

UNCLE SAM'S NEGRO OFFICERS.

Eight Now Hold Army Commissions

—Two Come From the Ranks.

Uncle Sam has on his long payroll eight negro commissioned officers of the army, three of these being officers, while the others are chaplains and a paymaster.

By the Army Organization act of July 28, 1886, there were designated four regiments of negroes. These organizations are now the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of infantry, and since their formation these negro regiments have had assigned to them negro chaplains.

Probably the best known of all the negro chaplains is Allen Allensworth. Chaplain Allensworth has seen much active duty, and his service with the "Fighting Twenty-fourth," which did good work in Cuba, has been continuous since his entry into the army on April 1, 1886.

Next to him as to age and service is Theophilus G. Stewart, who was appointed on July 20, 1891, from the District of Columbia and assigned to that other fighting infantry regiment, the "Brunette Twenty-fifth." His service has also been continuous with the regiment to which he was first assigned.

The present chaplain of the Ninth Cavalry is George Washington Prieleur, a native of South Carolina but appointed from Ohio. All of his service has been with the Ninth Cavalry, now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He has fourteen years of service before him.

The last of these chaplains is William T. Anderson, now with his regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, which has also seen service in Cuba and the Philippines.

The last of the negro staff officers of the army is John R. Lynch of the pay department, who entered the service in June, 1898, as an additional paymaster of volunteers, with the rank of Major, which position he held for three years, until honorably discharged in May, 1901, when he was appointed to the permanent establishment as paymaster with the rank of Captain.

The only negro officer of the army who is a West Pointer is Charles Young, at present on duty as Military Attaché at Port au Prince, Hayti. Capt. Young entered the Military Academy in 1884, and was not graduated until 1889, when he was commissioned an additional Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, where he remained only about one month, when he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry as a Second Lieutenant. In this regiment he remained only twenty-seven days, when he was again transferred to the Ninth Cavalry, where he remained until promoted to be First Lieutenant, on December 22, 1896, when he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, a white regiment. He remained with this regiment for about ten months, until he made a transfer back to his old love, the Ninth Cavalry. He was promoted a Captain in February, 1901, and eighty-eight Captains will have to move out of the way before he becomes a field officer with the rank of Major.

There are two negro officers who have won their spurs by coming up from the line by competitive examination. They are Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis of the Tenth Cavalry, now on duty as military instructor at Wilberforce University, at Wilberforce, Ohio, and Lieut. John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, now serving with Company H at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Cuban Drug Stores.

There are two hundred and fifty drug stores in Havana for the 250,000 inhabitants, and the same ratio may be accepted for the other cities of Cuba. There are also many organizations and societies which employ doctors and their own pharmacists and dispense medicine to the society members. Physicians, however, do not often dispense medicine. The average number of prescriptions compounded is less than in the United States. The pharmacist is not permitted by law to prescribe, and the relation between physicians and pharmacists is friendly. Doctors prescribe a great amount of ready made or patented medicine. Prescriptions are the best part of the drug business in Cuba, as pharmacists there sell less of toilet articles, cigars, etc., than are sold in American drug stores. The customer is considered the proprietor of his prescription, which is returned to him after being entered in the prescription book. Pharmacists in the larger Cuban cities fill foreign prescriptions as well, consulting the pharmacopoeia of the country from which it comes. Cuban pharmacists generally prepare their own tinctures and ointments.

Cuban pharmacists have great difficulty in obtaining good clerks. The pay is \$25 to \$100 per month. They are free three times a week after 6 p. m. and also every second Sunday. Pharmacies are open from 6 in the morning until 10 or 11 at night, Sunday included.

First Theatregoer—"Have you got a pair of rubbers?"

Second Theatregoer—"A pair of rubbers?"

First Theatregoer—"Yes; a pair of opera glasses."

If a word to the wise is sufficient there are a lot of people who are mighty shy on wisdom.

COSTLY EDITION

Volume Valued at \$1,850 Presented to Philadelphia Free Library.

Reginald Heber Bishop's superb work on "Investigations and Studies in Jade," on which the author spent twenty years of labor. It cost \$185,000 to publish the edition of only 100 copies. Two are used for copyright and the remaining ninety-eight will be placed in the libraries of Europe and America and presented to royalty. The Philadelphia Library owns copy No. 91. After printing the type was distributed and all materials used in the preparation of the work were destroyed. The library's copy was presented on the express condition that it shall remain the property of the library in perpetuity.

The first volume deals with the subject of jade in great detail, covering 250 pages. It treats of jade in China, giving its sources, value and colors; then jade as a mineral, with very elaborate descriptions and specimens, accompanied by analyses, reductions and notes, followed by detailed statements of methods of working jade, especially in China and New Zealand, concluding with descriptions of the prehistoric worked jade and the historic worked jade in China, India, Anam, Europe and New Zealand. Volume 2 consists of a descriptive catalogue of the articles now housed at the Metropolitan Museum. The collection has been arranged under three main headings—mineralogical, archaeological and art objects. The volumes are bound in crushed levant, the backs being decorated with plain but very artistic gold tooling.—Philadelphia Record.

A Breeze in Oklahoma.

"Wind that blows so fast you cannot see through it possibly is a new thing to science," said a Kansas man who recently moved to Oklahoma, "but that is what I saw last year. I had seen that a storm was coming, and was hastening from the barn to the house, when I became aware that the disturbance was a cyclone. The house was still standing in plain view of myself and my wife, both of whom were running for the cellar, which was under it, when suddenly we came upon the basement of the house. The house was blown away right before our faces and eyes and yet we had not seen it go. The wind had got to blowing so fast that we could not see through it and so the house had sailed away without our being aware of it.

Our three children were safe and sound in the basement, so we didn't feel the disappointment so keenly of losing the house. But I swear, and I'll not recede from it, that the wind blew so fast the eye couldn't penetrate clear air. I wish some scientist would explain it.—Kansas City Times.

Water Drinking.

Free water drinking is an essential to vitality and to the development of staying power. All the operations of the body, digestion, assimilation, absorption, elimination of poisonous waste and so on, are carried on by means of water; and an insufficient amount of water in the system means embarrassment of every function. The body of a man of average weight contains more than half a barrel of water, and such a body needs for its proper operation at least two quarts daily of pure water. In this connection, it may not be irrelevant to mention that the Japanese soldiers, whose surprising powers are now engaging the admiration of the world, consume each between two and four gallons of water daily.—W. R. C. Larson, M. D., in the *Outing Magazine*.

German Infantry.

The infantry of the German Seventh Army Corps now carries on active service a peculiar little apparatus attached to the sword belt behind their side arms. This apparatus consists of three thin pieces of smooth wood rather more than a foot long and strapped together. These strips of wood form a little tripod, upon which the soldier can rest his rifle and thereby take much better aim.

The military authorities welcome this little tripod most warmly, and say that its use will result in far better firing all round by the German infantry. In any case, it is a question of returning to the first principles.—London Globe.

A Fair Exchange.

The Hon. Joseph H. Coate tells of a meeting at a London club of a Bishop and Lord Rosebery. During the course of their conversation the reverend gentleman observed to his Lordship:

"I've an invitation to dine this evening. What a nuisance it is—a long dinner, I mean. There are two things I absolutely dread—a long dinner and a long sermon. I contend that, however good they may be, neither the dinner nor the sermon should take more than twenty minutes at the most."

Rosebery smiled. "It seems to me," he said, "that the matter might be nicely arranged by knocking ten minutes off the sermon and putting it on the dinner."—Harper's Weekly.

Dangers of Candor.

Some people go through the world pouring out truth as though it were essence of violets. Whereas truth ought to be kept in a small bottle with a red label and marked "Caution" and used only under the direst necessity.—T. P. S. Weekly.

The bill never looks large to the man who buys on the instalment plan.

TABLE DELICACIES

CULINARY HINTS THAT WILL BE FOUND OF VALUE.

Simple Dessert Just the Thing for an Emergency—Proper Way to Make Pimento Salad—For Custard Dumplings.

A Simple Dessert—Put crackers in a deep dish, pour enough warm milk over to cover them and when soaked, which will be in about ten minutes, sprinkle with sugar. Cover with cream and garnish with preserved peaches, pears or quinces.

Pimento Salad.—Drain the contents of a small can of red peppers, after drying them in a cloth, slice in rings, and mix; add one teacup of tiny balls made from cream cheese, which should be rolled in fine cracker crumbs. Rub the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs to a paste with the oil drained from the peppers. Rub the salad bowl with garlic and put in the salad, over which pour a good French dressing. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

Tomato Relish.—Take ripe but firm tomatoes, one for each person, scoop out the heart, and drop into each tomato a raw egg. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, paprika, and just a dash of Worcestershire sauce; next a teaspoonful each of chopped onions, green pepper and bacon or ham. Put into oven and bake until egg is firm. Serve with bread and butter sandwiches or buttered toast. You will find this a most tempting breakfast dish.

Custard Dumplings.—Take six stale buns, grate crust from buns, mix with sugar and cinnamon. Then make a boiled custard, soak buns in custard one hour, then fry in hot lard. When a nice brown roll in the crumbs, sugar and cinnamon. If buns are large cut in two. **Sauce**.—One pint sweet cider, sweetened to taste, slice of lemon, add a little thickening, boil and pour over buns. Serve warm.

Curant Cookies.—Take one cupful of sugar, add one cupful of lard, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of currants or raisins. Use flour enough to roll and flavor with a little grated nutmeg.

Potato Mayonnaise.—Remove and mash the inside of a small potato, add one teaspoonful each of mustard, salt and powdered sugar, add one tablespoonful of vinegar and rub the mixture through a sieve. Add slowly three-fourths of a cupful of oil and another tablespoonful of vinegar. By the taste one would hardly realize that eggs were not used in the making.

Indian Pudding.—Wet six tablespoonfuls of Indian meal with enough milk to moisten. Add to one cupful of hot milk and cook until it thickens. Add one cupful of molasses, one quart of milk and salt to taste, stir well, pour into buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven three hours.

Indian Rice Pudding.—To two quarts of milk add two tablespoonfuls of uncooked rice, one-half of a cupful of molasses and one-fourth of a cupful of molasses and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a buttered dish in a slow oven four or five hours, stirring occasionally.

Iceland Moss Cough Candy.

Soak a large handful of the moss over night, then wash repeatedly. Take from the last water, put in a thick porcelain lined saucier with cold water to cover well and let it simmer over the fire until of a thick, starchy consistency. To every cup of the thickened water add a pound of sugar and cook, stirring constantly, until a little dropped in cold water makes a creamy ball. Take care it does not scorch. Pour into buttered bread tins, so that it does not spread out too thin, as it should be about half an inch thick. Cut into squares.

Keep Meringue Cold.

I have found in making desserts with a meringue, where it is more convenient to prepare it the day before or where there has been enough made for two days, that the meringue will keep soft and as fresh as when made if placed in an ice box. Otherwise it will be tough, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. In case it is a pie the pie may be placed in a hot oven a few minutes—just long enough to heat the crust through a few minutes before serving. This will make the crust as nice and as crisp as when first made, and the meringue will be in good condition.

Cheese Toast with Bacon.

This dish is particularly good when made of Boston brown bread. While the bread is being toasted, melt three level tablespoonfuls of butter; cook in it one level tablespoonful and a half of flour and one-fourth a teaspoonful each of salt and paprika; when frothy stir in three-fourths a cup of rich milk; stir until boiling, then stir in half or three-fourths a cup of grated cheese; continue stirring until the cheese is melted, then pour over the toast. Add a slice of crisp bacon to each slice of toast.

No More Window Rattling.

Clothespins will keep the window from rattling if they be split in two and one piece used as a wedge for each frame. If they are painted white and fitted with a screw eye in each head they may be hung on a hook by the window and be always ready for service.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Best Way to Melt Butter.

Never melt butter on the stove. Heat your cake dish by filling with hot water, wipe dry, then put in butter; it will then melt.

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY.

Converts Include Among Its Classes Japan's Best Element.

Accessions to Christian churches in Japan are estimated by Dr. Scherer at about 3,000 annually, but they embrace mainly the "influential classes"—legislators, judges, army and navy officers, lawyers, bankers and physicians.

The masses seem as yet almost as immune to Christianity as are Mohammedan masses. Count Okuma is represented by Dr. Scherer as among the Japanese of light and leading who feel concerned at the moral condition of Japan today. It is a question," says the count, "whether as people we have not lost fiber as a result of the many new influences to which we have been subjected. Development has been intellectual and not moral."

Count Okuma, although not a Christian himself, is represented as welcoming the endeavors which "Christians are making to supply to the country a high standard of conduct."

There is, in a word, ample evidence that the action of church-burning mobs in Tokio reflects no sentiment prevalent in the government circles of Japan. Prime Minister Katsuma seems to think the American mind may be in the dark on this point, for he has kept the cables warm with assurances of official Japanese esteem for Christians and for Americans.—Current Literature.

British Crown £175,000 Richer.

As the late Capt. George Lindsay Anthony Wilson, the Folkstone recluse, died without making a will, the whole of his fortune goes to the British crown. Several persons in his service had expected handsome legacies. Capt. Wilson, who was the illegitimate son of Sir John Wilson, Bart., at one time commander of the forces in Ceylon, was a bachelor, and left no legal heirs. The estate reverting to the crown under this intestacy has been valued by the authorities at £150,209. To this has to be added £25,663 left by Capt. Wilson's father. Sir John Wilson died in 1856, but Capt. Wilson refused to touch a penny of it, with the result that the estate has remained for 49 years unadministered. Now the crown inherits both fortunes.

Says the London Chronicle: "It has very rarely happened that so large an estate as Capt. Wilson's falls to the crown. Queen Victoria, during her long life, had only one or two as large. Although the aggregate amount which annually reverts to the crown in the case of persons dying intestate, without known heirs, is considerable, it is chiefly made up of a number of very small estates, and there are usually many claimants. Persons entitled to money are seldom far to seek when wanted, but the number of claimants of money who cannot show any title to it is very large indeed."

Tapeworms Make Pearls.

Prof. Herdman's recent investigations on the subject of pearl formation have yielded some interesting conclusions. In the great majority of cases it appears that the pearl is due to the presence in the oyster of a marine tapeworm. When the spherical larva of the worm dies necrotic matter is deposited round it, and the resulting mass is known as a pearl. The life history of the tapeworm is continued in the bodies of certain species of file fish which prey on the oysters. These file fish, again, are devoured by fish-eating rays or sharks. In these latter the tapeworm becomes mature, and sets free numerous embryos into the sea. These finally enter the oysters, and so complete the life cycle.

The small so-called "seed" pearls are produced by the deposition of necrotic matter round small crystals formed in certain muscles of the oyster. Perhaps the most important result of Prof. Herdman's work from the scientific standpoint is the establishment of a marine biological station at Galle for further research.—London Globe.

Lessening Fires at Sea.
Carbonic acid has been suggested by an Italian inventor as means for lessening the danger of fires on shipboard. The gas could be stored in the hold, either in the solid form or in steel cylinders in liquid condition. It is argued that in either form it would be innocuous to cargo and, as its density is very high, it would permeate all the interstices between bales and cases and sink to the bottom of the hold. Wherever it reaches nothing can burn, so that perfect immunity from fire would be obtained up to the level of the gas. The gas itself is a waste product of breweries and the only cost is the expense of the condensing plant. Before discharging the cargo ventilation would be necessary.

India's Water Supply.

A British government engineer living in Bombay asserts that India has the largest artificial fresh-water reservoir in the world. He says that in the native state of Uralpur in Rajputana, some thirty miles south of the city of Udalpur, is the great Jalasamand, the Dhebar lake. The dam of this lake was built some 200 years ago by the Maharanas Jai Singh. It covers an area of between twenty-one and twenty-five square miles. Its depth at the dam is ninety-feet and its capacity is estimated at 153,000,000 gallons.

Canada now possesses twelve wireless stations and gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast. Of the twelve stations, which are under the direction of the department of marine and fisheries, nine are high power and three low power. The former can communicate with vessels up to a distance of 250 miles, while the radius of the latter is about 130 miles.



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Ladies, Misses and Children's Cloaks, Blankets, Shoes, Overshoes, and All Winter Goods.

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STOCK SALE!

210 - Head of Good, Young Stock - 210

In order to settle our partnership affairs, this stock being owned jointly, we will sell at public auction at the residence of J. G. Brown, one-half mile north of Monon, on

MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1908

Commencing at 10 a. m. sharp, the following described property:

15 Horses, Mules, Colts

Consisting of 1 span of bay mules, eight and nine years old, well broke, weight 2,600, a good pair; 1 bay brood mare, four years old, in foal, well broke, weight 1,450, one of the best mares in the county; 1 brown horse, six years old, well broke, weight 1,450; 1 sorrel horse,