancient British cance at Burpham, Sassex. There is in the British museum an nteresting leaden anchor with two flukes bearing a Greek inscription. Its date is about 50 R. C. and it was found

in the front, and for a time everything off the coast of Cyrene. The invention of the anchor with two day Rufy, not satisfied with the amount flukes is attributed by Pausanius to of wind the fan was blowing, undertook Midas, by Pliny to Eupalamas, and by Strabo to Anacharsis. Diodorus Siculus thing that Mr. Zingtock had expressly forbidden. It seems that the blower and states that the first anchors were wooden tubes filled with lead, while another the boiler and machinery were all much classical writer says that before the introduction of metal anchors lumps of breeze sufficient to float a kite here, but stone with a hole through the middle Mr. Zingtock, who, though rich, was for the attachment of the cable wer also thrifty, had had a chance to buy

this plant second hand cheaper than a The form of the anchors used by the new plant of smaller size would have Greeks and Romans is well known from in the catacombs at Rome as an early Christian symbol. This form does not seem to have changed materially for quite a thousand years, as is shown by the Bayeux tapestry.

Some very princtive kinds of anchors are in use at the present day in different parts of the world, and a study of their istruction may throw some light on the evolution of the modern anchor.

An anchor which came from Japan onsists of a natural forked brawh of a tree, slightly improved artificially, so as to make a book. Two round bars are fixed at right angles to the shank, and to these two ordinary beach pebbles are tied. The length of the anchor is 2 feet 3 inches, the width across the hook 8 inches, and across the transverse bars 1 foot 5 inches. The stones are from 5 to 6 inches in diameter and 2 inches thick. Another anchor was in use quite re-

ently in the Arran islands, off the west coast of Galway. It is constructed of a loping bar at each side and three cross a, forming a figure not unlike the sceles triangle in Euclid's pous asinorum. The lowest of the three cross bars is of square section and is fixed by iron spikes at each side to the sloping pieces so as to prevent them spread ontward. The stone, which acts as weight, is clipped by means of the two side pieces, being held tightly by two spliced rings of rope passing under the

upper crossbars. These crossbars are of round section and project at each side, thus keeping the rope rings from slipping upward. The cable is fixed to the middle of the lowest transverse bar and is carried up on one side of the stone, then between the two sloping boards, and finally through a loop fixed to a hole at the top of the anchor. The boards at each side are I foot 10% inches long and the vantage of their strength. stone 1 foot 5 inches long.

It may seem strange that such primitive looking contrivances should continue to be used by fishermen who have few minutes the gentlemen had formed a full knowledge of every modern appliance connected with navigation and walked calmly behind while they went vessels, yet there are good reasons why they should have survived. Where the sea or river bed is rocky anchors are easily lost. This is a serious matter when the anchor is of iron and of some value, but if it is constructed like those described there is not much difficulty or expense in replacing it. A beach stone and a few bits of wood are always at hand, and the skilled workmanship required to fashion them into a very

serviceable anchor is but small. Thus it is that under certain conditions primitive appliances must always hold their own against modern inventions. When, as often happens, a newly introduced contrivance gets out of or der, it generally involves much greater loss of time and more expense to replace it than if it were of simpler construction and capable of being made by an ordinary workman out of materials

easily procurable on the spot.

Highly civilized man has much to learn from his prehistoric ancestors and from uncultured races still existing as to how he should act in an emergency when deprived of his usual appliances. -Reliquary and Illustrated Archmol-

Trials of Translation. English critics say that recently fate gave evidence of more than usual intelgence in the office of a Parisian jour nal. The Parisian editor saw a London critic's appreciation of Anna Thiband. whose songs are as pointed and flowery as her "rosebud" slippers. The Londoner wrote that "mademoiselle's feet were incased in fairy boots." The Parisian set himself diligently to work with his dictionary, and soon had it correctly translated, we presume, but when it appeared in print, instead of reading h "bottes de fee," it said they were

neased in "pots a fleurs" (flower pots). "Never be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex. "The only way that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults

of a pretty woman is to shut his eves Wanted Them Soled.

Officer (to new servant)-Murphy, I have left my mess boots out this morning. I want them soled. Private Murphy-Very good, sor.

Officer (later in the day)-Did you take those boots, Murphy?

Private Murphy (feeling in his pocket and putting on the table 18 pence)—
Yes, sor, and that's all I could get for them. The corporal who bought them said he would have given 2 shillings had it been pay day. (Collapse of offiTHE PARTY OF They Soon Learn That "Bucking" THE SOLDIER Doesn't Pay,

How the Republican Organization Has Stood by the Boys in Blue

INTERESTING TALK WITH COLONEL A. K. M'CLURE.

From the Beginning.

The Sage of Political Journalism Re calls How the Act Was Passed Giving the Soldier in the Field the Right to Vote, and Tells How One of Presed From Twenty-four Hours to

"That resolution adopted so enthusiastically by the Republican state com-mittee brings to my mind the early sixtles as though the years since then

Colonel A. K. McClure, most brilliant of free lance editors, that he said this, and we happened to be discussing the esolution by which the Republican party, now, as in the sixties, and in all the intervening years, has been dis-tinctly the party of the soldier, whether in maintaining him in his full right of suffrage or in standing guard over the egislation out of which have compensions, soldiers' homes and soldiers

Republican doctrine the declaration that the right of suffrage keeps step with the American soldier wherever he follows the flag of his country," continued the colonel, "affirms a fact in law, so far as Pennsylvania is concerne and one which the Republican party. after a determined struggle, put into the very constitution of the common wealth. The sub-committee to be ap pointed by State Chairman Eikin take such steps as may be necessar; to see that this right is insured to every Pennsylvania soldier who is now in the service of his country, wherever he may be, without regard to zone or hemisphere,' will have no heavier duties than merely to remind the governor, if any reminder had been necessary, as I don't suppose it was in the preser case, of his prerogatives under the act of 1864, passed in pursuance of the amendment to the constitution adopted in the same year. That is still the law of the state, and while I do not fancy that the result of the election in Pennsylvania this fall will be so close that we will have to wait in uncertainty until the official returns from the Manila bay precinct are received and counted, there is no question in my mind as to the right of the Pennsylvaila soldlers to vote, whether they are in the Philippines, in Cuba or in Porto Rico. For this purpose the American flag makes everything in sight of it

"What a rousing majority there is likely to be in Cavite township for Aleck Hawkins for state senator from the Washington-Beaver district, by the way, for he is the Republican candidate, and has his Tenth regiment there with him. And there is Willis Hulings, who is somewhere in Porto Rico with the Sixteenth, and may be Heaven ws where on election day. If they the returns from Barcelona or Cadiz, or even the Madrid districts may have an interesting bearing on the next representation at Harrisburg from of our oil country districts.

American territory on election day,

the congressional election of 1862," coninued Colonel McClure, "in a case balance of power in one of the Philaelphía districts. On a contest the estion got to the supreme court of he state, and the soldier votes wer thrown out in pursuance of an opinion written by Woodward. The Republi can party immediately accepted the The necessary resolution fo submitting a constitutional amendm to a vote of the people was pressed through two successive legislatures, as required: it went to a vote of the people in the early summer of '64, was carried, and the legislature convened in special session to pass the act rered to carry it into effect.

"I had some influence in Republ ouncils at the time," he added, modstly (he was chairman of the Repubican state committee in 1860, had a latchkey to the White House so long as President Lincoln occupied it, and was the power behind the throne in both the Curtin administrations). " did the best I could, and so did Gov ernor Curtin, to make the bill fair and just. It was war times then, as now, the relative numerical strength they have now, the war swept all other questions out of the public mind. It is as the saying of a shrewd and observing solitician of today-'uncommon things nake common things forgotten." Republicans could have passed any sort of an election law they pleased. It they had seen fit to take unfair ad

"After the law was passed I suggested to Curtin that he appoint some rep resentative Democrats among the elecon commissioners provided for, and Kibben, of this city. McKibben hesi-tated about accepting, and said to me: "If Stanton catches me in Washington he'll put me into the capital prison,

sure,' but on my assurance that he

would be properly supported and profeud between the secretary of war and the McKibbens, and Stanton was only a zealous official, but one of the ties were especially hot. Well, I got a telegram a few days later, saying: 'I am in capital prison. Come and "I telegraphed the president, saying I must see him that night, and went over. I found that one of the printers, in setting up the blank tally sheets furnished to the commissioners, had inadvertently dropped off the name of one of the Republican candidates for elector. Mckibben knew nothing of it, and it could have had no effect on the result, but Stanton, with that micro-scopic eye of his, detected it, and had promptly stuck Jerry in jall on the

charge of putting forth fraudulent election papers. All that President Lin-coln could do that night was to order his release temporarily on parole. I was to see Stanton next morning and get a full discharge. I saw him, but after considering the matter three days the secretary wrote me saying he had concluded that in the public interest he ought not to do so.
"And," concluded the sage of political

rnalism, with one of those rich but quiet laughs of his which seem to come from the heart, "by George, he never did do it, and Jerry McKibben died 20 coin's temporary parole, which was in-tended to last only over night." GEORGE H. WELSHONS,

A Dancing Feat. A wonderful feat in dancing is recorded from Berlin. At a recent ball a little tumble to himself. lady who waltzed the longest without stopping. Twelve couples competed. They began waltzing at 12:30 a. m. and it was 5:45 a. m. before the winner and her partner stopped waltzing. By 2:30 five couples dropped out, and at 5:15 another lady fainted. Two more couples

dropped out at 4:45, and at 4:50 only two couples remained on the floor. A missionary in British Gniam who has recorded some of his experiences in a book relates some curious instance. of the choice of names by negro parents. He was once asked to baptize a child "Scriatim ad Valorem," which would retainly have been distinctive. "Whis-

RECRUITS WHO KICK.

bit of bucking about three years ago

but after getting very much the worst of it, his nerve left him, and he suc-

cumbed. This boy took a dislike to one

of the chief petty officers. The lad was

a striker for the chief petty officers' mess, and one day in a fit of temper he

threw the chief petty officer's mess-

stool violently away from the mess-ta-

ble. Grown men in the navy are not

permitted to spank the apprentice in's,

ich as the boys occasionally need

panking, so this chief petty officer ent to the officer of the deck and told

juietly of the occurrence, saying that

rhile he didn't care to have the boy

unished, he'd have to insist upon the

and replacing it at the mess-table. The

pick up the chief petty officer's mess

stool and replace it where it belonged.

The boy would not do it, and said he

wouldn't. This was simply mutiny,

but the boy's age was considered. He

was double-iroped and put in the brig.

Ten days later he was given a chance to

out the mess stool back at the mess-ta-

ble, but he wouldn't do it. The stool

was permitted to remain just where the

boy had thrown it, even during Sun-

day inspections and one muster. The

lad was general - court-martialed for

rank disobedience of orders, and was

in the solitary brig on bread and water.

After doing twenty-seven days of this

hard stunt the lad wilted, babied at the

mast and was released. He picked up

Even when uniformed men of this

eneration mutiny, or buck, in a body,

they very rarely make their point stick.

struck in the British navy is because at

even bells one evening over one hund-

red years ago, there were mutinles-

ish ships of war throughout the world

Seven bells has never been struck on

the evening watch on a British man-of-

war since that occasion, in order that

the absence of the half-hour tolling at

perpetual reminder of obedience to

British naval tars-for the necks of a

as there is a navy.

made for the ex-drum major. He stood

them off, pelting them with bricks, for

ten minutes, and he used them up a

The army and navy, in brief, are bad

places for the man of an analytical

turn of mind He is liable to meet up

There is justice, the very best quality

of it, in the two United States services,

no better in any service in the world.

But the bucker who sets about to undo

cap and blouse has got an inconceiva-

ble amount of bitter experience in store

world for a man to behave himself in

our land and sea services. The trouble

is that it is still easier to misbehave,

But the cost of misbehavior is so heavy

that the young man of judgment stands

by willing to do anything to keep

There is no heat in the political cam-

heat registered by the thermometer. The

support the silver Jenks, but peither they

nor their silver brothers, nor Blanken-

The effect of what Republican dissatis

the feeling that a vote against the Repub-

lican ticket would seem like a vote of dis-

satisfaction with the Administration's

conduct of the war. No matter bow little

Leavenworth military prison.

that particular period of day may be a

ong pre-arranged-aboard a lot of Brit-

The reason why seven bells is never

ntenced to thirty days' confinement

prentice's picking up the mess-stool

rentice boy was summoned by the

cer of the deck, lectured and told to

AND LIVE TO REGRET IT.

That recent incident down in the lampa camp in which a young private of the District Guard, ordered, along with one of his companions, to do a bit of log carrying for misconduct, declined the issue and resorted to "bucking"a foolish recourse for any man wearing a uniform—and thereby plunged him-self into a court-martial mess, ought to ossess instructive features for new men in both of the services on land and sea. The young man who couldn't see into the log parking business, and chucked it to the ground with the declaration that he "hadn't taken on for that sort of thing," will learn. It may require some considerable effort and hardship on his part, but he will learn. The soldier or sailor who doesn't apprehend the entire meaning of the word obedience when he first jumps into his uniform is by no means a hopeless case. He generally turns out trig and rightminded after he has done a trick or two in guardhouse or brig. There are ways in both the army and navy to bring buckers to their senses,

and the majority of buckers eventually achieve sense enough to appreciate what a hard proposition they are up against in endeavoring to bring the ramers of regulations to an understand-"That resolution reaffirming as sound ing of their incapacity, and they subide into good soldiers. A few buckers however, stick it out to the end. There was such a bucker soldiering with an artillery battery stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., a few years ago. This man, however, differed from the ordinary run of buckers, who buck not on principle, but because they were born that way. He was accused of neglect of duty on post, and the general courtmartial sentenced him to three months in the Alcatraz guardhouse. Guardhouse prisoners are turned out at fatigue call every morning to work around the post. This prisoner was turned out on the morning following the receipt of his sentence, along with half a dozen other minor prisoners. When he was counted off to walk in the van of a sentry, he turned to the provost sergeant, and said be: "I don't work." "Hey?" inquired the provost ser-

"I don't work," repeated the pris-

"Oh, I guess yes," said the provost ergeant. "Sentry, take this man out behind the officers' line to dump the The prisoner gently slipped down and

stretched himself at full length on the pebbly walk in front of the guardhouse. "Not this morning," said he. "Nor any other morning. Nor any other evening. No work. This man's army is just about entering upon a huge and determined effort to get along without my prisoner's fatigue service. I hope job of skipper bulldozing, and that was sugar it'll succeed. But-no work. You hear that, don't you? I hope I make it clear. No work for me, now or hereafter, for the pushing along of this post or of the United States army."

Then the prisoner yawned, placed his arms under his head, and took it easy. The provest sergeant looked at the man with his eyes sticking out.

"Look a-here, my man," said he to the prisoner, who was chewing blades of grass that he idly pinched from the lawn along the walk, "that's heavy talk. Don't expect to make it stick, do

The officer of the day was called.

on edge. Anyhow, the last time be "Get up out of that," said the officer was broke to the rank of private he of the day to the non-working prisoner. "I'm' tired," said the bucker, and this provost man wants me to work. Not much! No work."

Aleatraz was not Fort Sheridan, and o the bucker was not prodded with bayonets or dragged to the commanding officer's office by a rope, but he was put in the dungeon. The Alcatraz dungeon is below the level of the sea, and the restless and often stormy waters may be heard from within the dungeon bullet. The soldiers broke ranks and ceating against its outer walls. The Alcatraz dungeon is infested with rats of quite remarkable ferocity. For resting-place the occupant of the Alcatraz good deal. Then they overpowered lungeon has a six-foot plank, and for him and he got twelve years at the Fort ration bread and water. The bucker was given three days of it. Then he was brought out at fatigue call on the fourth morning. He was a bit pale, and be didn't look like the 180 pounds with some things that were not devis that he weighed before he went into ed for analysis, but for performance

the dungeon. "Ready to work now, eh?" said the provost guard to the prisoner. The bucker plucked a wisp of gras

the man with the gilt ornaments on his "Nope," said the prisoner, "and nev er will be ready. You can put that down. Dungeon or no dungeon, I don't work out that sentence, not a day of it, nor a minute of it. You bear me, don't

The officer of the day got the same reply. Three more days of the dungeon was dished out to the bucker by order of the commanding officer. The pris oner was paler and thinner-looking yet when he was through with this dose. "You have learned sense now, I'll

bet," said the provost sergeant. "If sense means work. I'm still aearning," replied the bucker.

The man had to be kept by regulation, three days locked up in the guard house proper before being again relegated to the dungeon. When the three days were up, into the dungeon he went again, this time for a six-day trick. paign in this State except the ordinary He looked ghostly when he was drawn up in the prisoners' line on the eventh day. "Willing to do a little coal-hauling

berg, nor the Van Valkenburgs expect hore or two now?" laquired the proany serious reduction in the Republican "No, and I never will be. Might as

well get that fact drilled into your thick | faction there is will be partly annulled by skull. I never will be." Then the man was taken before the commanding officer. He was talked to

rather nicely by the commanding offioer and recommended to take a quiet sympathy we may have with this view of the matter, it will have its effect, and the Republican managers are going to work prize of a gold ring was offered to the "Go to work, like the other prison-

> "Never," said the prisoner, and he The Jeffersonian or sound money Demwas a pretty pallid and thin-looking lot, too, by this time. During the ten-day trick in the dungeon that followed this, the man was found in the dungeon in a state of col-

> lapse. He was surveyed by the post surgeon. The commanding officer thought it better, after the man got out nolds, of Bedford, Pa, Assistant Secreof the hospital, to "bob-tall" him out- tary of the Interior under Cleveland, proright -that is, dismiss him from service poses to take the stump for W. A. Stone without further ado. The man would for Governor. Mr. Reynolds is now in

The Mountain Chauterqua.

The Reustain Charty-quaThe 16th Annual Session of this famous Chautanqua will be held Angust 4th to 28th, 1898. It is the most superb and sensible summer resort in America, 2,300 feet above sea level on the line of the picturesque B. & O. R. H. The climate and scenery and social surroundings are all that could be desired. \$300,000 have been spent in improvements. Mountain Lake Park is furnished with electric lights, and water works are now being put lu. Five splendid hotels and two hundred and Fifty cottages, many of which receive boarders, open their doors at reasonable rates to tourists. The charming lake furnishes excellent boating and fishing. The Chantanqua summer schools are in session for four weeks. They include thirty departments of Important study session for four weeks. They include thirty departments of Important study under the care of enthusiastic and capable teachers out of leading American colleges. The Chantauqua program with three entertainments daily furnishes the best things in lectures, entertainments and music which genius can devise or money procure. The beautiful detailed illustrated program can be secured by addressing the agent of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

on last Saturday and incidentally called on John Wanamaker. It is now said that the Pennsylvania Independents are endeavering to eatch on to the Prohibition kite strings.-Everett Republican. Notice to Farmers and Stock

Breeders.

My Arabian Stallion will make the sonson of 1898 at the following stands on the dates given below: Someract, at Zeigler & Parson's barn, May and 10, 27 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, 13 and 14, 25 and 26, June 8 and 7, 17 and 18, and 28. Friedens, at Nathaniel Dickey's, May t and i, 16 and 17, 27 and 28, June 8 and 9, 29 and 21,

Will be at Lavanaville (home) with my horse on Saturday evening 7:30 o'clock and 3,50 o'clock Monday morning of the following dates, May 7 and 8, 21 and 28, June 11 and 13 E and 27. Sand 27.

Seri 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.

SOMERSET MARKET REPORT

Cook & Beerits, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1898

slew of the mutineers were stretched when the thing was all over and the Apples dried, b

evaporated b

Apple Butter, per gal

foil per b

Butter. fresh keg, per b

erenmery, per b

sugar cured ham, per b

confee. free navy, per bus

Linus, per b

coment. Cumberland, per bb mutinies were suppressed. But this was a long time ago. Mutiny doesn't go now. The old Hartford, Farragut's flagship, had as wild and reckless a gang of sailors aboard of her after the war as ever jumped to the piping of mess gear. This ship's company then included scores of buckers. A few Cement. | Cumberland, per bbl \$1.30 to 1.2 Portland, per bbl \$2.50 to 4.0 years before the Hartford went out of commission the buckers got together and decided that they didn't like the Fish, take herring { \(\frac{1}{2} \) bbl.

Honey, white clover, per \(\frac{1}{2} \) bbl.

Lime, per \(\frac{1}{2} \) bbl.

Mohasses, N. O., per gal. quality of the neckerchiefs and tobacco being served out to them by the ship's paymaster. So they declined to accept the tobacco and neckerchiefs. It was hes, evaporated, por se, per b. Y. per bb! Pittsburg, per bb! Dairy, y bus sacks. " 4 bus sacks. ground alam, 180 b sacks. a big ship's company, and the buckers numbered 217. They thought they'd surely overawe all hands with such goodly numbers. The 217 of them did all the way from two weeks to two

the last motiny in our navy. But the individual bucker remains, and he syrup. per galprobably always shall remain as long The most picturesque bucker the regclover, per bus \$3.50 to 4.00

" crimson, per bus 4.00

" affaffa, per bus 5.50

" affaffa, per bus 5.50

" afsyke, per bus 7.50

Jerman, per bus 7.50

Jerman, per bus 5.50

corn shelled, per bus 50c

corn shelled, per bus 45 to 67c

oats, per bus 31 to 55c

rye, per bus 60c ular army of the United States ever | Seeds. had was a wild Irish drum major who arrived at his finish at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., a good long while ago. The man was a good drum major, but freed wheat, per bus. 80 corn and oats chop, per 100 bs. 85c corn and oats chop, per 100 bs. 85c flour, roller process, per bbt. \$1.75-180 ign grade \$5.00.55 50 flour, lower grade per 140 bs. \$7.401.50 flour, lower grade per 140 bs. \$7.401.50 fred, per 100 bs. 85c the commanding officer at the post had to break him time and again to the ranks for all-around tumultuousness. It were on the Irish drum major might ily, this thing of being frequently relegated to the privates' barracks for bad conduct, and his nerves, no doubt, got

CONDENSED TIME TABLES. went into line at dress parade one afternoon with the determination that he'd Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. get square with the commanding officer for breaking him if he had to hang for Somerset and Cambria Branch. it. So, as the command was passing in review before the commanding officer the ex-drum major dropped quietly ohnstown Mail Express.—Rockwood 11:10 a. m., Somerset 11:54, Stoyestown 12:04, Hoov-ersville 12:6, Johnstown 1:00 p. m. out of ranks, made for a loose brick walk, picked up a half brick and let Johnstown Accommodation.—Rockwood fall p. m., Somerset 5.23 Stoyestowns 37, Hoov-ersvilled:18, Johnstown 7:35. the commanding officer have it right in the chest. The commanding officer went down as if he had been hit by a

*Mail,—Johnstown 8:30 a.m., Hooversville 9:16 Stoyestown 2:33, Someret 10:2 Rockwood 10:20. D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Trains arrive and depart from the station a ohnstown as follows: for him. It is the easiest matter in the

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1897

ific Express ury Express

his gaze averted from the cool stare of the Judge Advocate of a court-mar-Main Line Express The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla when it enters the battle against im-

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ky Emmanuel" may be quoted as a tri-umph of compromise — Westminster

In proportion to its size, a fly walks 18 times as fast as a man can run.

have died before he would have worked | Tueson, Arizona. under a sentry. He was one of the few under a sentry. He was one of the few buckers who ever came out shead in a Eikin of Indiana, is the father of a new contention with military anthority in son, whom he has named Matthew Stan-

An apprentice boy aboard one of the corruption, - Mountaineer - Herald, Ebgunboats of our navy performed a star ensburg. Pa.

ocratic State committee met at the Hote Walton, Philadelphia, some time ago, and nanimously endorsed the candidacy of George A. Jenks for Governor, and the entire ticket of the Altoona convention. A Harrisburg telegram says it is an-

nounced in a letter from John W. Rey-

ley Quay. Another instance of political

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