A FAITHFUL WIFE'S ANXIETY.

She Pleads for the Life of Her Husband but is Told that He has but One Month to Live.

A Sturdy Wolverine Farmer, Weighing 168 Pounds, Reduced to a Mere Skeleton in Four Short Months. After Being Turned from the Physician's Door to Die, He Lives to Become His Former Self. He Tells the Story.

From the Democrat, Caro, Mich.

"Fourteen years ago," said H. M. Underwood, who has for the past five years held the office of School Director in District No. 7, Indianfields township, and is well known throughout the county, "my brother and I moved into this county. 'Twas a wilderness then, and we located in the pines here with nothing but our hands to carve out our homes. It was an unequal struggle; but hard work and economy won the day and two years ago, with my forty acres nearly clear of debt, I began to feel that the worst was over. In April of that spring I was assisting in driving logs down the Cass River, when I was taken with a slight but constant pain in the left side below the heart. As days passed the trouble increased; my appetite fell away and I visited one of the best known and most successful doctors in Caro, the county seat. I was informed that I had an inward abscess and must cease work.

"It was hard to quit work when I knew too well that it only meant another mortgage on my little farm, but within a few days I was obliged to return to my home. The medicine furnished by the doctor gave me slight relief but I could detect no permanent benefit. My appetite was gone; I could not sleep, and each day found me growing weaker. I next visited Dr. A. L. Seeley, of Mayville, who, from the first, said that he had but slight hopes of benefiting me and recommended that I go to a sanitarium. With no money this I could not do, even though it would save my life, and with medicine that the doctor furnished I returned to my home feeling that the last ray of hope that I ever would be my former self was fast disappearing. Days passed and I was rapidly losing flesh. During the awful months which I passed that summer—and I can never forget them—I was reduced in flesh from weighing 168 pounds to 110.

"Slowly the long days and the awful nights passed until another seven days had been added to the awful days of torture; and still no relief, and my weight was now 140 pounds, nerves shattered and my system in a deplorable condition. At this juncture my wife said that something must be done, and with assistance I was taken to Mayville, where Dr. Seeley was again consulted. After making a thorough examination my wife earnestly pleaded that he do something for me. He said that he could do nothing; relief might be found at a sanitarium, but otherwise he would give me just one more month to live. Sorrowfully she turned from the physician's door, and what I considered my last journey home was soon to be undertaken. I had read in the Caro *Democrat* of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the benefits many had received from them, and with faith less than the 'grain of mustard seed,' I asked her to step into the drug store and secure a box. This she did, and after a jolting ride over a poor road we finally reached home, tired, worn and in sorrow. I took the first pills that night, and left my wife sitting sorrowfully comparing the flickering hopes of my life with the faint rays of light from my bedroom door, while I thought only of what the doctor had said. The respite of the night I was restless as usual, but, do you believe, during the latter part of that very night I caught a nap, the first sweet and resting sleep I had enjoyed for months. I continued the medicine the next day, and the following night I slept, yes sir; slept a greater portion of the night.

"Oh, you can't imagine how brightly the sun shone on our home before that week was over, and how the faint rays of hope were fanned into a flame. But my father and many of my neighbors shook their heads and said: 'Simply something quieting about those pills; 'will be back again, look out for the after effects.' But here are the after effects," said Mr. Underwood standing erect, the picture of health and weighing 165 pounds. "From the second day after getting the pills the change set in. I could sleep, my appetite came back, and before I had finished the third box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I was able to do my chores, and before the fourth was finished I was doing my farm work. My cure was complete and permanent, and I have not seen a sick day since and you bet Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are as nuggets of gold at our house."

"Swear to the statements I have made? Why, certainly and with pleasure," said Mr. Underwood, when the reporter suggested that some people who were not acquainted with him might be skeptical, and he accompanied the reporter to a justice's office, where the following acknowledgment was taken:

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA. }

Personally appeared before me, H. M. Underwood, who, under oath, declared that the statements made in the above interview were true and correct in every respect.

Signed:

C. D. PETERSHANS, *Notary Public*,
in and for Tuscola County, Michigan.

Orson Livermore, who was present at the interview with Mr. Underwood, said: "Yes, neighbor Underwood's cure is considered a miracle by the people of this locality, and the story is told over and over again."

"Why," said Mr. Underwood, "if you have any doubts about the matter, just call on Samp. Wells, J. H. Weaver, Guy Wilson, Andrew Thompson, my father, T. K. Underwood, or any of the dozens of reliable farmers in this section; they know all about it."

During the conversation which followed after the interview, the reporter learned that Dr. Hendris, of Mayville, recommends Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in his practice, and that Mrs. Thomas Anderson, living but a few miles away, had received marvelous help from them; also that John Smith, Sr., living near Akron, this county, an old gentleman eighty-nine years of age, who had been a sufferer from bilious rheumatism for years, had been entirely cured by their use. But as night was approaching the reporter could not pursue his investigations further.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., a firm whose ability and reliability are unquestioned. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but as a prescription, having been used as such for years in general practice, and their successful results in curing various afflictions made it imperative that they be prepared in quantities to meet the demand of the public, and place them in reach of all. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Electoral Votes.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in answer to a question in regard to a State's dividing its electoral vote, as did Michigan in 1892, giving 5 Democratic and 9 Republican; North Dakota 1 Republican, 1 Democratic and 1 Populist; Ohio 1 Democratic and 29 Republican, and Oregon 3 Republican and 1 Populist, gives the following explanation:

The Constitution of the United States provides that the President and Vice-President shall be elected as follows:

"Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

After the electors have been appointed, the manner of their appointment being left to the Legislatures of the respective States, as we have seen, the Constitution requires that the electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, and that they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President.

The two points to bear in mind are, first, that the electors are appointed in such manner as the Legislature of each State may direct, and second, that each elector, when so appointed, may vote for whomsoever he may see fit. The Democrats carried the State election in Michigan in 1890, gaining the Legislature and the Governor. They passed a law dividing the State into two electoral districts by a line running north and south, each of which districts was to choose or appoint a Presidential elector, and provided that the rest of the electors should be chosen in the various Congressional districts, one elector in each of such districts. The result was in 1892 as stated by our correspondent.

In all the other States the Presidential electors in 1892 were, as they will be this year in all the States, chosen or appointed by the popular vote of the State. North Dakota was entitled to three votes, the same as this year. Out of the candidates voted for, the three who received the highest number of votes were chosen, the result being that each party got one. In Ohio twenty-two Republican candidates for Presidential electors received more votes than the candidates of any of the other parties, but one Democrat, who received more votes than any other candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket, received more votes than the Republican candidate who received the lowest number on the Republican ticket. Thus twenty-two Republicans and one Democrat were chosen electors. In Oregon one Populist candidate for elector received more votes than the lowest candidate on the Republican ticket, the result being as stated.

Generally speaking, the electoral vote of a State goes all one way, for the States have come to appoint electors by the popular vote of the State, but even then, as we have seen in the cases of Ohio and Oregon in 1892, the vote may be so close that an elector of the minority party may slip through. Each elector is voted for singly, and may be scratched the same as a candidate for any other office. Not much scratching of electors is done, but is not unknown, as the instances related above show.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For sale by Benford's pharmacy.

Found a Bag of Treasure.

York, Pa., Nov. 2.—While tearing off the roof of his house to-day, Ed. Spangler, a Spricks county farmer, found a bag filled with gold and silver notes. Before he had time to count his find his hired man, William Sullivan, seized the bag and made off with it. Spangler pursued Sullivan, but the latter threatened to kill him, and made good his escape with the treasure. Spangler noticed the denomination of one of the notes, which, he says, was $500. The police are now looking for Sullivan.

Jacob Baughman, who operates a flour mill at Fayetteville, in Franklin County, was nearly eaten alive by hogs a few days since. Baughman's eight-year-old grandson was attacked by four sows, and, in his effort to save the little fellow from injury, Baughman ran in among the fierce animals and tried to beat them off. He was knocked down and severely bitten about the head, body, and limbs, and sank exhausted upon the ground just as his two sons ran up to his assistance. After a vigorous fight Baughman was rescued. He was in a serious condition last night.

Others have found health, vigor and vitality in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and, it surely has power to help you also. Why not try it?

An Electric Success.

"Did you read about the woman who has out-wizarded Edison?"

"No; what has she done?"

"Learned to hold her tongue until the fellow at the other end of the 'phone gets his ear down to the instrument."

Mistake.

"I am sorry I bought one of those doormats with 'Welcome' on it."

"Why so?"

Some stupid fellow mistook the meaning of the word and helped himself to it the first night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Are you suffering from rheumatism? Thomas' Eclectric Oil has cured thousands of the worst cases of this terrible disease. It only costs 25 cents to try it.

The Christian may live as high as he can look.

CAST HIS LOT WITH BLACKS.

A White Man Who Was Brought Up Among Slaves.

Take the case of Rev. W. J. White, the editor of a Baptist weekly published at Augusta, Ga. White is a man of intelligence and integrity, and his account of his early life has never been disputed.

Briefly this is the story: A few years before the war a dark faced boy made his appearance on a large Georgia plantation. He was supposed to be a mulatto, and when the planter died the youngster was sold with the estate.

After the war this alleged mulatto picked up an education and investigated his ancestry. He was not much surprised to learn that he did not have a particle of negro blood in his veins. His mother was an Indian and his father was a white man.

White was not long in deciding to cast his lot with the blacks. He had always been classed with them. It seemed to be the will of the Almighty that he should share the burdens of the negro race, and he made up his mind to stick to his old companions.

He prospered and became a leader among the people. He has the respect and confidence of both races, but he has never attempted to rise above what he believes to be his divinely ordained sphere. It is easy to see at a glance that this man is not a mulatto or a quadroon, for his mixed Indian and Caucasian blood cannot be mistaken; but he has no desire to cut loose from the ex-slaves with whom he has spent the best years of his life.

Many of the white ministers of his denomination know the peculiar facts of his case, and they treat him with great consideration. Uncomplainingly he leads his life of self sacrifice, and his only object seems to be the advancement of his adopted race. He married a mulatto and submits to all the laws and social distinctions which separate the two races in the south.

Few men similarly situated would have followed White's example. As a rule, people of Indian and white parentage claim to be the social equals of the whites, and if they have a Pocahontas strain in their blood they are proud of it.—Chicago Times-Herald.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

THEY ARE SLOW TO ADOPT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SERVICE.

American Wrinkles Are Adopted In a Sort of Half Hearted Way, and Very Little Effort is Made by the Managers to Popularize Them.

Two factors in English holiday travel are obvious from these great piles of passengers' baggage. One is that there is no check system on the railways, and the other that if it cost as much to hire a cab in Liverpool or Manchester as in New York there would soon be a diminution in the number of packages, if not in the weight of the baggage, which English families take with them on their holiday travels. Few big Saratoga trunks are to be seen on the platform at Crewe. Here and there may be seen a trunk which it takes two men to lift, but the address on it will almost certainly show it to belong to an American visitor. English people will not take the trouble to pack all their belongings into one or two large sized trunks. Neither is there any need why they should so long as the railway companies will accept without demur 12 or 15 small trunks, hampers, bundles and other miscellaneous packages as the baggage entitled to go with one set of railway tickets, and so long as an English cab driver will pile all this stuff on the top or box seat of his cab and carry it and the family attached to it from their home to the railway station for half a crown.

Every now and again an Englishman who has been in America writes to The Times concerning the advantages of the check system as it is worked on the American railways, but all these letters go unheeded. English railway managers have a dread of innovations, especially if the innovation comes from America, and the English people, who are accustomed to the scramble for baggage at the railway stations, are quite satisfied with the existing system, or rather lack of system. On the whole, they save a little money by it. English railway companies allow a third class passenger 56 pounds of personal baggage, and a first class passenger double that amount. Any excess is supposed to be paid for, but a tip of threepence to a porter will usually see the whole traveling impediments of a family carried straight from the cab to the train and insure that no questions as to weight are asked. It is usually the lack of a tip or a hostile hint from a cabman who is not satisfied with his fare that leads to a call at the weighing machine on the way from the cab to the baggage van. Under the existing system English people have always to watch over their own baggage at every change, and sometimes to scramble and struggle for it at the end of the journey, and to tumble over other people's baggage as they fight their way into a crowded train. But then, as I have shown, it is a system under which the passenger can nearly always get the best of the railway company in the matter of excess of baggage, and nobody gives any heed to the frequent suggestions that the American system of checks should be adopted.

In one or two directions the English companies are now following the example of the American railway companies. After years of urging from the board of trade and the government department which has the oversight of railways several of the lines are gradually introducing long cars for long distance travel. They have not boldly adopted the American car. The pattern of car now being brought into use is a compromise between the American car and the English compartment carriage. The compartment is retained, but each compartment is connected with a corridor which runs not down the middle, but along one side of the car. This has given the name of corridor train to the train made up of carriages built after this fashion.

On some of the trains all the carriages are connected with vestibules like those on American railways. On other trains there are two or three corridor cars, while the rest of the carriages are of the old fashioned style. It is characteristic of the English people that there is seldom any scramble for places in the new cars. People seem to like the old compartments better, a fact upon which the railway companies do not fail to lay stress when, after some outrage in a train, the companies are pressed by the board of trade to make the use of corridor cars more general. The corridor trains are principally in use between London and Scotland. On scores of the long distance runs in England all the carriages are still of the old fashioned kind.

Another fact concerning the corridor trains is typical of the English character. Newsboys are not carried on them. The English railway newsboy is still kept solely to the platforms at the railway stations. And he is likely to be kept there, for English people would vote it a nuisance too great to be borne to be pestered to buy books and confectionery they do not want. The newsboy who travels with the train has few friends among Englishmen who have been in America. People grumble at the prices charged by the monopolists who control all the railway news and bookstalls in this country. But it is often put to the credit of the monopolists that their newsboys are always at hand, but never make themselves a nuisance, nor worry passengers who do not want the books they are vending.

One of the newest innovations from America in the English railway service concerns mileage books. These are now in use on the Northeastern railway.

They are being tried in a tentative fashion, and so far are issued only to first class travelers. The reductions in fare are quite considerable, and the conditions prescribed by the company are easy. If the experiment works satisfactorily, it will soon be extended to third class passengers on the Northeastern, and, once well established on one large trunk line, the system will soon become general.—London Letter.

The Waltz In Africa.

The dancers seen at Kambuidi's were Bisa and Luangeni. There were four drummers and one old man with rattles, who gave a very picturesque performance. The drummers had small, barrel shaped drums, with tightened skin at either end. The drums were suspended by rope from the left shoulder. The drummers played to any crude, untrained songs in splendid time, and while playing and singing danced about most gracefully, some steps resembling closely the waltz. All wore long loin cloths of bark, reaching from the waist almost to the ground. They were wonderfully active, dancing and singing vigorously, whirling round on one leg and spurring the ground with the other foot. They sang, drummed and danced in perfect time. The old man had two rattles, each composed of five small, round, dried wild fruits with noisy, rattling seeds. These were threaded on brochette on thin sticks, one of which the old man held in each hand and kept time with the others, besides doing his share of the dancing.—From the Journals of the Late E. J. Glave in Century.

A Thirty Story Building.

A 30 story office building is to be erected on Park row, New York city, on the site of the old International hotel and will be 386 feet high from the curb line. There will be 27 main floors and 3 floors in the side towers, 30 floors in all. The foundations consist of piles driven into the sand, cut off below the water line and covered with concrete and masonry bases for the columns. The outer walls will be carried by cantalevers, as in many other tall buildings of this character.—Engineering News.

Most leaves contain some nourishing properties—in particular, those of the acacia tree. It would be quite possible to subsist on leaves if the supply were not stinted, and the shipwrecked mariner will keep in very fair condition if he chews them as he would his quid of "baccy."

LINCOLN COULD GET ANGRY.

As, For Example, When His Telegrams Were Delivered to Stanton.

"I have read several Lincoln anniversary speeches," said Mr. Charles Frederick, "and have been struck with the statement contained in some of them to the effect that Mr. Lincoln seldom got mad, and that when he did get mad he did not allow himself to get very mad. If these speakers spoke from their personal experience, it is all right, but my personal experience with him one night satisfied me he could get up a terribly good sized case of mad at times.

"I was a boy at the time and was a messenger for the old American Telegraph company, which in after years was absorbed by the present Western Union telegraph. For several days there had been a number of telegrams for the president from army officers, and among them I remember two or three from General McClellan. I don't remember now why they did not come over the military telegraph lines. Well, one night I started over to the White House with a telegram that I knew came from General McClellan. It was for the president.

"In those days there was always a guard of soldiers stationed at the two avenue gates, as also at the other gates, but messenger boys were generally well known, and they were admitted day or night without any question, at least to the front door, where another soldier guard was also stationed. There was always an officer about the door, who receipted for telegrams. This night, however, I saw Mr. Lincoln coming toward the outer gate, and I thought I would personally hand him the telegram, which I did. He smiled pleasantly enough as he opened it, but a change suddenly came over him.

"'Have you the other telegrams?' he demanded of me. I replied that I had but the one, though I informed him that I knew that there had been one or two others that day from General McClellan.

"'That is what he says,' added the president, 'and what annoys me is that I have not received them.'

"Then, turning to the sentry, he said: 'Send up to the door for the officer in charge and tell him that when telegrams come here addressed to me they should and must be delivered to me. Tell him also,' and by this time the president was very mad, 'that if he sends any more of my telegrams over to Mr. Stanton's house I'll drive him away from here. Mr. Stanton has enough telegrams of his own and should not have mine.'

"Though I was but a boy," said Mr. Frederick, "I could see that Mr. Lincoln was mad all the way through, and that, for the moment at least, he was displeased with his war minister, Secretary Stanton, and that he intended exactly what he said. The president, then directing himself to me, continued: 'Boy, tell your folks that I must have my telegrams, and that if these soldiers about the door interfere any more I'll drive every one of them away. I don't want them and never did want them about the place.'"—Washington Star.

COLORADO HOTEL RULES.

The Gentlemen Guests Are Prohibited From Doing Lots of Things.

A gentleman of Carrolton, who has lately returned from the west, has brought with him a copy of some of the rules he found posted in a hotel dining room.

The hotel was the Rustlers' Rest, at Little Cayuse Creek, Colo. The "rules for the guidance of guests" follow:

"All gents with shooting irons or other weapons must check them before entering the dining room. Waiters are too scarce to be killed.

"Gents are requested not to attract waiters' attention by throwing things at them. This is no deaf mute asylum.

"Seven kinds of pie are given with every dinner.

"Tablecloths are changed every Sunday.

"Our food is all of the best quality. Our milk is pure, eggs new laid, and the butter speaks for itself.

"Guests tipping waiters must pay funeral benefits in case one should die from heart disease.

"No more than six eggs will be given each at a sitting. Any guest found trying to work off shells on a neighbor will be fired from the table.

"Biscuits found riveted together can be opened with a chisel supplied by a waiter. The use of dynamite is strictly forbidden.

"Disputes over articles of food must be settled outside.

"Don't lasso the waiters, because the guest who can't throw the rope will be at a disadvantage.

"Gents can take off their coats if they want to, but they must keep on their vests."—Baltimore Sun.

The Little Toe to Go.

A comparative anatomist says that the little toe has got to go; that it is a useless appendage, already showing signs of degeneration or withering away. It is proved that the horse, in the course of several centuries, has dropped four toes and now travels on one, and some think that man's pedal extremities are bound to follow a similar line of evolution. In the horse it is the middle digit which has survived as the fittest. In man it will be the first or great toe.

Pleasant Place to Live.

A resident of Moscow or St. Petersburg cannot receive the visit of a friend who remains many hours without notifying the police.

Soliman I, sultan of Turkey, was styled the Magnificent on account of the splendor of his clothing. On state occasions he is said to have worn $1,000,000 worth of diamonds.

The Arabs, anxious to impose upon travelers, often sell as genuine "mummy wheat" grains taken from their own fields.

Well Dressed Women

Are not always well otherwise. Health, you know, depends very largely on the proper action of the kidneys. It is the duty of the kidneys to filter the uric acid and other poisonous matter out of the blood. If they do not do this, the blood in its never-ceasing journey carries the poison into every part of the system, and diseases of all sorts result.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and regulate the kidneys. Help them to do their duty. Even in the severest forms of kidney disease they never fail.

A well-known lady of Greensburg, Pa., residing at 66 W. Pittsburg St., is Mrs Ira Orr. She says: "For fifteen years I have had backache. All last winter I suffered much. Could not walk around. Plasters helped only while their strength lasted. I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. Improvement came at once. The back pains left me entirely. Doan's Kidney Pills were just what I needed. I gladly endorse them."

Doan's Kidney Pills Cost 50 Cents at any Drugstore.

Foster-Milburn Co., Sole Agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN AND MONKEYS.

THE DWARFS AND THE LEMURS OF MADAGASCAR.

A People Who Average Only 3 Feet 6 Inches In Height—Queer Little Animals Which Are Considered Connecting Links Between Monkeys and Lower Orders.

There are at least two distinct tribes of Malagasy dwarfs, who are among the smallest people in the world. The Kimos average only 3 feet 6 inches in height. They are rather light in color, have remarkably long arms and are bold in defending their territory, using spear and bow. Of pastoral habits, they excel in certain handicrafts. They dwell in the southern center of the island, at a high elevation above the sea.

Even more monkeylike are the Behosy, who occupy a densely wooded country among the hills of Bemaraha. They jump from tree to tree just like monkeys and are not easily followed, inasmuch as their territory is exceedingly rocky. They are very timid, and it is said that they die of fright when captured. In the northern part of Madagascar is the most remarkable natural fortress in the world. It is occupied by a tribe who call themselves the people of the rocks. The fortress is a lofty and precipitous rock, of enormous size, 1,000 feet high and eight square miles in area. Its sides are so steep that it cannot be climbed without artificial means. Within it is hollow, and the only entrance is by a subterranean passage, a portion of which is so narrow that only one person can pass at a time, while on either side of the path is deep water.

There is plenty of room for exploration and fresh discovery in Madagascar, which is the third largest island in the world. It is nearly four times the size of England and Wales, having an area of 230,000 square miles. The most remarkable animals found there are the true lemurs, which exist nowhere else in the world, though related forms occur in Africa and India. They are regarded by naturalists as links connecting the monkeys with the lower mammals. There are about 20 species, and the collection made by Dr. W. E. Abbott contains one that is entirely new to science. The biggest are about three feet long.

One of the most remarkable species is called the "aye aye" because it is pure white, and is going about at night has a striking and ghostlike appearance. Other kinds are black, with bands of yellow and red—in fact, they are very striking looking animals. Roughly speaking, they are divided into two groups—the long tailed and the short tailed. The latter do not survive captivity for any length of time, but the long tailed ones have been brought to Europe and have been induced to breed in cages, especially a peculiar ring tailed species.

There used to be lemurs in North America long ages before man appeared on this continent. Professor Cope, the famous paleontologist, found the skull of one in Colorado a few years ago. He regards it as the most precious object in his great collection of fossils. The skull is not bigger than a squirrel's. Anatomists classify animals by their teeth more accurately than in any other way. The jaws of this small lemur are provided with a dentition so surprisingly humanlike that one might actually imagine the teeth to be those of a miniature man.

It is thought that the lemurs may have originated on the American continent and spread westward to Asia over a land route which has since disappeared. That is only a speculative theory. It is practically certain that there was anciently a land connection between Madagascar and Africa. A great geological convulsion having separated the island from the mainland, the lemurs in Madagascar found conditions favorable for their survival, while elsewhere they disappeared. Thus it comes about that this strange group of mammals is restricted to Madagascar today. They are very monkeylike. In fact, they might be called low down monkeys. They live in trees and feed on fruits and insects.

The lemurs wandered about in flocks. By means of their strong hind legs they are able to leap from tree to tree distances of ten feet or more, so that they look as if they were flying. Occasionally they betake themselves to the ground, walking for short spaces erect and waving their arms over their heads in such a way as to present a remarkable effect. Toward nightfall the forests resound with their startled cries. They eat the eggs of birds when they can get them. Though disposed by nature to be shy, they are quite harmless and tamable to some extent in captivity.

At night the woods of Madagascar are vocal with the wailing cries of the lemurs, which sound like the lamentations of human beings in distress. These creatures have heads more foxlike than monkeylike, with sharp muzzles and large, expressive eyes. The smallest species of lemur is about the size of a big rat. Another kind has white whiskers, and yet another is provided with a bushy tail, which in repose is usually coiled around the animal's neck like a comforter.

COLORS IN BATTLE.

Why the Soldiers In the English Army Are Arrayed In Scarlet.

The scarlet uniform of the British infantry has been greatly criticised in recent years, chiefly on the ground that it exposes the men to needless danger by disclosing their whereabouts to the enemy. The objection taken to the scarlet, however, is groundless, and scientific reasons are given why the prevailing color is for all purposes the most suitable that could be selected.

In the first place, scarlet affords the best attainable protection against the extremes of heat and cold to which soldiers are liable to be exposed. The darker the color protecting a warm body the more rapidly radiation proceeds. White would be the best color to reduce radiation to a minimum, but white is barred by other considerations, as are also all the grays. Scarlet or red comes midway between white and black or other dark colors, while with reference to protection from the sun scarlet takes a far higher place than any of the blues, greens or drabs and other shades often used for military clothing.

Yellow and orange are excluded because these colors are particularly conspicuous at a long distance. Although scarlet or red is more conspicuous than gray, when the sun shines directly on the troops it blurs on the sight and is consequently more difficult to hit.

With existing rifles the actual result of a fight is usually decided at a distance just outside the effective range of the weapons. This distance lies between 700 and 800 yards. Nearer than that it is impossible to close without replying to the enemy's fire, and as soon as the return fire whistles about the defenders' heads the possibility of aiming rapidly and accurately decreases.

Therefore, from this point of view, it is unimportant whether the object to be hit is conspicuous or not, but from a moral point of view it is a serious consideration. Within 700 yards each subsequent advance is conditioned by fire superiority already achieved, the defenders are shaken, the time for counting heads is past, and the mental impression conveyed by the sight of the assaulting troops becomes the main point.

It is a distinct advantage that our men should bulk large in the decisive stages of an encounter, and there is no color which enables them to do this so effectively as scarlet. On the whole, therefore, every scientific consideration justifies the retention of scarlet as the best uniform for our troops.—Strand Magazine.

Alfonso X of Leon and Castile was the Wise. The same title was bestowed upon Solomon, king of the Jews, Charles V of France and Che-Tzu of China.

KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT. A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a **BRUISE**. Use **ST. JACOBS OIL** and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear. **IT IS MAGICAL.**

DELICIOUS RUSK.

How This Dry and Sweetened Bread Is Satisfactorily Made.

A dried rusk is a pastoral sort of bread, recalling the feasts of Phyllis and Corydon under the green trees, with plenty of berries and flowing bowls of milk. These dried breads date back to the earliest classic times, when for convenience large quantities of bread were baked and prepared so that it would keep a long time.

German rusk is usually slightly sweet, but the time honored recipe here given is made without sugar and is especially delicious when served with a creamy glass of iced milk in summer. It may be eaten fresh, as it is an excellent biscuit.

Add half a cupful of butter to a pint of lukewarm milk. Sift enough bread flour, with a teaspoonful of salt, to make a batter about as stiff as you can stir it. Beat in half a cupful of homemade yeast or half a yeast cake, and finally add two eggs and beat the batter until it is in blisters. In summer it should not rise over eight or ten hours, according to the weather. In the morning add merely enough flour to roll out the dough. Let it rise two hours; then roll it out until it is a little less than half an inch thick. Cut it into small cakes and put one on top of the other until they are all paired, and let them rise for half an hour longer. At the end of this time bake them for about 20 minutes in a quick oven. When they are cooled a little, separate the cakes and pile them loosely in a large dripping pan, with their soft side up. Set them in the closet under the oven, to become thoroughly dry, for a day or two and then hang them up in a bag in the kitchen near the range, to "cure," for three or four days longer. Where there is no range closet under the oven, the rusk may be put in the oven at night after the fire is covered and the drafts turned off and left till morning. They will not be very much browned—merely dried and crisp. Like all rusk, these biscuits are better for keeping a week or even a fortnight.—Philadelphia Times.

A CORDON BLEU.

How the Title Was First Given to a Fine Cook.

Although the late Duc de Nemours had no pretensions to being an epicure, he was the last "cordon bleu" in France. We mean by this that he was the last survivor of the Chevaliers de St. Esprit. He was also of the last creation, that of 1829, when there were only two knights made, the Duc de Nemours and the Count de Lecce. The Order of the St. Espfit was created in 1587, was suppressed by the revolution and was revived by Louis XVIII in 1814. To speak rightly, Louis XVIII considered that the order had never ceased to exist, for he had given two collars during his exile, in 1810, the one to Francis I, king of the two Sicilies, and the other to his brother, the prince of Salerno, the father of his brother's wife, the Duchess d'Aumale.

The ribbon of this order was a light blue color. It was worn around the neck in the reigns of Henry III and Henry IV, but was changed by Louis XIV, when it was worn across the chest. The Chevaliers of the St. Esprit were always known under the name of Les Cordon Bleu, and this was the supreme honor during the monarchy of France. It was from this that the title of "cordon bleu" was given to a first class cook. A gentleman one day declared, after a good meal, that he who had cooked the dinner had proved himself a "cordon bleu" among cooks—in other words, the master of his art. The title became quite the rage, and is now always used to designate a good cook without the persons who use it knowing what it means or still less the origin of the title.—Exchange.

HOW ALLSPICE GROWS.

Something About the Beautiful and Fragrant Pimento Tree.

The pimento or allspice tree is cultivated in the West Indies and Jamaica. This beautiful tree usually grows to a height of about 30 feet. It has a straight trunk, much branched above, and covered with a very smooth brown bark. The leaves vary in size and shape, but are always of a dark, shining green color. During the months of July and August the tree is in full bloom, the blossoms consisting of very fragrant, small, white flowers.

When a new plantation of pimento trees is to be formed, no regular sowing or planting takes place, because it is next to impossible to propagate the young plants or to raise them from seeds in parts of the country where they are not found growing spontaneously. Usually a piece of land is selected either close to a plantation already formed or in a part of the woodland where pimento trees are growing in a native state. The chosen piece of land is then cleared of all wood except these trees, and the felled timber is allowed to remain on the ground for the purpose of protecting the very young pimento plants.

At the end of two years the land is thoroughly cleared, and only the most vigorous pimento trees and plants are left standing. The plants come to maturity in about seven years.

In favorable seasons the pimento crop is enormous, a single tree often yielding a hundred or more pounds of the dried spice. The berries are picked while green, because if left on the tree until ripe they lose their pungent taste and are valueless. The green berries are exposed to the sun for a week or ten days, when they lose their green color and turn a reddish brown. When perfectly dry, they are put in bags and casks for exportation.

The odor and the taste of the pimento berries are thought to resemble a combination of those of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves; hence the familiar name "allspice."—Philadelphia Times.

"All Very Well For Wolseley."

"Any complaints?" asked the orderly officer of some men who were about to begin their dinner in a certain barrack room.

"Yes, sir," instantly exclaimed a raw recruit. "The beef an bacon in this 'ere Irish 'ash ain't fir the likes of us to eat, an I wish to report it."

The doctor was sent for to inspect the food.

"So you think this meat isn't fit for a man in your position to eat?" said he. "Allow me to tell you that greater men than ever you will be have eaten it. Even Lord Wolseley, our present commander in chief, wasn't above eating it in the Crimea and made many a hearty meal of it."

"Oh, did he?" said our overnice recruit.

"Yes, he did," replied the surgeon.

"Oh, well," retorted the man, "it was all very well for Wolseley, 'cause the meat would be fresh an good then. You see, sir, it's a long time since that 'ere Crimee job, an it can't be expected to keep good all these years."—London Answers.

Sorry to Disappoint.

After the prospective tenant had told all that she expected to get in a $30 flat the agent sadly shook his head.

"Even if we were permitted to sublet the earth," he said, "we wouldn't dare let one tenant have it all."—Chicago Post.

Taken on a Jump.

He—Don't you think people are very silly in the honeymoon?

She—Oh, this is sudden, but I can tell you better after our honeymoon.—Detroit Free Press.

SOMERSET MARKET REPORT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

Cook & Beerits,

Wednesday, April 28 1896.

Apples.	per bu	25
	dried, ℔	4c
	evaporated ℔	10c
Apple Butter, per gal		40c
Butter.	roll, per ℔	15c
	fresh keg, per ℔	10c
	creamery, per ℔	18c
Beeswax, per ℔		29
Bacon.	country ham, per ℔	8 to 12c
	sugar cured ham, per ℔	11 to 12½c
	side, per ℔	7 to 8c
	shoulder, per ℔	7 to 8c
Beans.	white navy, per bus	$1.60
	Lima, per ℔	5c
	green, per ℔	25c
Coffee.	roasted, per ℔	18 to 25c
Cement.	Cumberland, per bbl	$1.60
	Portland, per bbl	4.00
Cornmeal, per ℔		2c
Eggs, per doz		15c
Fish, lake herring	½ bbl	$2.50
	¼ bbl	1.15
Honey, white clover, per ℔		15c
Lard, per ℔		8 to 10c
Lime, per bbl		$1.00
Molasses, N. O., per gal		60c
Onions, per bus		30c
Potatoes, per bus		15 to 20c
Peaches, evaporated, per ℔		10 to 15c
Prunes, per ℔		10 to 15c
Salt.	N. Y., per bbl	$1.10
	Pittsburg, per bbl	.80
	Dairy, ½ bus sacks	25c
	" " "	50c
	" 4 bus sacks	$3.50
	ground alum, 180 ℔ sacks	90c
Sugar.	maple, per ℔	6 to 8c
	imported yellow, per ℔	5c
	white, A, per ℔	5c
	granulated, per ℔	6c
	Cube, or pulverized, per ℔	8c
Syrup.	per gal	45c
	maple, per gal	50 to 60c
Stoneware, gallon		5c
Tallow, per ℔		3 to 5c
Vinegar, per gal		20 to 30c
Seeds.	timothy, per bus	$1.75
	clover, per bus	$5.00 to 5.50
	" crimson, per bus	4.00
	" alsike, per bus	6.50
	" alsyke, per bus	7.50
Millet, German, per bus		1.25
Grain & Feed	barley, white beardless, per bus	1.15
	buckwheat, per bus	55c
	corn, ear, per bus	38 to 40c
	" shelled, per bus	38 to 40c
	oats, per bus	35 to 36c
	rye, per bus	55c
	wheat, per bus	70c
	bran, per 100 ℔s	80c
	corn and oats chop, per 100 ℔s	85c
	flour, roller process, per bbl	$4.60
Flour.	" spring patent and fancy	
	high grade	$4.75 to $5.00
	fourr, lower grade, per 140 ℔s	$1.25@1.50
Middlings.	white, per 100 ℔s	90c
	red, per 100 ℔s	90c

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Trains arrive and depart from the station a Johnstown as follows:

WESTWARD

Western Express	4:53 a. m.
Southwestern Express	6:08 "
Johnstown Accommodation	6:57 "
" Accommodation	9:10 "
Pacific Express	9:24 "
Way Passenger	3:32 "
Mail	5:16 "
Fast Line	9:08 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	9:30 "

EASTWARD.

Atlantic Express	5:04 a. m.
Sea-shore Express	6:40 "
Altoona Accommodation	8:24 "
Day Express	9:40