The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVI, NO 38
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVI, NO 39

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--)o(—

A. J. EVANS,

The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS

For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.

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Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,

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in a great variety. All work done by

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———*BONE MANURE, &c.*———

feb 3 t-f

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Fevered and **Sick Persons** refreshed and **Bed Sores prevented** by bathing with Darbys Fluid.

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For **Sore Throat** it is a sure cure.

Contagion destroyed.

For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.

Rheumatism cured.

Soft White Complexions secured by its use.

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To purify the **Breath, Cleanse the Teeth,** it can't be surpassed.

Catarrh relieved and cured.

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Burns relieved instantly.

Scars prevented.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly.

Scurvy cured.

An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room. —WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

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A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it. —J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
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In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse — it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

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I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

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INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

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August, 4 '82 1y

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

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Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

March, 3, '82, 1y

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
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DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S

CATHOLICON,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. **New size $1 per bottle, Old size $1.50.** Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.

Moyer Bros., Wholesale Agents, Bloomsburg Pa

June 23-1y.

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THE GREAT CURE

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R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M

As it is for all the painful diseases of the **KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.**

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time **PERFECTLY CURED.**

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
44- Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Hon. J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was the unanimous choice of the convention and of the Democratic party of the State for that position upon the ticket. Public opinion has unerringly and unmistakably pointed to him, since his appointment by General McCandless in 1875, as Deputy Secretary, as the most competent person in the Commonwealth for the office for which he was chosen as candidate. He had become extensively and favorably known through the public position with which he had been entrusted and through his profession as a surveyor and engineer. His personal popularity and his reputation for ability and integrity are not only of the highest order among his friends and neighbors and in the portion of the State where he resides, but are co-extensive with the Commonwealth, and are not confined to its limits. The truth of this will be manifest when it is remembered that when elected to office by the people, as has several times occurred in his native county, it has been against an adverse political majority, which it was necessary for him to overcome. Always, when a candidate, has he run largely ahead of his ticket, and always, when they have had the opportunity, have the people expressed their unreserved and unbounded confidence in him.

GENEALOGICAL.

Mr. Africa is on the paternal side, of German ancestry, his great-grandfather, Christopher Africa, having immigrated from near Hanover and settled at Germantown (now part of Philadelphia). Subsequently he removed to Hanover, in York county. He and his family were Lutherans, as is shown by the records of that church at the latter place. He had two sons, Michael and Jacob, the former of whom, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Catharine Graffin at York, removed to Huntingdon in 1791, and purchased property now owned and occupied by his grandson. He was one of the founders of, and an elder in, the Lutheran church at that place. There Daniel Africa, our candidate's father, was born in 1794. He was a man of prominence and influence in the community, was deputy surveyor for Huntingdon county from 1824 to 1830, and was for twenty-two years a justice of the peace. His knowledge of the law was much more thorough and extensive than that usually possessed by magistrates. He was familiar with many of the English and American decisions, especially with those of the Pennsylvania courts, and kept a book in which he noted a great number of important cases. Many of these related to the land laws. His son was his constant student and companion.

The great-grandfather of our candidate on his mother's side was James Murray, a native of Scotland, who came to America about the year 1730, at a very early age, and settled in Paxton, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, and who was a captain of one of the Lancaster companies in the Revolutionary war. A drughter married John Simpson, of Bucks county, who also saw service in the war for our independence. This couple were the parents of the wife of Daniel and mother of J. Simpson Africa.

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

The latter was born in the town of Huntingdon, on the 15th day of September, 1832, and has therefore attained his fiftieth year. He was educated in the public schools and the Huntingdon Academy, which afforded him all the opportunities that were necessary to fit him for his active and successful business life. He has, however, continued to be a student, as all must do who are engaged in practical professional pursuits. After leaving school he commenced the practice of surveying and civil engineering with his father and with his uncle, James Simpson, the latter having been his principal instructor. His first work, after completing his studies, was with Samuel W. Mifflin, Esq., Chief Engineer on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, in 1853. The locating of the road was commenced in January, but Mr. Africa was called away by other duties before the close of the year. The intimate friendship then formed between himself and Mr. Mifflin remains uninterrupted until this day.

Mr. Africa's distingushing characteristic in his business, professional and public life has been undeviating carefulness and accuracy. Combined with his conscientiousness in this respect is his long experience as a surveyor, his field extending over the State from New Jersey almost to the Ohio line. So perfect is his familiarity with the land titles of Pennsylvania, that no suits are tried in Huntingdon, and but few in neighboring counties, involving questions of title, in which his knowledge is not required to unravel the mysteries and aid in the administration of justice. This knowledge would be of inestimable value in the head of the important department of Internal Affairs, including, as it now does, the former duties of the Surveyor General. Mr. Africa has been pronounced, by competent authority, the best surveyor in Central Pennsylvania, and has not his superior in the State, if anywhere.

HIS POLITICAL POPULARITY.

The first office filled by Mr. Africa was that of County Surveyor, to which he was elected in October, 1853. When nominated by the Democratic county convention as a candidate for the office he had not attained his twenty first year and had passed it but a few weeks when elected. The Whig majority in the county at that time was about 300, but Mr. Africa was elected by a majority of 165. His Whig opponent was taken entirely by surprise and could scarcely believe the figures that told the result. Mr. Africa was a candidate for re-election in 1856, and again ran so far ahead of his ticket that the result was a tie vote between him and his opponent and a failure to elect. He held over until the following year, when he insisted that the court should make an appointment, and they appointed the Whig candidate who last run against him.

LITERARY LABORS.

In 1853 he became one of the founders of the *Standing Stone Banner*, a newspaper established at Huntingdon, and was one of the editors and proprietors until it was discontinued, two years later. He is well qualified for editorial work and would no doubt have been as successful at that as at everything else he has undertaken had he chosen to devote his efforts to it, being a correct writer and having command of a very pure English style. He is also well posted on local history, and is often consulted as an authority upon the subject. The sketch of Huntingdon county in Egle's "History of Pennsylvania" was prepared by him, and Milton S Lytle, in his "History of Huntingdon County," gives him credit in various places for information furnished. In the practice of his profession he has had access to and has obtained posession of records which have afforded him a vast fund of knowledge and which he has not failed to study to advantage.

IN BUSINESS

Mr. Africa has been identified with the leading business enterprises of Huntingdon, and has given assistance and encouragement to every desirable public improvement. He has contributed his time and labor to the welfare and prosperity of the borough as a member of councils, having been elected burgess in 1854, 1855 and 1869 becoming chief burgess in 1871, his last election being for three years, during the sessions of 1858 and 1859 he was one of the clerks of the State Senate.

His next election by the people of Huntingdon county was as their representative in the Legislature in 1859. The majority in the county had changed from Whig to Repulican, and it was against the candidate of the latter party that Mr. Africa was successful. He was among the ablest and most intelligent members of the body, serving on important committees, and both on the floor and in committee exerted a great influence upon its proceedings.

SERVICES RENDERED THE STATE.

The duty of organizing the Department of Internal Affairs devolved upon the first incumbent elected after the adoption of the constitution of 1873, by which the office was created. It was in recognition of his eminent fitness for the place that Mr. Africa was appointed Deputy Secretary by General McCandless when the latter entered upon the duties of the office in 1875. Mr. Africa's knowledge and experience peculiarly qualified him above every other man in the Commonwealth for putting the new department into successful operation. The entire labor and responsibility of doing so devolved upon him, and it is well known to the people of the State how faithfully the duty was performed and how creditably and honorably he acquitted himself in the important trust. The department owes its efficiency to-day to the thorough and practical manner in which it was organized by Mr. Africa.

RUNS AHEAD OF HIS TICKET.

With a view not only of continuing him in the office, but of placing him at the head of it, the Democratic State Convention of 1878 nominated him as the candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs. As it was the year of a most important general election, and as the Republicans thoroughly organized their party and made an active canvass for the succees of their ticket and to retain control of the State, the election of Mr. Africa could not be regarded as among the probabilities, but it was evident from the day of his nomination that, even if defeated, the majority against him would be much less than that against any other candidate on the Democratic ticket, and there was reason to regard his chances as not entirely hopeless. The result was highly flattering to Mr. Africa, the majority against him being but 12,159, while that for Hoyt, the Republican candidate for governor, was about 22,500. His popularity in Huntingdon county was again attested by a majority for him of 541, while Hoyt's was 337.

UNANIMOUSLY RENOMINATED.

Having developed such strength before the people, his renomination this year was looked upon as a certainty long before the meeting of the convention. He was in no sense a candidate, never having indicated any desire for the nomination, but public sentiment having clearly pointed to him as the unanimous choice of the party, no other person was thought of as a candidate, and the action of the convention placing him upon the ticket without a dissenting voice was but the registering of what had already been decreed.

Mr. Africa has held but one office besides those that have been mentioned. In 1880 President Hayes appointed him Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, composed of fourteen counties in the central part of the State, and extending from Clearfield to York. It is unnecessary to say that he displayed the same fidelity in this position that he has always shown in every public or private station in which he has been placed. Its duties were performed to the entire satisfaction of the department.

Mr. Africa's admirable character is the result of deep-seated moral and religious convictions. It has been stated that his ancestors were Lutherans. From his mother's side he comes naturally by his Presbyterian faith. He belongs to the latter church at Huntingdon, is a member of the board of trustees and treasurer for the congregation.

Laborers! Who are They?

The artisan classes cannot complain that their cause is neglected now-a-days At Boston, last week, the second annual exhibition fair of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute was opened at the Exhibition Building, in Huntington avenue, in the presence of a large number of persons, embracing prominent members of the clergy, State and city officials, army and navy officers, etc. At Cincinnati, the same day, an industrial exhibition was opened under most favorable auspices. In the pageant, which was part of the opening ceremony, twenty-six tableau cars, representing ten epochs, beginning with Cincinnatus at his plough and ending with Cincinnatti as it is, were all faithfully shown; much to the advantage of Cincinnatti and the advancement achieved in methods of labor since the sturdy Roman alternately ploughed his way over his farm or through his foes, as occasion demanded.

Again, on the same afternoon, an industrial exhibition was inaugurated at Toronto, the Attorney-General performing the opening ceremony in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

From all this it is quite evident that the interests of mechanic laborers are among the leading questions of the day. At these exhibitions men of standing in the various communities were present taking active part, and thus showing their concern in the industries of the country. It would be well it the working people of our land could see in these facts the assurance that they are not regarded as an unimportant part of the body politic. We hear much of the rights of labor as represented by workingmen, and attempts are made to create a gulf between capitol and labor, as though these ever could be separate in a country of such advanced civilization as this. Not more surely are hydrogen and oxygen essential elements of water, the absence of either causing the disappearance of the liquid, than are capital and labor essential elements of a country's progress. The sensible, American-born workingman understands this, and this must be taught to the toilers who come here. That all have not learned it is evident from signs which frequently manifest themselves among us. For instance, among the banners displayed in a large labor demonstration in New York city last week, was one which declared that there must be no money monopoly; while another read, "Pay no rent." Supposing this principle carried out, who would furnish the capital to build houses, and, when houses are no longer built, who will employ the carpenters and masons, the plumbers and painters, and the many other mechanics whose wages depend upon a busy building trade? That such communistic theories will find any very strong hold here, is not likely. They are held only by cracked-brained workmen of foreign birth, who come here to stir up strife between master and men, so that they may get a living without labor.

"To the Workers should belong the Wealth," was one of the mottoes of the labor procession referred to above. They spoke more truly than they conceived, perhaps who devised this motto. We are all working-men, or ought to be. Nine out of ten must work in order to keep it. But these working people intended to claim that artisans were the only wrightful owcers of the wealth which their hands help to produce. This is an arrogant assumption. The men who handles goods or money all day over a counter, or who toils in any one of the professions is no less a workman than he who handles a spade and brick. The man who drives a pen in the editorial sanctum is no less a worker than he who sets the type and thus helps to bring the editor's production into print. All are workers; while in professional toil, as against merely mechacical work, there is so much more need of the use of the head to guide and assist the hand that, if it is to be monopolized at all, the term laborer belongs to the professional man. Meanwhile we trust these industrial exhibitions may tend to strengthen the good feelings between the artisan and other classes of society, a feeling we believe to be an almost universal one. —*N. Y. Observer.*

HOPE ON, HOPE EVER.

No matter what the ailment may be rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, asthma, bronchitis—if other treatment have failed—hope on! go at once for Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will secure you immediate relief.

He Had a Terrible Time.

A gentleman, possessing a rather rough appearance, a native of Kansas City, and who receives his letters and bills addressed through the mails to one William King, strolled in the Union depot recently just drunk enough to look tired and sleepy. He threw himself upon one of the wooden benches in the gentleman's waiting room and was soon asleep and snoring. In a few minutes passengers in the waiting-room at the time were startled at the capers he began to cut. He was evidently a chronic somnambulist and imagined in his sleep that he was driving a street car, and endeavoring to manage a very wild team of horses. He stood up on the bench and yelled: "Whoa! whoa!" as he leaned forward and held out his hands, as though he were attempting to obtain a tighter grip on the imaginary lines he was satisfied that he had stopped the horses, he jumped from the bench exclaiming: "Confound it! this car always gets off the track at the wrong time." After making this observation he walked to one end of the bench and began to pull it around the room with all his might and main.

"What are you trying to do?" inquired a bystander.

"Why, you confounded old fool,can t you see I am trying to get this car on the track?"

Finding it was up hill work, he walked to the other end of the bench and tried to quiet his horses again by saying: "Whoa boy, who, boy!" etc., This task having been accomplished, he turned to the crowd of spectators and asked them to help him lift the car on the track. When they failed to respond he said: "You are the meanest set of street car passengers I ever hauled."

"What is the number of your car?" chipped in a bystander who stood near the back,holding his sides as he laughed. "The number of my car," replied the perspiring somnambulist, "is 47."

At this point of the proceedings a policeman appeared on the scene and dashed the contents of a glass filled with water in the face of the sleepwalker. This awoke him and brought him to his senses forthwith. When he saw the crowd standing around him laughing and slapping each other on the back his astonishment was of course very great.—*St. Louis Republican.*

How She Won Him.

I have just heard the most remarkable story of the evenness of female temper. In fact it seems so surprising to me that I think some record of it should be embalmed in the archives of *Quiz.* It is a beautiful fairy story and can appropriately be called "How She Won Him." Indeed it was quite enough to win a far worse man, if the worse men are ever won, which I dare say they are not. It happened here in Philadelphia and is on this wise. You know, or rather you don't know until I tell you (for how should you?), that there was a beautiful dinner given "many years ago," and she sat opposite him and looked ever so charming in a wine colored silk with a square neck, and otherwise arrayed as never were the lilies in any valley of this poor earth. Well, the idiot of a waiter in handing the soup upset the entire contents on a plate right on her lap. Just think of it girls! The whole front breadth utterly ruined, and for the world it could not be matched. Well what did she do? Did she faint? Did she say horrid man? Did she scream? Not at all; she passed the thing off in some witty remark about fiery baptism and caemly resumed her dinner. He, of course delighted, thought her a most remarkable woman, and indeed she was; became attentive to her and finally married her. One evening long after the event they were sitting before the fire, the children having gone to bed, and were talking, about old times, when he said:

"My dear, I never told you, I think, how I first thought I would like to marry you, did I"?

"Why, gracious, goodness, no, never."

"Well," he said. "Do you rememthat dinner at Mrs. Simpkin's where your dress was spoilt by the soup?"

"Indeed I do," she replied. "I shall never forget it as long ss I live."

"Well," he continued, "you behaved so well about it that I thought you a perfect jewel."

"Yes," she answered, "I remember behaving very well about it at the time, but, good land, you should have seen the mark of my teeth on the bedpost that night.

Now wasn't that just too perfectly romantic for anything?—*Philadelphia Quiz.*

The Poisonous Mushroom.

Professor Ponfick, of Breslau, has lately made experiments on the common mushroom, of which the following are the practical results: All common mushrooms are poisonous, but cooking deprives them in a greater or lesser degree of their poisonous qualities. The repeated washing with cold water, which they usually undergo to cleanse them, takes away a portion of the poison, and boiling does the rest; but the water in which they have been boiled is highly poisonous and should always be carefully got rid of. Experiments made on dogs showed that if a dog ate 1 per cent of its own weight of raw mushrooms it fell sick, but recovered; if it ate one and a half per cent the poison had a more violent but not fatal effect, and if it ate two per cent it was inevitably fatal. The water in which mushrooms had been boiled was far more poisonous than even the raw mushrooms, while the mushrooms thus boiled could be taken without hurt to the amount of ten per cent of the weight of the dog's body. Washing with cold water does not remove all the poison, so that mushrooms thus prepared were poisonous when taken in large quantities. Dried mushrooms are still dangerous for from twelve to twenty days, and also the water in which they have been boiled. They require to be dried for at least a whole month and are only really safe after four months' drying.—*London News.*

Constipation, liver and kidney diseases are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood and strengthens the whole system.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	M	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 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches......	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column.	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column.....	20 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, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards the 'Business Directory" column, one dollar ear for each line.

An Honest Man.

An easy going, honest minded old country merchant in Iowa had been in trade for a dozen years when he took in his son for partner. The boy had lived in Chicago for three or four years and was up to snuff. One day after the partnership had lasted about six months, the old man came down in the morning and found the doors of the store closed and a sign up to the effect that the firm had failed. He walked over to his son's house and asked:

"James, did you lock the store?"

"I did."

"What is the matter?"

"Why, we have failed and can only pay fifteen cents on the dollar."

"James," continued the old man as he pulled down his hat. "I'm going down and open the door with a crowbar and resume business at 100 cents on the dollar! For thirteen long years I have given fifteen ounces to the pound and measured both fingers with every yard of cloth, and the idea of taking any further advantage of the Lord goes against my conscience. Just consider that we have resumed and come along and scrape out them sugar barrels."—*Wall Street News.*

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Talmage is described as follows by the Boston *Herald* corrspondent: "His mouth, like his church, is more commodious than that of any other American clergyman. Otherwise he is a common looking man. His hair is straight, and reaches to his coat collar behind, but not nearly to his forehead in front. When he smiles you know it, but you do not see the idiotic grin of a clown He steps high in walking to and fro on the platform, but does not jump up and crack his heels together. He uses his arms freely in gesticulation, but they never look like more than two. He is not a jumping jack—at least he was not on this occasion. Perhaps there was nothing in the sermon exciting enough to pull the string." The same writer credits Talmage with memorizing his sermons so perfectly that, without copy or notes, his delivery is almost, sentence for sentence, identical with the manuscript which he has studied. 'When it is considered," he says, "that the longest role in a play seldom equals a sermon in length, and that the actor is aided by the breaking up of his lines into dialogue, by the dramatic situations in which he is placed, and by the prompter, whenever his recollection fails, then Talmage's two feats of memory every Sunday may be fully comprehended.'

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Among the many anecdotes related of the steadiness of nerve of the veteran Prince Charles of Prussia as a boy is the following: On the 20th of October, 1811, the Prince being then ten years and four months old, he was dining at Wustrau. Castle with Count Zieten, the only son of Fredrick the Great's renowned cavalry General. His host was a very eccentric person, inveterately addicted to practical joking, and upon the occasion alluded to had prepared an unusually startling surprise for the juvenile Prince. Count Zieten rose during dinner to propose the health of "the King," and as the words left his lips a whole battery of field guns, which had been posted just under the dining room window, was fired off at a volley. Everybody present started except the Prince, upon whom his host's eyes were steadily fixed. Observing with grim satisfaction that the royal lad did not even wink, Zieten turned toward him with the question. "Not afraid of cannon, eh, your Royal Highness?" Pointing to the walls of the apartment, lavishly adorned with portraits of officers of the famous Zieten Hussars—the regiment of which his son Charles, always wears the scarlet uniform—Prince Charles quietly replied. "Certainly not, in such company as this!" and went on with hie desert as though nothing unusual had been done or said.

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Liked to Meet a Gentleman.

"May I open the window for you miss?" politely inquired a gentleman of a young lady on the Northern Pacific road, as he saw her tugging at a sash that had not yet recovered from the preceding winter. She glared at him a moment and gave a reluctant consent. "Folks can't be too careful who they speak too or accept favors from," she remarked, after a long pause "That is very true," replied the gentleman, quietly. "Are you a Boston drummer?" she inquired. "No I am not," he answered. "A hotel clerk?" "No, not a hotel clerk." "I'm glad of that," she said. "I never let a drummer or hotel clerk speak to me. Maybe you're an actor." "No not an actor." "That's first class!' she exclaimed, showing her dimples, and becoming more and more confidential. "If an actor should speak to me I'd die. What is your business?" "I'm a barkeeper, and I'm traveling West to get a territorial divorce from my wife," exclaimed the gentleman. "Oh, I'm so glad," giggled the girl. "Reach down my satchel: there's a bottle of whisky and a pack of cards in it. "I'll play you an odd game of California jack for $5 a corner! I like to meet a gentleman, and I know 'em when I see 'em. Ask the conductor if he's goi a corkscrew, will you?"

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Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was asked by a friend the other day: "Is it true; colonel, that you really keep a considerable sum of money loose in an unlocked drawer of your desk at home so that your children may help themselves without stint or solicitation?" "Certainly, sir," was the answer. "I believe that to be the best way for cultivating in them a sense of responsibility and honor." Thereupon the friend said: "Well, frankly now, colonel, if Brady and Dorsey were staying over night at your house, would you leave that drawer unlocked?" His answer was a long and resonant laugh.

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THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

That purely vegetable compound, Burdock Blood Bitters, may be justly termed the Elixir of Life. A pleasant and effective medicine; it imparts strength and vitality to the entire system. Price 1.00.

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A vigorous growth of hair is promoted and the youthful color restored by applying Parker's Hair Balsam.