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ESTABLISHED 1827.

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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

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Is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastened upon them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the
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restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. The fullest and most searching investigation is invited. Send for pamphlet giving full information.

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The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburg.

M'KINLEY, THE SOLDIER.

The Splendid Record Made by a Brave Man.

HE ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE.

Served in the Same Regiment with Ex-President Hayes, and Won Each of His Promotions by Hard Fighting.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

In this exciting political campaign it seems remarkable that so little has been written or said of the most brilliant period of the life of the Republican candidate for the presidency.

While his political career has been scanned, and every word that he may have uttered in Congress or on the stump has been criticized and commented upon, the glorious record of his four long years of faithful service in the field has barely been touched upon. Yet he was one of the bravest of soldiers in one of the most famous regiments of the great war, and, while modesty may forbid his intruding the military portion of his life on the public, it is, at the same time, very questionable whether he would be willing to exchange all the political honors that he has gained, or those that may come to him in four years in the white house, for the glories that cluster around the memories of his four years of service in the army of the Union.

The regiment in which the young soldier served, the Twenty-third Ohio infantry, was one of the bravest and best, and bore upon its rolls the names of many men who afterwards became illustrious in the country's history. The first colonel was William S. Rosecrans, afterwards major general and commander of the armies of the Tennessee and Department of the Cumberland.

The lieutenant colonel was that splendid soldier Stanley Matthews, who, after the war, became a Senator of the United States and then eminent as a justice of the Supreme Court.

The major was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards brigadier general, and then Governor of Ohio and nineteenth President of the United States.

When the war began McKinley, then a boy of 18, was teaching a country school. The first gun that sounded the commencement of the titanic struggle awoke in the breast of the young school master all the fervor and patriotism that the times called forth, and he was one of the very first to respond to the call of duty, enlisting as a private soldier in Company E, June 11, 1861.

For fourteen months he carried the musket, attaining the rank of sergeant April 15, 1862. Years afterwards, in recalling this period, "Private William McKinley," then Governor of Ohio, remarked to some friends: "I always look back with pleasure upon those fourteen months in which I served in the ranks. They taught me a great deal. I was but a school boy when I went into the army, and that first year was but a formative period of my life, during which I learned much of men and affairs. I have always been glad that I entered the service as a private and served those months in that capacity."

Septeniber 24, 1862, the sergeant was commissioned second lieutenant of company D. Five months afterwards he became first lieutenant of company E, and on July 25, 1864, he had risen to be captain of company G. However, no sooner had he been commissioned than his value as an officer was recognized, and three months after receiving his first commission he was detailed as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Rutherford B. Hayes. From that time until the close of the war he served continually as a staff officer, being at different times on the staffs of Generals S. S. Carroll, George Crook, afterwards the famous Indian fighter, and Winfield S. Hancock, the superb—all of these men famous for their fighting qualities.

He was breveted major, on the recommendation of General Philip H. Sheridan, for distinguished and gallant conduct at Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill.

With his regiment, or while on staff duty, he fought in West Virginia, in the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, and in the Shenandoah Valley under Sheridan. He was in all the early fights in West Virginia, at South Mountain, Antietam, receiving his shoulder straps one week after that last named bloody battle, and exchanging his musket for the sword. His first battle was at Carnifex Ferry, W. Va., September 10, 1861. Here the Ohio school boy, his face aglow with patriotism and hope, his heart overflowing with love of country, stood elbow to elbow with his schoolmates of yesterday, his comrades of to-day, offering his young life, as hundreds of thousands of other youths were doing, in defence of right, and that the republic might not perish.

Thus, four long years he fought, in every battle and skirmish, until the very end, doing his whole duty, gathering honors and adding to his fame as a soldier, fearless and without reproach, fighting at Townsend's Ferry, November 6; at Laurel Hill, November 12; Camp Creek, May 1, 1862; New-River, May 6; Pack Perry, New River, August 6; in support of Pope's army, August 15; battle of South Mountain, September 14; Antietam, September 16 and 17; Cloyd's Mountain, May 9, 1864; Buffalo Gap, June 6; Lexington, June 10; Otter Creek, June 16; Lynchburg, June 17; Liberty, June 19; Bulford Gap, June 20; Salem, June 21; Sweet Sulphur Springs, June 25; in the campaign against Early, July 14 to November 28; skirmish at Cableton, July 19; fight at Snicker's Ferry, July 21; Winchester and Kernstown, July 23 and 24; Martinsburg, July 25; Berryville, August 10; Halltown, August 22; Berryville, September 3, where his horse was shot under him; battle of Winchester, September 19; Fisher's Hill September 22; skirmish at New Market, October 7; Cedar Creek, October 13; battle of Cedar Creek, October 19—in all, more than thirty battles and skirmishes—in the very front, from the beginning to the end; from the first shot until the very last—mustered out July 26, 1865, after more than four years of continuous service, never missing a day's duty or a fight. He was but 22 years of age even then, yet a veteran of two score and ten engagements, distinguished among the bravest of the brave in the greatest war the world has ever seen—as a private soldier; knowing how to follow and obey; as an officer, how to lead and command.

Honored and breveted by the fiery Sheridan, when after his ride from Winchester town, he came on the field and found Captain McKinley in the storm of the battle calmly rallying the disordered troops and facing them to the front.

General George Crook says: "I have the honor to earnestly recommend Captain William McKinley, Twenty-third Ohio infantry, for appointment to a higher grade than his present rank for bravery, gallantry, soldierly conduct and distinguished services during the campaigns of West Virginia and Shenandoah Valley."

General Philip H. Sheridan, "the whirlwind with spurs," as Hancock so aptly named him forwarded the recommendation of General Crook with the following endorsement:

"HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, February 1, 1865.—Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant general of the army approved. The appointment recommended is well deserved."

The recommendations of Generals Crook and Sheridan were endorsed and approved by Lieutenant General Grant, and the Private McKinley of 1861 came home with the leaves of a major on his shoulder straps.

No wonder that now, thirty years after the echo of the last gun has died away among the hills, and the smoke of the last battle has been lifted from the valleys of our land, that all the glories of the old days come vividly back to the veterans when one of their own comrades is again in the front. With him they again get in line, touch elbows, "guide right" and march to victory, feeling that one who stood with them in the ranks in the fire of the battle, offering his life for his country, can well be trusted to take command and lead the republic to a still more exalted position among the nations of the earth.

Hence the remarkable spectacle that we now witness of the old soldiers all over the land spontaneously and unanimously uniting to elect their comrade, Private William McKinley, soldier, hero and statesman, to the highest office in the gift of the people, and it is most gratifying also to observe that the former foes, ex-confederate soldiers, have, by the thousands, voluntarily tendered to him their loyal support in this campaign.

Stand up, Mr. Bryan.

Mr. William J. Bryan and the other gentlemen named, or any other advocate of free silver coinage is now challenged to answer these questions:

First.—If those who now oppose you will support you in legislation for opening the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1, coupled with a repeal of the legal tender provision by which these dollars are now given a forced circulation, will you accept that measure? If you do not accept, then—

Second.—Is not your advocacy of the free coinage of silver bullion at the ratio of 16 to 1 wholly insufficient for your purpose?

Third.—Do you not intend to maintain an act of legal tender under which you and your supporters intend to force the people of this country to accept standard silver dollars at the ratio of $1.29 in gold whether you succeed or not in raising the bullion value of silver to that price in gold?

To Mr. Bryan certain questions must be put in yet more distinct terms. You have been a conspicuous advocate of personal liberty and of free trade in goods. On what ground do you and your supporters propose to deprive the people of this country of free trade or free choice in money? On what ground do you deny the right of private contract? On what ground do you propose to deprive the workman, who can not wait, but must make a contract for the future payment of wages, of the right to demand good money made of gold, or money which will buy the greatest quantity of goods in this or any other country? By what right and on what ground do you force any one to take silver dollars at $1.29 whether their bullion value is equal to that or not?

In other words, the writer does not hesitate to assert that any man who supports the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without explaining that in addition to legislation to that effect, his purpose can not be accomplished without a legal tender act forcing those dollars into use, is misleading the community. He is therefore keeping back an essential part of his plan, and is not entitled to credit or support for that reason.—Edward Atkinson.

Free Silver and Pensions.

Uncle Sam paid out in 1895 $140,959,000 to 970,524 pensioners. Of these 750,951 were invalid soldiers' and 219,567 widows, orphans, etc. The pensions averaged $145 each.

Pensions are paid in the "dollar" the law knows. If the law called 51 cents a dollar the pensioner would get 145 such "dollars." If the law called 10 cents a dollar, the pensioner would get 145 such "dollars."

No matter how "cheap" the dollar might be, the pensioner could get no more dollars. That is a sure fact.

But the cheap dollar would buy less the cheaper it got. With a half-price dollar the pensioner could buy only half as much with his dollar. Cheap money would cut pensions in half.

Every pensioner who receives a dollar ought to vote to keep that dollar as good as gold.

Every soldier who fought in the war for the honor of his country ought to vote for the honor of the country now.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

Under the free coinage at 16 to 1, the "In God We Trust" should be added for the other 47 cents.

Oppressing the Poor.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Bryan and Governor Altgeld in their frantic efforts to foment jealousies and hatreds among the people proclaim on all occasions that the masses are systematically oppressed and despoiled by the terrible "money power" in its influence upon the legislation of the country. If there be truth in this, who are responsible for it? The people of the United States choose their own representatives and make their own laws, so that whenever iniquities and wrongs in legislation exist they have themselves alone to blame. The rich few, the "gold bugs" and the monopolists, could not dominate over the people nor oppress them. They can not be oppressed by government or legislation except with their own consent. Hence the assertion of the Bryans and Altgelds is an absurd paradox, as it amounts to nothing more than the charge that the American people are oppressing themselves.

There is no dispute that in the exercise of the legislative power the people have unintentionally done many wrongs. The history of Congress and of the State Legislatures is full of examples of the injustice of the people to themselves down to the most recent days. If trusts and monopolies in trade have attained exorbitant power it is because the people have so willed it. But, after all, there has been great progress. The Hon. John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney General of the Post Office Department, has taken the pains to review the legislation, Federal and State, in the last fifty years for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people. The result of his labors is to confound the demagogues who chatter about the systematic exploitation of the poor by the rich few through the agency of legislation and government. What are the facts?

Imprisonment for debt is unknown to this generation. The laws exempt homesteads and a large amount of personal property from execution for debt, and lien laws give to mechanics and laborers security for their wages. Poor persons are allowed to sue in the Courts, Federal and State, without the payment of costs or the giving of security for costs. These Courts appoint attorneys to defend such persons without compensation, and in some instances the Courts are directed by law to enter judgment to cover attorney fees in favor of a laborer who has had to bring suit to recover his wages or enforce his rights against a corporation.

Eight hours, and in some instances seven hours, constitute a day's labor in the public service or on public works. In the administration of insolvent estates the wages of labor are preferred claims, and in some cases wages are made preferred claims generally.

Persons in the public service are allowed payment for national holidays, the 1st of January, the 22d of February, Memorial day, the Fourth of July, Election day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas. Employes in the public service are allowed leave of absence, with pay, for fifteen days, and in some instances thirty days, and an additional thirty days for sickness of themselves and families.

The importation of laborers under contract, the coolie trade, the labor of convicts of the United States and the immigration of the Chinese have been prohibited by law. Boards of arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes, Federal and State, have been created. Common schools secure to all children an education at public expense.

In many States the laws regulate passenger and freight rates, and warehouse and elevator charges. Federal and State Commissions have been established to supervise railroad traffic and prevent unjust discriminations. Railroads are required to fence in their lines or pay double damages for the results of failure to fence.

State laws have reduced the rate of interest and extended the time for redemption after foreclosure of mortgage.

Manufacturers and mine owners are required to provide for the safety, health and comfort of their employes. In many States it is a misdemeanor to blacklist a poor man who has been discharged or has failed to pay his debts; and it is a misdemeanor to threaten to sue a debtor by a postal card through the mails.

Commissioners of labor, Federal and State, are appointed to gather statistics with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the working people. The incorporation of labor organizations, formerly discouraged, is authorized by law. Seeds to the value of $150,000,000 are annually distributed gratis by Congress among the farmers.

The list is by no means exhausted. While some of the legislation for the people is fantastic and some of it nugatory, it has been enacted by the people themselves and for themselves. Let the Bryans and Altgelds show, if they can, what laws have been passed expressly or ostensibly for the benefit of the few against the many! In every instance the avowed object of the law is to promote the general good; and in every instance the people have the power to prevent legislation inimical to their own interests. If the railroads have not yet been placed under the ownership of the Government, as the Bryans and Altgelds recommended, this has not been due to the power of the few, but to the common sense of the people themselves.

Admitting that many inequalities and iniquities in legislation still exist, what remedy is to be found in the programme of the Popocrats? Would not the free coinage of a base money reflect upon the whole people an intolerable brood of evils from which they are now happily exempt? Instead of the prosperity promised by the programme of Bryan and his deluded adherents, it would bring repudiation, ruin and anarchy in its train.

To Irrigate the Desert.

From the Boston Courier.

Jones—"What do you think of that project of the Enterprise Brewing Company?"

Robison—"What is it?"

Jones—"They propose to establish a branch in the Desert of Sahara and open beer saloons at each oasis."

Blessings for Farmers.

The sudden revolution in the condition of Western farmers will probably have an important influence upon the election in many States. Without it, before it began, the election of McKinley was regarded as certain, but in eight or ten Western States the poverty and discontent of many farmers, and their anxiety for some relief, provided the field which free silver demagogues worked with all their might, and from which they hoped to raise a large crop of votes. For that expected crop the change in conditions is as destructive as a six weeks' drouth for wheat or cotton. Since July 1 the farmers have not only harvested remarkably large crops, but have seen the prices of farm products advance beyond their expectations. In consequence, they are no longer in the humor to look with favor on any desperate step that dishonest demagogues may suggest, but listen with enlightened contempt to the cry that prices can not rise and farmers must be ruined unless free coinage of silver can be secured.

Wheat is not the only product raised by farms. A recent analysis in an agricultural journal of high repute makes the value of the wheat crop only about a seventh of the value of all farm products. But the practical question for the farmer is whether he can sell, of the staple products which command a ready market, all that he has to spare at prices which yield a profit. Among the crops which are relied upon to bring in money, wheat and cotton sell most largely, but cattle, hogs, corn and oats are also important. The portion of all these, and of vegetables, fruits and many other products, which is consumed on the farms or exchanged nearby for current supplies, goes to cover part of the cost of living and of producing things sent to market.

Since July 1 good cattle have risen about 75 cents, or 17 per cent., at Chicago; hogs have advanced 30 cents there and 25 at Kansas City, or about 8 per cent.; corn has advanced 1½ cents at Kansas City, or 8 per cent., and oats 2 per cent., or 13 cents. Similar quotations might be given of other markets close to the farms. Cotton has advanced half a cent here, a sixteenth less at New Orleans, but three quarters of a cent at Galveston. The rise in wheat, as was shown Wednesday, has been from 19 to 26 cents per bushel. Every one of these changes has given millions of dollars to the farmers. They probably have 300,000,000 bushels of wheat yet to sell, on which the rise at 19 cents would be $57,000,000. Probably there are yet 700,000,000 bales of cotton to be moved, on which half a cent advance would mean $17,500,000. The small rise in corn, on only the part not used for feeding or otherwise on farms, would be worth $15,000,000 or more, the rise in oats about $8,000,000, and the rise in cattle and hogs marketed at least $35,000,000. These are only rough approximations, as quanties yet to be marketed are never precisely known; but it seems clear that as much as $130,000,000 has been added to the profits of farmers by the rise in prices of their products. If Mark Hanna has done all this, as silver demagogues are asserting, he has been to American farmers, a very respectable Santa Claus, the more welcome for not waiting until Christmas.

The farmers are not losing money, as the record of steady increase in value of farms has proved. Even at the lowest prices yet reached, the farmers continue to put in seed for larger crops of wheat and cotton than have ever been consumed, which plainly indicates that they realize some profit, though at such prices a very narrow one. But if wheat grown on farms in Nebraska and the Dakotas brought last December about 40 cents, and in Minnesota and Kansas about 45 cents, as official reports of farm prices show, then yielding little if any profit, the addition of 19 to 26 cents per bushel is not an advance of about half in farmers' gains, but is all of it clear profit. At an average yield of only twelve bushels to the acre, it would mean from $2.28 to $3.12 per acre, which is in effect adding $40 or $50 per acre to the actual value of wheat land.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Judicial Forecast.

New York World, Anti-Bryan Dem.

First—Mr. McKinley's election is certain. As the World showed over two months ago in its "nutshell illustration and map, he is reasonably sure of the seventeen Eastern and Middle States—New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. They cast 229 electoral votes—five more than a majority.

Second—Mr. Bryan is reasonably sure of seventeen States. He will get every State that fully or partially entered the Confederacy—South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. He will get every silver-mining State—Nevada, Colorado, Utah Idaho and Montana. Those seventeen States cast 145 electoral votes.

Third—Of the remaining eleven States, four—Kentucky, Minnesota, West Virginia and North Dakota—are also certain for McKinley. They cast 31 electoral votes. They were not included with the seventeen McKinley States because their votes are not needed, and the simplicity of the comparison is greater without them. They will increase Mr. McKinley's vote from 229 to 260. This leaves seven States to be accounted for—California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska. The probabilities are that Mr. Bryan will get the most of their 42 electoral votes.

Fourth—The next Senate will have a small but secure majority for sound money. The next House of Representatives will have a working Republican majority. The McKinley administration will therefore have the power to make law.

The soothing, lung-healing virtues of the newly cut pine are all embodied in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the sovereign remedy for coughs and colds, and lung troubles of all sorts.

Shameless Appeal To Dishonesty.

From the New York Sun (Dem).

The president of a national bank in Indiana sends us a copy of a circular issued by the Bryan managers to some of the farmers in certain districts of that state. The farmers who receive the circular are those whose names appear in the county records as debtors; that is to say, farmers whose farms are mortgaged. Here is the document:

"A BUSINESS PROPOSITION. IS THERE A MORTGAGE ON YOUR FARM?

"Are you in debt? If so, vote for Bryan. It is quite simple to prove that if we sell in Europe for gold or a two-hundred-cent dollar, we can exchange our gold for silver and pay our debts in the cheaper coin. Your wheat and corn will bring you twice as much of the cheaper dollars. It is true it will double the price of everything you have to buy, but it will be made up by the price of what you have to sell. It will not double your debts, but on the other hand reduce them one-half. Think of this question seriously, and on election day vote for Bryan.

"HUMANITY AND PROSPERITY."

In this shameless appeal to dishonesty, the Bryan equation is reduced to its simplest terms. There is nothing else in his argument for the fifty-cent dollar. It is fitting that in the last weeks of the campaign his "business proposition" should be presented to the farmers of the West, without attempt at palliation, and stripped stark naked.

The Indiana farmers are requested to think of this question seriously. They will do so, never fear! The farmers of Vermont considered it seriously, and gave their answer. The farmers of Maine studied it, and replied with emphasis to the authors of the "business proposition."

Honesty is not a matter of latitude and longitude. East or West, mortgaged or free, the American farmer, in the vast majority of cases, is an honest citizen, and will vote as such.

Have People so Soon Forgotten the Panic of 1893?

Most men have short memories, but it can hardly be possible that the American people have forgotten the great financial panic of 1893. Whatever the original causes may have been, and on this point there are different opinions, it is agreed by all authorities that the long period of business depression, failing banks, closed factories and idle workers which began in that year was precipitated by the imminent danger that, owing to the operations of the Sherman silver purchase law, the country would be unable to maintain the gold standard. Timid investors had seen with alarm the growing volume of silver certificates, based on bullion which was steadily falling in value. They began to call in their loans and deposits in banks. Some weak banks were unable to respond, and failed. This increased the demand for money, and more loans were withdrawn. It soon became almost impossible to secure money on any terms; depositors rushed to the banks, which in turn were compelled to suspend cash payments, and widespread disaster followed. These things should be fresh in the recollection of every man who will vote in November.

In 1896 the sound money representatives of both political parties in Congress worked together to repeal the Sherman law. There is much greater need this year for a union of all who are opposed to the financial delusions of the free silver and flat money advocates. The issue of a limited amount of silver certificates brought ruin and bankruptcy. Far worse results would follow the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of all the silver of the world.

"So Much a Save."

Benjamin Harrison's Speech.

There is another proposition I want to say a word about. Mr. Bryan has spoken, with some contempt, of those people who, he says, have been for thirty years saving this country at "so much a save." To whom did he allude? These veterans who escorted me to the stand? That band of Union veterans which has recently been traveling over the country speaking to the people, and especially their comrades, on these great issues? Did he mean that gallant man, that heroic patriot, that man of God, General Howard, who gave an arm to this country in the war? Did he mean gallant old General Sickles, who gave a leg to this country in the war? Or did he mean Corporal Tanner, who gave both legs to his country in the war? Did he mean these men by that term of reproach—"men who have been saving the country every year for thirty years at 'so much a save?'" Those men, their sons, their fathers, their mothers, are all interested that the honor and dignity and just constitutional powers of this Government shall be preserved. They may be sneered at by the young man from Nebraska, but they will not be frightened by sneers, men who faced the belching mouths of cannon that their country might live.

Couldn't Be Done.

The orator was anxious for an honest opinion as to his speech.

"To be frank with you," said the friend to whom it had been submitted. "I think it is too long. Now, if you had cut the nonesense out of it—"

"Cut the nonesense out of it?" roared the orator excitedly. "Impossible.

"But why?"

"Why? Why? Hang it all, it's a free silver speech, and what do you suppose would be left?"—Chicago Post.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence, giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

A Talk About Perfumes.

The four animal scents employed in the manufacture of perfumes are musk, civet, castor and ambergris, which comes from the sperm whale. Civet is becoming most popular and is edging the others—castor is well nigh obsolete—to the wall, but musk is the most distinguished of all four, and for years untold has been the basis of all choice scent.

The three kinds of musk found in the American market vary in price according to the quality of each. The Russian musk, from its comparative poverty in fragrance, does not sell for more than $1.25 an ounce; the Assam, next in value, has a strong, rank odor, and brings about $4.50 in the pod, while the Chinese musk, the most prized, sells in the pod for $5 an ounce. Two ounces of grain musk added to one gallon of rectified spirits will, after a month's maceration, give the commercial extract of musk, which is used for mixing with other perfumes, whereby its odor is modified according to taste by its association with various attars. When a perfumer wishes to disinfect a mortar in which musk grains have been rubbed he has to pound bitter almonds in it.

The history of musk dates back to the early Egyptian period, when it was a chief factor in the embalming process, and later in the days of the Crusades. It was among the precious relics sent by the Sultan Saladin to the Greek ruler of Constantinople. It formerly held a high reputation as a medicine, and is still used among the inhabitants of the east as a precious and reviving drink. It is stated that the Russian Emperor—Nicholas—on his death bed drank a potion of musk. It is related that Napoleon was disgusted and irritated by its strong odor which permeated Josephine's boudoir and articles of her wardrobe.

An extravagant and luxurious Turkish ruler understood the undying volatile properties of this strange product when he had secreted in the walls of his harem musk grains mixed with the cement. The scent of musk is wonderfully diffusive and subtle, the articles in its vicinity soon becoming impregnated with it and long retaining its odor. Of the famous nosegays that have musk for their basis are the Empress Eugenie's, "the Fleur D'Italie," which has also the costly ambergris as an ingredient: "Wood Violet" and "West End." Of the dry perfumes—sachets—nearly all have grains of musk mixed in their compounds, while among expensive scented soaps, such as Paris, "Windsor," which owes its great reputation among the elite to the delightful odor, is simply the duly modified fragrance of musk.

So it is that the choicest grades of perfumes—those most coveted by our grand dames of fashion, who pride themselves that their artistically high-bred noses can detect vulgarism even in toilet waters—are misled. Their favorites have but in reality a most plebeian origin. For no matter how many delightful attars of violets, roses, tube roses and jasmine, lavender, verbena, cassia and orange flowers lend their fleeting sweet aromas to "bouquets," they would be but airy, indefinite and unsubstantial without the penetrating, staying power of the grosser elements, such as are obtained from the nauseous civet cat, the diseased sperm whale and the odoriferous musk deer of the animal world.—Philadelphia Times.

Passing of the Brakeman.

The rapidly progressing disappearance of the railroad brakeman as a necessary adjunct of the handling of a train has been a natural result of improvements that have made the work he performed practically automatic. It is curious, also, that largely to the same agency is attributed the marked decline in the number of casualities to these brakemen and other railroad employes. Reports to Congress by the Inter-State Commerce Commission show that during the last year 1,823 employes of American railroads were killed and 23,422 injured, while during the previous year the number killed was 2,700 and the injured 32,000. The commissioners admit that some of the decrease is due to greater efficiency among the men, but the larger portion by far is accounted for by the increased use of these automatic appliances.

The government has officially recognized the effectiveness of these improvements in reducing the dangers of operating railroads to the lowest limits by including in the Inter-State Commerce law a mandatory provision that all railroads must "equip their cars with automatic and continuous brakes and couplers, and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes." In obedience to this regulation nearly one-half of the 1,200,000 freight and coal cars in use are provided now with these appliances, and all, with few exceptions, of the 28,000 passenger cars and 8,000 mail and baggage cars are similarly equipped.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main Street.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary county, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Benford's Pharmacy.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent an attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

The Darlington, Wis., Journ