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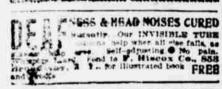
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A Cure for Nervons Headaches.

For each years I suffered from costipation and severe heads he, the headsche usually lasting three days at a time. Headsche powders relieved me temporarily, but left too bad an effect since I becan taking Celery King I have greatly improved in health, selfom or never have head ache have gained in flesh, and feel decidedly well.—Mas. F. S. Harcu, Temple, N. H. Celery King for the Nerves, Liver and Kidneys is sold in Soc and The packages by W. H. Herman Trogeville Middleswarth & Ulsh, McClure, H. A. Boright, Aline. A. Boright, Aline,

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Let ters of Administration in the es A ters of Administration in the es-tate of Henry Grubo, Sr., late of Centre town-ship, Sayder Co., Pa., deed., having been grant ed to the undersigned, all persons knowin 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, Adm r.

Jacob Gilbert, Advy.

E XECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is Define the clear of Elizabeth Walter, late of Contraville Centre twp. Soyder County, Pa. deceased, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, to whom all indebted t said estate should make immediate paymen and those having claims agnifust it should pre and their duly authenticated for secutor URIAH WEIRICH, Executor

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Let-ters of Administration in the state of Ete Sampsel, late of Centre township Sayder county, Fa., dee'd, laving been granted to the modernigned, 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.

TENTS OBTAINED.

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

1 Cures Fever. Infants' Diseases

Diarrhea. No. 8 Neuralgia.

Dyspepsia. No. 14 Cures Skin Diseases.

No. 9

No. 15 " Rheumatism. Ya. 20 Whooping Cough 27 Kidney Diseases.

Headache.

Urinary Diseases Colds and Grip.

જુદુઓર એક એફ એક એક્સિક એક એક એક એક એક એક એક એક એક PRISONERS USED IN V

FOR PROTECTION.

A Practice Universally Condemned By Civilized Nations-Captain Bainbridge at Tripoli a Parallel Case to Hobson at Santiago.

The alleged confinement of the gallant Hobson and his companions in the Morro at Santiago, with a view to protecting that fortress from bombardment, at once suggests an interesting question-or rather, a series of questions. Is this a new scheme, or simply the revival of an old device? If the latter, when and where and how was it practiced? Is it permissible? Has it usually proved successful?

The answer-a complete and satisfactory answer-is by no means so easy nor so obvious as might be supposed. The idea, of course, is oldvery old; the expedient of exposing prisoners to the missiles of their friends as a means of defense is one that must have suggested itself to the earliest strategists, even in prehistoric times. Yet well-attested instances of its use, especially in military opera-

the harbor at night, and boarded and burned the bashaw's prize by one of the boldest exploits in our navy's splendid record; but now, when Capt. Preble was threatening the city with bomburdment, the crafty Moslem con-ceived that he could use his prisoner to good advantage. So, with a great assumption of considerate kindness, he kept the American close to his own apartments in the castle, taking care that the nostile fleet should not be gnorant of the fact.

But, again this intractable captive continued to send a message to his countrymen, urging them to turn their guns full on the castle and to take no thought of him. "Just what Hobson would have done!" one cannot help exclaiming. And Capt. Preble, far-seeing and resolute, realizing that was



BAINBRIDGE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

tions of any magnitude, are extremely rare, and apparently have never been collected by any writer.

Among civilized nations such practices are universally condemned, and except as an extreme measure of retaliation are almost unknown. In wars between barbarous nations the trick is not likely to be effective, since the savage warriors are merely excited to greater fury in the attack, and are sure to take bloody revenge. About the only cases, therefore, are such as arise in conflicts between civilized forces and barbarians who hope to gain advantage by playing upon the more humane temper of their assail-

The most striking example of this

his stern business and that those who go out to fight for their country must face death and take their chances in prison as well a: elsewhere, followed this advice without flinching - the ruthless vigor of his policy emphasized by the fact that Bainbridge's own brother was serving in the fleet. So, when the cannonading began, and the complacent bashaw, accounting himself absolutely safe, came out on the balcony to see the fun, he was greatly startled to note that the projectiles were coming his way in alarming numbers and with characteristic American accuracy of aim; whereupon his pomposity withdrew in dismay to a bomb-

proof chamber, and proceeded to medi-



THE DEATH OF GERARD OF AVESNES

In one of the crusades Gerard of Avennes, weld as hostage by the Saracens, was placed on the most vulnerable part of the ramparts. When lashed to the mast Gerard shouted to the leader of the crusaders—his warmest friend, Godfrey de Bouillor -not to spare him, but to continue the attack. He perished amid a flight of arrows that swept the Barncens from the walls.

and at the same time the closest parallel to what was imputed to the Spanfards at Santiago, is the notorious performance of the bashaw of Tripoli, in the case of Capt. Bainbridge. This heroic officer, as every reader of his tory is well aware, had been captured on the ill-fated Philadelphia and was held for ransom by the piratical governor. Bainbridge had already proved himself a disastrously unprofitable sestment, for it was at his secret in-

with honor." Bainbridge had a narrow escape, a heavy shot penetrating the room in which he was confined, but fortunately he was not seriously hurt.

This is the way to meet such tactics. To weaken before them is like paying ransom to brigands sure to prompt further outrages of the same sort. And this fact appears to be very generally recognized, for the exposure of prisoners almost invariably falls of

those who resort to it. The writer can | TEHOSHAPHAT'S GOOD REIGH. recall but one notable instance is which the trick proved successful,

That was the famous "white aprons" affair during Bacon's revolt against Gov. Berkley, in 1676. This noted "Virginia rebel," a true autetype of the revolutionary patriots who took the field a century later, was in momentary expectation of an attack, and sorely needed time to complete his earthworks and mount his guns for defense. The case was urgent; success or failure turned upon securing a few hours of delay. So the resourceful leader, though he well knew the taunts to which he would be exposed, threw aside all scruples, and having made captives of the wives of several of Berkley's officers, he conspicuously paraded in front of his entrenchments these and other ladies closely related to the enemy. Naturally the gov-ernor's troops didn't shoot. The play was a very dublous one, but it proved a checkmate. The fortifications were completed without interference, and Bacon was presently enabled to drive his opponents from the field. He burned Jamestown; and but for his sudden death shortly after, the history of Virginia might have been changed in a very notable manner.

Bacon was an old Indian fighter, and quite probably it was from the savages that he got the hint he used so cleverly. To interpose captives between themselves and their pursuers was a favorite Indian stratagem when retreating after a raid, but these performances were on a small scale and hardly rise to the dignity of acts of farmhouse, seized some screaming girl, and bore her away on his shoulders, utilizing her form as a screen against the bullets of her friends as he fled to the forest.

During the civil war a few instances of exposure of prisoners to the fire of their own batteries arose from the extreme bitterness of feeling excited by the use of negro troops. For example, captured negroes were sometimes compelled to work on fortifications while a bombardment was in progress. This practice, however was speedily checked by retaliatory measures; and it is not strictly a case in point, anyhow, as there was probably no intention of using as a screen the prisoners thus exposed.

And just here a word in regard to the usual effect of threats and acts of retaliation seems not out of place. These are usually as efficacious as the unprovoked exposures which we have been discussing are futfle. When it is proposed to shoot or hang a number of innocent prisoners, selected, perhaps, by lot, in case their friends persist in certain outrages, people are apt to exclaim: "How horrible! How coldblooded and unjust!" In point of fact, such action is ordinarily merciful. The mere threat is sufficient, and instead of resulting in a double tragedy the upshot of the matter is that nobody is hurt on either side. In this connection it is now interesting to recall that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was for a time held as a bostage in this manner during the civil war, but happily was exchanged a little later without having been subjected to any extreme rigors.

A very unexpected use of this expedient was that recently practiced by Admiral Dewey at Manila, when by a threat of retaliation he actually saved an unfortunate Spanish officer from the hands of his own countrymen.

Apart from the holding of hostages under forfelt of their lives-which was very common-instances of the use of prisoners as a shield are scarcely more frequent in ancient times than nowadays. At Thermopylae Leonidas had with him 400 terrified and most unwilling Thebans, who were practically prisoners, for they were there under compulsion, Thebes having concluded an alliance with the Persians. But these men took no active part in the fight, and got off without injury. The remarkable case of Regulus, though scarcely germain to our theme, well fi lustrates the utter futility of most attempts to influence an enemy by playing upon the fears of captives. The bluff did not work. The old Roman at Carthage and our own Bainbridge at Tripoli show precisely the same heroic spirit-the same self-sacrificing patriotism. It is impossible to make tools of

Men of this transport of the control these methods when employed against sturdy and seasoned soldiers. It occurred at the time of the Third Crusade, when Conrad of Montferrat was defending Tyre against a great army of Saracens. Saladin, who wished to avoid the loss and delay of a protracted siege, offered in exchange for the immediate surrender of the city Conrad's aged father, who had been made prisoner; but this was refused. Then Saladin threatened to expose the old man in the front ranks during the assault; but the unbluffable Conrad promptly responded that if this were done he would himself "shoot the first arrow and glory to be a marytyr's son." As usually happens when such an answer is given, the matter was dropped forthwith.

We conclude, then, that these tactics have rarely been adopted, and that they have still more rarely proved successful; also that they are characteristie of barbarous rather than of civilized warfare. Yet it may be suspected that ineffectiveness rather than inhumanity is the chief reason for their disuse. War, shredding men's limbs with shrapnel and blowing whole companies to atoms by a single discharge of dynamite, has little place for considerations of humanity; but methods which examperate without disablingcowardly abuses, the chief result of which is to excite a flerce thirst for vengeance—these bring disaster as well as disgrees to such as use them. It is its end and plays the boomerang on highly impolitie to trifle with the feelings of brave men.

1898-2 Chron. IT:1-10. ,

sed upon Peloubet's Select Notes.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—In all thy ways acmowledge Him, and He shall direct thy
paths.—Prov. 8%.

THE SECTION includes the work of Jecochaphat for a quarter of a century, and
is indusnes on the kingdom of Judah (I
Chron., chaps. 17 to 20).

TIME.—Jehoshaphat reigned 25 years.
Troop B. C. 844 to 850, or ray chron. 376-551.

om B. C. 914 to 839, or, rev. chron. 876
PLACE.—The kingdom of Judah.
LESSON COMMENTS.

The second period of the history of Judah, like the first, is one of reformation and prosperity under a good king who sought to build up his people in true religion first, and then, as a natural concomitant, in education, justice and peaceful prosperity. Here, too, as in the case of Asa, there was a flaw in the diamond, a fly in the apothecary's ointment

I. King Jehoshaphat.-V. 1. His name means "Jehovah is judge;" was the son of Asa and Azubah. He began to reign when he was 35 years old, and reigned 25 years.

II. His Defenses,-Vs. 1, 2,. 1. "He strengthened himself against Israel:" Which nation had attacked his father Asa. He defended his borders in such a way that there was little danger of attack.

2. "He placed forces," garrisoned with troops, "in all the fenced," forti-fied, "cities of Judah." "In the cities of Ephraim:" Probably on the southern borders near his own kingdom. "Which Asa his father had taken:" war. The commonest case was where I They were first taken by Asa's father a prowling brave who had surprised a | Abijah (chap. 13:19), but held, defended, and strengthened by Asa, who probably aided his father in capturing them, so that they went by his name. III. His Religious Character and Re-

forms.—Vs. 3-6. 3. "The Lord was with Jehoshaphat: Strengthened blessed, defended, prospered him. "He walked in the first ways of his father David: His active, devoted, earnest, religious ways. "And sought not unto Baalim:" Baalim, the plural of Baal, is used on account of the great number of images of Baal, and the various forms under which he was worshiped. 4. "But sought to the Lord:"

seek to the Lor! is to strive to find out what God's will is, and then to do it with all the heart. "And not after the doing of Israel:"

5. "All Judah brought ... presents," i. e., "free-will offerings," in addition to the regular taxes. They expressed their loyalty and good will in this way. "Riches and honor in abundance:" His prosperity was greater than that of any king since the days of David and Solomon (1 Chron, 29:28; 2 Chron. 1:12).

6. His heart was lifted up:" Not with pride, but with courage and hope. IV. Promotion of Education .- V. 7 "Sent to his princes:" 7, 8. "The five princes, nine Levites and two priests, named in these verses are otherwise unknown."-Zoehler.

9. "And they taught in Judah:" They had a campaign of education.

V. A Better Administration of Jus tice .- 19:4-11. We learn later on that another important reform was the better administration of justice. Judges and courts were established, and the judges were commanded to mete out exact justice without fear or favor, to rich and poor alike, without respect of persons or taking of bribes.

VI. The Effects of Jehoshaphat's Plans.—V. 10. The fruits of the king's policy were seen in many directions. (1) "The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms:" They realized the power of His blessing, and the strength of His defense, so that they dared not attack Judah, but brought presents of peace instead (v. 11).

VII. Jehoshaphat's Great Mistake.—Jehoshaphat did wisely in making peace with the northern kingdom.

So far all was well, but Jehoshaphat then committed a double error, which wrought untold evil upon his family and his kingdom. He visited Samaria, soon he joined Ahab in a war of attack against Syria. Ahab was slain, but Jehoshaphat returned safely. Then Jehu, the son of Hanani, reproved the king. God was angry with him for his conduct. Jehoshaphat did not im-

conduct. Jehoshaphat did not imprison Jehu for his reproof, as the king's father Asa had imprisoned the prophet's father Hanani for similar faithfulness, but the wrath came. Thus the king helped, by this policy, to destroy the great and good work his life had been spent in doing. More than this, his sinful alliance brought to "the whole family of his grandchildren overwhelming misery, and all but total extermination," by the hand of Jehu in his efforts to destroy Baal worship out of the land.

VIII. The Hallelujah Victory.—2 Chron. 20. Jehoshaphat repented, and worked with zeal for his kingdom to counteract the evils flowing from his wrong doing. Once he was attacked by great allied army coming from beyond Jordan around the lower end of the Dead sea, and up the west shore to Engedi about midway of its length. Jehoshaphat and his army went down to meet them. But God delivered them without a battle. They spread themselves abroad in companies, and shouted "Hallelujah! Praise ye the Lord," and sang the songs of Zion. The allies were thrown into disorder, and slew one another, till the field was covered with the slain.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

One of the first duties of a Christian is to be well defended from attack, to be so entrenched in the truths of the Gospel, so full of faith and love, so strong in his consciousness of right, so post-

der the selectemption law.

2. Appraisement of Mary E. Strawillon Straub, late of Washington der Ca. Pa., decit, elected to be the \$3.0 exemption law.

4. Appraisement of Kate Back market Back market Backman, late of Frankill Snyder Co., Pa., decid., elected to late the Skdexemption law.

5. Appraisement of Nancy Grabb. Meary Grubb, late of Centre town-hi Co., Pa., dec'd., elected to be taken 1000 exemption law.

6. Appraisement of Polly Null. John Kull, late of Perry township, se Pe., dec'd. elected to be taken under exemption law.

7. Apparat ement of Mary Walter, Adam Waiser, Jr., late of Celutre two Co., Pa., dec'd., elected to be taker a \$300 exemption law. S. Appraisement of Lillie Shaffer.
Albert Shaffer, late of Chapman in
Co., Ps., dec'd., elected to be taken
Same exemption law.

9. Appraisement of Lillie Shaffer.

9. Appraisement of Phoebe Ann Sri ow of Jacob H. Snyder, late of Union in der Co., decid., elected to be taken a \$350 exemption law.

Middleburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1838,

The following accounts will be present Second account of J. G. Hornberger lan of Daisy Mitterling, a miner child of Mitterling, late of West Perry township.
 Co., Pa., deceased.

First account of Caivin Steller, or Committee of John F. Shipton, a m of Thomas N. Shipton, late of Centre Snyder Co., Pa., deceased.

8. Account of Geo. S. Davis, one of their of the estate of James K. Davis, Jr. GEO. M. SEINDEL, Profilers Middletury, Pa., Sept. 3, 1888.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—Notice is her can that the following named permuted their Administrators', Guradian ecutors' accounts in the Register's of der County, and the same will be proconfirmation and allowance at the cin Middleburgh, Monday, October ::

1. First and final account of G executor of the estate of Jane Hub linsgrove, Pa., deceased. 2. Pirst and partial account of J. Hassinger, administrators of J. er, late of Spring township, decens

3. First and final account of li-guardian of Rosa C. Burch. 4. First and final account of W. E. Chas, K. Bickel, executors of the est Bickel, late of Middlecreek twp., St.

 First and final accunt of Dr. N. rock, administrator of the estate of Rothrock, late of West Beaver two. Pa., deceased. 6. First and fina, account of W and Mary Suyder, administrators of C. Snyder, late of Franklin twp., Pa., deceased.

7. First and final account of A. 6, er, admininistrator of the estate of Hornberger, late of Perry twp., Snyd-deceased.

8. First and final account of U executor of the estate of Elizabeth W of Centre twp., Snyder Co., Pa., doo First and final account of B. Woodruff and John I. Woodruff, adm of the estate of Henry Woodruff, late twp., Snyder Co., Pa., deceased.

 First and final account of N. Peadministrator of the estate of Esthe of the borough of Selinsgrove, Pa., 6 11. First and final account of Samel and I. E. Boust, administrators cun is annexo or the estate of J. B. Kratzt Penn twp. Snyder Co., Pa., deceard.
J. H. Willis, E. Middleburg, Pa., Sept. 3, 1898.

WANTED-SEVERAL TRUSTED persons in this state to manage ness in their cwn and nearby count mainly office work conducted at hor straight \$900 a year and expenses bonafice, no more no less salary. \$75. Relerences. Enclose self-addresed envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Prest. Uhicago.

Court Proclamation

Sheriff's Sale of

REAL ESTAT

By virtue of a certain writ of Fi out of the Court of Common Plea County, Pa., and to me directed 1 to Public Sale at the Court House burg, Pa., on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBERS

at I o'clock p. m., the following estate to wit:

estate to wit:

TRACT NO. 1.—All that certain instituated in Washington and Middlerships. Snyder County, Pa. bounds north by lands of Harvey Pontius, a by lands of Solomon Lawer, Abe to John Boyer, on the south by lands der, John Boyer and Jacob Duck is west by lands of Peter Yoder. Emissional Market Market Market No. 2 Peter Yoder. Emission and 42 Perches, more or less, of creeted a two-story DWELLING BUS BARN and other outbuildings.

TRACT NO. 2—A Limestone Late. TRACT NO. 2 -A Limestone Lat

of Middlecreek, in Middlecreek Tors der County, Pa., containing one last or less, or being the same lot conves D. Bilger and wife to W. H. Ripka Seized taken into execution and at the property of W. H. Ripka P. S. RITTEL Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, Pa. Ser

1898 Bicycles Do

New 1808 Model Ladies' and Gesare now being sold on easy conditions, others outright at \$13,90, and at \$19,90 and \$22.00, to be paid for if you will cut this notice out as you thoir 1808 bloycle catalogue as culars.

Comrades, Antentis mics of religion will usually help him and bring him aid rather than attack him.

Revivals of religion, even when they do not accomplish all that could be desired, and have to be repeated again and again, yet accomplish a wonderful work for the salvation of men.

Comprades, Anter Thervod from 12 to 24, and Vio. 150, 1884, in the Battle of the Mould like to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it, but to cured me. and I am once more than a Battle of the Manna Battle of the Mould like to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it, but to cured me. and I am once more than a Battle of the Manna Battle of the Mould like to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to the Mould like to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to the Mould like to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to the Mould like to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is to have my compliant, chronic diarrances, doctors could not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It is not stop it is not stop it. It