Miscellaneous.

WITCHES' NIGHT.

From the earliest times men have been trying to look ahead. The ancient Egyptians had oracles where their gods were supposed to answer the questions of men by dreams and other ways; the ancient Greeks also had famous oracles, which people came from far-off lands to consult; the Romans killed certain fowls or animals, and guessed at the future by the looks of their internal organs; the Hebrews and the Babylonians had their own peculiar ways of finding out what was to happen. The world has not yet outgrown the longing to look ahead. The Hindu to-day sets a lamp afloat on his sacred river, and judges of the future by the length of time it burns; the Chinaman consults his 'wise men,' who pretend to understand signs; the ignorant African takes notice of the cries of birds and animals; the English—not long ago—tried to learn by help of what they call 'witches'; and Spiritualists, even now, believe the predictions of a 'medium.'

No serious attempt to look into the future has been made for a long time by intelligent people, and the old customs have become a frolicsome trying of 'charms,' especially on one night of the year. It is curious enough that the night selected is the eve of the festival of All Saints, which was established in the seventh century by a pope of Rome, in honor of all the saints who had no particular day assigned to them. The Romans brought this festival to England; there it became All Hallows, and the evening before it, Hallow even or Halloween, and that was the night sacred to charms and gems. In the seventeenth century, England gave up the night to feasting and frolicking. Nuts and apples were plenty from one end of the island to the other, and 'Nut-crack Night' was the name given to it.

In England, the revels were for fun, such as diving for apples floating in a tub of water, and, of course, getting very wet; or trying to snatch in the teeth an apple on one end of a stick, which had a lighted candle at the other end, and, being hung by a string, could be spun around very fast, so that the players often seized the candle instead of the fruit; or a playful fortune-telling by naming nuts, roasting them before the fire, and watching their conduct when heated—whether they burned steadily, or bounced away, or burst with a noise, each movement of the charmed nut being of great importance.

One nut test was tried by grinding and mixing together a walnut, hazel-nut, and nutmeg, making into pills, with butter and sugar, and swallowing them on going to bed. Wonderful dreams would follow (which was not surprising).

In superstitious Scotland, the night was given entirely to serious and sometimes frightful attempts to peer into the future by beans of charms. One way of trying fortune was to throw a ball of blue yarn out of a window, and wind it into a ball again from the other end. Near the last something would hold it fast, when the winder must ask: 'Who holds?' The answer would name one who was to have importance in the questioner's future.

Another Scotch custom was 'pulling kale stalks.' A young person went blindfolded into the garden, pulled up the first kale or cabbage stalk he touched, and carried it into the house. The whole future was read from that stalk; the size indicated the stature of the future partner in life; the quantity of earth at the roots showed the amount of his, or her, fortune; the taste of the pith told what the temper would be; and when the stalk was placed over the door, the first name of the person entering was the fated name.

The island of Lewes, on the coast of Scotland, had some curious customs. Young women made a 'dumb cake,' and baked it before the fire with certain ceremonies and in perfect silence, expecting to see wonders; and the people also sacrificed to a sea god called Shony, throwing a cup of ale into the sea, and calling on him to give them plenty of sea-weed to enrich their grounds.

In another Scotch trial, a girl would go into a barn, holding a winnowing sieve, and stand alone, with both doors open, to see her fate.

The fashion of trying charms is now nearly out-grown among English-speaking people. It survives in America as a pleasant frolic for a social gathering. In our own day, young people 'sow hemp-seed', 'eat apples before the glass,' 'go down the cellar stairs backward,' holding a candle and a mirror. They also 'pop chestnuts,' 'launch walnut-shells' holding tapers, and try the 'three,saucer' test of the future.

In some of our cities, the boys on Hallowe'en collect old tea-kettles, boots, large stones, etc., and deposit them in clean vestibules, ringing the door-bell and running away.

Thus the 31st of October—set apart by a pope as a religious festival—became, in superstitious times, 'The Witches' Night;' crossed the ocean as a season for frolics, and ends with a street-boy's joke.

Oliver Throne, in St. Nicholas for October.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

To-day there is a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty and penniless, subsisting on free lunches and the charities of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who, during the war was one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the Union army and was promoted from the rank af first lieutenant to full Brigadier and Brevet Major General for brilliant exploits on the field of battle, and who for a long time had a large and important command.

He has been here for two or three months, under an assumed name, being ashamed to dim the brilliancy of his record in the service of his country by an exhibition of his degradation under his former honored name. He is generally very reticent, having very little to do with any one or talking but little, save, when 'engineering' for a drink, at which he is remarkably successful.

Night before last, while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt, and proceeded to strip him. Underneath his shirt and suspended by a string around his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened and found to contain his commission as Brevet Major General, one from Grant and one from President Lincoln, a photograph of a little girl and a curl of hair—a 'chestnut shadow' that doubtless one day crept over the brow of some beloved one.

When these things were discovered, even the half-drunken men felt a respect for the man's former greatness, and pity for his fallen condition, and quietly returned the bag and contents to where they found them, and replaced the sleeper's clothes upon him. Yesterday a *News* reporter tried to interview this man and endeavor to learn something of his life in the past few years, but he declined to communicate anything. He cried like a child when told how his right name and former position were ascertained, and with tears trickling down his cheeks, said: 'For heaven's sake don't publish my degradation, my name at least, if you are determined to say anything about it. It is enough to know myself how low I have fallen. It will do you no good and will do my friends a great harm. Rather let them think I have died, in South America, where I went at the close of the war.'

'Strong drink and the gambling table,' he said, was the cause of his downfall.—*Kansas City News.*

DRYING AND CANNING APPLES.

We always dry our apples in the oven of the cooking stove as quickly as is possible to do without cooking them; and when they are sufficiently dry put them into their paper bags, tie them up securely so that no insects can gain access to them, and hang them up for a while in the kitchen before they are put away in the store room. Fruit dried in this way is never wormy, as the insect moths never get a chance to deposit their eggs. When apples are likely to be scarce in late winter and spring, and especially when apples are keeping poorly, we fill our cans, that have been emptied since the canning season cloted, with apples; if they are sweet, we put a handful of ratsins to a can to flavor them. Our pet way of putting up sweet apples is to pare and then core them with an appie-corer, leaving them whole, stick two or three cloves into each one, and cook them till soft in a syrup made in the proportion of a pint of sharp vinegar to a quart of sugar. We prefer to keep them in air tight cans.

Fooling the British Farmer.

The case must be desperate when the British Premier finds it necessary to misstate and contort facts for the sole purpose of deluding British farmers. It is hardly conceivable that Lord Beaconsfield can believe that our Western farmers are deserting our own fertile lands to build up the British North American wilderness. It is equally hard to believe that so well-informed a man does not know that the tide is running the other way. Canadian farmers are encouraged to come to this country, and they are coming. If Lord Beaconsfield is founding any considerable part of his policy on the hope that "Canada will outstrip the United States," there is going to be an awful miscarriage of plans. With a fair show, freedom from old world broils and plenty of hard work Canada will go ahead, but in the meantime we shall not stand still, and Lord Baconsfield's prophecy will be as far as ever from fulfillment. What a future British Premier will see is the wiping out of the boundary line and the peaceful absorption of Canada into the United States if Canada will ask it, and we shall be too neighborly to decline a request so politely put.

It is difficult to see what good end is to be served by official efforts to mislead the British people. They read and they must know sooner or later, that the government has been trifling with them. False promise is being held out to the disheartened and discontented farmers just as, in the early days of the commercial depression, mill hands were told that the American manufacturers would break down as competors and once more give up the field to British looms and forges. That dishonest illusion has been dispelled and the latest cheat will go along with it. The truth must be faced that Great Britain can no longer make the wares she needs nor raise the food she eats. —*Chronicle—Herald.*

HOW ADAMS HANDLED A MUSKET.

In 1777, John Adams was appointed commissioner to France, to take the place of Silas Deane, and embarked on board the Boston frigate. In the course of the voyage, the commander of the Boston saw a sail, which carried the flag of the enemy, and the temptation to engage with her was so strong, that, although contrary to his orders which were limited to carrying Mr. Adams to France, he determined if possible, to capture her. Having obtained the permission of the commissioner, he made sail in chase; and when coming up with the enemy, he represented the danger of remaining on deck; the courses were clewed up, all hands beat to quarters, bulkheads down, decks sanded matches lit, and the fight begun. In the midst of it, the captain saw, to his surprise, that Mr. Adams had escaped his confinement below, and, with musket in hand, was doing the duty of a marine with great dexterity and composure. He immediately went to him and said, 'My duty, sir, is to carry you unhurt to France, and as you are unwilling to go under hatchets of your own accord, it is my duty to put you there;' and seizing the future President of the Republic in his arms, he had him conveyed to a place of safety, and took measures to keep him there, which were effectual.

A Wise Deacon.

'Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often.'

'Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors over two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time.'

'Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter.'

Certain it is that as nothing can better do it, so there is nothing greater, for which God made our tongues, next to reciting His praises, than to minister comfort for a weary soul.

Great Britain, it is estimated, now holds $130 000,000 of United States bonds, and Germany, France and the rest of Europe about $70,000,000.

A rise in the price of breadstuffs is anticipated in England, and there is great destitution among the working classes in that country.

"Don't know half their Value."

'They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaints, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough.'—B., Rochester, New York.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. B. Brockway and Geo. R. Elwell as the firm of Brockway & Elwell, engaged in the publication of the COLUMBIAN, and in the practice of law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain at the COLUMBIAN office for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against the firm will please present their bills.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
GEO. R. ELWELL.

sept 26, 4w.

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat.

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. Temperaments and constitutions vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or succession of colds, from sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly entitled when the digestive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrhal cases from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acrid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin with which they come in contact, or thick and yellow, exciting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire lack of secretion, the air passing being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was encircled by a tight, unyielding band. This is a phase called Dry Catarrh. The free mattery discharge causes the possessor to swell and become thickened, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby permitting cold air to pass directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs, the matter passing down the throat causes a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucus becomes hard and forms into scabs, incrustations, and hard lumps, which adhere so firmly to the nasal passages and throat as to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. The eye in sympathy becomes inflamed, red, weak, and watery, or in the morning the lids may be found glued together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ear also becomes seriously affected, discharging quantities of matter, besides being visited by the most violent neuralgic pains, exciting frequently inflammation, ulceration, and finally deafness. The throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs are in many cases affected by catarrh, and when production of the nervous system is superadded, such affections become alarming.

A brief survey of this most serious disease warns all who are afflicted with it to seek a speedy preparation for its treatment before it becomes chronic. The advantages offered by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE we confidently believe are to be found in no other remedy. Every step in its preparation, every line in the directions, mark it as a scientific remedy, calculated to meet every phase of the disease. The numerous testimonials from the best people in the United States attest the esteem in which it is held by those who have been freed from the most distressing and dangerous disease with which mankind is to-day afflicted.

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will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

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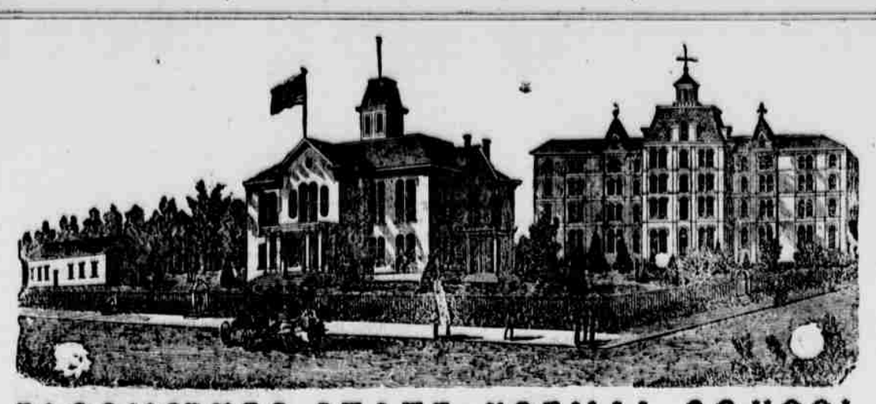

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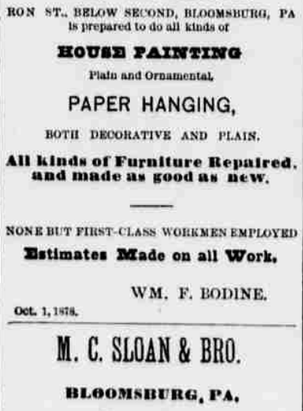

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RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 07 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 0 5 a m
" arrive at	Erie	7 35 p m
Niagara Express leaves	Philadelphia	8 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 45 a m
" arr. at	Williamsport	2 55 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 55 p m
" "	Renovo	5 25 p m
Fast Line leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" arrive at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

Pacific Express leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 15 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 58 a m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	11 45 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
Day Express leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" arrive at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 30 p m
Erie Mail leaves	Renovo	8 50 p m
" "	Lock Haven	10 00 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 20 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
Fast Line leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Erie Mail west and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton,

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express west, Philadelphia Express east, Day Express east and Sunday Express east. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..... 11 .5
" Canandaigua... 2.35 p. m
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 8.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a.
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.50 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.

arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 11, 1879.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 7,21 and 7,35 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,38 9,05 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,39 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 8,50 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,15 p. m. and 4,50 p. m

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4.30 A. M

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m
9 30	4 12	9 46	Scranton	9 35	2 10	6 15
9 23			Bellevue		2 16	6 20
9 17		9 37	Taylorville	9 45	2 22	6 26
9 08		9 30	Lackawanna		2 30	6 33
8 58	3 51	9 24	Pittston	9 58	2 38	6 40
8 51	3 46	9 19	West Pittston		2 43	6 45
8 46	3 41	9 14	Wyoming	10 07	2 49	6 50
	19 41		Maltby		2 52	6 55
	12 36		Bennett		2 57	6 59
8 33	3 30	9 04	Kingston	10 18	3 15	7 16
8 13	3 10	8 44	Kingston	10 33	3 15	7 16
			Plymouth Junc.		3 10	7 16
8 28	2 90	8 56	Plymouth	10 29	3 15	7 25
			Avondale		3 21	7 35
8 19	3 12	8 47	Nanticoke	10 34	3 26	7 42
8 13	3 06	8 39	Munlock's Creek	10 42	3 35	8 04
7 51	2 51	8 26	Shickshinny	10 55	3 50	8 25
7 38	2 39	8 17	Hick's Ferry	11 07	4 03	8 45
7 32	2 34	8 12	Beach Haven	11 13	4 10	8 55
7 25	2 26	8 06	Berwick	11 20	4 18	9 05
7 18			Briar Cre