

CONSTITUTION ISLAND.

History of Place Mrs. Sage Gave to the Government. Constitution island, which was recently presented to the government by Mrs. Russell Sage to be added to the West Point reservation, is rich in Indian legend and historic memories.

Up to the Revolution the island was known as Martello's Rock and also as Mertyll's Rock or Martyrs' Cliff. The first name was derived from the French family Martello, who made it their home some time about 1720.

On Aug. 29, 1775, commissioners appointed by the Continental congress, accompanied by a company of men and led by Colonel Bernard Romans, an engineer, reached the island and began the erection of the "first fortifications in the highlands."

Troops were garrisoned on the island and several cannon mounted. There, too, figured the celebrated iron chain placed in the channel to prevent the British from passing up the river to Albany and the upper country.

There are stories floating around among the inhabitants of Orange and Putnam counties of visits to the island by Dr. Franklin and the worthy Charles Carroll of Carrollton and of excursions there made by Washington and Lafayette.

The island became the property in 1890 of Miss Anna Bartlett Warner and her sister, the late Susan Warner, better known under her pen name of Elizabeth Wetherell.

This is the first time the international congress, which meets at intervals of three years, has been held in the United States, and much is expected of its labors.

The exhibition is a graphic picture of the work of world renowned scientists in their fight to stamp out phthisis and to win back to health and happiness a multitude of afflicted who must perish for this relief.

The federal exhibit and that of most of the states have been arranged advantageously and are most creditable. Cuba, Germany and Sweden have noticeable exhibits.

New York's exhibit is in the center of the main group of states. It is admittedly one of the most striking of the congress, because it shows how unceasing has been the fight to stay the advance of a disease which menaces a population as big in the metropolis alone as that in some states.

A feature of New York's exhibit is that sent to Washington by the Charity Organization society, in charge of Lawrence Veller, director, the author of a modern tenement house law that is fast ridding the chief city of the new world of a condition that is admittedly the chief breeding ground of this disease enemy—the slum.

Of equal interest in the New York space is the exhibit showing the advance made in ten years toward giving the tenement dwellers sanitary homes, wherein, instead of sordidness and disease, light, air and healthful surroundings can be had.

The Nathan Straus milk pasteurization exhibit will receive much attention from the delegates to the congress, because for years milk has been regarded as one of the greatest mediums for the transmission of the bacilli of tuberculosis. The exhibit is in charge of Miss J. R. Horn of New York.

Delightful Gift. Little Miss Hamlin is a grateful soul, and her many relations find it a pleasure to do her kindnesses and present her with appropriate gifts.

"You certainly were well remembered on your birthday," said a friend. "What did your uncle, Dr. Grantham, give you?"

"He hasn't given it to me yet," said little Miss Hamlin, "but next month, when he isn't quite so busy, he's going to give me my appendicitis operation. Isn't that good of him?"—Youth's Companion.

Qualified to Do It. "Did you know," said the tooth carter, looking up from his paper, "that the Indians practiced dentistry in the earliest times?"

"I didn't know it," replied the man who had once sat in a dentist's chair. "but I am not at all surprised. The Indians have always been a brutal and cruel race."

Then he laughed gleefully, forgetful of the fact that there was still time for the dentist to add \$15 or \$20 to his bill.—Chicago Post.

The Comparison. Towne—Yes, my wife is able to dress on comparatively little money. Browne—Oh, come now! Comparatively little? Towne—I mean a little compared with what she thinks she ought to have.—Exchange.

On a Big Lifer. "Let's go forward to the main deck." "All right, Steward, call us a taxi-cab."—Washington Herald.

TWO GIRLS GO TO PRISON

Bessie Kennedy and Annie Bloomer, two young girls of this city, were arrested Tuesday charged with larceny and in default of bail were committed to jail.

The prosecutor in the case was S. M. Waite, who occupies rooms in the Grove office building, No. 308 East Mahoning street. In his information, lodged before Justice Oglesby, Waite alleged that the money was extracted from his pocket by the girls while he was in his residence on Monday.

At the hearing, which took place about noon, one of the girls, Bessie Kennedy, admitted that she extracted five dollars from Waite's pocket; she accused the other girl, Annie Bloomer, of taking ten dollars.

The Bloomer girl denied that she had taken any of the money. It developed, however, that both girls were out together Monday night and made a number of purchases. Among other things, they bought two pairs of shoes, a tam o'shanter hat, and a pair of gloves.

The justice believed that a prima facie case had been made out and held the girls for court, fixing bail at \$200. Neither of the two was able to find a bondsman and accordingly they were both escorted to jail by Chief Mince-moyer.

It has been some time since any women have been committed to our county prison. The girls were placed temporarily in the hospital cell. As soon as quarters were provided in the upper tier of cells designed for women, they were removed up stairs, where they will probably remain until their case comes up before court.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Starting Plan to Show Consumption's Ravages in United States.

A startling means of showing the ravages consumption is making in the United States will be adopted in connection with the international tuberculosis congress at Washington. The census bureau will have in the National museum building an electrical device which will record by flashing of a light the death rate from this disease. That is to say, a light will be flashed every time a death from the white plague occurs in the United States as computed from figures gathered by the bureau.

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PATROL WAGON FOR THE BOROUGH

The borough of Danville for the first time in its history is to have a patrol wagon. Heretofore when a man yielding to the seductive influence of red eyes became completely knocked out and was unable to navigate the officers were obliged to carry him to the lockup or to trundle him off in a common wheelbarrow, the spectacle in the latter event being exceedingly grotesque and amusing.

Danville, however, is forging forward and to keep pace with the times in all departments our borough fathers have decided that our police must no longer be required to drag or carry men paralyzed with drink to the lockup. Such methods are altogether too primitive. Even the wheelbarrow must go and in its stead the council has decided to furnish officers with—a push cart.

The latter, however, is to have rubber tires so that it will not attract undue attention when propelled by an officer, it is trundled over the paving with its helpless and inert human cargo.

The patrol wagon fortunately will not add a big item to the cost of equipment in the police department. The push cart will simply be taken over from the department of streets and bridges where last year it was used in keeping the Mill street paving clean.

The wheels are a little too shakily to be of much service and council has decided to have them removed and in their place a pair of bicycle wheels installed. Thus not only will the patrol wagon be strengthened, but rubber tires will be supplied also, all in one operation.

A SURPRISING WEDDING.

It Gave a Shock to the Lady Who Was So Anxious to See It.

An elderly American authoress asked me to conduct her to a place where she could see a workman's wedding, as she required it for a new novel, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Gentlewoman. To oblige the lady I took her to the Lac Saint-Fargen, an establishment at the top of the steep Rue de Belleville.

It was still early when we reached the place, and no brides or bridegrooms were visible as yet. At last two charabancs drove up to the door, and a noisy company alighted, all smoking cigarettes, including the bride, which shocked my friend exceedingly.

The company then sat down to luncheon, and we watched them from a distance, while a photographer took up his position near us. The meal did not last very long and ended in the bride performing a jig on the table, while the guests danced around her. They then started games, hide and seek, etc., and while the bridegroom had his back turned the bride threw her arms round the neck of a red-haired youth.

This led to a fight between the two. The melee became general, the bride pulling off her wreath and throwing it at her father-in-law's head. My friend looked on in breathless excitement, while the guests jumped over the tables and chairs, but when the bride turned a somersault, alighting on the bridegroom's shoulders, the good lady's indignation rose to a high pitch, and it was only then that I told her what I saw before, that they were a party of acrobats rehearsing a scene for a cinematograph company.

A TOWN OF MACS.

Scotsmen are remarkably successful as colonists. They are also very canny. There are many prosperous settlements in Greater Britain where Caledonians largely predominate, but the names of these localities do not carry that fact on their face. Nobody, however, can be mistaken as to the prevailing nationality in "Macsville."

This is a town in the Cobalt district of Nova Scotia. You will be perfectly safe in assuming anybody there thus: "I say, Mac."—London Chronicle.

TO COOK ON THE MARCH.

Russian Stew Pot Will Be Used by United States Army.

In any future campaigns in which the American army may be engaged the Russian stew pot is to stand next to the colors in importance, says a Washington dispatch. The commissary department after much thought has decided upon that order of precedence.

The Russian pot is a recent discovery so far as the subsistence officers are concerned. The Russians have known of it a long time and used it in Manchuria. The only objection to it there was that it was too often empty. It has been adopted here as a part of the field equipment.

The pot is put on wheels, and it has a fire box, so that the making of a savory stew can proceed during the last few minutes of a march and be ready for the tired soldiers when they go into camp.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup

Relieves Colds by working them out of the system through a copious and healthy action of the bowels.

Relieves coughs by loosening the mucous membranes of the throat, chest and bronchial tubes.

"As pleasant to the taste as Maple Sugar"

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For BACKACHE—HEADACHE—TOOTHACHE—STOMACH PAIN—AND ALL OTHERS

For Sale by Pauls & Co.

DREADED FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE— FIVE FARMS UNDER QUARANTINE

Three more farms yesterday were declared to be in a state of quarantine by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian, who, with other members of the State livestock sanitary board is in this section trying to stamp out the dreaded foot and mouth disease that has broken out among the cattle in Montour and Northumberland counties.

The farms now under quarantine in this immediate vicinity are those of Jacob Shultz, Cooper township, Montour county; Edward Shultz, Elmer E. Bogart, Clarence Campbell and Edward Fisher, Rosh township, Northumberland county.

The United States officials arrived yesterday morning and joined State Veterinarian Leonard Pearson in an effort to locate the disease wherever it may exist and to enter upon a systematic warfare against its spread.

The officers, who arrived on the 7:25 train, were as follows: Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry; Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of pathological division; Dr. Steadon, chief of the quarantine division of the department of agriculture.

Dr. Pearson, accompanied by the United States officials, State Secretary Dr. Critchfield and the staff of physicians belonging to the live stock sanitary board—Drs. Johnson, Turner, Maus and Cawley—were snugly tucked away in T. J. Price's large automobile and conveyed to the several farms where the disease was known or supposed to exist.

As stated yesterday the present is the first time that the foot and mouth disease ever appeared in Pennsylvania and about the second time it has been known to exist in North America. The automobile tour yesterday, which brought the officials face to face with the infected cattle was, therefore, an object lesson that was highly prized.

At each place a full and thorough inspection was made, and the visitors, each of whom is an expert in his line, were a unit in the belief that the cattle ailment are affected with the dreaded foot and mouth disease. As a result the three additional farms were declared to be under quarantine.

Dr. Pearson put in an exceedingly busy day. Dr. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and Dr. Mohler, chief of the pathological division, United States officials, left yesterday afternoon for Buffalo, N. Y., to gather some necessary data, as it was through that center that the cattle which infected the several herds here were brought into this State a couple of weeks ago.

Dr. Steadon, chief of the quarantine division of the United States department of agriculture, remained in this city and, along with Dr. Pearson, Dr. Critchfield and the others last night was registered at the Montour house.

Drs. Melvin and Mohler, yesterday at Buffalo, today along with Dr. Steadon, will join State Veterinarian Pearson and the other members of the live stock sanitary board in a meeting at Harrisburg.

It is at this meeting that a mode of warfare in fighting the plague will be decided upon. A strong effort will be made to induce the United States government to take up the crusade. The outbreak here is considered too dangerous and difficult for the State, with no funds at its command, to handle successfully.

Unless the United States government can be induced to enlist in the fight it is feared the epidemic may linger here a long time, even though strictest quarantine be maintained. The only effectual way to stamp out the disease is to authorize the killing of all the infected animals. Such a course requires money to reimburse the owners as is done in the case of tuberculosis. As stated yesterday, however, the State has no fund for such purpose, the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease being one of the contingencies that was unforeseen.

Unless the infected cattle be killed they will be obliged to worry through a troublesome siege of a month or more. While some or all of them may recover it is a question whether they will ever be worth anything to the owner. In addition the loss entailed during the long quarantine must be taken into account.

Dr. Pearson stated yesterday that after the meeting at Harrisburg, accompanied by the United States officials, he will return to Danville to still further prosecute the work of eradicating the disease.

The breaking out of the strange disease has caused the greatest excitement and alarm not only throughout the farming communities but in town as well. It is contagious beyond anything that the veterinarians have ever before called upon to cope with. The worst feature of all is that it is communicable to man.

Last evening the opinion of Dr. Pearson was asked concerning danger from this source. He stated that he thought it would be well to thoroughly boil all the milk used. Meats, also, should be very thoroughly cooked before being served.

HUMBLED THE PRINCESS.

Fall of a Dusky Beauty From the South Sea Islands.

One night John Sharp Williams, while a student at Heidelberg, Germany, was in attendance upon a swell function at which the guest of honor was a dark skinned princess alleged to hail from one of the south sea islands. This princess was magnificently bedecked and bejeweled, and her warm olive complexion, set off by a mass of black, kinky hair, full red lips, snow white teeth and black, sparkling eyes, made her the center of the function. The masculine-like Germans swarmed about her like bees around a honeysuckle vine, and even Dutch femininity could not discount the charm of her manner or the beauty of her person.

John Sharp was introduced, of course, and immediately upon obtaining a near view of the princess (?) his southern instincts rose to the surface and his southern blood began to boil. Watching his opportunity, he managed to get to the beauty's elbow. Then, reducing his voice to a low, but perfectly audible key, he sent into her startled ears this alarming query: "Look here, nigger, where did you come from?"

Panic stricken and with all her self possession scattered, the alleged princess turned upon her interrogator as she heard the familiar intonation of the southerner and looked into his unrelenting face. Then she stammered: "Fum South Carolina, boss, but for de Lawd's sake don't tell."

Whether John Sharp respected the piteous plea of a southern negroress in a faraway land and permitted her to continue her bold imposition upon the credulous Germans the story does not tell. But the fact remains that the "princess" realized that she was in the presence of one who, from intimate knowledge of her race, had divined her African origin, and she could only throw herself on his mercy.—Biloxi Herald.

Why He Drowned. Describing the stringent police regulations of Berlin, a citizen of that city by way of illustration told the following story: "Schmidt and Krauss met one morning in the park."

"Have you heard," says Schmidt, "the sad news about Muller?"

"No," says Krauss. "What is it?"

"Well, poor Muller went boating on the river yesterday. The boat capsized, and he was drowned. The water was ten feet deep."

"But couldn't he swim?"

"Swim? Don't you know that all persons are strictly forbidden by the police to swim in the river?"—Philadelphia Record.

Not Mentioned by Herodotus. Xerxes was meditating upon his good luck in having been made king by his royal father in preference to the eldest son.

"Still," he said, "if the succession had been determined by a primary election I would have got it just the same. Naturally everybody would have marked an X opposite my name." Subsequently, however, the Greeks gave him the double cross at Plataea.—Chicago Tribune.

WEIGHT OF A HORSE.

Bad Guesses Made by Men Unskilled in Horseflesh.

Many people, even among those who frequently make use of horses, have little idea what an ordinary horse weighs and would have much difficulty to guess whether a given animal standing before their eyes weighed 500 or 1,500 pounds. Yet they would have no such difficulty with a man and probably be able to guess, especially if they were good Yankees, within ten or twenty pounds of his weight.

The governments of Europe have long been purchasing and weighing horses for the military service and transferring them from carriage or draft employment and the various branches of cavalry and artillery. The animals are ordinarily assigned according to weight.

The French military authorities find that an ordinary light carriage or riding horse, such as in the United States would be called a "good little buggy horse," weighs from 300 to 400 kilograms—say from 800 to 900 pounds.

Such horses as these are assigned to the light cavalry corps. The next grade above, which in civil life passes as a "coupe horse," or carriage horse of medium weight, ranges in weight up to 480 kilograms, about 1,050 pounds. This horse goes to help mount the cavalry of the line.

Next come the fashionable "coach horses" of persons of luxury, which weigh from 500 to 550 kilograms, or from 1,100 to nearly 1,200 pounds. These horses go to serve the purpose of drill for the cavalry belonging to the reserve military forces.

Above these there are still two grades of heavy horses. The first are those used for ordinary draft purposes and are commonly found drawing the omnibuses of Paris where such vehicles are still in use. These weigh from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds. The heaviest horses are the Clydesdales and Percherons, which are oxen in size and strength and which weigh from 600 to 800 and sometimes even up to 900 kilograms—that is, from 1,200 up to nearly 2,000 pounds. None of these Percherons of the heaviest weight are used in the military service, but some of the lighter ones are employed for draft and artillery purposes.—Buffalo Commercial.

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THE TRAPPED THIEF.

A Midnight Adventure With South American Desperadoes.

In describing certain experiences among the outlaws and desperadoes of South America an English traveler tells the following grisly story: "One night a farmer was roused from sleep by hearing unusual and stealthy noises about the place. He got quietly out of bed and, after listening attentively, discovered that some people outside were cutting a hole through the door close to the bolt by which it was held.

"It did not require any great amount of detective talent to guess the object of the operation, and the best way to foil it was suggested by a thought of rawhide with a loop on it which hung from a hook on the inside of the door. Noiselessly removing the thong, he slipped the end of it through the loop, and there he stood armed with an impromptu lasso, ready for action.

"It was an anxious time while the farmer stood watching the hole in the door grow larger and larger until at last it was of sufficient size to effect the purpose for which it was made.

"The supreme moment arrived, and a hand was stealthily inserted not only through the hole, but also through the loop of the little lasso which hung skilfully around it. With a sudden jerk the loop was tightened around the wrist and the hand dragged in as far as the aperture would allow, while the thong was securely fastened to the hook on the back of the door.

"The robber was perfectly helpless. His companions came to his aid and, having ineffectually dragged at the imprisoned arm till they were tired, gave up the struggle and prepared to depart. But they were prudent men, and it occurred to them to save themselves their companion might betray them. Dead men, they thought, tell no tales, so they killed him."—New York Mail.

SCARED THE ROBBERS.

Odd Incident in England in the Eighteenth Century.

For a time during the eighteenth century in England there was a lull in the robbery industry owing to an odd incident. Shortly after the execution of an English burglar named Elliston a curious communication purporting to have been written by him was put into circulation. "Now, as I am a dying man," it ran, "I have done something which may be of good use to the public. I have left with an honest man—the only honest man I was ever acquainted with—the names of all my wicked brethren—the places of their abode, with a short account of the chief crimes they have committed. In many of which I have been the accomplice and heard the rest from their own mouths. I have likewise set down the names of those we call our setters, of the houses we frequent and all of those who receive and buy our stolen goods. I have solemnly charged this honest man and have received his promise upon oath that whenever he hears of any rogue to be tried for robbery or housebreaking he will look into his list and if he finds there the name of the thief concerned to send the whole paper to the government. Of this I here give my companions fair and public warning and hope they will take it." It is said the hint was so effectual that for a long time pickpockets and burglars in that part of England went into panic stricken retirement. And, this being so, it is just as well they did not know that the letter was a clever forgery, the work of that prince of wits and humorists, Dean Swift.—New York Tribune.

A Lesson in Patience.

When the eminent botanist, Professor Altman of Glasgow, was a small boy, he had the present of a silver bit, whereupon his mother was so worried with questions as to what he should do with it that she exclaimed, "Really, you had better go to Thomas Elliot's (a well known pharmacist) and buy sixpence worth of patience."

Down the street marched the lad and demanded of the chemist, "Mr. Elliot, please give me sixpence worth of patience."

Mr. Elliot, taking in the situation at a glance, said: "Certainly, my boy; there's a chair. Just sit down and wait till you get it."

Professor Altman's endeavor to purchase patience was a great success. It made a deep impression on the lad and was one of the factors of his success as a life.

A Sound Reason.

Robert, aged five, was irritated by the crying of Clara, aged two.

"Sister," he said, with great seriousness, "why don't you stop crying? You must be sick. You don't look well, and you don't sound well."

Circumstances are beyond the control of man, but his conduct is in his own power.—Beaumont.

A WAR TRAGEDY.

Pathetic Incident at the Siege of Port Hudson.

At the siege at Port Hudson, La., there was one gun commanded by Alphonso Dubreuil. He was a young sugar planter who had opposed secession, but maintained that if Louisiana seceded he would go with his state. Dr. Chatriand, his neighbor, was a violent secessionist, and Dubreuil and the doctor's daughter Amelia were lovers. Louisiana seceded, Alphonso raised a company and proved so brave a Confederate that the doctor, who had opposed his daughter's marriage, readily consented, and the pair were married.

His bride was accorded special permission to go into the bomb proofs of the fort, where in comparative safety she could be near her husband. There she saw him operating his enormous gun, but her heart was torn with fear for his safety. Suddenly she became excited by the noise of firing and, rushing out from her place of safety, was struck by a piece of shell and fell back lifeless. Dubreuil ran to her side, saw death in her face and went back bravely to his gun.

The next morning was beautiful, and the sun shone gloriously. There was cessation of hostilities that the dead might be buried. Thus engaged, a request came from the enemy to allow the body of a young lady to pass through our lines. It was granted. The little cortege came, preceded by a military band playing a mournful dirge, and halted at the outpost. The old musket box used as a bier was accompanied by two ladies and several officers. One of the latter, a handsome young fellow with long hair, walked calmly and slowly, but his face betrayed the greatest grief. A detail of Confederate privates acted as pallbearers. Our men uncovered their heads.

All were blindfolded and led through our lines to the steamboat. They bade a last adieu to the dead bride and returned blindfolded.

It was the saddest sight I ever saw.—G. N. Saussy in Spare Moments.

In the Depths of the Sea.

The quantity of light emitted by many minute deep sea animals is so great as to supply over definite areas of the sea bottom a sufficient illumination to render visible the colors of the animals themselves. Some cephalopods are furnished with apparatus which reflects the light from their phosphorescent bodies upon the sea bottom over which they float. This reflecting apparatus is spoken of as "an efficient bullseye lantern for use in hunting through the abyssal darkness."

Some Few Escaped.

"Oh, John," whimpered the wife as she seized the morning paper, "see what that editor has done with the account of our musicale! He has placed it alongside the column of death notices. It's a shame. And we had such prominent people as guests too."

"I suppose," said the husband wearily, "that the editor wishes to call attention to the fact that some people are more fortunate than others."—Bohemian Magazine.

A Doubtful Proposition.

"Should a man go to college after fifty?"

"Well, he might pass muster at tennis," answered the expert. "But a man can't expect to do much in baseball or football at that age."—Pittsburg Post.

No Change.

"Do you think the world is growing worse?"

"Dunno as 'tis," responded the old man. "They're tellin' the very fish stories I heard when I was a boy."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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