ODD SPECIMENS OF HUMANITY ARE RAMAPO MOUNTAINEERS.

of the Milkiest Haired and Pinkest Eyed Variety Are Common Among em-They Are the Best Hunters and nen In the Land.

People who have never been up in the Ramapo mountains can have little idea of how strange a race of people live back in those high and rocky hills. miles from any village, and with not a rod of road by which their huts may be reached by wagons. In other words, it is not generally known that within 35 miles of the heart of New York city shere is a community as curious almost as can be found in the remote mountain zoosses of Tennessee or North Caroli-na. It is a sort of lost tribe, or, rather, an amalgamation of two lost tribes.

an amalgamation of two rose tribes.

If one can imagine what sort of beings would result from more than a century intermarrying of American Indians and Guinea negroes, with an occasional dash of white blood added to the mixture, he may form a notion of the people that live back in the rugged hills that rise about Suffern Rausen Slotchburg. about Suffern, Ramapo, Sloatsburg, Woodbourne, Tuxedo and other places in the Ramapo valley. But it would take a pretty brisk imagination to pic-ture some of the queer specimens of hu-manity that have resulted from this

Albinos of the milkiest haired and Albinos of the milkiest haired and pinkest eyed variety are common, and the dime museums recruit their curio halls in that line from among these mountaineers, as did the great and only Barnum before them.

Back in the last century and during the first quarter of the present century slaves were common in that part of Naw York state and the adjacent region

New York state and the adjacent region of New Jersey. These slaves were treat-ed no better by their old Dutch masters than were their fellow bondsmen in the south. They were worked long and hard, and the lash was not spared. Consequently runaway slaves were many. These runaways invariably sought the es of the surrounding mountains

fastnesses of the surrounding mountains.

It is a very difficult thing to make one's way up and among the Ramapo mountains even at this day, and it was almost an impossibility in the slavery days. As a result, when a negro once succeeded in hiding there he was as safe from recapture as if he had gone to Canada, although he might be within sight and sound of his master's home. Scores of runaways in time peopled the inaccessible hills, and in the spots where they threw up their first sheltering huts of bark or fallen trees or found refuge in caves their descendants dwell refuge in caves their descendants dwell

The woods had their Indian dwellers already, and the two races mingled.

These are the strange people who are seen now and then in the little villages along the Erie railway in Rockland and adjoining towns of Bergen and of the protection of the product of the product of the product of these people is that the names of the old Dutch families in which the original blacks were slaves have been retained by them, generation after generation. The worst numbered with left.

tained by them, generation after generation. The most numerous family of the race goes by the name of De Groat, but there are De Freeses, Van Hoevens and many other Des and Vans.

In the summer time you might climb and clamber and stumble up the steep sides and over the rocky summits of the Ramapo mountains all day and not see a solitary sign of a habitation, although there wou! be many on all sides of there wor! be many on all sides of you. They are so deftly tucked in among the rocks and hidden by the trees of foliage that only one acquainted with the ways of the mountaineers could find them. In the fall, when the trees we have the bare than the received the second of the secon with the ways of the mountaineers come and them. In the fall, when the trees are bare, the huts stand revealed to any who may pass that way, and such are few, for although there is no better ruffed grouse shooting anywhere than in these mountain fastnesses the weary slimbing necessary to get to the haunts of these birds is more than the average approximan cares to undergo.

sportsman cares to undergo.

There is no ground that might grow anything about any of these huts; not a chicken or a fowl of any kind; not even a pig. But there are dogs without limit—mengrel, wolfish locking dogs, such as might hang about Indian camps—and always from one to half a dozen—and always from one to half a dozen. suon as might hang about Indian camps—and always from one to half a dozen half naked, ecrie, elfish looking children, who, at sight or sound of a stranger, scamper to cover in the hut, in the brush or among the rocks, disappearing as completely as a startled brood of young quail.

How do these people subsist? They was the best hunters and fishermen in

the best hunters and fishermen in the land, and game and trout are abundant all about them. They hunt and snare grouse and rabbits and catch trout for the market during the season. The women and children pick berries. For the products of the forest, streams and berry patches these people obtain store goods at the villages, both the luxuries and the necessaries—the latter being chiefly whisky and tobacco, the former flour, meal and cheap dress goods. For their own home providing the possum and the coon are plentiful at their very doors, and the chicken coops of the outlying farms and villages are not entireby inaccessible. Now and then a De Groat or Van Somebody-or-other will hire out to do work by the day, but he is looked upon by his fellow mountaineers as a degenerate. Some of the female children grow to be extremely handsome and sharely vanue women but it is ely young women, but it is rare that there are any marriages amo these people outside of their own race.

New York Sun.

A Useful Caddie.

A lady golfer at Singapore has trained her barefooted caddie to come to her assistance whenever she has to play a

Should the ball lie tadly or be awkwardly bunkered, the caddie strolls up to it, clutches it with his tees and drops it in a hard, clean lie, without exciting auspicion.—Boston Globe,

A SINGULAR PEOPLE. FALSE TEETH TRADE.

A REGULAR BUSINESS IN BUYING AND SELLING THEM.

the Discarded Sets Are Clean ed, Brightened Up and Resold, and Sometimes They Are Broken Up For the Old Gold In Them

"Old False Teeth Bought."

This is the sign which attracts the attention of visitors to the office of a certain dealer in dental and optical supplies who does business in Chicago.

plies who does business in Chicago.

"It's queer how people are attracted by that sign," said the owner of the establishment. "I never intended it to be prominent, because there are other lines in my business I am more interested in pushing, but it seems to fairly force itself into the minds of everybody who comes here, no matter what his mission may be, and 'old false teeth bought' is the only thing they can think or talk about.

or talk about.

"There's nothing audacious in dealing in secondhand false teeth, although I will admit the sign is an unusual one. I will admit the sign is an unusual one. It is a legitimate branch of our trade. With ordinary usage false teeth don't wear out and are just as good at the end of a few years as they were when new. The teeth themselves are valuable, and the gold work used in binding even the commonplace kind together is costly. People are forever getting new ideas about their teeth and keep the dentists busy changing or building over their artificial molars. Then, you remember that a whole lot of people who wear false teeth are dying every day.

"Ten years ago there was no way of utilizing this old material. It was all dead waste, so to speak. But now it is

dead waste, so to speak. But now it is different, and people are more econom-ical. False teeth, especially if heavily set with gold plates, are worth too much money to be cast saide when new ones are ordered or to be buried in a grave. Thus it comes that a trade of consider able proportions has sprung up in this line, and old false teeth are a staple in this market." dead waste, so to speak. But now it is this market."

"Who brings them here to sell and

what class of customers buy them?"
"Small dentists who are hard up
financially and lack the inclination or
facilities to clean up and build over the discarded sets, which they are sharp enough to retain from their patrons, are the main source of supply. Sometimes enough to retain from their/patrons, are the main source of supply. Sometimes they make their patrons a little allowance for the old sets of teeth, but they get out of this whenever possible on the plea that they are worthless. Then we have poor folk who cannot afford to wear false teeth any longer come in here occasionally and offer them for sale. Undertakers? Well, that is a feature of the trade I don't care to talk about. I might be misunderstood, and some people are so squeamish, you know.

"Why, one woman came in here yes-"Why, one woman came in here yesterday to buy an opera glass. She looked like a good customer and was inspecting some high priced glasses when I stopped to wait upon a man who frequently brings in some fine teeth. She saw me take a set from him and pay for them, and then, noticing probably his somber clothes and an end of black crape sticking out of one of his side pockets, she flounced away in a fury without a word of explanation. It is hard to please everybody, and as times are hard I have to be very careful."
"But what about your sales? Who takes these old grinders and incisors from you?"
"Principally a class of men who

"Principally a class of men who make a business of working over the sets. When the outfit is in reasonably good shape, it is given a thorough cleansing, brightened up, and then resold to dentists who have a cheap patronage. A little tinkering will make them fit after a fashion in the mouths of people who want to make a show of false teeth at small cost. Where the sets are not good enough to be used entire they are broken up, the gold either melted down or saved to be remodeled, and the teeth themselves remounted as melted down or saved to be remodeled, and the teeth themselves remounted as they are needed for patients. It's a good thing for poor people for many of them are thus enabled to get passably fair false teeth at a nominal price, when otherwise they would have to go without, owing to the great expense. Excuse me while I wait upon this woman."

When The Inter Ocean man left the establishment, the merchant was dickering with an ample proportioned African "aunty" for a double set of teeth with heavy gold plates, which she said she had found in a hotel where she worked as chambermaid.

"Der genman' don' go to 'at 'ors-

worked as chambermaid.

"Der genman' don' go to 'at 'orspital,' said aunty. "E's wuz so sick when dey tak' 'im way he don' clar forgot 'is teet', an I doan' 'spec' he'll wan' 'em any more. Steal 'em? No, sah; no, sah! Boss, 'e say 'tak' ole truck 'way. I doan' want 'em 'round 'ere.' Ole truck—umph, umph—why, dat's jes' like findin five dollahs."—Chicago Inter Ocean. Chicago Inter Ocean.

To Suppress Sweeting

A large number of the best women of Syracuse, those identified with clubs and those not so organized, have united in a movement to suppress the sweating system, so far as it exists in Syracuse. A consumers' league has been formed and co-operation with the trades assembly is hoped for. The movement originated with the Political Equality club and was speedily indorsed by the Household Economic association, and from this start has spread through many club and social circles of Syracuse. The league is formed on the lines of the New York and Philadelphia organizations. in a movement to suppress the sweating

A French physician who has been investigating the proper nutriment for long distance bicycle riding has con-cluded that the ideal refreshment is fruit and milk.

In Paris the chairs in the squares and gardens are let out to visitors for a tri-fle each. From this source an income of 150,000 francs a year is derived.

A MODEL WIFE

ns Black In Memory of Her Un-mourned Predecessor.

He had asked her to be "his'n," she had made up her mind that she had "worked out" long enough anyway. So she accepted him. She was perfectly satisfied with her place, but she wanted to have a house of her own. So they

It wasn't long afterward that she came back to see her former mistress about something, and the latter noticed that she was wearing mourning. Of course she was sorry for her and was rather surprised that she made no men-tion of her bereavement. It is, indeed, a grievous thing when a honeymoon is cut short.

Finally the former mistress brought up the subject herself.
"You are in mourning, Maggie," she

suggested.

"Yes," replied Maggie complacently, and with no show of feeling at all.
"I t'ought it was the least I could do

"It tought for 'im."

"It is showing no more than proper respect of course. I am very sorry. It must have been a great shock."

"Great shock!" exclaimed Maggie in

"Great shock!" exclaimed Maggie in

"Great shock!" exclaimed Maggie in surprise. Then as she grasped the idea she went on, "Oh, he ain't dead," with the accent on "he."
"You haven't lost your husband?"
Maggie shook her head.
"Then why are you in such deep mourning?"
"Inst to please the poor led!" ave

mourning?"
"Just to please the poor lad," answered Maggie. "You see, it's this way," she went on when she had decided to tell the story. "After we was married he comes to me an he says, "Maggie," he says, "the poor woman niver had awayedy to reten be awayedy to reten meaning for

'Maggie,' he says, 'the poor woman niver had anybody to put on mournin fer her, an I dunno that she's been treated right,' he says. 'Who?' says I. 'Me first wife,' says he. 'She was all alone in the world, exceptin fer me,' he says. 'She had no wimmen folks to wear mournin fer her.' And so I says to him, 'I'll do it 'fer the poor woman,' I says. An here I am.''

And the best of it is that the story is absolutely true. - Chicago Post.

DREW PAY, BUT DID NO WORK

And When Discharged Wanted a Certifi-cate For Ability and Honesty.

"Fancy a fellow picking your pocket and asking for a 'character,' ' said a business man the other day. "That's been my experience. I hired a young man about a month ago to solicit order for me on commission, with \$20 a weel guarantee. As he turned nothing in after a fortnight I began to suspect that he was working for another firm and doing nothing to earn the \$20, so I told him that if no order materialized by the end of the week he must not expect

"I made inquiries which convinced me that he was doing what I suspected, but I got no legal proof that he was taking my money on false pretenses. So when the week was up I was forced to pay him a third 500 melius 500 in all when the week was up I was forced to pay him a third \$20, making \$60 in all, which, I felt sure, he had done little or nothing to earn. Before doing so I told him of my suspicions, which was foolish, as I met only with denials which I couldn't disprove, although in answer to the questions of the cross examination I mut him through he made state. tion I put him through he made state

ments which I knew to be lies.

"In spite of my accusations he seemed to think that my paying him the final \$20 was acknowledgment that I believed his denials, and after receiving the money he asked if I would give a certificate sto his chility and hereafter. certificate as to his ability and ho in case he found it necessary to call up-pour me for one. I answered that I would at least sign nothing against him, for after paying him to no purpose money I could ill afford I didn't want to make an enemy of him, but advised him not to put me to the test."—New York Sun.

GREEN BADGES OF COURAGE.

Sashes Worn by Army Surgeons and Their History.

A great many people do not know why army surgeons wear green sashes. It is not so much an insignia of rank as it is a protection to the wearer. Accord-ing to the code of war, surgeons are never shot or taken prisoners. To delib-erately shoot a surgeon while he is wearing his sash is considered a viola-

wearing his sash is considered a viola-tion of the code, punishable by death. Because of this provision surgeons of one army never refuse to look after the wounded of the other army if it is possi-ble for them to do so. During the civil war it was often the case that often ble for them to do so. During the civil war it was often the case that after a battle the field hospitals would contain almost an equal number of men dressed in blue and gray. The Federal army had the best surgeons and the best stores, and a wounded Confederate considered himself in great luck if he was removed to a Federal hospital to be cared for by Federal surgeons and physicians.

But in the heat of battle a green sash protection, and surgeons anded or killed. But this e often were often wounded or killed. But this did not keep the surgeons at the rear until the battle was over. They were often found in the thick of the fray, dressing wounds and sending the wounded to the rear. Theirs was a perilous as well as a noble duty, and they performed it well.—Omaha World-Herald.

A Popular Choice

Lady Castlerosse heads the list of the newly elected poor law guardians of Killarney. She was nominated by her father-in-law, the Earl of Kenmare, Her election, it is said, has aroused the greatest interest among Ireland's poor, who hope that if members of the aristocracy take up such duties larger measures for the relief of distress will fol-

If you would be well spoken of, learn to speak well of others, and when you have learned to speak well endeavor likewise to do well, and thus you will reap the fruit of being well spoken of. -Epictetus.

Wages Paid to Soldiers.

boys now gathering to defend the honor of their country to know what

Colonel	291	67
Lieutenant-Colonel	260	00
Major	208	33
Captain, mounted	166	
Captain, not mounted	150	co
Regimental adjutant	150	
Regimental quartermaster	150	
First heutenant, mounted	133	
First lieutenant, not mounted	125	
Sec. lieutenant, mounted	125	
Sec. lieutenant, not mounted.	116	
Chaplain	125	
	123	-
Company:		5. 3
Private	13	00
Musician	13	00
Trumpeter	13	00
Wagoner	14	00
Artificer	15	00
Corporal (artillery, cavalry		
and infantry	15	00
Blacksmith and farrier	15	00
Saddler	15	00
Sergeant	18	oc
Private (engineers and ordi-		
nances	17	00
Corporal (engineers and ordi-		
nance)	20	00
First Sergeant	25	
Sergeant (engineers, ord-	- 3	-
nance and signal corps	34	00
Sergeants (signal corps)	45	
	45	
Regiment:		
Chief trumpeter	22	co
Principal musician	22	00
Saddler sergeant	22	00
Chief musician	60	00
Sergeant-major	23	00
Quartermaster-sergeant	23	00
Sergeant-major and quarter-		
master-sergeant	36	00
Post:		
Ordnance sergeant	2.1	00
Commissary sergeant	34	
Donathissary seigeant	34	00

Veterinary surgeon (junior)... 73 00 Hospital matron 10 00 A Man Who Is Tired

Acting hospital stewart 25 00 Private 18 00

Veterinary surgeon (senior).. 100 00

Hospital stewart.....

All the time, owing to impoverished blood, should take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify and enrich his blood and give him vitality and vigor.

This condition of weakness and lack of energy is a natural consequence of the coming of warmer weather, which finds the system debilitated and the blood impure.

good spring medicine is a necessity with almost everyone. Hood's Sarsaparilla is what the millions take in the spring. Its great power to purify and enrich the blood and build up health is one of the facts of common experience.

Storms and Signs.

Prof. Coles in his Storms and Signs for May gives the following forecast: Our predictions last month that April would be like both December and May; that tidal waves and earth-quakes would do great damage, and that strange appearing circles would be seen around the moon, etc., all came as predicted. This month the sun's rays will not be thrown out of their regular channels—as the gaseous matter has passed off the sun entirely
—and we have reasons to believe that the month of May, in the main, will be a lovely month, like the May months of long years ago, when sunshine and showers caused all nature to leap for joy. This will be the first time in seven years for the sun's rays to strike the earth direct without being intercepted by some foreign matter. There may be quite a disturbance among the elements on or about the 20th

Just notice the increase of crimes this month.

Catarrh Shackles

Broken in 60 Minutes



It's an alarming fact, but statistics bear it out, that the statistics bear it out, the statistics bear it out, the statistics bear it out, the statistics of the statistics beautiful the statistics of the statistics beauti

For years I was a victim of chronic Catarrh; first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal pow-gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly rt while I was permanently cured."—James adley, Dundee, N.Y.—7

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

It will be interesting for the soldier pay they may expect to get. The regular rates will apply to the volunteer service, both to officers and men. as stated in the army register, although here is an increase enjoyed by the regulars who have been in the army more than five years. The following is the monthly stipend of officers and soldiers of the United States army.

Major-general\$625 00

Brigadier-general	458	33
Colonel	201	
Lieutenant-Colonel	260	
Major	208	
Captain, mounted	166	
Captain, not mounted	150	
Regimental adjutant	150	
Regimental quartermaster	150	
First heutenant, mounted	133	
First lieutenant, not mounted	125	
Sec. lieutenant, mounted	125	
Sec. lieutenant, not mounted.	116	
Chaplain	125	
Company:	3	
	2.5	
Private		00
Musician		00
Trumpeter		00
Wagoner		00
Artificer	15	00
Corporal (artillery, cavalry		
and infantry	15	
	15	00
Saddler	15	00
Sergeant Private (engineers and ordi-	18	oc
	-	
nances	17	00
nance)	20	
Sergeant (engineers, ord-	25	00
nance and signal corps		
Sergeants (signal corps)	34	
	45	00
Regiment:		
Chief trumpeter	22	co
Principal musician	22	00
Saddler sergeant	22	00
Chief musician	60	00
Sergeant-major	23	00

The subscription price of DEMOREST'S Post quartermaster-sergeant.. 34 00 Hospital corps:

is reduced to \$1.00 a year.

CARPET.

A YEAR FOR-**DEMOREST'S** FAMILY MAGAZINE.

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Demorest's Family Magazine is more than a Fashion Magazine, although gives the very latest home and foreign fashions each month; this is only one of its many valuable features. It has something for each member of the family, for every department of the household, and its varied contents are of the highest grade, making it, pre-eminently, THE FABLY MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD. It furnishes the best thoughts of the most interesting and most progressive writers of the day, and is aircrast of the times in everything, —Art, Literature, Science, Society Affairs, Fiction, Household Matters, Sports, etc.,—a single number frequently containing from 200 to 300 fine engravings, making it the MOST COMPLETE AND MOST PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED of the Great MONTHLES. DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE Fashion Department is in every way far ahead of that contained in any other publication.

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THE CUBAN FLAG.

The flag of Cuba is a "single star banner." It is composed of five stripes—three blue and two white. On the left side there is a red tri-angle with a five pointed star in the center. The origin of the flag dates backs to the year 1851, when the first Cuban insurrection, under the leadership of Gen. Narciso Lopez, took place. The stripes of the flag took place. The stripes of the flag were an emblem of liberty, and the five pointed star indicated the five provinces which participated in the uprising.

Delightful Relief from Ca-TARRH—Here is one of a thousand such testimonies. The Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, says: "I wish ail to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of ca-tarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful I now regard myself entirely cured after -54. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Slight Difference.

Recently Speaker Reed wished to see a man on some pending legisla-tion and telegraphed for him to come to Washington. The man took the first train available, but a washout on the road made it impossible for on the total make it impossible to the train to proceed further toward its destination. Going to a further telegraph station he sent this de-spatch to the Speaker. "Washout on the line. Can't

come." When Reed read the message he

sent back this reply:
"Buy a new shirt and come any-way."—Pittsburg *Dispatch*.

Bears the Signature Chart H. Fletchers,

The Laws of War.

The "laws of war" as at present formulated by civilized nations forbid the use of poison against the enemy; murder by treachery, such as assuming the uniform or displaying the flag of a foe; the murder of those who have surrendered, whether upon conditions or upon discretion; declarations that programs will be given to tions that no quarters will be given to an enemy; the use of such arms or projectiles as will cause unnecessary pain or suffering to an enemy; the abuse of a flag of truce to gain infor-mation concerning the enemy's posi-

tion; all unnecessary destruction of property, whether public or private. They also declare that only fortified places shall be besieged, open cities or villages not to be subject to seige or bombardment; that public build-ings of whatever character, whether belonging to the church or State shall be spared; that plundering by private soldiers or their officers shall be considered inadmissable; that prisoners shall be treated with common human ity; that the personal effects and private property of prisoners, excepting their arms and ammunition, shall be respected; that the population of the enemy's country shall be considered as exempt from participation in the war unless by hostile acts they provoke the ill will of the enemy; that personal and family honor, and the religious convictions of ar invaded people shall be inspected by the inva-ders, and that all pillage by regular troops or their followers shall be strictly forbidden.

40 GEMS, 10 CENTS-Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure all troubles arising from torpor of the liver. Easy and quick—Banish Sick Headache—Purify the blood and eradicate all impurities from the system. The demand is big. The pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial. 10 cents -- 56.