

SAMPSON'S CAREER.

HIS INDOMITABLE PLUCK AS A BOY FIRST ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

He Was the Son of a Day Laborer at Palmyra, N. Y., and Did His Share Toward the Maintenance of the Family—Was Educated in the Public Schools.

Admiral Sampson was the son of a day laborer at Palmyra, N. Y., and he came into the world 48 years ago, when his parents were in rather straitened circumstances. However, they were able to let him get the rudiments of an education in the public schools, and it aroused a fierce appetite for learning. He did his share toward the maintenance of the family by splitting wood, raking hay and doing any chores he could find to do among the neighbors; but he kept on going to school. The desire to get an education, to be something, was strong within him.

The lad's industry and indomitable pluck attracted attention. Congressman Morgan of Wayne county took an interest in him and gave him an op-



ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

portunity to try for the Naval Academy. He passed his examination with flying colors and was graduated with honors in 1860. He stood higher than Commodore Schley, who was in the same class.

He early realized the importance of good social connections to a young man who has to make his way in the world, and he made the most of the opportunities that came in his way. He was a good tennis player, and the young ladies invited him to their parties on that account. He was of a retiring, almost taciturn disposition, but he tried hard to overcome it, and made many friends and an advantageous marriage.

In appearance he is of medium height, neither stout nor thin, with a keen, bronzed face and an ample supply of whiskers—not a handsome man, like Dewey, but as good looking as the average. He has not seen anything like so much sea service as Dewey. The work assigned to him has given him more opportunity to make a reputation on land. He was Executive Officer on the Patapsco when she was blown up in the blockading fleet before Charleston, but he was lucky enough to escape without injury. That made him talked about all over the country as much as Capt. Sigsbee when the Maine was blown up.

Later he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy where he made such a good reputation as a cadet. Since the new navy was started he has had command of two vessels—the San Francisco and the battleship Iowa. He has climbed where he is by sheer force of ability. All honor to him.

Anecdotes Briefly Told.

It is told of the late Bessie Bellwood that once while she was overcome by the qualms of seasickness in crossing the English channel the steward of her company prepared a glass of brandy and soda for her. This he handed to Miss Bellwood, who clutched it greedily, but before she could raise it to her lips the feeling of nausea returned, and turning to the party she remarked: "Excuse me a moment, boys, but I must take this encore."

Senator Hoar says that his father charged Sanford Adams, the Concord pump-maker, \$5 for a little legal advice that he had asked for, and as Adams was leaving, said to him: "By the way, there is a little trouble with my pump. It does not seem to draw water. Will you just look at it?" So Mr. Adams went around the corner of the shed, moved the handle of the pump and put his hand down and fixed a little spigot which was in the side which had got loose, and the pump worked perfectly. Judge Hoar said: "Thank you, sir." To which Adams replied: "It will be \$5, Mr. Hoar, and the Judge gave him back the same bill he had just taken.

The celebrated Massimo family in Rome, who claim descent from Quintus Fabius Maximus, the Dictator, have just celebrated, as they do annually, the anniversary of the restoration to life of Pacio Massimo, who died in 1583 and was miraculously revived by St. Phillip Nerl. It was to the grandfather of the present Prince Massimo that Napoleon put the question: "And are you so sure you really are descended from Quintus Fabius Maximus?" "Well," answered the Prince, "they have said so for over a thousand years."

This is the London version of the story of Mr. Vanderbilt's parting with his celebrated Paris chef, Joseph. One day the millionaire sent for Joseph and told him frankly that he was growing rather tired of his highfalutin, "artistic" French dishes. "The fact is," said the millionaire, "I'm darned hungry, and I want a square, old-fashioned meal. Go and cook me," he added, "some nice boiled beef and cabbage." "Monieur," added Joseph, in his suave manner, "I think you have sent for me by mistake. Shall I ring for the gardener?" "Joseph has just become the prevailing genius of the kitchens of a light London hotel," an interviewer said the other day. "A dinner should be short, like men."

AMERICAN CAVALRY.

FOREIGNERS SAY IT IS UNSURPASSED BY ANY ARMY IN THE WORLD.

Cavalry of the Regulars Has Seen Much Service on the Western Plains—The Life is Somewhat More Arduous Than That of the Infantry.

Competent authorities, foreign observers, have said that the cavalry of the United States army is unsurpassed in the world, no matter what may be said to the contrary by those who are admirers of the Cossacks. This is by reason of the fact that the cavalry of the regulars has seen much service on the Western plains, where they are most generally kept and in active service. It is continual practice in actual service that makes capable cavalrymen.

The life of a cavalryman is somewhat more arduous than that of a member of the infantry in that he must care for his horse, see that he is fed and watered, look after his toilet and keep all his accouterments just as spic and



UNITED STATES CAVALRY OFFICER.

span as he does the clothes that cover himself. But on the march, of course, the horseman has the advantage, though a day's ride is quite as fatiguing on the spine as a day's march is tiring to the legs of an infantryman.

In Cuba there will be a necessity for a force of marauders who can rapidly pass from point to point and cut off communications, if only temporarily, of a force that can harass the rear of an enemy in retreat, and that in case necessity arises can make the sweeping charge that drives a half-hearted enemy from defensive positions. It doesn't seem likely that there will be any occasion for our cavalry in Cuba to duplicate the ride of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, but it may have plenty of occasion to show the stuff that is in this branch of the service.

The cavalry is in tip-top condition and in fine fighting fettle. It has been wrestling with the redskins in the West and making arduous marches at times across sunburnt plains, in heat the rival of Cuban temperature. It has been scouting and fighting in the West and is ready now for the Spaniards in the plains, hills and swamps of Cuba.

Uncle Sam buys no common stock. Horses for the cavalry service must be animals of the first class, of certain age, within certain weights and of certain height, sound in wind and limb. Large breeders and dealers in horses all over the country keep the wants of the United States in view at all times. A horse that is useless for breeding or racing may be just the thing for a magnificent cavalry horse and bring a handsome price for the army.

More than 10,000 horses are in use at all times in the army when on a peace footing, and to replace the worn-out specimens every year requires the purchase of 10 per cent, or say 1,000 a year. The purchases are made by officers in the service who are known to be thoroughly good judges of a horse in every point.

When they go into the market they are fairly overwhelmed with offers of animals deemed suitable for the service. There are trotters in whose veins the Hambletonian blood courses or the blood of the celebrated family of Wilkes from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. And the running stock, too, comes into competition with the trotting stock. There are Longfells and Hanovers and Hindoos and Brambles, horses that had all the richest of running blood, but lacked in speed. The clapping of fair hands never greeted their ears as they came under the wires winners of a Derby or handicap, and wreaths of roses never encircled their arching necks. But they may hear the beating of the drums and the roll of the artillery. As war horses they can do the customary neighing and prance delightedly when the smoke of battle greets their nostrils.

As to the type of horse best suited for the cavalry, color is all important. A white horse has no show whatever, and a dun or yellow but little better chance. Bays, blacks and sorrels are preferred. The horse must be gentle and bridled, without a trace of viciousness in his make-up, for however vicious the rider may be in battle, the horse must not be wicked in his behavior. The mouth of a cavalry horse must be moderately sensitive at least, for a horse with a hard mouth is all but uncontrollable in action. Nothing but geldings are taken, and every one must be between 15 and 16 hands high and weigh between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds.

Largest Flowers in the World. The largest flower in the world grows in Sumatra. Some of the specimens are thirty-nine inches in diameter. The central cup will hold six quarts of water.

The average walking pace of a healthy man or woman is said to be seventy-five steps a minute.

HEROES OF CARDENAS.

Brief History of the First Americans Killed in the War With Spain.

Ensign Worth Bagley was born and reared in Raleigh, N. C. He came of good American stock. His grandfather was Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina. His father, W. H. Bagley, was for twenty years Clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. Worth Bagley was born in 1874, and received his earlier education at the Raleigh Academy. After a competitive examination he was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1891, and was graduated four years later.

Having served on the Maine until Nov. 23, 1897, young Bagley was ordered to the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, on duty in connection with the construction of the Winslow. When the torpedo boat was put in commission he was attached to her and so remained to the moment of his death.

John Varveres, the oiler on the Winslow who was killed, was a naturalized citizen of the United States, born at Smyrna, Turkey in Asia. He had served four years and nine months in the navy and re-enlisted in September, 1897, as a fireman, second class.



DISABLING OF THE WINSLOW.

George Burton Meek, who was killed, was born near Clyde, O., in 1872. Always fond of sailing, he kept a boat on Lake Erie when he was a boy. He left home when he was seventeen years old, and at Erie enlisted on the Michigan and served one year. He twice re-enlisted in the navy, the last time in New York, on Christmas Day, 1896. He served as fireman on the Cushing until she broke down and was then transferred to the Winslow.

John Denfee was an Irishman by birth and a naturalized citizen of this country. He was born at Kilkenny. Having seen four years' service, Denfee again enlisted on September 2, 1897, as fireman, first, class.

Elijah Banning Tunnell, colored, was born in Accomac County, Virginia. He enlisted at the League Island Navy Yard, and was cabin cook on the Winslow.

Lieut. John Baptiste Bernadou, who was wounded, is one of the most dashing and brave young officers in the navy. An expert in all that pertains to torpedoes, Lieut. Bernadou was inspector in charge of the construction of the Winslow and, knowing her from the keel up, he was put in command of her immediately on her acceptance by the Government.

Lieut. Bernadou was born November 1858, in Philadelphia, and was appointed to the Naval Academy by Pres-

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of cod liver oil with hypophosphites. It never fails to build up delicate boys and girls. It gives them more flesh and better blood.

It is just so with the baby also. A little Scott's Emulsion, three or four times a day, will make the thin baby plump and prosperous. It furnishes the young body with just the material necessary for growing bones and nerves.

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Hair Hints

It is much easier to keep the hair when you have it than it is to restore it when it's lost. If your hair is "coming out" it needs instant attention. The use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will promptly stop the hair from falling, and stimulate it to new growth.

"Some years ago my hair began to fall out and I became quite bald. I was advised to try



Ayer's Hair Vigor

and had used it but a short time when my hair ceased to fall out and a new and vigorous growth made its appearance. My hair is now abundant and glossy."
THOS. DUNN,
Rockville, Wis.

ment grant in 1810. He was a midshipman in 1888, and an ensign, junior grade, in 1883. In June, 1884, he was made ensign. In 1892 he became a Lieutenant, junior grade, and attained his full lieutenantcy in 1896.

Lieut. Bernadou formerly lived at Winslow, near Camden, N. J. His grandfather was the late Andrew K. Hay, who owned half the town and the big glass works there.

Wonderful Mirage.

One of the most pronounced and pleasing mirages that was ever seen from Rochester was noticeable recently, and, through the peculiar powers of the strange freak of nature, Canada's shore could be plainly seen with the naked eye, as could also what appeared to be the woods on the shore of the northern boundary of old Ontario. In the north it was clear and the pink sky showed. Between the pink and the American shore of Lake Ontario could distinctly be seen the opposite shore of the great body of water. The lake is about sixty miles wide directly opposite Rochester, so that those who saw the mirage looked through about sixty-seven miles of space and saw land.

With the aid of a glass the trees on the opposite side could be seen to better advantage. The long strip of lead-colored shore and the water contrasted well with the pink sky beyond, the whole forming a pretty picture. No boats were to be seen on the lake, however. Lake Ontario seemed to be little wider than the Genesee above the city and it was difficult for some to believe that they really saw Canada.

Those who keep track of the strange things called mirages say that every year about this time one can be seen. They come just as the storms are disappearing.

For the Preservation of Boilers.

The practice adopted by the French Navy for the preservation of boilers not in use is different from that generally in vogue, and it is worth at least making a note of. They seem to take the boiler by the horns. Instead of emptying the boiler they fill it completely full of fresh water and then add to the water a certain amount of milk of lime or soda. The solution used is not so strong for boilers with small tubes. It is intended to be just sufficient to neutralize any acidity of the water. Particular attention is given to the outsides of the tubes if they are not to be used for a long time. They are painted with red lead or coal tar as far as they are accessible, and for the rest a protective coating is obtained by burning tar, the smoke of which will form a coating of soot. Besides this the boiler casing is closed and kept airtight, after some quicklime has been placed inside.—American Machinist.

A Healthy Average. The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of the year.

Something to know!

Our very large line of Latest patterns of Wall Paper with ceilings and border to match. All full measurements and all white backs. Elegant designs as low as 3c per roll.

Window Shades

with roller fixtures, fringed and plain. Some as low as 10c; better, 25c, 35c, 50c.

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ranging in prices 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., and 68c.

Antique Bedroom Suits

Full suits \$18.00. Woven wire springs, \$1.75. Soft top mattresses, good ticks, \$2.50. Feather pillows, \$1.75 per pair.

GOOD CANE SEAT CHAIRS for parlor use 3.75 set. Rockers to match, 1.25. Large size No. 8 cook stove, \$20.00; red cross ranges \$21. Tin wash boilers with covers, 49c. Tin pails—14qt, 14c; 10qt, 10c; 8qt, 8c; 2qt covered, 5c.

Jeremiah Kelly, HUGHESVILLE.

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Men's suits at 3.25, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00 are 35 per cent. cheaper than ever offered. Youths' suits at 2.75, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50 are positively big inducements. Children's suits at 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 are exactly half the usual price; we have them in all the latest styles.

Our line of Ladies' Capes, Skirts, Shirt Waists, Corsets and Vests are a great deal less in price than you can buy the material.

Ladies' and Gents' Shoes and Slippers at a big reduction. Men's working shirts, 17c. Men's heavy cotton pants, 50c. Heaviest overalls made, 45c. Ladies' wrappers, 60c. Men's all wool pants, 1.00, are worth 2.00. Knee pants, 15c, worth 35c. Bicycle suits at very low prices. Straw hats at half price. Heavy cotton socks, 4 pairs for 25c. Men's mackintoshes at 2.00 are special values.

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