THE COLUMBIAN.
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
THE COLUMBIAN is no longer exacted from subscribers in this county.
JOB PRINTING.
The Job Printing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 9. 1879.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIII, NO 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIV, NO. 11

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	10.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	18.00	25.00	40.00
One column	15.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert E. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Supt. of Common Schools—Harvey Carl.
Treasurer—H. A. Snyder.
Commissioners—Stephen Poles, Charles Richart, A. H. Berger.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. H. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seely.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Directors of Poor—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Jr.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles E. Paxton, President, F. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. H. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. I. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Mardan.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Shipman.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. I. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 4th Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Roeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Services—7 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 2½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the correct fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd Story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL KNORR Attorney at Law, Office in Hartman's Building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. RERER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Above 4th East side.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar., 7 '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., centre street, between Second and Third.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa feb. 16, '79-1y

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Room No. 13, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg.
april19,1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penna.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	18,000,000
Lancashire	16,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,675,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, 77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, 77-1y.

AT THE
ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY
You can get a Thorough Education with the
LEAST OUTLAY OF MONEY.
For Catalogue, address the Principal,
April 18, 1879-1f REV. C K. CANFIELD.

LAWYERS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—In Harman's building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. E. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
Attorney-at-Law
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in UNGANGST'S BUILDING, on Main street second door above Centre.
Can be consulted in German.
Jan. 10, 79-1f

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

BLATCHLEY'S PUMPS!

The Old Reliable
STANDARD PUMP
For Wells 10 to 75 feet Deep
New Price List Jan. 1, 1879.
ADDRESS
C. G. BLATCHLEY,
449 MARKET ST., PHILAD'A.
April 11, 1879-6m

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Esop and Light street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 4, 1878.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

Is especially recommended as an infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10, Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Bloomsburg by C. A. Klein, and by all Druggists everywhere.
Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg.
sept. 6, 78-1f

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

$200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 25 Wall st., N. Y. d April 25, '79-4w

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take a pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 25 letter stamps
L. S. Johnson & Co. Bangor, Maine
April 25, '79-4w d

A GIFT
WORTHY OF A ROTHSCHILD.
A copy of Brown's famous Illustrated Shakespearian Almanac for 1879, together with a copy of his illustrated paper, the GROWING WORLD, will be sent free to anyone who will send their address on a one cent postal card. Address, J. G. BROWN BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.
d. April 25, 1879. 4w

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co. Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, '79-4w

WANTED!! A YOUNG MAN who can control the Boot and Shoe business in this county. Address with references J. H. VAN FASSEN, 500 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, '79-4w.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having no other. Ask your own Physician as to its merits over all others. d May 9, '79-1w

NATIONAL LIFE
is the title of a new Pamphlet of 72 pages. It contains the Biography of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hayes with their portraits (9 in all) engraved express, for this work also 14 portraits of Canadian notabilities. The National Life will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 3 ct. stamp Address H. H. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. d May 2, '79-4w

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
PHARMACEUTICAL
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL
DISEASES
OF THE
BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and dry skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"Helmbold's Buchu"
DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALED
By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world. In

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill-Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints, &c

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
Invigorates the Stomach.
And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter receiving the same attention as by calling, by answering the following questions:

1. Give your name and post-office address, county and state, and your nearest express office?
2. Your age and sex?
3. Occupation?
4. Married or single?
5. Height, weight, now and in health?
6. How long have you been sick?
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stooping or erect gait?
9. Relate without reservation all you know about your case. Enclose one dollar as consultation fee. Your letter will then receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion concerning a cure.

Competent physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to Dispensatory, 1217, Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
March 7, 1879-1y

Poetical.

OWED TO SPRING.

JOHN PHŒNIX'S OPINIONS, AS GOOD AS EVER.

Well, Spring, your cum at last, hev you?
The polt sez your bin a-sittin' in old Winter's
Lap—now ain't you ashamed of yourself?
I s'pose the the feller's bin a-bussin' you;
I should think he had from your breth
A bein' so cold—but that's the way them
Old fellers hev a-doin.'

Well, as I was sayin',
Your cum at last with your "balmy
Breath" a-blowin' from the Northwest—
Westconstant or Nebrasky, I s'pose,
Great countries for cum I reckin'.

Now your cum when
Evrebodt's feed and Korn and things
Hev all been fed out! Now luck at
Our Kritters, ain't ye? See our Kat!
On the fence, a-seven to be steadied by
Thur tales when they gits up a-mornings!
Luk at our hosess wat's all rejiced
To skeletons a-weepin' over a troft:
A hull troft full of kohs!
A hull troft full of bitter recklecksions!

Look at them shepe a-bien' in
The fens corners a-waitin' for grass!
Yis! and they've bin a-waitin' sence ov
Them week! And if they wasn't
Fuld they'd a bin "shakin their lox
At you an' sed—U dun it!" (That thur
Is from Hamlet, won of Shakspur's plays)
As another polt sez—"Grass rifloses makes
The stomak ake." So these shepe will
Never open the r l onto gras agin—no.

See the shotes
A leanin' on the fens to squele!
Luk at them mily eres "a-hangin' pendlot"
Onto such little hogs! See a hundrid
Glad shotes rejiced down to a even
Korn casket full?
Yes, that thurs of yer doin's, U
Tardi, jolterin' Spring!—a hargin' back
As your bin a-doin'!

But now your cum!
We feel your cheerin' presence wen we
Git round onto the south side ov the barn!
We heer the hens a-kakin' when they'ves
Laid a egg! We see the horse radish
A starting up alongside the gardi g
Fens! The wimmin is a-fixing into
Their old tea pot after garding seeds,
And all these things make me think your cum!

Ef so be I've riled
Ye, Spring, a-showing up ov yer shortcummings,
Jest set it down to lavin' polt's illsens,
(Tho' I hain't taken wun out, yet I low to.)

ANOTHER YEAR.

Another year! Another year
Oh! who shall see another year?
Shall I, old man of hoary head,
Or eyesight dim and feeble tread?
Expect it not! Time, pain, and grief
Have made thee like the autumn leaf—
Ready, by blast or self-decay,
From its slight hold to drop away;
And some sad morn may gild thy bier
Long, long before another year.

Another year! Another year!
Oh! who shall live another year?
Shall you, the young? or you, the fair?
Ah! the presumptuous thought forbear!
Within the churchyard's peaceful bounds
Come, pause and ponder over the mounds:
Here Beauty sleeps. That verdant length
Of grave contains what once was Strength.
The child—the boy—the man are here:—
You may not see another year.

Another year! Another year!
Oh! who shall see another year?
Shall I, whose burning thirst for fame
No earthly power can quench or tame?
Alas! that burning thirst may soon
Be over, and all beneath the moon—
All my fine visions, fancy wrought,
And all this vortex-whirl of thought—
Forever cease and disappear
Ere dawns on earth another year!

CARE OF THE TEETH.

The mouth is the gateway of the stomach, and unless this gateway is well fashioned and well guarded the field beyond is subject to continued invasion. We know how little the masticating power of the teeth is brought into use in preparing the food for the stomach, as it is now served to us. Both jaws and teeth need hard, firm pressure, to force the blood to the respective parts, and thereby produce nutritive pabulum; and in this it seems is the explanation, in part at least, of the fact that it is impossible for dentists to make bricks without clay. In other words, to make good teeth of those that were poor from the beginning—poor for lack of proper nutritive material. The primary cause of dyspepsia is not so much what we eat as the manner in which we eat. If the people would eat with less haste, and discard the use of liquids while eating, we should have much less of dyspepsia. Chewing vigorously stimulates the salivary glands to action, and furnishes to the stomach one of the best possible aids to digestion. Chewing a piece of pine stick is an excellent thing for giving exercise to the jaws, as well as cleaning the teeth; but if a pine stick is objectionable let the patient chew gum, taking care, however, to swallow the saliva. It is rather an unfortunate thing thing to be obliged to advise the children of good society to chew gum, but if the parents will persist in feeding them on such food as they do, something must be done to enable them both to clean their teeth and at the same time to assist digestion. It is a very difficult matter to cleanse the teeth by brushing alone. Brushing is good, and should be scrupulously attended to at least three times a day. The majority of dentifrices found in the drug stores had better remain there. Warm water and soap are the best articles for cleansing the teeth. A piece of fine, white Castile soap, and a moderately stiff brush, are indispensable. Wood and quill toothpicks are excellent, but metallic pins should never be used. The best thing for the removal of particles of food from between the teeth is untwisted or floss silk; it will go where a pick cannot reach, and no teeth are so closely joined but what it can be readily made made to pass between. The chemical theory of decay is that acid secretions are found in the saliva. If the decayed portions of one's teeth presents a dense, black appearance, it is very likely due to sulphuric acid secretion; if it be dark brown, and soft in structure, it is probably due to a muriatic acid secretion; and if it appears yellow or white, the test will most likely to reveal nitric acid or lactic. Decay almost invariably begins at the point of contact, that is, where the teeth touch each other, and in the fissures or depressions of the bicuspids and molar. This shows that the saliva and debris of the mouth, being held in position at these points are largely, if not wholly, responsible for the mischief.

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

MATRIMONIAL CHECKERS.

Up to three evenings ago such a thing as a checker board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough until a friend from the East paid them a flying visit and asserted over and over again that the game of checkers was not only all the rage there but that it served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought, Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a checker board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by bringing it from the wood-shed, and saying:

'Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two before we go over to the social. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care?'

'Of course not, and if I beat you why you won't care,' she replied.

They sat down, and he claimed the first move. She at once objected, but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raked him in.

'I don't see anything to grin at,' he sneered as he moved a man backward.

'Here! you can't move that way?' she called out.

'I can't eh? Perhaps I never played checkers before you were born!'

She saw a chance to jump two more men and gave in the point, but as she moved he cried out:

'Put them men right back there! I've concluded not to move move backward, even if Hoyle does permit it!'

She gave in again, but when he jumped a man her nose grew red and she cried out:

'I didn't mean to move there, I was thinking of the social!'

'Can't help the social, Martha—we must go by Hoyle.'

In about two minutes she jumped two men and went into the king row, shouting:

'Crown him! crown him! I've got a king!'

'One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before,' he growled out.

'I know enough to beat you!'

'You do, eh? Some people are awful smart.'

'And some folks ain't she snapped as the king captured another man.

'What in thunder are you jumping that way for?'

'A king can jump any way!'

'No he can't!'

'Yes he can!'

'Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing checkers when you were in the cradle!'

'I don't care! I can jump two men whichever way you move.'

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out:

'You've moved twice to my once!'

'I haven't!'

'I'll take my oath you have! I can't play against such blackleg practices!'

'Who's a blackleg? You not only cheated but you tried to lie out of it!'

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward avenue grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was not waiting for his wife to come along.

'Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key of the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night, and see if it won't cure this cold in my head.'—*Detroit Free Press.*

Good, well-grown radishes, tender, juicy and crisp are delicious in the spring and summer. The kind we generally have are long, tough, stringy and sharp enough to the taste to make us wish that we never touched the 'blamed' mean, red, rooty-looking object dignified with the name of radish. A correspondent of *Vick's Monthly* writes, after having rather a horror of the ordinary radish and becoming well acquainted with true, well-growned radish at the World's Fair at Paris: 'To obtain early radishes, I make a slight hot-bed, sow the seed in drills, then thin out as soon as they appear above ground, so that the plants will stand an inch apart in the rows, and then give them plenty of air and light. If kept too close, they will grow all tops. A little later I make a cold frame, using a light, sandy soil, and always succeed if I can give the plants plenty of air and light. Sometimes, when the weather is darkened and stormy and it is not possible to give air, the plants become drawn; that is, having long slender tops and no bulbs of any consequence.' For open-air culture the same writer obtains the best mold from the woods, one load of which is worth three of composed-manure for growing radishes, which is used as a top dressing to the depth of an inch or two, if possible. The kinds grown are the white and red turnip, and the long scarlet. He also considers a white kind, the Long White Naples, as the best late variety he has ever tried. Everybody thinks it is easy to grow radishes, and they grow them or think they do; and it is a pity that these growers do not have to eat them. A piece of well-tarred marline, fresh from a Detroit fishing-boat, would be about as tender and agreeable. Let us have a rest for a while from this kind of vegetable excruciation.—*New York Independent.*

HE KNEW THE ROPES.

The other evening a man with his hat on his ear and and a knowing look in his eyes got off a Grand Trunk train and made inquiries about an up-town hotel, and finally decided to take a hack up. Nothing was said about the fare, which was fifty cents; but when he had been safely carried to his destination, he pushed his hat up a little more, drew down his left eye, and said to the hackman:

"Now, boy, look a-here! I hain't traveled—O! no! and I don't know my gait. I've heard of you fellers before, and I'm right on the gouge and kick. I'll give you a dollar for this ride, but not another cent—I'll fight first!"

The driver took the dollar in place of the anticipated fifty cents, and the smart Aleck walked into the hotel to tell the clerk how he bluffed a fellow weighing thirty pounds more than he pulled down.—*Free Press.*

INFLUENCE OF MIND ON MIND.

Experience has shown that, by an effort of the will, the thoughts of one mind may be impressed upon that of another, that the emotions, the joys, and the sorrows of the directing, controlling mind of the one, may become the subject of consciousness in that of the other without any visible exterior communication. Not only is this the case where the mental condition of the recipient has been rendared highly sensitive through mesmeric or other influences, but even in the normal conditions it is equally true. There are but few men, perhaps, competent of continuous thought, who have not frequently found, during periods of profound mental abstraction in the presence of others, that their thoughts were indentical with those of their neighbor, although no words may have passed between them, nor had these common thoughts any connection with the circumstances immediately surrounding them or with any previous conversation. The question, we think, has been fairly stated; how then are we to account for these extraordinary phenomena? Can we find any rational mode by which this transference of thought can be satisfactorily accounted for? That it is done through the agency of natural laws no one man will doubt. Physically speaking, we know that action and reaction are fatal; may not this law obtain in our mental operations? If this hypothesis should be assumed to be correct, it might be observed that no man's thoughts would be exclusively his own, and thus the business, the interests, and pleasures of life would be seriously deranged. Fortunately, the conditions favorable for this transference of thought are in by far the greatest number of cases wanting, and thus no serious inconvenience is felt either in public or private affairs. The fact, however, that these cases are rare and exceptionable, is no more evidence against their existence, than the fact that it does not thunder and lightning every day is evidence against the occurence of thunder and lightning. In fact, all phenomena of nature depends upon conditions. Take your healthy, vigorous plant form its bath of sunshine and moisture—deprive it of both; see how quickly it fades and dies. One of the necessary conditions for existence of man upon this earth is a proper supply of oxygen. Even inanimate nature cannot exist without conditions; heat, light, and electricity depend upon conditions and are mutually convertible. Winds and storms, rain and snow, dearth and floods, depend upon conditions. What then are the conditions by which mind may operate upon mind in consequence of a mere determination of the will?'

This is not the place to show, as it has been shown, and that abundantly proved, that all the shades and variety of colors in this beautiful world of ours, are due to the length of these same ethereal waves. In order, however, to assist the imagination to form some conception of the possible relation between light, heat, and thought, I will take a particular example. Imagine a hot bloom of iron, in one of our rolling mills, radiating its heat in all directions; how do we become conscious of the heat and color of this mass of iron? This heated ball is the state of intense molecular agitation; this molecular agitation acting upon the ether which surrounds it upon all sides produces Ethereal waves, these waves strike upon on our bodies and produce to us the consciousness of heat, falling upon the eye they give us the conception of color. If then, the vibration of an inanimate mass acting upon the Ether can give us the conception of color, why not the molecular motion of the brain during the process of thinking and acting through this same medium of colors communicate to us the thoughts of another?

What resemblance is there between the mode in which we become conscious of light and heat, and that of receiving the mental impressions of others? In the consideration of this question, we assume that the dynamical theory of heat, and the undulatory theory of light are true, as they have not only accounted for all known phenomena, but have protected the unknown, which subsequent research has shown to be true.

What is light and heat? The motion of the ultimate particles of a heated body. How do we become conscious of light and heat? By the destruction of the Ethereal waves set in motion by the swing of the ultimate particles. We become conscious of light through the destruction of these waves by our organ of sight, of heat, by the breaking of these waves upon our bodies. A few words of explanation to the unscientific reader may here be necessary. The Ether referred to above is supposed to be a substance of almost infinite tenuity and elasticity, that not only extends through all Space, but as experiment has proved, even surrounds the very molecules of matter. Our consciousness of the existence of the molten masses of iron in our puddling furnaces, the light and warmth of the sun, the light of the fixed stars is due to the same cause by the undulations of this ether set in motion by the vibrations, or rather oscilations of these heated bodies.

Does then the law of action and reaction apply to mental as well as physical phenomena?

The spectroscope has informed us, by evidence of the most convincing kind, of the existence of iron and other terrestial metals or their vapors in the sun as fixed stars; thus establishing the identity of the material composing those distant bodies with that of our own planet. Ether brings us the light of those far distant suns; will it ever bring us evidence of the intelligence of organized beings, inhabitants of the planets revolving about those remote centres of motion?—*Pittsburg Critic.*

INDIGNANT UNDERTAKERS.

An Albany doctor, who is wintering in Colorado, was reported dead, and he is very indignant over it, for he says: 'There are three undertakers in town, and as soon as they saw the notice they all waited upon me, and were extremely indignant to find me alive. One of them was very boisterous in his indignation, and insisted that I was trifling with the finer and more sacred feelings of his profession, and had particularly outraged his feelings, he being the father of a large family, and he absolutely declined to leave the house without an order to be used upon a future occasion. His terms were half cash. I will say nothing of a disgraceful fight between the superintendents of the two rival cemeteries on my account, and of the flowers I had to pay for because they would not keep.'

HOW NOT TO GET THE LOCAL NEWS.

The other day an old and respected citizen came into our office, and after paying his last year's subscription, took a seat and remarked:

'I guess you needn't send me the paper any longer; I have just subscribed for a Philadelpha paper which suits me pretty well, and doesn't cost as much as the *Observer.*'

Here he handed us the paper for inspection. We found it to be a neat looking sheet, handsomely printed with a large engraved head, and containing forty-eight columns of miscellaneous reading matter.

'Fair looking paper,' we remarked as we handed it back to him; 'but did you ever see anything in it concerning our county?'

'Well, I don't know as I ever have.'

'Anything in regard to the State?'

'Nothing.'

'And yet you give up a paper that contains the local market reports, the state of the crops, the deaths and marriages, and the thousand and one happenings from week to week which go to make up the history of the region in which you are most interested, and which you can get from no other source, and take instead a city paper, simply because it comes a little cheaper.'

'Yes, and it contains more reading matter,' he added.

'Certainly,' we remarked, but what is the character of the matter? Nothing in regard to your own village—your schools, your churches, your local improvements and the thousand and one things that happen in your county. There is nothing in it that helps to build up your county and support home institutions. It is as foreign to you as the city in which it is published. It may contain more reading matter but your neighborhood is not represented in its columns.'

'But why can't you furnish your paper cheaper if they can afford a much larger one in the city at a low price?' he queried. 'Labor is certainly cheaper here.'

'For the reason that a country paper has a small circulation compared with a city paper, and the labor expended upon 1,000 papers is about the same as 50,000, especially when it is taken into consideration that the city weekly which is furnished for a dollar a year is 'made up of the type set for the daily.'

'That's enough,' exclaimed the old gentleman, as he pulled out his wallet, 'just send me the *Observer* for another year.'

As he bade us 'good morning,' and passed through the sanctum door, we heard him remark: 'It's my belief that a man who stops or refuses to subscribe to his local paper simply because it doesn't contain as much reading matter as one 'made up' from a daily and published in the city should be supplied with medical almanacs at the public expense.—*Waterloo (N. Y.) Observer.*

HERCULANEUM AND POMPEII.

Next year will be the eighteenth centenary of the great eruption of Vesuvius, which resulted in the total destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a proposal has been made in Italy to celebrate the event in some suitable manner. The people, however, seem to have been too busy with their demonstrations in honor of Italia Irredenta to have given, as yet, any practical shape to the idea, but it now appears that it will be carried out in a manner totally unexpected and rather premature, but probably more appropriate than even the ingenuity of *fete* loving Italians could suggest. Whatever form the unique commemoration might take, it could hardly be more grandly accompanied than by the smoke and thunder, and cascades of liquid fire produced by the volcano itself, which is already in what appears to be the preliminary stages of another great eruption. For two or three years the mountain has given signs of returning animation, and the prognostications of an extensive outburst have taken thousands of expectant visitors, doomed however to disappointment, from all parts of the continent to witness the awful and splendid spectacle. This year the disappointment of tourists will not be so great. Cascades of lava, thrown up to a height of 300 feet, with their accompanying showers of ashes, and the mighty column of smoke curling high in the air and carried gently away in a long trailing mass far across the deep blue sky, with patches here and there of lighter colored vapors expanding in the air and mingling with the clouds—these are features in the fair scenery of Naples and Castellamare which are reserved only for the favored few among the visitors to the sunny south. Even if the eruption does not attain more majestic proportions, and if its full force ss to be reserved for next year, the sight of Vesuvius in