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## SPECIAL NOTICES

Small advertisements of every description want, sale or Reat, Lost or Found, or ther no-tices inserted u ider this head for one-half cent a word for one tasertion and one-fourth cent a word each subsequent insertion. Nothing in-serted for less than ten cents.

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For eight years I suffered from costipation and severe headache, the headache usually lasting three days at a time. Headache powders releved me temporarily, but left too bad an effect. Since I began taking Celery King I have greatly improved in health, seldom or never have headache, have gained in desh, and feel decidedly well—Mrs. E. S. Harcu, Temple, N. H. Celery King for the Nerves, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 50c, and 25c, packages by W. H. Herman, Troseville, Middleswarth & Ulsh, McClure, H. A. Ebright, Aline.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, Letters of Administration in the estate of Henry Grubb, Sr., late of Centre township, Snyder Co., Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing
themselves indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment, while those having
claims will present them duly authenticated to
the undersigned.

HENRY B. GRUBB, Admir. DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Let

Jacob Gilbert, Att'y.

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary up on the estate of Elizabeth Walter, late of Centreville, Centre twp., Snyder County, Padeceased, have been tssued in due form of law to the undersigned, to whom all indebted to said estate should make immediate paymen and those having claims agrass it should present them duly authenticated for ettlement, URIAH WEIRICH, Executor, July 25, 1898.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, Let A DMINISTRATION 5 in th estate of Eve Sampsel, late of Centre township Snyder county, Pa., dec'd, kaving been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing them selves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, while those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

JONATHAN MUSSER, DANIEL F. BINGAMAN, Administrators

ENTS OBTAINED.

Consult or communicate with the Edito of this paper, who will give all needed infor

1 Cures Fever. No. 3 44. Infants' Diseases 4 Diarrhea.

No. Neuralgia. No. 9 Headache. No. 10 " Dyspepsia.

No. 14 Cures Skin Diseases. No. 15 " Rheumatism. \*\* N-. 20 Whooping Cough

27 Kidney Diseases. Urinary Diseases 140. 77 " Colds and Grip. id by druggists, or sent prepaid upon receipt rice, 25 cents cach. Humphreys' Medicine 128 William 51, New York.

## SCHOONER ADRIATICO

AND ITS CRUISE.

DVICE to the person who is just be-A ginning a residence in the South eas: Never be surprised at anything, no matter how extravagant or unexpected or even impossible it may be, for it is in the South seas that the unexpected is most certain to come to pass, says an exchange. Furthermore, never believe the men on the beach who are moved to tell you of a precisely similar happening somewhere else, for that is the beach-combing instinct of romance. Chance-plain, unaided chance-may be better counted on to bring about more marvelous things than were ever told in any story of the beach-combers beginning, "When Sir Arthur was governor over yonder in Fiji," or "When Shirley Baker was running things down in Tonga." Nowhere but in the South Pacific would you find an expensive excursion, passage £110 a head, with hundreds of excursionists from all over the world attracted by the idea of a cruise among the islands, yet not allowed to land at a single island just because they had a solitary case of measles aboard.

So when a strange schooner was sighted up the coast running down the trade wind for Apia, nobody really expected that it would be a commonplace trader or even a yacht, but nobody could have invented the complication which it brought, not even if he had cudgeled his brains for a day and a half. Yet Apia felt that it had pretty well sounded the depth of schooner possibilities when it had studied the inflammatory intricacies of the San Francisco schooner yacht Tolna of Count and Countess Festetics, who will be ever remembered on the beach as

The pilot duly displayed on his flag pole at Matautu the proper signal for a schooner sighted, and started out in his whaleboat, manned by Savage island boys, to meet the incomer. Apia, being interested in coming ships, met to take a drink, and figured it out that no vessel was known to be under charter for the beach except one of the firm's copra barks, last heard of in Delagon bay. As soon as the strange sail appeared in sight around the point spyglasses were brought to bear.

As each glass was coaxed into working order and leveled on the newcomer, it was confessed that no one had ever seen the schooner before, and even the flag was in dispute, some saving it was Italian, and others Greek, and there was no way of settling it nearer than by going to one of the consulates and asking to look at the colored flag pleture in the dictionary. As she came colting in through the pass, and anchored well in toward the shore, it was easy to read her name, Adriatico. This left the dispute about the flag as balanced as ever, for if one of the geographers at the bar could prove her flag Italian, because Italy was washed by the Adriatic sea, another could employ the same argument in favor of Greece.

Very soon another flag went up, the vellow flag of quarantine, and the health officer's boat was seen pulling to the landing stage. He was met with questions about the schooner, and the disease

"She's the Adriatico, and I don't know where she comes from or anything about her. There are six people aboard, and they all have a very high fever; in fact, they are fighting mad. They surrounded me as soon as I got aboard, and the only thing I could make out was: 'Capitan del puerto!' which was the burden of their ery. So I ran up the yellow flag, because I have known that fighting fever to be contagious, and I guess the pe lice will be needed aboard. With the chief of police the collector

of customs went off to the schooner. The six men renewed their hubbub and it seemed that very nearly every tongue was current aboard the vesse except the English and German, which are needed in Apia. A very little broken English showed the chief of police that there had been no end of trouble aboard, and arrests were, therefore, needed. One man seemed to be skipper, and he was the man who had the shattered English.

Of him the chief of police asked which of the party were the sailors, for when there is trouble aboard ship the crew is always arrested. He pointed out two men, who were promptly passed over the rail and into the boat alongside. Then for the first moment they became quiet, possibly simply exhausted, possibly awed by the three fat half-castes who wore clubs and German silver stars with the inscription "M. P." Next the man with fragmentary English pointed out another angry disputant, and he, too, was used over the side and suppressed himself. With his prisoners the chief was just about to pull off to the caboose when two of the three who were left aboard jumped into the boat and into arrest, leaving only the man who had the few words of English to transact the necessary business with the collector of customs. The yellow ag was hauled down, the ship was admitted to pratique, and five-sixths of her company to jail.

When the collector of customs asked the survivor of the crew for the ship's papers that remarkable individual did not lead the way to the cabin companion and produce his papers after the regular sea fashion, with a cigar and s drop of something to keep the cold out. Instead he made a headlong rush to the galley forward, from which he promptly emerged, waving a document in one hand and in the other hand the empty baking powder tin from which he had evidently extracted it. This document he spread out upon the main hatch for the inspection of the collector of customs. That official learned

nothing by importion of the papersons that it was written in Spanish and had veral scale, but it corre no ship's papers ever seen. Finding that he could make no headway agains the lack of common speech the official departed, leaving orders with the tide vaiter to keep strict watch over the cargo of unknown character and value beneath the hatches, which he had taken the usual precaution of sealing.

The next morning the whole party was before the municipal magistrate to whom the chief of police explained that it had been engaged in a riot on board the schooner Adriatico in the harbor, that on complaint of the captain he had arrested three members of the crew and that others had volunteered to go to the calaboose and had been accommodated. He did not know the names of the prisoners nor anycould be understood. The court looked toward the five prisoners and the one who had been in the position of captain and complainant; the court, in fact, was distinctly in a quandary and was plainly seeking a way out. But the people of the Adriatico looked upon this as permission to state their case or cases, which they did at once all six simultaneously. The uproar was immediately intolerable, and it took all the efforts of the police and bystanders to bring the party to or der. To add to the trouble the complaining witness got mixed with the prisoners and the chief of police could not identify him again. In the last commotion only one man seemed to eatch a glimmer of what the trouble was, a local character of Apia, Portugee Joe, who was a one-armed boatman. Portugee Joe had never given evidence of very much sense, and his English was not only dialectic, but, ilke most dialect, generally incomprehensible. He saluted the court with the stump of his right arm, and announced that one of the prisoners was a very fine gentleman, and that he came from the Azores, the western islands of the kingdom of Portugal, and the Algarves, and that he spoke Portuguese, and therefore he, Joe Pereira,

would vouch for him. The judge employed Joe to establish communication with the party and in particular to ask why they had been errested. Putting his little gray hat between his bare feet Portugee Joe began an address, presumably in his native tongue, punctuating it by wild sweeps of his amputated arm. As soon as he finished the six began a simultaneous clamor. When the police had reduced them to the speechlessness Joe to interpret. His account was: from which they were so ready to break, Joe picked up his hat and tucked it under his arm. Then he drew it out and made a low bow to the court and said: "The Portugee gentleman

he says he not know." "Ask the captain why he had them

rested," continued the court. Joe repeated his former performance, the same clamor arose, and out of it came Joe with the answer: "The Portugee gentleman he say cap'n he

On this showing, and particularly as no prisoners' names appeared on the docket, no charge on the charge sheet and the complaining witness had been mixed up with the prisoners, the court turned them loose,

Learning that the humble Portuguese was recognized as official interpreter for the Adriatico, the collector of cusfor the captain of the schooner to hands and the cook talked in a wild bring his papers ashore. Nothing ever bunch until the two watches and the brought such delight to the heart of two passengers had let off their steam. the poor, feeble-minded Joe as to be Then they were prepared to discuss asked to do a service to some one in authority; a command from a consul was a thing ever to be remembered. In this case Joe managed to combine both, as he got the consul's approval of the collector's order, and had two Samoans to pull him off in state to the schooner. Returning, he ushered a party of three into the presence of the collector.

"The Portuguese gentleman, he my interpret. I bring the cap'n, also the cook. They bring the pape', pape' of the schoon' Adriatico."

"What did you bring the cook for, Joe?" asked the collector, who was not used to doing business with that for the captain, and let the cook and interpreter stand."

"But the Portugee gentleman he tella me the cook very big man on the schoon' same thing he boss all

Rather slighting the important cook the collector motioned his acquaintance of the night before to take a chair, and told Joe to ask for the papers. But it was another who produced the flat tin case in which these important documents are commonly it was, after all, the cook on whose complaint captain and crew had been arrested on the afternoon previous.

These papers showed that the schooner Adriatico was owned in Ecuador; that she had been employed in traffic up and down the west coast of South America, and that her present voyage had begun in Valparaiso. with Papeete, in Tahiti, as her destination. Her complement consisted of captain and cook and two able-bodied seamen, and she carried two passengers. Her cargo consisted of wines. liquors and cigars. Here the cook produced his baking powder tin and presented the paper which he had shown the evening before.

Anywhere else it would have made great stir if a vessel should put into a port 2,000 miles dead to leeward of her destination, but Apia, it has been said, is accustomed to the unusual, and does not feel surprised at being a port of call between Valparaiso and

Meanwhile the schooner lay in the harbor, a tidewaiter aboard to see that none of the cargo passed the tariff provided by the Berlin treaty to press heavily on just such luxuries as were under those sealed hatches. The pri- passengers.-Cleveland Leader.

ft was mighty good stuff. The peo-ple from the schooner rarely came anhore. They bought little or noth-ing from the butcher and the baker. There was no apparent reason why they should prolong still further that voyage from Valparaiso to Tahiti, which had already been extended 2,000 miles beyond Tahiti. Still their anchor bit coral until the days measured weeks. The tidewaiter reported that they did nothing but talk all day, and all at once. At last, when they had been in Apia nearly a month, it beto get away with, and that they hopelessly disagreed as to raising money by bottomry or by sale of a portion of the cargo which was consigned to order.

Therefore the municipality of Apla levied upon vessel and cargo as security for port charges. This brought the case into the supreme court, and shed upon a remarkable transaction as much light as it is ever likely to receive. The court and Apia in general were never quite clear as to several points, but that is only to be expected when one has to depend upon Portugee Joe as one of what proved to be a chain of interpreters.

When the voyage of the Adriatic opened in Valparaiso there were on board, as shown by the papers, six persons, bound for Papeete, in Tahiti. They were the captain, the cook, two sailors and two passengers. Itchanced that these six persons were of six different nationalities. It further chanced that each one knew only his own speech and one other, so that when they all talked together, as from | est to the lowest became corrupt. God choice they did, only two people at a time understood one another. One of the sailors understood the captain when he gave an order; to get that order to the other sailor, who was, of course, in the other watch, it was necessary for the starboard watch to translate it to one of the passengers, who translated it again to the other, and he in turn translated it to the port watch. Thus are the difficulties of navigation added to. It will easily be seen from this how they got into the habit of all talking together, trusting that in the babel some one would understand. It suited their peculiar conditions, even though it was apt to lead strangers to think a riot was in

Then something happened to mar the placidity of a voyage which should have been an idyl. The precise details are lost in the inability of Portugee

"Mr. Cap'n he call Mr. Cook the bad name. Then they become both angry."

This must have been a sad time on the Pacific. One can imagine a Yankee skipper blackguarding his cook over the hounds of the foremast. But this vituperation on the Adriatico must overpass the power of any ordinary imagination. But the result is known. The cook swore to carve the captain, the captain swore to shoot the cook. Each was unarmed, but the captain leaped into the cabin companion as the cook jumped into the galley. In a trice both were armed. The captain called on the watch below to arrest the cook, but he did not make himself understood until the watch on deck had started the order trickling through the two passengers. The what should be done. The captain refused to apologize to the cook, the cook refused to be placated with an apology. The captain next would not be content until the cook should be put in irons. The cook deposed the captain from his high place. That a sea cook should do such things as those was a trifle too much for even the remarkable two passengers and two watches of this very remarkable voyage of the Adriatico.

Here first appears the baking powder tin. The document which it contained was a bill of sale duly executed and conveying to the cook the ownership of the vessel and rather more than functionary on vessels. "Fetch a chair half of the cargo. In a general way it is a prerogative of the captain to damn the cook; in fact, a cook undamned would feel that something was wrong; but a circumstance which clearly alters the case is when your cook turns out to be your sole owner and principal shipper. It becomes a trifle awkward to learn these facts just when you have been taking a turn at damning that cook. However, a peace was contrived, and the cookowner agreed to lay aside his knife, the captain his revolver. The cook carried. This developed the fact that would cook and the captain would captain until they reached port, neither interfering with the other. Unfortunately the cook was the only one aboard who could read the chronometer for the captain at the morning time sight, but as owner he would not serve one of his own servants. Naturally the captain never knew his longitude, and he reached Apia, only 2,000 miles out of his way, by getting on the parallel and running it down until it hit something.

While these facts were brought out in the supreme court at Apia, it was decided to end the venture at that port. The wines, liquors and cigars of the cargo were landed and sold at auction for what they would bring above the duty.

The cook discharged the captain and crew in Apia, shipped himself as captain, and the two passengers went as the two watches. The late captain offered to ship as cook, and was promptly put on the articles, thus showing that no permanent ill-feeling had been engendered, and that he had been contending for the matter of principle that a captain has the right to damn his own cook. And the crew? Oh. they went back as port and starboard MINTUL INDULGRACE.

11, 1886-Amos, 6:1-8.

[Based upon Peloubet's Select Notes.]
GOLDEN TEXT.—They also have erred
through wins, and through strong drink
are out of the way.—Iss. 25.7.
THE SECTION includes the study of
the prophet Amos and his work.
TIME.—About the middle of the eighth
century, B. C. 756. In the reign of Jerotom II. (Amos 1:1), and from the circumstances it must have been the latter
half, 750-75, com. chron., or 765-765, rev.
chron.

chron.

PLACE.—Amos was a native of Tekon,
six miles south of Bethlehem. The scene
of his labors was Bethel, a royal and
religious center, 12 miles north of Jerusa-EXPLANATORY.

I. The Situation.—After a long pe riod of decline and partial subjection there came a period of great outward prosperity and extension. The three victories over Syrla which Elisha had promised Joseh from his dying bed had been gained. His son and successor, Jeroboam II., extended his conquests till the kingdom reached to the Lebanon mountains on the north (2 Kings 14:25); and together with Judah the two occupied nearly the extent of ter-itory that belonged to the united kingdom under David and Solomon, from Lebanon to the Red sea. God through His prophet gave great victories, an enlarged country and untold wealth and peace with the surrounding nations, in order that the goodness of God might lead them to repentance. Wealth accumulated, but men decayed. Society from the highsent various warnings to the people. Some were physical - famine, drought, blight, locusts, earthquake; and some were political-battle, defeat, invasion, captivity."-Kent.

II. Denunciation of Sins .- 1. "At case in Zion:" "Those whose prosperity has made them insensible to danger."-Mitchell. Like Jonah in the storm, they are asleep and dreaming beautiful dreams, unconscious of their langer. Zion. Jerusalem, the capital of Judah. "Samaria:" The capital of Israel. "Chief of the nations:" Israel and Judah.

2. "Pass ye" over the Euphrates "un-to Galneh:" A lange city. "Hamath: A city of Syria, on the Orontes, north of Lebanon. "Cath:" A Philistine city on the southwest. "Be they better" than you? God has greatly favored your nation, yet how you have requited

God's goodness.

3. "Ye that put far away" in your thoughts and expectations "the evil day" and act as if you did not believe God's Word.

4. "Beds of ivory," etc.: Expressing

luxury and selfishness. 6. "Drink wine in bowls:" Because they were larger than the vessels ordinarily used in drinking.—Mitchell. "Not grieved:" As long as they had their luxuries they had no patriotism, no care for country or for the poor.

7. "Go captive with the first:" Since all lesser troubles had failed to lead them to repentance, there was nothing left but captivity, which was hastening on apace. Within about 30 years this was fulfilled.

8. "Will I." the Lord God, "delive: up:" The Assyrians could have done no evil unless God had permitted it. cook retaliated by calling on the Had the people been brave, moral, watch on deck to arrest the captain. toms sent for him and gave him orders The two orders balanced. Then all could not have conquered them; and over them.

God tries many ways to keep back people from going to their own ruin.

Temperance means self-denial, selfcontrol in the presence of temptations. No one is good without self-denial in something, self-control in all things. Yielding to luxury and appetite at the expense of righer things always means decay and ruin.

Take Pains.

Life principles lie hidden in our commonest phrases. Nothing is more common than for us to admonish one another to "take pains." Now there is a difference between getting a thing by laying hold of it, and by having it thrust upon us. We get most of our pains by the latter process, although we advise each other to get them more often by the former process. The word "take" means not so much a passive receiving as an active seizing or grasping. All good work costs. In reaching out our hands for great results, we must understand that we are also reaching out for great pains; for the one goes with the other. If we are willing to get benefits accidentally and at haphazard, it is well enough to get our pains in the same way. But if we want to be the makers of our own fortune, we must take pains .- S. S. Times.

Being One's Self. To be our best selves should be our ambition-not to be somebody else. A earver needs tools of different sizes, and temper, and shapes of cutting edge. The perfection of his work depends on their not being all alike. So God may use us to help conform humanity to the image of His Son. We owe it to that work to respect our individuality, and to keep ourselves at the highest point of efficiency. To be used in the perfeeting of one line in that work is reward enough for any tool's being itself, and being worn out in the work -6. S. Times.

Pigs and Thistles.

The least man is an essential part of lod's great plan. The soul of man is never sent back to

arth for a new trial. The fruits of the Spirit are not windfalls, but hand picked.

A penny sin buys as good a title to destruction, as a dollar sin does. Those who prefer the service of sin. must be satisfied with the wages of

Because a sin does not instantly maim a man, he is apt to think his soul ass escaped unseathed.—Ram's Horn.

power that he kno out every man of official imp his own country. There is not a p ince in Germany with which he is familiar, and his memory for ne in once is to know him then of his life. In this knowledge of country he surpasses any of his processors on the Prussian throne, and safe to any that Queen Victoria ka ess of Great Britain than her gr on knows of his country, and is case of Austria and Russia it is to y true. This is not such a tris matter as it might appear.

In spite of much evidence to then trary the emperor is not a tyrant has he manifested a desire to w power for the mere purpose of m ing other people uncomfortable. I takes a positive delight in hearing good things said or done by other He does not fall to read what is against him. When the late William Wal

Phelps was the American representative in Berlin, "Mark Twain" is pened to be in town. Mr. Phelps ing informed me that he had taken steps to let the emperor know of t I of course pointed out to our mi ter what I knew to be the case the German emperor knew by he the works of our great humorist, would be most happy of an oppe tunity to talk with him. Mr. Phele however, persisted in thinking that was not his business to do anything the matter, seeing that Mr. Clem was not present in any official care ity. Next day I was leaving America, but that evening I had opportunity of telling the empe that Mark Twain was in town. moment he heard this he clapped hands at the good news, and called to his wife, who was at the other of the room: "Auguste, August here is good news! What do you this Mark Twain is in town!" and then eagerly inquired about him. But whe he learned that Mr. Phelps had a seen fit to arrange a meeting at one he frowned in a significant mann Of course Mark Twain was imme ately invited to meet the emperor luncheon, and both enjoyed the me

It would be, I think, within ; mark to say that in the last tenyer the emperor has conversed at lear with every eminent American or Ea ishman who has passed through h fin. I have never heard of such a med ing but that the visitor has be strongly impressed by his imperi host's specialized knowledge. Int midst of the rush of festivities at E in 1895, the emperor found time to the on board the flagship New York of American squadron. Her captain to me afterward that their imperial be stayed until two o'clock in the more ing, and during his stay extracteding them every manner of information He closed his visit by testing the pacity of the crew for manning in and putting out fires at the shorter possible notice. When Mahan pa lished his first book on the "Influe rend it, and sent him a cordial to gram acknowledging the indebteds of himself and his officers for their sons taught therein. I have no deax that the strenuous efforts now ben made to strengthen the German un have received great encouragenes from the study of this American with

Personal government can be easy

abused, but it is distinctly admit

geous for a state so dependent upon

military prestige as Germany. For

century at least the foreign mir tions of Russia and Germany has been modified, even controlled, by occasional personal conference of two sovereigns immediately interes ed. With the Russian czar the emperor can speak distinctly and with fear of his words being nullified byes gresses or parliaments. He achieved alone, by a few words the czar, important concessions China which will lead to other conte sions more important still. If he com arrange his relations with English through his grandmother alone, list no doubt he would once more regul bimself as bound up with English terests. As it is, he is bound to be misunderstood; for personal gores ment in England disappeared along with the head of Charles I. Two years ago I published my history of The German Struggle for Liberty," which was regarded by the German con tive papers as an impious attack up monarchy in general and the empeor's ancestors in particular. It mothing of the kind, but merely statement of certain well establish facts from an American point of ries My friends predicted that the emperation would drop the book into his waste paper basket with a curse upon author. Instead of this he read it. cording to his own statement, fre beginning to end, pointed out fash from his point of view, and obvious thought no worse of me for my lacks orthodoxy. Next year I published a "White Man's Africa," in which Ib to speak of his relations to the Tree vaal in a manner far from com mentary. Again he sent word to B that he had read the book with in est and pleasure. These two littles isodes dispose of the perpetually peated slander that he can ender nothing but praise and quarrels si

Bigelow, in Century. Horrors of Odd Numbers. The Slamese have a great horrer odd numbers, and were never kn ns house or temple.—N. Y. Sun.

anyone who opposes him. Poults