

THE LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
1605 McElderry St.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
WILLIAM EDWARD TABB,
GENERAL MANAGER.

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One Year, Fifty Cents.
Six months, Twenty-five Cents.
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Address all mail to
THE LEDGER,
1605 McElderry St. Baltimore Md.

Entered at the Baltimore, Md. Post Office as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY JULY 2, 1898.

SOME REFORMS.

Our people have many things to unlearn as well as to learn. The matter of funeral reform is a very important subject. Of course we want the undertaker to have his job, but there is no reason in the world why so much money should be spent in burying a dead man. It is a very foolish custom for one to put in the ground, in order to have a big display, a large amount of money, and then, in a few days after this very imposing funeral, the chief-mourners are compelled to solicit aid for actual necessities. People do it in a vain effort to be "big," but it usually results in nothing but a very little.

Let the dead bury the dead. That is, let those who are really concerned in the matter do so. The long list of professional mourners who get a free ride, at the expense of the poor widow or other relatives, could be easily dispensed with. Oh, the tyranny of a senseless custom or fashion! Let us have more realism and naturalness in such an affair. And what do we say of flowers? Like nothing else this custom, also, has been much abused. People have closed their ears and their eyes to the entreaties and prayers of the deceased, in his hour of illness, while the hand of death was upon him, and now, when he is dead, they spend nothing at all at their funerals, most lavish and profuse in their "professional expressions" of sympathy and pain, a mere hypocritical sham which neither benefits the deceased, or is put down to the credit of the donor by a merciful God. "Verily they have their reward," and that reward which they so eagerly craved was simply to be seen of men, and attract their admiration rather than that of the Almighty.

Dress. Yes, dress how we all like to put on our "Sunday best" and make it hard for the other fellow, as though extravagant and gay clothing constituted a certificate of good character and intellectual worth. But is it wise? Is it helpful? Does it really benefit the race and attract friends towards us, helping us to solve the various problems which confront us? We have not one word to say against neatness, cleanliness, and respectableness in personal bearing, but we do protest against that kind of bad and vicious display that would emphasize the difference rather than the manliness of them. Our daily papers yesterday gave great prominence to the elaborateness and expense of the personal attire of the graduates at the commencement, as

well as of many of the audience in attendance. Some of us, doubtless read the article in question with great joy and pleasure, while others of us read it with much pain and humiliation of heart. By it our white friends are alienated from us. By it they are led to think that if we are sufficiently able to live upon such an exalted scale in dress then we ought to cease begging them for our churches and other charitable institutions. Inordinate, excessive and extravagant dressing upon the part of a race of people, as poor as we are, is certainly not an humble expression of gratitude to God for what He has done for us. And then, in order to make this show, in order to keep time with some one else, how many poor mothers have really gone into debt and excessively taxed themselves in order that their daughters might make an appearance equal to any of the rest? Can not we have a reform in dress? Where is all our Christian charity when we see that the weaker brother stumbles on account of our examples? It would be a most happy law, if there were a rule regulating the dress of graduates upon such an occasion. As far as practical, uniformity and neatness should characterize the young ladies and gentlemen who graduate. They are commencing life, and it should be at the bottom rather than at the top. More should they think of the faculties of mind and soul, than of adornments for the body. Here is a question which we can solve for ourselves without the aid of the dominant race. In view of the great philanthropy and the many benefits and blessings which the Almighty has caused to be visited upon us, we cannot afford, even seemingly, to arrogate to ourselves such pomp and pride as are forerunners of a fall.

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE?

The alumni of an institution is a living commentary of its work. If they are dull, stupid, wanting in a progressive spirit, and enveloped in a narrow and exclusive spirit of selfishness, then the institution is valued accordingly. The Alumni Association of our High School seems to have taken on new life at its late reunion, and we are most happy to note such a healthy sign. There is no organization in this city which is calculated to do more for popular educational advancement than this institution, if it is so disposed. There are many lovely individuals connected with the organization, and as individuals, we are in a position to testify to the great efficiency, self-sacrifice and devotion which characterize them in their labors, not only in school work but in the improvement and elevation of the race. If then, as individuals many of them already have made such enviable records, and impressed themselves upon the community, how immensely great and helpful would be their combined effort for the good and welfare of the people. We believe that the alumni of the High School mean business and that they are going to work as never before. And if this be their decision, they are going to succeed. Failure is an absolute impossibility when men are consecrated to God, and look constantly to him for marching orders. We would advise our young friends to lose no time, whatever, in persuading others to join with them. Work with those you have. Give absolutely no thought to those without criticizing. It is easy to criticize, but not so easy to work. Your persistent good work will argue more successfully with them than your words, and later on, one by one, they will fall in line and go to work.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

We were real glad that Mr. Cummings said what he did last Saturday evening at the commencement of the Polytechnic School, with regard to the absolute importance of parents appreciating the greatness of the opportunity presented in this institution with respect to their boys and a knowledge of trades. When we see a bright boy who is content with the little education which he has, to become an ordinary porter or waiter we pity not the boy so much as we do his parents. In the light of past experiences, and the monumental evidences all around us of the value and worth of trained artisans, and scientific knowledge in mechanical vocations, the colored parent must be immeasurably dumb who does not realize the great significance of the opportunity thus afforded, free of all charge, for a scientific training of the mind and hands of his boy along lines, which will not only be financially beneficial to him, but which will, incidentally, bring to him a certain amount of culture and equipment of mind and hand as will enable him to occupy a position in life of more than ordinary importance and advantage. When the Polytechnic School opens in the fall we ought to crowd it to overflowing with our sons, and this we will do if we have sense enough to appreciate a good thing when we see it. We may not like the situation, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that by our lukewarmness in the matter we monumentally display our ignorance, and inaccessibility to those noble ideas which usually pervade and animate people of high and lofty ideas. It is a shame and disgrace to us, that, comparatively speaking, there are so few pupils in the Polytechnic Institute. Let us remove the reproach.

COLORIED EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

At the last meeting of the Conference of Workers among colored people of the Episcopal Church, held in this city, last fall, a committee was appointed to ascertain the wishes of the clergy and laypeople with respect to securing colored Bishops in the church. This committee will make its report at the conference to be held in Richmond, Va., in September, and it is hoped that the action of this Conference upon the subject will be brought before the General Convention of the Episcopal Church which meets in October next in the City of Washington. The idea of separation is not implied in the present movement, nor is any radical change in the canons or constitution of the Church desired. In a few words conditions will remain as at present, only where the church has a growing work among the colored people, increased or auxiliary visitation and help will be vouchsafed. Possibly, we might give our readers a better understanding of the matter by an illustration. In the States of Virginia and West Virginia, there are three dioceses of the Episcopal Church, and in a few years there will be at least five in the same territory, five Bishops having the oversight of the same. In this territory there are about 35 or 40 missions and churches of colored people, several schools and other charitable institutions. As it is at present, the regular diocesan Bishop exercises the same supervision over the colored as over the whites. But the work among the colored people being new and in a formative state necessarily demands more time and attention than any diocesan bishop, with the ordinary cares upon him, can give. In order to supply this need and so much the more develop the colored work, it is proposed to bring into being a Suffragan-Bishop, who will, naturally, be a colored man, who will also be a special helper to each of the Bishops in the given territory. Acting under the direction of the Bishops of the Province he is to become a specialist in this department of missionary work, and when requested and directed by them may administer Confirmation, ordain candidates for the ministry, hold conferences, convocations, institutes and other necessary assemblies whereby the interests of the work may be promoted. The clergy and congregations, just as present, will continue to remain canonically connected with the regular diocese where they are situated. It is contended that such an adaptation of the diocese would not only reach

AFRO-AMERICAN BUDGET.

THE NEGRO IN THE ARMY.
A Gradual But Steady Change Coming in Public Opinion.
Soon after war was declared against Spain a writer in the Atlanta Constitution took the broad ground that in the natural course of things the Afro-American would come to the front not only as a soldier, but as an officer as well, and he warned the white citizens of the South to prepare themselves for the strange and unusual sight. They had hardly recovered their breath before a lot of Spanish prisoners were thrust into Fort Mifflin under a guard of black soldiers from Tampa.

But the astonishment soon staved and gaped itself to death, and left the white people of Atlanta broader in their sympathies and stronger in their patriotism than ever before. In times of war, in times of national peril, provincial prejudices and easy-going conservatism of all sorts are suddenly and rudely shaken to the storus.

When the 68th Massachusetts regiment passed through Baltimore on the way to Camp Alger it contained one Afro-American company, regularly officered by men of their own race, from Capt. Williams down; but the people of Baltimore did not go into convulsions or hysterics or faint on the contrary, the Baltimore Sun says, the people applauded the black boys in blue to the echo. The people of Washington have seen what those of Atlanta and Baltimore have yet to see. When the 9th Ohio regiment passed through Washington, going to Camp Alger, it was commanded by Major Charles B. Young, a West Point graduate and every such a soldier as the time when Governor Bushnell appointed him major of the 4th regiment Major Young was a lieutenant of the 7th regiment of United States regular troops, on detached duty as military instructor at Wilberforce University. There are only three Afro-American companies in the 9th Ohio, so that Major Young is the first man of his race to command a regiment in which the number of white companies is in the ratio of seven to three.

But, while Major Young is undoubtedly the best equipped man of his race for military service, by reason of his West Point training and experience in actual service in the West, he is out-ranked by the Colonel of the Third North Carolina Volunteers, who has attained to higher rank than any other man of his race in the regular or volunteer army of the Republic. A Raleigh dispatch, giving particulars of Col. Young's North Carolina command, said:

"Under the first call for troops the Governor secured permission from the War Department to organize a battalion of Negro infantry, and James H. Young, a young colored politician of Raleigh, was appointed as colonel of the regiment, which is to be known as the Third North Carolina Volunteers, will be Negroes."

A number of minor points coming up constantly in relation to the second call for volunteers are being passed on in a general way at this time. For instance, the question has arisen as to whether colored officers as well as colored troops, would be taken as a part of the organization offered. Secretary Alger decided that if a colored company had efficient and soldierly colored officers they were as much entitled to recognition and acceptance in the military service as were the troops themselves. He made this known in a dispatch to the Governor of Indiana, who had asked for information, and he said the same thing to Representative Hull, of Iowa, who has an organization of colored men with a view to their being considered for some of the staff appointments, the dispatch continues, "and the surgeon general of the army has accepted a colored man as surgeon, with the rank of captain. The colored surgeon will be assigned to a colored regiment, and colored troops and colored officers will be kept together as far as possible."

It is an interesting fact that while Gen. Shafter has the two Afro-American infantry regiments, the 24th and 25th, in his army corps, Gen. Wheeler has the two cavalry regiments, the 9th and 10th. Just how Gen. Wheeler will feel about the matter will be ascertained when he gets at the enemy in Cuba, and has had an opportunity to see his men under fire.

In the war of the rebellion the Afro-American had to contend long and desperately for the privilege of fighting at all in the army of the Union, but he got there 200,000 strong before the end came, and made a record for efficiency and bravery which any people might be proud of. When the opportunity came he made the most of it, so that the whole nation subscribed to the declaration of General Butler that the colored troops fought nobly. In the present war with Spain there was no question at all as to the right of his fighting, not for his freedom, but for the Union, and the slight hesitation in granting him the full rights of a soldier, the right to command as well as to be commanded, disappeared at the moment that it came up for decision. In nothing more than this can we measure the revolution which has taken place in the national character, in the splendid growth and expansion of the national sympathies in the past quarter of a century.

War makes strange bedfellows. In this war for the freedom of Cuba and for the national honor and integrity the "old Yankee" and the "old Johnnie," the "old slave master" and the "old slave," the "native" and the "foreign born" are all enrolled as equals, patriots all, and true and brave, under Old Glory. And thus united, the nation is invincible.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS SHORT LINE.

Trains leave Camden station for Annapolis and way stations, week days, 6.55, 8.50 a.m., 1.10, 6.25 p.m. Sundays 7.30 a.m. and 6.35 p.m. Express for Bay Ridge and Round Bay, Week days 8.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m. Sundays, 8.50 a.m., 1.10, 3.15 p.m.

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Trains leave Hillen Station as follows:
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*7.25 a.m., York B. & H. Div. and main line east of Emory Grove, also Carlisle and G. & H. R. R.
*8.11 a.m., main line, Chambersburg, *9.15 a.m. Pen-Mar Express.
Frederick, Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah
*9.30 a.m., accommodation for Union Bridge and Hanover.
*10.17 a.m., accom. for Union Bridge, York, Gettysburg, Carlisle, G. & H. R. R.
*12.26 p.m. Accom. for Emory Grove.
*12.35 p.m., accom. for Union Bridge.
*12.22 p.m. Blue Mountain Exp. (Parlor Car) main line, also Frederick, Martinsburg and Winchester.
*1.32 p.m. exp. for York and B. & H. Div.
*4.00 p.m. accom. for Alesia.
*4.01 p.m. Ex. Main Line Points, also Frederick, Emmitsburg, Shippensburg and N. & W. R. R.
*5.00 p.m. Exp. to Glyndon Accom. beyond to Union Bridge.
*5.1 p.m. accom. for Alesia.
*6.07 p.m. accom. for Union Bridge.
*10.55 p.m. accom. for Emory Grove.
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A Diocesan Celebration to perpetuate the memory of Father Tolton, the first Catholic American Colored Priest.
The First Catholic American Colored Priest.
At St. Peter Claver Hall, Carey St. ABOVE PRESTMAN ST.
Speakers: Rev. Dr. Stafford, and Harry Dorsey, A. Representatives from Washington and Richmond.
Thursday Evening, July 14th, 1898. Admission, 25c.
Proceeds to erect Memorial in St. Joseph's Church.

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Beauty Is Blood Deep.
Blood means a clean skin. No
about it. Cascaria, Candy Cathar
your blood and keep it clean, by
the lazy liver and driving all im
from the body. Begin to-day to
spice, boils, blotches, blackhead
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THE STRATEGY BOARD.

**Ex-Fighting Men Who Direct the
Movements of Ships.**

Admirals Dewey and Sampson, with
Commanders Schley and Watson, do the
fighting, but there are four men in
Washington who tell them what they
shall do and when. These are the
members of the Board of Strategy, who
have charge of the conduct of the war
on sea, and so far as possible direct
the battles, leaving only the details to
the fleet commanders. Each man on
the board has seen a good deal of real
service and can fight as well as any
man in the navy. Aside from this they
are well skilled in the science of war
and are able to plan battles with al
most mathematical certainty. The
members of the board are Rear Ad
miral Montgomery Steward, Captains
A. T. Mahan, A. S. Crowninshield and
A. S. Barker, all experts.

Rear Admiral Steward was born in
1836, graduated from the Naval Acad
emy in 1861 and was a first lieutenant
during the war. He fought in the
West, at Forts Jackson and St. Philip
and Vicksburg. Like Dewey, he was at
Fort Fisher. Since the war he has had
charge of important stations, the last



THE STRATEGY BOARD. Steward, Mahan, Crowninshield, Barker.

being the command of the North At
lantic Squadron at Key West, from
which he was released in April owing
to ill health. Sampson being placed in
command, Mahan saw service dur
ing the year of the civil war. He is
an expert in naval affairs and has al
ways held important land positions.
Capt. Crowninshield is a native of New
York, and graduated from the Naval
Academy in 1862, his first service being
on the steam sloop "Ticonderoga" with
the North Atlantic blockading squad
ron. He participated in both attacks
on Fort Fisher. He reached his present
grade of captain in 1894 and preceded
Capt. Steward in the command of the
Maine. He has lately been a member
of the Naval Advisory Board. Capt.
Barker was at the Naval Academy
when the war broke out, but was or
dered into active service on the frigate
"Mississippi" and took part in the cap
ture of New Orleans and the fight at
Port Hudson, when the "Mississippi" was
lost. He commanded the "Enterprise" in
1863-64, when a line of deep sea sound
ings was run across the Atlantic and
Indian Oceans and from New Zealand
to the Straits of Magellan. He was the
first man in America to use guns load
ed with dynamite.

UNIFORMS IN AFRICA.

**The Natives Show a Love of Soldiers'
Cast-off Garments.**

"In the course of my travels in
South Africa I have been greatly
struck by the fondness of the natives
for gaudy apparel, particularly uni
forms. These are the cast-off uni
forms of the various regiments that
have been stationed in the country
from time to time. Here at Durban
one can see every day scores of na
tives dressed in most ludicrous fash
ion, partially clothed in military ap
parel, the coats usually having all the
buttons, stripes, and the like complete.
You will see a ragged, unkempt Kaf
fir leading a team of oxen, wearing a
much soiled scarlet tunic, or a dark
blue tunic with tattered yellow braid
or gold lace, and woefully dirty; or
else a stable jacket out at elbows, with
the yellow braid or gold wire "lines"
probably round his waist—no shoes,
stockings or head-gear, and merely a
cloth round his loins, or, at least, a
ragged pair of breeches.

"The coolies, who are employed here
so largely, are just as great offenders.
All about the place one sees shops
with large quantities of uniforms dis
played for sale. It is not very long
ago that the authorities at home woke
up to the fact that it was derogatory
to the dignity of the cloth to allow
sandwich men and others to wear cast
off uniforms, and thus degrade the
soldiers' garb. It was had enough, in
all conscience, to see the loafers in
England wearing uniforms, but far
worse is it to see dirty negroes and
loafing Indians strutting about the
streets partially dressed in our gal
lant soldiers' clothes. It is an insult
to the whole British army, and a
strong representation should be made
to the colony that the wearing of mil
itary uniforms by civilians should be
discontinued, and made a punishable
offense, as in England."—Correspon
dence of the London Graphic.

Military Justice.

Old Judge Dole, an early settler of
Pike, in the county of Wyoming, New
York, was a military man in his early
days, having, to quote his own words,
"at the Britshers" in the war of 1812.
And he carried his habits of military
discipline into the management of his
farm.

One hot summer day his hired men,
five or six in number, decided to take a
nap after their luncheon of doughnuts
and pie, instead of setting to work
again at haymaking. They selected one

of their number to act as sentinel and
keep watch for the old judge, and the
rest of them stretched themselves at
full length in the shade of a big tree.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, the
sentinel also yielded to the desire for
slumber, and at the end of ten minutes
was fast asleep at his post.
Just five minutes later the judge ap
peared, to see how the work was go
ing on, and he saw at once the state
of affairs. From the sentinel's posi
tion the judge knew what duty the
man had been expected to perform, and
without waiting for any explanation,
he proceeded to administer a sound
drubbing with his stick.

When he had sufficiently admonish
ed the sentinel, the old judge let him go,
saying, "There, I guess that'll learn
you not to sleep on your post!" And
without taking the least notice of the
other sleepers, the disciplinarian
marched off, perfectly satisfied.

CAPTAIN WILDES' COOLNESS.

**Ordered Coffee While on the Fighting
Bridges at Manila.**

If you want to say that any man is
always cool, calm and collected, say
that he is as cool as Captain Wildes of
the cruiser Boston. He is one of the
officers with Dewey's fleet at Manila,
and all the world is wondering at his
calmness. While the Boston slowly
steamed into the bay of Manila, while
two opposing storms of projectiles
swept the waters, while a man could
not hear himself think in the thunder
of the guns, Wildes stood on the Bos
ton's bridge watching when the smoke
raised, the deadly accuracy of his gun
ners. Wildes was as cool as a cucumber,
but the weather was warm. So he
called for a big palm leaf fan, and
calm as a woman at the opera, fanned
himself.

So cool and calm was this Yankee
fighter while the Spanish ships were
sinking under the hail of iron that he
remembered he had not had his break
fast. It speaks well for Wildes that,
under the circumstances, he brought
himself to be hungry. If a man has
a good appetite he is in good health, and
if he's healthy he can fight. Feeling
the cravings of his appetite, Wildes or
dered a cup of coffee to be served to
him on the bridge. One can easily im
agine he hears Wildes' order, punctuated
by orders, thus:

"I'd thank you for a cup of coffee,
Lieutenant, you've got the correct range
—and not too much sugar. Another
smash like that and the Castella's a
gone."

This is probably the first cup of coffee
ever served and consumed on a fighting
bridge during battle. "Cafe a la Wildes"
will be a popular drink in Uncle Sam's
navy.

But Wildes was not the only hungry
man in that fleet during the first part
of the magnificent fight. Dewey was
hungry, and being kind and thoughtful,
he remembered that all his men and all



SIPPING COFFEE UNDER FIRE.

his officers must be hungry, too. So
when breakfast time came Dewey drew
off his fleet, and every Yankee on the
fleet enjoyed his breakfast very much
indeed. Having finished breakfast,
they went back and finished the Span
iards.

Dinah Might.

The Syracuse Post says that a girl
baby was recently brought to a clergy
man of the city to be baptized. The
latter asked the name of the baby.
"Dinah M.," the father responded.
"But what does the 'M.' stand for?"
interrogated the minister.
"Well, I do not know yet; it all de
pends upon how she turns out."
"How she turns out? Why, I do not
understand you," said the dominie.
"Oh, if she turns out nice and sweet
and handy about the house, like her
mother, I shall call her Dinah May.
But if she has a fiery temper and dis
plays a bombshell disposition, like
mine, I shall call her Dinah Might."

Making-up Horses.

Ladies have not got the art of mak
ing-up all to themselves. The silvery
hued mane, tail and forelock which
contrast so beautifully with the coats
of dark colored horses are produced
by the use of peroxide of hydrogen. It
is stated that a well-known fashion
able New York job master gets in a
five-gallon jar of peroxide of hydro
gen every week.

Town Without Doctors.

A place for physicians to emigrate
to is the City of Hamah, south of Alep
po. Though it contains 60,000 inhabi
tants, among whom diseases of the
eye, in particular, are rampant, there
is not a single physician in the city.

Marvelous Clock in Brussels.

There is a clock in Brussels which
has never been wound up by human
hands. It is kept going by the wind.

BIG GUNS SHORT-LIVED.

**Best Back to the Shop After the One
Hundredth Firing.**

"The life of a gun is one of the most
unsatisfactory things about it," remark
ed an ordnance officer in discussing the
war question, "and though a number of
experiments have been made in connec
tion therewith there is no absolute cer
tainty as to the results. A general rule
has been arrived at which is thought to
be on the safe side of the matter, and
that is that the modern steel gun should
not be fired more than 100 times. After
that, it matters not what the emer
gency may be, it is safer to dismantle
the gun and send it back to the shop
than to risk firing it, for the explosion
of a gun is a decidedly and extensively
dangerous occurrence to all in its im
mediate locality. The firing of a gun
causes the steel to crystallize, and
thereby becomes brittle as a file. So
far as has yet been discovered, there is
no remedy for it. It is not exactly a
total loss after a gun has become dead,
for the steel can be used for thousands
of things in the way of bolts, braces
and the like for new work and for re
pairs.

"A modern gun is an expensive affair,
ranging from \$75,000 away up. It is
equally expensive to keep it in opera
tion, the cost for each cartridge sent
from it being over \$1,000, which does
not include the patting of the gun on
its emplacement or taking it down, nor
the thousands of dollars necessarily ex
pended in paying salaries and subsis
tence of the officers and men who op
erate it. This crystallization of the me
tal is one of the mysteries of the sci
ence of ordnance. The gun could be
revivified to some extent by heating it
to a white heat and allowing it to cool
off slowly, but the treatment is not ex
actly satisfactory or even approximat
ely certain as to results. It has been
said of us as of other nations, that if we
kept every gun we own in actual firing
operation for even twenty-four hours
the powder and shell bill would bank
rupt us, and there is some truth in it.
This crystallization of the metal is not
confined to guns, however. The same
thing occurs in the journals or axes
used on the railroad cars. It is for that
reason that careful railroads put on
new axles every five or six years. In
Europe there are laws upon the sub
ject, though it is custom with us. In
Germany it is unlawful to use an axle
on passenger cars more than four
years, though the limitation on freight
cars is not so rigid. As for the of
ficer's gun, the steel in the journal be
comes so brittle by the crystallization
in consequence of its use that it is li
able to snap in a dozen places any time
after its life is ended."—Washington
Star.

A Naval Hero's Story.

From the Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.
Late in 1861, when President Lincoln
issued a call for volunteers, L. J. Clark,
of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, was among
the first to respond. He joined the mortar
batt of Admiral Porter just before the me
morable operations on the Mississippi River
began. It was at the terrific bombardment
of the Vicksburg forts, that the hero of
this story fell with a shattered arm from a
charge of shrapnel.

After painful months in the hospital, he
recovered sufficiently to be sent to his home
at Warren, Ohio. Another call for troops
fired his patriotic zeal and Clark soon as
sisted in Company H, of the 7th Ohio Vol
unteers. In the army of the Potomac, he
was in many engagements. Being wounded
in a skirmish near Richmond, he was sent
to the hospital and thence home.

Soon af
terward he
began the
study and
then the
practice of
veterinary
surgery.

seeking
wilder field
than the
Ohio Wil
lidge afford
ed, he went
to Chicago

A Wounded Hero, where he
now has a wife, practice, is a member of
Hatch Post, G. A. R., and lives at 4335 As
land Ave.

Several years ago Dr. Clark's old wounds
began to trouble him. He grew weak and
emaciated, and his friends despaired of his
life. He finally recovered sufficiently to be
out but was more shadowy, weighing only
90 pounds. The best medical attendance
failed to restore his lost strength and vigor.
"A friend gave me a box of Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark,
"and they helped me so much that I bought
a half dozen boxes and took them. I soon
regained my strength, now weigh 150
pounds and, except for injuries that can
never be remedied, am as well as ever."

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for
Pale People the best remedy to build up a
run-down system, and heartily recommend
them to everyone in need of such aid."

The man who seeks damages in court is
sure to get what he's looking for.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as having
something to say and no one to listen.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be mag
netic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To
Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men
strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaran
teed. Booklet and sample free. Address
Solving Remedies Co., Chicago or New York.

It having been decided to buy a house or
hut tax of \$1.25 on each owner in Sierra
Leone, the natives are pulling down their
huts and living under trees rather than
pay it.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Broncho Quinine Tablets. All
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

The owl's eyes have no muscles by which
they can be moved; but extraordinary flexi
bility in the muscles of the neck enables the
owl to move his head with incredible rapid
ity in any direction.

E. B. Walcott & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave,
Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every
one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A woman seldom cares anything about the
answers to questions she asks.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascaria Candy Cathartic, 50c or \$1.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The turtle may be slow, but he usually
gets there in time for the soap.

Fits permanently cured. No other remedy
will after first day's use of Dr. E. H. H. H.
Nerve Restorer, 50c bottle, 75c. Sold by
Dr. E. H. H. H., Ltd., 61 Arch

There's nothing in Ivory Soap but soap, good, pure
vegetable oil soap. There's nothing to make the linens
streaky, no alkali to injure the finest textures. The lather
forms quickly and copiously, and wash-day is a pleasure
instead of a drudgery. Try it in the next wash. The
price places it within reach of every one. Look out for
imitations.

Copyright, 1894, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

Russian Stoves.
The stove is the principle furniture of
a Russian cottage. It fills a third of
the interior of the principal room, being
built of brick and plaster, flat on the
top. During the day it is used for cook
ing and drying clothes, and at night it
is the family bed, on which all the in
mates sleep in a heap, pell-mell.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. makes weak
men strong; blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Every dog has his day—but the cat has a
monopoly on the nights.

Pico's Cure for Consumption has saved me
many a doctor's bill.—S. E. HADY, Hopkins
Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

Some men manage to talk a great deal
and without saying anything.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma
tion, allays pain, cures wind colic. 50c. a bottle.

A defective hammock has caused many
fond lovers to fall out.

Educate Your Howels With Cascaria,
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever.
10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It's easy for the man who has no credit to
keep out of debt.

Colombia Bevel-Gear
Chainless
Bicycles
MAKE HILL CLIMBING EASY.

Columbia
Chain Wheels, \$75
Hartfords, \$50
Vedettes, \$40 & 35

POPE MFG. CO.,
Hartford,
Conn.

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Want to learn all about a
Horse? How to look out for a
Good One? Know Imperfect
Horses and Guard against
Fraud? Detect Disease and
Effect a Cure when same is
possible? Tell the Age by
the Teeth? What to call the
Animal? How to Show a Horse
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bears and tigers; homes against thieves and intruders, and is adapted to many other situations.
It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no
creases no lasting regrets, as does the bullet platoon. It simply and simply protects, by compelling
the foe to give undivided attention to himself for a while instead of to the intended victim.
It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shot
so many times without reloading and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, all
kinds of property with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handy, sure, and nickel plated.
It is sold in 50-cent and 100-cent bottles, with full directions how to use for 50c. In 10c. For age
or your reliability, refer to B. G. Day's or Dandret's mercantile agencies.

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