

THE AMERICAN UNIFORM.

Changes Made Since the War of the Revolution.

Any person with an artistic eye will say unhesitatingly that the uniform of the first American soldiers was much more attractive from the standpoint of art than the uniform of the soldier of 1898. Away back in 1776 the uniform of the men who fought so gallantly for their country's independence was characterized, first, by the large three-cornered hat, with cockade of various hues. Then there was the wig, with pigtail, whitened with pipe-clay, to the end of which there was tied a small piece of wire or cord if the preferred piece of ribbon was not obtainable. The tunic was a long affair, cut away gradually from about the soldier's breast until it had tapered down to two fine tails behind. There was a long row of buttons to every tunic, indeed, but the tunic could never be buttoned below the second or third button of this row. A pair of long boots were pulled on until they reached to the knees in case of an officer, while the rank and file wore their long boots only just above the calves. There was little or no difference between the general make-up of the outfit of the officer and a private except in the quality of the cloth used, but the common soldier could always be distinguished by his very wide double cross-belt of white leather on his breast, by the presence in his hands of a gun and the absence of a sword. The official uniform is described in this article, but in a great number of cases the poverty of the army reduced the soldiers to wearing anything they could lay their hands on.

The next time the army was conspicuous in American history was in 1812. By this time the three-cornered hat had been replaced in the officer's uniform by the cocked hat, or wedged hat, that could be flattened and held under the officer's arm. The rank and file were wearing a high beaver hat shaped like the tall silk hats so common among civilians in American cities to-day. The ridiculous wig had been discarded, and, although the tunic was still long, it was shaped so that at the waist it could be kept buttoned together, from whence it still tapered to two fine tails behind. The long over-boots were still being clung to, but had been so shortened that they reached only to the calf of the soldier.

It was in 1848 when the outbreaking of the war with Mexico brought the United States army into historical importance for the third time. Then the high hat of the regular army of 1812 had evolved into a high round cylinder with no other rim than the long peak in front. The cockade which, from being a feature of the uniform of 1776 had completely disappeared by 1812, was resurrected in the uniform of the rank and file of the army in 1848. The tunic was very sensibly abbreviated, and instead of the swallow-tail it had hitherto borne the skirts were squared so as to be a uniform length behind. The long boot had entirely disappeared by this time, and the trousers reached to the heels. The men had massive epaulets, and the officers the small shoulder straps which continue to the present day.

The uniform worn by the United States army when the civil war broke out is too well known to need description. It marked the beginning of a general shortening of every necessity about the army uniform and a total discarding of the purely ornamental which has continued to the present day, when the plainness of the army uniform is anything but admirable in the eyes of those who would substitute beauty for mere utility.

A Typical United States Soldier.



This illustration shows how our soldiers look when fully equipped for fighting.

A Famous Bull Fighter.
The late Frascuelo, Spain's favorite bull fighter, used to get \$3500 for each appearance. At his last benefit performance jewels and cash to the value of \$35,000 were thrown into the ring by his admirers. He was the idol of Spanish women, and was so vain that at one time he refused to kill another bull because a Hindu prince had not applauded him. The Prince sent him a diamond pin, with apologies, and the performance proceeded.

A Negative Privilege.
It is one of the privileges of Chinese commanding officers that they may be beaten by the hand of their general.

TOMBS OF DEAD KINGS.

Mummies of Seven Kings Are Found at Thebes.

As a sequel to his discovery of the tomb of King Thothmes III, at Thebes, M. Loret, Director General of the Antiquities Department, has discovered and opened the tomb of Amenophis II, a King of the eighteenth dynasty, who reigned some 1,500 years B. C. The find is among the most interesting ever made in Egypt, as, although the jewelry, &c., were rifled from the tomb probably during the twentieth dynasty, the mummies of Amenophis and of seven other Kings are intact. The tomb is entered by a steep inclined gallery, which terminates in a well of some twenty-six feet in depth, and, this obstacle surmounted, the entrance to the King's sepulchre is reached.

In the first chamber of the body of a man is found bound to a richly painted boat, his arms and feet tied with cords, a piece of cloth stuffed as a gag into his mouth, and marks of wounds on the breast and head. In the next chamber are laid out the bodies of a man, a woman, and a boy. None of the four bodies has been embalmed, but owing to the dryness of the atmosphere they are all in the most complete state of preservation, with the features perfect; and, although they evidently met with violent deaths, they have the appearance of being asleep. The hair upon each is luxuriant, and the features resemble to a marked degree those of the fellahin of the present day.

The King's tomb is a chamber of magnificent proportions in perfect preservation. The roof, which is supported by massive square columns, is painted a deep blue, studded with golden stars, and the walls are entirely covered with paintings, the colors of which are as vivid as if laid on only yesterday. At the end of this chamber, in an excavation sunken several feet below the level of the rest of the floor, is the sarcophagus of the King, placed upon a massive block of alabaster. The sarcophagus is of sandstone, artificially colored a bright rose hue, and contains the mummy intact, with chaplets of flowers round the feet and neck.

In a small chamber to the right are nine mummies, two of them bearing no names and the others those of the Kings Thothmes IV, Amenophis III, Set Nakt, Seti II, (supposed to have been the Pharaoh of the Exodus,) Rameses IV, Rameses VI, and Rameses VIII, who all reigned between about 1,500 and 1,150 B. C. The tomb is that of Amenophis II, for whom it was built, and is supposed to have been opened later to receive the mummies of the other Kings, probably to save them from violation. The floors of all the chambers are covered with a mass of objects—statues, vases, wooden models of animals, boats, &c., requiring immense care in sorting for removal.

The whole constitutes one of the most impressive sights that can be imagined. For the first time on record, the body of an Egyptian King has been found in the tomb prepared for him, as previously discovered royal mummies had been removed from their tombs and secreted for safety at Deir el Bahari. Possibly this discovery of the bodies of murdered victims in a King's tomb may throw some light upon the vexed question of human sacrifices which now divides Egyptologists.

The Public Works Ministry has requested M. Loret to remove only the smaller objects and to leave the mummies and bodies in their present place. The entrance to the tomb will then be built up until next Winter, when iron railings may be placed to prevent injury from touching by visitors, while affording them the unique sight of the lying in state of a King who reigned over 3,400 years ago.—London Times.

Property of Wives in Germany.

When a woman marries in Germany her property becomes her husband's, absolutely and forever. He can dispose of it whether she objects or not, and if the couple are divorced the property still remains with the husband. When she marries she gives up what small degree of independence she had before. Her husband can compel her to work, and she has no relief or protection, should he prove harsh and unkind, excepting public opinion.

While German wives, as a rule, seem contented enough with the present venerable law, wealthy English or American girls who have married German nobles in haste and in ignorance of it, have frequently repented at leisure.

Women in the Civil War.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War it became evident that unless something was done to prevent it more men would die of disease than from the wounds of the enemy. The Sanitary Commission, whose members were chiefly women, was then organized, and by its efforts the percentage of mortality was reduced to one-fourth of the former figure. The Commission had branches in all the large cities and towns of the North, and part of its work was to care for the wives, mothers and children of the soldiers.

Little Grains of Knowledge.

Most spiders have eight eyes, although some species have only six. It costs a hundred and ten million pounds every week to run the world's railways.

An exhibition of motor cars will be held in St. Petersburg in 1899. There were in 1801 only twenty-one towns in Europe with a population of over a hundred thousand.

In proportion to its size a fly walks thirteen times as fast as a man can run.

CLEARED FOR ACTION

PREPARATIONS ON A SHIP FOR THE LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE.

Superfluous Objects Thrown Overboard. Engines at Work. Crews at the Guns—Energy at a High Tension, and Death the Only Reasonable Probability in Sight.

"Clear ship for action!" is the command from the executive officer. In modern battle every one must expect injury or destruction; he who does not had better not go to sea in a modern iron-clad. Some will escape death, but not many. In the engagement between the Peruvian ironclad Huascar and the Blanco Encalada only fifty of the Huascar's crew were uninjured out of two hundred. One hundred were killed and fifty wounded.

Continuing the survey of the inner, human life of the ships, the spectator would first note the bugle-call, and the subsequent instantaneous rush to his appointed station of every officer and man. The great end in view is the quickest possible use of the weapon-throwing power. The magazines and the breeches of the great guns are the centres of action. The conning-tower, or little round room made of metal a foot thick, with slits for observation, is the centre of thought, for the captain stands there with his aid and directs the battle by means of speaking tubes and electricity.

First of all, the decks are cleared of every obstacle that would embarrass the rapid passage of ammunition from the magazines to the guns. All ships are full of objects that are to be thrown overboard before going into action. Tanks of turpentine, alcohol, varnish, carboys of acid, must all fly over the side. Then the ship's hose is to be attached to all connections, and when action has begun the steam pumps started and kept running. All movable bulkheads and lockers which might interfere with the working of any portion of the battery are put out of the way. Only those ladders which are absolutely necessary are left in place, the others being hung over the side or carefully placed apart. All compasses and binnacles except one are sent below. Hammocks are furled; awnings are wetted and used in certain exposed places as barricades or shields, but it is not expected they will do much against modern bullets.

Each great gun and small gun has its officer and group of men behind it to work it. Its big iron covering, like a large hood, shield some of the men (but not all) from the fire of the enemy. They must expect their own death or that of their opponents. All the ammunition hoists are immediately put to work. Shell and charges are hurried like lightning to every breech-loading gun. Boxes of ammunition are whisked up aloft into the fighting tops of the military masts. The endless mechanisms of the great guns and

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Are You Pale?
Are your cheeks hollow and your lips white? Is your appetite poor and your digestion weak? Is your flesh soft and have you lost in weight?

These are symptoms of anemia or poor blood. They are just as frequent in the summer as in the winter. And you can be cured at one time just as well as another.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod liver oil with hypophosphites will certainly help you. Almost everyone can take it, and it will not disturb the weakest stomach.

It changes the light color of poor blood to a healthy and rich red. It nourishes the brain; gives power to the nerves. It brings back your old weight and strength.

All Druggists, 50c and \$1. Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York.

Liver Trouble

When the yellow flag of quarantine is hoisted over a dwelling it means disease and danger. So when the yellow flag flies in the face—when the cheek is sallow and the clear white of the eye is dyed saffron—there is danger. It is liver trouble. The liver is one of the most important organs of the body. On the proper discharge of its functions depend human health and happiness. When the liver fails of its duty, poisons at once begin to generate, and other organs of the body become involved. Never neglect the liver if you value health. If you are suffering from liver trouble, begin at once the use of AYER'S PILLS and you will find prompt relief and permanent cure.

"I was so weakened by liver trouble that I could scarcely lift my head. While in this condition I began the use of Ayer's Pills, and finding almost immediate benefit, continued their use until I was cured of my complaint."

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Take No Chances With Your Liver
AYER'S PILLS

their turrets must be set going like a flash, whether by steam, hydraulic, pneumatic or electrical power. The lower decks, being dark, are often whitewashed, if there be time to do so, in order to make all objects on them more visible. Cots or chairs are rigged for lowering the wounded below, where the surgeons' operating tables are covered with lint and steel instruments. The engineers are below, doing their human best with the ships' fires, and if a shell should reach one of their boilers Heaven help them!

And now, with the big crew on the upper deck separated into small groups behind the various guns, all expectant, training the glistening brass sights on the enemy—the centre of the opposing mass near the water is the best place to aim for—the battle is on the point of beginning. Uniforms are not worn with neatness or precision on these occasions. Some men are stripped to the waist and officers are in their shirt sleeves. The ships have approached within the radius of accurate fire, and the command is given for the battle to begin.

All this description will fit, with small changes in details, the exercise known as "Clear ship for action!" in all modern navies, and what appears an invincible preparation on one side is exactly reproduced on the other. The skill of the marksmen must determine who will emerge as victor from the coming great clash.

Random Notes.
More than half the depositors in France's savings banks are women. In 1896 the savings banks held \$680,000,000 belonging to their customers, who received interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum on their balances. Many of the banks have, within the last three years, reduced the maximum individual deposit from £80 to £60. There are more than 2,000 savings banks in the republic.

The new lighthouse at Eckmuhl is of 40,000,000 candle power. During the last decade France has constructed eleven lighthouses with the average power of 8,200,000 candles. England has eighty-six first class lighthouses, which average only 20,680 candle power.

The wealth of the United States is estimated to be \$60,000,000,000, that of England \$50,000,000,000, and that of France \$40,000,000,000. The aggregate wealth of the world is \$300,000,000,000.

Queen Victoria's tea costs her 5s. 4d. per pound, and is known as "Earl Grey's Mixture," the Earl having recommended it to his sovereign many years ago.

How They Wed in Spain.
Marriage in Spain takes place by day or at night, according to the fortune of the young people or their station in life. If wall-to-do the ceremony comes off in the early part of the morning.

Something to know!

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Window Shades

with roller fixtures, fringed and plain. Some as low as 10c; better, 25c, 35c, 50c.

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rainging in prices 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., and 68c.

Antique Bedroom Suits

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.

Jeremiah Kelly,
HUGHESVILLE.

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all at the lowest cash price.

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Suits!

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Men's suits at 3.25, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00 are 35 per cent. cheaper than ever offered. Youths' suits at 2.75, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00 and 7.50 are positively big inducements. Children's suits at 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 are exactly half the usual price; we have them in all the latest styles.

Our line of Ladies' Capes, Skirts, Shirt Waists, Corsets and Vests are a great deal less in price than you can buy the material.

Ladies' and Gents' Shoes and Slippers at a big reduction. Men's working shirts, 17c. Men's heavy cotton pants, 50c. Heaviest overalls made, 45c. Ladies' wrappers, 60c. Men's all wool pants, 1.00, are worth 2.00. Knee pants, 15c, worth 35c. Bicycle suits at very low prices. Straw hats at half price. Heavy cotton socks, 4 pairs for 25c. Men's mackintoshes at 2.00 are special values.

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