

HAWAII A TRAMP PARADISE.

Native Trees, Which Can Furnish Food, Shelter and Drink.

Since the recent agitation of the Hawaiian question in this country Fred. W. Job, the Hawaiian Consul in Chicago, has had innumerable questions asked him and plans proposed. He was in his office the other day when a man came in who looked a little the worse for the lack of ready money. The man plied the consul with queries. First, he wanted to know about the bread tree.

"There is such a thing," said Mr. Job "and it is common in Hawaii. The tree bears a pithy fruit that is pleasant to the taste and is very nutritious. It somewhat resembles light bread."

The visitor then said he had heard of a tree called the traveler's tree there in the country. To this the consul also assented. He said the leaves on this tree grew a great deal as on a palm, and that the hollow between the leaf and the trunk was filled with water, sometimes as much as half a gallon. The banana tree was the next topic, and when the stranger learned that they also grew on the islands he heaved a sigh of relief.

"Well," he said, "I can get an army that will beat Coxe's. I'm going to get a gang of my friends and we are to emigrate to Hawaii. Then we are to transplant some of these trees till we have one of each near together, then we will hang a hammock and there we will stay. Nature will furnish our food and the climate is such that we will need but few clothes, and what we take with us will last almost indefinitely, and if we do not moving about we will not wear them out."

Mr. Job admitted that the man had an inventive mind, but said that his plan was hardly feasible, though it might be carried out to a certain extent.

A Horse Club.

"What's a horse club?" asked the man in the silk hat.

"Didn't you ever hear of one?" responded the man doing the bulk of the talking.

"I think not. Go ahead and tell us."

"Well, you know it costs more than a good many people want to spend to keep a horse and vehicle, whatever kind it may be. Indeed, in the cities it is quite beyond the means of most. In the smaller towns of the country it is more nearly possible, for a horse may be boarded at any country livery stable for \$10 a month, and sometimes even less if done by the year. But even in such favorable circumstances there are many people who don't like to own a horse and board him at a stable, where he may be badly treated or he may get sick and die, or keep him at home, where he is liable to be worse treated than in a livery stable. That being the case, I know of a liveryman in one of the towns I visit, a place of six thousand inhabitants, who is enterprising enough to make the effort to meet the wants of that kind of people. This man went around among his acquaintances until he found twenty-five who were willing to pay him \$10 a month each for the use of a horse—just what they would pay for the board of one if they owned it. But they did not want livery horses, so he agreed to give each patron the same horse always and not let it go to any other person. Then he began buying up second-hand buggies and phaetons and good, serviceable horses, until he had \$2,500 invested in the private livery plant, as he called it. He had to hire only one extra hand, and he had room in plenty; so the additional expense, beyond feed, was not much. He had been running his plant a year when I saw him, and he told me that the entire expense was \$150 a month, and that he took in \$250 cash every month, leaving him a net profit on his \$2,500 investment of \$1,200 a year, and every member of the horse club was so pleased that he had booked for another year, and there were a dozen applicants for membership.

"Of course he lost something by putting some of his good customers into the club, but he got them for a year that way and he was willing to lose one \$2 drive to pick up forty \$50-cent ones. Now," concluded the drummer, "that you have learned what a horse club is, perhaps you might suggest it to your friends in the country and let them try it once."

Life of a Fire Engine.

The life of a fire engine in New York city in its first use is ten years. It is then rebuilt and is good, either in regular service or as a reserve engine, for ten years more. After twenty years of service the old engine is sold at auction. It may be bought by another city or town for use as a fire engine, but this happens very rarely. The engines are heavy, and they must be drawn by horses, so they are not adapted for use in smaller cities. The old engine is often bought by a contractor, for use, for instance, in pumping out cellars. In such service a steam pressure of fifty pounds might be ample for the work, while in fire service a pressure of 150 pounds might be required. In such work as this the old engine might last three or four years more. Sometimes the discarded Fire Department engine is bought by a junk dealer, who breaks it up for the metals it contains, and this is what they all come to at last.

Bad Country for Novelists.

The Koran forbids the reading of romance, and hence popular tales are not printed among the Mohammedans, but recited by story tellers.

SLAUGHTER OF REDSKINS.

"Stood Off" Three Thousand Indians For Three Days.

Charlie Gates is an old-time Indian fighter. He used to reckon his dead Indians by the cord. He has fought more Indian battles than any other man on the earth or under it. He has just returned from a trip to the north, and said:

"The most interesting part of it was that I went back to the place where Bill Hanks and me stood off three thousand Indians for three days one time back in the late sixties. There was seventeen of us at first, but only three of us lived to tell the tale. The spot is some thirty-five miles from Blackfoot, Idaho, near where the roads fork. The Indians sailed into us one afternoon and made things lively, I tell you. We dragged the wagons together in a circle, killed all the horses and strung them around for breastworks and bade the painted fiends come on, and they came. Why, it fairly rained Indians. We kept shooting, and so did they, until night came on, when we discovered that Bill Hanks, myself and Jim Defoe were all there were left of us. We knew we could not hold out, so we drew lots to see who would go for help, and Defoe won and crawled out. He told us when he got back that he crawled nine miles through the darkness before he dared rise up."

"Why did he crawl so far?" asked Dan Nickum, who was a listener.

"Because he didn't get through the Indians for nine miles," answered Gates, with dignity. "There were more Indians there at any time than was ever gathered together at one time before or since. Well, sir, for three days me and Bill sat there in that circle and mowed down Indians. When the soldiers did come we were mighty glad, I tell you. After the fight was over they counted, and found me and Bill had killed exactly two thousand of the three thousand which first attacked us. The soldiers killed the balance."

"How could you tell which ones you killed and which the soldiers killed?" asked Nickum again.

"Simple enough," said Gates. "By the freshness of the corpses. When a corpse was over a day old we credited him to our account."

"But how did you tell the freshness of a corpse?"

"Oh, that's dead easy. Of course, you have to know, and so long as the Indians are not likely to trouble us again, there's no use in telling you now, for the information would not do you any good. But a man that is used to killing Indians can tell a corpse any time, and just how long it has been dead. Even if that wasn't the case, we had another method, for we never shot an Indian except right through the head. Didn't want to spoil the hide."

"What on earth would you do with an Indian's hide?" asked Nickum.

"Cut 'em in slices and make razor strops of 'em; that's what we always did with Indian hides. We used to ship bales of Indian hides to Europe every year. That's where I got my start."

"That must have been as hard a fight as you ever had, wasn't it?"

"Yessir. All but one. Was in a harder fight than that down in Arizona one time. Lost more men. The Indians came on us by surprise and killed every darn one of us. Not a man escaped to tell the tale." And then Gates engaged himself in a foot race with a street car.

A Boom in the Moccasin Trade.

As a result of the movement toward Alaska, the leather dealers report great activity in the manufacture and sale of the "yellow-legged moccasins." The government has recently ordered large supplies of these articles for troops who are to be sent to the gold fields of Alaska. It is declared that no other footwear would suit the soldiers so well, because the moccasin is the warmest clothing for the foot in the world, and easier than a silken sandal. The manufacture of moccasins in shoe factories began away back in 1851, and the business grew rapidly, until at one time soon after the war there were four large factories and several smaller ones, employing about six hundred hands and turning out hundreds of thousands of pairs of moccasins every year. The moccasin is made of common leather, as a rule, tanned in a peculiar way. Salt and alum are used in the process. This makes the leather soft and pliable, and there is a way in which, at some additional expense, it may be made waterproof. The secret of the process is known to only a few, and the tanning is carried on for the most part in Rhode Island. Leather thus tanned was first used for mill belting, and it was years before it was discovered that it was good for boots and shoes of the easy and bulky kind fit for lumbermen, who like to wear two or three pairs of stockings when they go into the woods and start on a three months' campaign with snow. The original moccasin was a baggy and unsightly thing, but now they have some pretense to symmetry and style.

A "Gold Brick" for a Foot Warmer.

Because he can find no other use for it Samuel Petro, of Indianapolis, is using a gold brick which he recently purchased from an accommodating stranger as a foot warmer. It is a trifle expensive and does not give the same satisfaction as a thick blanket or a couple of young puppies, but Mr. Petro is bound to get at least part of the value of his money. The plated warming pan cost \$1,600, and the owner stands ready to swap it for a mule.

Progressive Russia.

Without a pass no child can go to school in Russia or admit make a short trip. The Government derives a big revenue from passes.

WHAT SOLDIERS EAT

RATIONS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR A CAMPAIGN.

Uncertainties of Army Fare on the March—The Emergency Ration for Forced Journeys—Details of the Work in the Quartermaster's Department.

The Government has made ample provisions for its defenders, and the commissary department has on its books regular bills of fare for the soldiers which are looked after as carefully as those of any hotel, although the list does not suggest anything that might come under the head of dainties.

For troops on post or in garrison where cooking is practicable, the regulations provide the following: For every 100 men 125 pounds fresh beef or 125 pounds fresh mutton, or 75 pounds pork, or 75 pounds bacon, or 137 pounds salt beef; when none of these can be procured, 87 pounds dried fish, or 112 pounds pickled fish, or 112 pounds fresh fish.

The same number of men also receive 112 pounds of flour, or, in lieu of flour, any one of the following: 112 pounds soft bread, 100 pounds hard bread, or 125 pounds cornmeal and 4 pounds of baking powder.

In addition to the bread and meat rations the 100 men receive 15 pounds beans or, in lieu of beans, any one of the following: 15 pounds peas, 10 pounds rice or 10 pounds hominy. For every 100 men 100 pounds of potatoes are furnished, but this may be varied. Instead of the full amount, the Department sometimes cuts the potato rations down to 80 pounds and issues in addition 20 pounds onions, or it issues 70 pounds potatoes and 30 pounds canned tomatoes, cabbages or beets.

The same number of men receive either 10 pounds green or 8 pounds roasted coffee, 2 pounds tea, 15 pounds sugar, or, in lieu of the latter, either 2 gallons molasses or 2 gallons syrup. Among the sundries which are supplied are 1 gallon vinegar, 4 pounds salt, 1/2 pound pepper, 4 pounds soap and 1 1/2 pounds candles.

For troops travelling otherwise than by marching or when separated for short periods from regular cooking facilities, another class of rations is issued. These include for the same number of men, and proportionate amounts if the bodies are larger or smaller, 75 pounds corned beef, 112 1/2 pounds soft bread or 110 pounds hard bread; 34 pounds baked beans, 100 pounds canned tomatoes, 8 pounds roasted coffee, 15 pounds sugar, or, if it can be purchased by the commissary officer, 300 pints of liquid coffee.

"But the rations of men on a march," said an officer connected with the Commissary Department, "or what is known as field rations, cannot be designated exactly. Hard bread, bacon, coffee, sugar and salt are supposed to quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York."

Delicate Children

They do not complain of anything in particular. They eat enough, but keep thin and pale. They appear fairly well, but have no strength. You cannot say they are really sick, and so you call them delicate.

What can be done for them? Our answer is the same that the best physicians have been giving for a quarter of a century. Give them

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50c and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Bad Blood Is a Good Thing

to be rid of, because bad blood is the breeding place of disfiguring and dangerous diseases. Is your blood bad? It is if you are plagued by pimples or bothered by boils, if your skin is blotched by eruptions or your body eaten by sores and ulcers. You can have good blood, which is pure blood, if you want it. You can be rid of pimples, boils, blotches, sores and ulcers. How? By the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It is the radical remedy for all diseases originating in the blood. Read the evidence:

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had boils all over my body. One bottle cured me."—BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

"After six years' suffering from blood poison, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and although I have used only three bottles of this great medicine, the sores have nearly all disappeared."—A. A. MANNING, Houston, Texas.

be in the possession of all the men, but I have known many days when we had nothing, with bad water, to live on. The bread, bacon and coffee are sometimes reduced to bread or bacon, and, on the whole, the supply depends on the proximity of the men to the base of supply."

For bodies of troops going away from the Army proper to be gone six or eight days, who must depend for supplies on the country to which they are going, there are what is known as emergency rations. In the German Army the emergency ration which was used in the Franco-German war was in the shape of a sausage, and consisted of hashed beef, peas and bread, all tightly pressed into a parchment casing, and known in the army as "Erbswurst." This casing was removed and the contents thrown into boiling water, where it broke into fine particles and made a thick or a thin "stew," according to the amount of water used. The emergency ration for 100 men is at present 62 pounds of bacon packed in paraffine paper, 100 pounds hard bread in stout little bags, 35 pounds peameal in heavy paper, and 12 pounds of coffee, also packed to occupy the least possible space. Four pounds of salt, 4 ounces of pepper, 16 pennyweights of saccharine compound and 3 pounds of tobacco are also contained in the emergency kit.

Women as Teachers. There are in the United States, roughly speaking, 350,000 school teachers, and of this number 120,000 are men and 230,000 are women. In other words, there are nearly twice as many female as male teachers, and the disparity is increasing year by year. According to the last official census of Prussia there were 68,000 school teachers in the kingdom, of whom 9,000 were women and 59,000 men. It is evident, therefore, that the Prussian preference is for male teachers, and in a way as marked as is the American preference for female teachers. In all Germany there are, including the Government, Church, and private schools, 135,000 teachers and the number of pupils is nearly 10,000,000. There are 140,000 teachers in France, of whom 65,000 are men and 75,000 are women, the number of each being subject to about the same ratio of increase. There are, it is supposed, about 100,000 teachers in Great Britain, but authentic figures are lacking.

Round the Earth.

The time required for a journey round the earth by a man walking day and night, without resting, would be 428 days; an express train, 40 days, sound, at a medium temperature, 32 1/2 hours; a cannon ball, 2 1/2 hours; light, a little over one-tenth of a second; and electricity, passing over a copper wire, a little under one-tenth of a second.

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Full suits \$18.00. Woven wire springs, \$1.75. Soft top mattresses, good ticks, \$2.50. Feather pillows, \$1.75 per pair.

GOOD CANE SEAT CHAIRS for parlor use 3.75 set. Rockers to match, 1.25. Large size No. 8 cook stove, \$20.00; red cross ranges \$21. Tin wash boilers with covers, 49c. Tin pails—14qt, 14c; 10qt, 10c; 8qt, 8c; 2qt covered, 5c.

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