The Columbian.

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

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

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but song continued credits 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.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers n the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1884.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVIII. NO 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVIII, NO 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	6W	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 in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Sut's Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over 1st National Bank.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

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 corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Pensions and Bounties Collected.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.
May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick. Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. H. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law Office, Brockway's Building, 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

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

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

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

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

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

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 25-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES', N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

E. B. BROWER,
PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.
DEALER
STOVES & TINWARE.
All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.
☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.
Corner of Main & East Sts.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,
THE ARTIST
CUTTER
AND
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand
Gents' Furnishing Goods
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS
Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Store next door to First National Bank
Corner Main & Market Sts.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
April 25-1y

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

This process of manufacture was invented by James Boss, who started in business in 1854, and the methods and tools used in making these watch cases are covered by patents. *This is the only watch case made under this process.* For many years the introduction of these goods was slow, owing to popular prejudice against "plated" goods, but gradually the public learned that the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* was *not a cheap gold-washed* or *electro-plated* article, but was made of *genuine gold plates* of *standard quality* and *thickness.* Conscientious adherence to the determination to make the *best* watch case ever put on the market, and the adoption of every improvement suggested, has made the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* the STANDARD. GRADE '77. In this watch case the parts most subject to wear—the *bow, crown, hinges, thumb-catches,* etc., are made of SOLID GOLD.

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome Illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(*To be continued.*)

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted for this beautiful book. New engravings—New bindings—New illustrations from new designs. Superbly gotten up. Same low price. Adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents doing big work. EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever issued. Apply now.
BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., 66 North 4th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Also other grand new books and Bibles.
mar 28-1y ald

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
mar 28-1y ald

TO FARMERS.
The undersigned offers advantageous inducements in the purchase of the following specialties
The DEERING BINDERS,
MOWERS AND
CORN CULTIVATORS.
The Perry Spring Tooth Harrow, the best in the Market.
All kinds and grades of Phosphate by the MARYLAND FERTILIZING and Manf'g., Co.
FREDRICK HAGENBUCH, Agent,
ESPY Columbia Co., Pa.
May 2-2 mos.

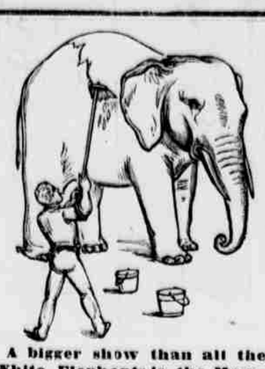
M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS.
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, '79-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$1,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,509,910
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,800
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,560

As the agencies are direct, policies are written or the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-1f



A bigger show than all the White Elephants is the Mammoth Clothing Stock of A. C. Yates & Co.
No humbug, no deception, We refund the money on all goods not entirely satisfactory.
A. C. YATES & CO,
Ledger Building, Chestnut & 6th St
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb 29 '84

NEW BUGGIES!!
AT
TRESCOTT'S
CARRIAGE SHOP,
BERWICK, PENN'A.
FROM $85.00 TO $125.00.
MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
May 2-3m

Stories on the Road.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AT A WAYSIDE INN—SOMETHING TO PUT IN A GRIPSACK.

"Gentlemen, I almost envy you the positions you fill; your experience of the world; your knowledge of business; the changing signts you see, and all that, you know."

This warmly expressed regret fell from the lips of an elderly pleasure tourist, last August, and was addressed to a semicircle of commercial travellers seated on the porch of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

"Yes," responded a New York representative of the profession, "a drummer isn't without his pleasures, but he runs his risks, too—risks outside the chances of railroad collisions and steamboat explosions."

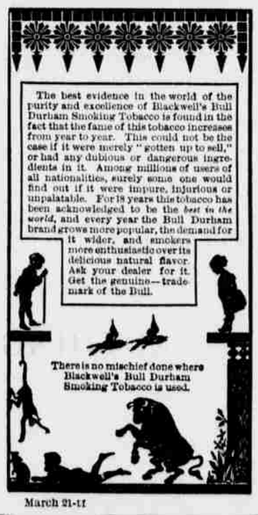
"What risks for instance?"

"This, for instance," said Mr. W. D. Franklin, who was then traveling for an Eastern house, and is known to merchants in all parts of the country: "The risk—which indeed amounts almost to a certainty—of getting the dyspepsia from perpetual chang of diet and water and from having no fixed hours for sleeping. I myself was an example. I say *was*, for I'm all right now."

"No discount on your digestion?" broke in a Chicago dry goods traveler, lighting his cigar afresh.

"Not a quarter per cent. But I had to give up traveling for a while. The dyspepsia ruined my paper. Finally I came across an advertisement of PARKER'S TO-IC! I tried it and it fixed me up to perfection. There is nothing on earth, in my opinion equal to it as a cure for dyspepsia."

Messrs. Isox & Co., of New York, the proprietors, hold a letter from Mr. Franklin stating that precise fact. PARKER'S TO-IC aids digestion, cures Malarial Fevers, Heartburn, Headaches, Coughs and Colds, and all chronic diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Put a bottle in your valise. Prices, 50 c. and $1. Economy in larger size.



March 21-1f

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Why?
Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.
Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.
☞SOLID PROOF OF THIS.
IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,
By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby
CLEANSING the BLOOD
restoring the normal power to throw off disease.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.
KIDNEY-WORT

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.
A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's, Buffalo, N.Y.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

SELECT STORY.

HE BROKE UP THE SCHOOL.

"That is the new school house, is it?" inquired Miss Alice Ray, the "new teacher," as the farmer's plodding little team passed by a little white house standing endwise to the road, inclosed in a rather dilapidated fence.

"Yes, there's where you'll hold forth," remarked Uncle Zeke Woodburn, "but I'm afeerd you won't hold out long, for we've got the toughest set of boys in the State," and Uncle Zeke gave a kind of crackling little laugh as he thought of the timid, demure little damsel at his side controlling the boys of Bear creek school.

"But don't the directors expel them when they are beyond the control of the teacher?" asked Alice, her heart beginning to sink at the prospect before her.

"Expel 'em! no, we never expel nobody; if a teacher can't boss the school we just let it boss him; it ain't our fight, an' the school here generally bosses the teacher, and thar's been some pretty good men licked in that school house by the boys."

"I did not know the school was so unruly," said poor Alice, wishing heartily that she had hired out as a washerwoman instead of trying to teach the savages of Bear creek.

"Oh, well, mebbe it won't be so bad this winter; thar's Jim Turner, he's one of the toughest of 'em; he'll be 21 in a month, and you'll get rid of him; but thar's the Brindley boys, they're mighty nigh as bad."

Poor Alice listened with a sinking heart. The cold, hard duties before her were dreary enough at best; but to go alone and unknown into a strange neighborhood to teach her first school, and to be met at the outset by such dark prophesies, made her feel homeless indeed. She was naturally a timid, shrinking little thing, and if she had possessed anywhere on the whole broad earth a roof to shelter her she would have turned back from her Bear creek school even then. But she had no home. Her mother had died when she was but 14, and she had kept house for her father two years, when he died, leaving her all alone. Before he died he advised her to expend the little sum he would be able to leave her in fitting herself for a teacher, and Alice had fulfilled his directions so literally that when she had completed her course at normal school she had hardly $10 left, and when she paid Uncle Zeke for hauling her and her little trunk from the nearest railroad town to the district where she was to teach she had but $5 left.

On Monday morning when she started for the school house she felt as if she was going to the scaffold. Her course of pedagogics in the normal institute had included no such a problem as this school promised to be, and if it were not for the very shame she would have given her single $5 bill to any one to take her back to the railroad and pay her fare to L., the town where she had attended school.

When she arrived at the school house about twenty or thirty pupils were grouped around talking, but a spell of silence fell upon them as she walked up and saluted them with a "good morning" which was more like the chirp of a frightened bird than anything else. As she unlocked the door and entered what she had already begun to regard as a chamber of torture, two or three slowly followed her into the room, and depositing their books upon the whittled desks, took seats, and fixed their eyes upon her with a stare that did not help to strengthen her nerves.

All the rules and regulations of her "Theory and Practice of Opening School on the First Day" seemed to vanish and leave her head whirling in dizzy helplessness. She tried to think of some cheerful remark, but her brain refused to form the thought and her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. She could see in the faces of her pupils, most of whom were now in the schoolroom, that they were aware of her fright and enjoyed it thoroughly. By a strong effort she partly recovered herself and bravely resisted the temptation to lean her head on the desk and have a good cry. She felt that she must do something or faint, so she rang the bell, though it lacked fifteen minutes of 9. She began taking down the names and ages of her pupils, and by the time this was completed she began to feel more at ease. She then began examining the pupils in their different branches in order to assign them to their proper classes. She had finished the examination in all the branches except the advanced reading class, which was principally composed of grown girls and young men, among whom was the terrible Jim Turner, of whom she had been warned.

Several of the members of the class had read, and it was now the turn of Moses Bradley, a huge, heavy-set fellow, with small, malicious eyes and a general air of ruffianism. When he was called upon to read he did not rise from his seat, but began to read in a thick, indistinct voice from a book hidden in his lap.

"Mr. Bradley, will you please stand up when you read?" asked Alice.

"I can read just as well sittin' down," replied the fellow, with a dogged air.

"But it is one of the rules in a reading class to stand up to read," said Alice, her heart quaking with fear as she foresaw the incipient rebellion.

"I reckon you will have to make a new rule for me then," impudently answered Mose, glancing sideways at his companions with a grin of triumph.

"If you do not obey me I shall be obliged to punish you," said Alice bravely, though she could scarcely stand up.

"I guess all the punishing you could do wouldn't break any of my bones," replied the ruffian, leering at her impudently.

"But I can break your bones for you in half a minute, and I'll do it if you don't stand and read as the teacher asked you to," said a voice at the other end of the class, and Alice looked in that direction and saw Jim Turner step from the class and face astonished Mose.

Mose's insolent manner abated in an instant, his face turned pale, and he muttered something about not being "bossed by other boys," but he stood up as he was commanded.

Alice could have kissed her young champion for gratitude, but she mustered all the dignity she could command, and said:

"Mr. Turner, I cannot allow you to interfere in the management of my school; take your seat."

The youth obeyed without a word, but kept his eye on Mose, as if watching for any delinquency. After this little episode the exercises proceeded without interruption till noon.

Alice had no appetite for dinner. She leaned her throbbing head upon the desk and wondered wearily how long she could endure this.

She was aroused by one of the little girls running up to her, exclaiming: "Teacher, teacher, the big boys are fighting!" She followed the child, exclaiming, "Oh, why did I ever come into such a den of wild beasts?" At the rear of the school house stood Jim Turner engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with Mose Bradley and his two brothers, both of whom were grown. As Alice stepped around the corner Jim sent Mose reeling to the earth and then turned like a lion upon his two remaining assailants. They rushed at him from two sides, but Jim was as active as a panther, Bill Bradley fell as if shot, from a left-handed blow, and his brother Tom followed him in an instant. By this time Mose had secured a ball bat and rushed for Jim, but the latter evaded the blow, and wrenching the bat from his hand knocked Mose headlong with a blow of his fist.

As the discomfitted trio arose Jim laughed lightly, and asked them "how they liked it as far as as they had got," picked up the bat he had taken from Mose and called out, "Come on, boys, let's have a game of ball."

The combat ended so quickly that Alice had no chance to interfere, but she felt that it would not do to let this open violation of school rules pass unpunished, so she rang the bell. When pupils were assembled she called the culprits up to the desk, and asked what the fight was about and who began it. The Bradleys stood sullen and silent, but Jim answered, "I would rather not tell what it was about, but I began it by knocking Mose Bradley down." Alice knew the fight was the result of Jim's espousal of her cause in the reading class, and her voice faltered as she said: "Then I shall have to punish you; hold out your hand."

Jim obeyed her instantly. She took up the ruler with a trembling hand and began the punishment Jim's face never changed a muscle. The look upon it was obedience in which there was no trace of either bravado or sullenness. As Alice inflicted the blows on the hand so quietly held out to her, the thought rushed upon her mind that she was smiting the only hand that had been raised to befriend her in that lawless region.

Her face grew pale, the blows fell falteringly, the tears began to run down her cheeks, the ruler fell from her hand, she sank into her seat, buried her face into her hands, and burst into a storm of sobs.

Then Jim's countenance changed. His lips quivered, he dashed his hand across his eyes to clear them of unnatural dimness, and the great lump in his throat seemed to choke him. A chuckle from Mose Bradley recalled his self-possession, however, and he took a step or two toward the latter with eyes that fairly blazed with hot indignation.

Mose rapidly retreated a step or two, and his chuckle died an untimely death, and for a full minute silence reigned over the school room. At last Alice raised her head and in a broken voice dismissed the pupils to the play ground.

As the children passed out she heard some say, "So you've got a whipping after all, Jim," and Jim's reply, "Yes, and I've got enough to pass some of it around if anybody is anxious about it."

At 1 o'clock Alice rang the bell with a feeling of utter despair; but no school ever moved more smoothly than did her school that afternoon. Quiet obedience, study, good lessons, and respectful attention were universal. But Alice had determined to quit the school; she felt as if she would rather be the poorest washerwoman than to be badgered, bullied, and tortured for months at a time by a set of brutal ruffians, whose parents employed her for the sole purpose of enduring this martyrdom.

So when Alice locked the school house door that evening it was with a mingled feeling of humiliation that she started to offer her resignation to the directors. As she left the school house she saw Jim Turner a few yards ahead of her walking rapidly toward home. She called his name, and he respectfully waited until she had overtaken him. "Mr. Turner," she said, "I'm going away in the morning, and I wish to thank you for your brave defense of me at the school to-day, and to ask your forgiveness for the punishment so unjustly inflicted on you," and in her earnestness Alice held out her trembling little hand, and Jim instantly grasped it.

"I have nothing to forgive," said he; "you could not do otherwise and neither could I; but you are surely not intending to quit the school?"

"Yes," answered Alice, "I would rather die than pass through three months of such scenes as I have to-day."

"But you will have no more trouble; there is no one in the school that would be at all likely to give you trouble, except the Bradley boys, and as long as I am there I will answer for their good behavior.

At last Jim's eloquence prevailed, and Alice finally consented to teach a week longer, and at the end of that time she decided to stay, for never did a school move along more smoothly. At her request Jim was allowed to remain during the term, and as soon as it closed he went to college.

Alice taught the Bear creek school successfully for three years, but in the end Uncle Zeke's prediction was verified, for Jim Turner came back and broke up the school.

He married the teacher.

A peculiarity of Washington is the exellent manner in which the streets are kept. No city on this continent approaches it in this respect; perhaps no city in Europe, not even excepting Paris, excels it. It has 175 miles of paved streets, more than one-third of which is of concrete—asphalt and coal tar; thirty miles of gravel, and the remaining seventy miles of stone block, rough stone, macadam and wood.

How to Enjoy Good Health.

Nature is very much like a shiftless child, who, the more he is helped, the more he looks for it. The more medicine a man takes the more he will have to take, whether it be anodyne' tonic or alterative.

The thinnest veil or silk handkerchief thrown over the face while riding or walking against a cold wind is a remarkably comfortably protection.

Never sit or stand with the wind blowing on you for a single moment, for it speedily produces a chill, to be followed with a fever and then a bad cold.

Exercise to the extent of great fatige does more harm than good.

A hearty meal taken while excessively fatigued has often destroyed life.

Chiliness of body dampens the spirits, sours the temper and renders the whole man unlovely.

Cleanliness in all the surroundings of a family mansion pays richly in many ways, in good health, moral elevation, personal comfort and dollars and cents besides.

Life is warmth, growth, repair and power to labor, and all these are derived from the food we eat and the fluids we drink, and these should be good.

At every period of life, at all seasons of the year, and from the tropics to the poles, in every clime and country, the temperature of the human body in health is the same to a degree, that is, ninety-eight of Fahrenheit; hence we should eat in winter mainly of warming food, such as meats, fat, oils, sugar and all the grains, farinas, starches; in summer, the fruits and berries and melons and vegetables of the field, the garden and the orchard, which cool and open and ventilate the system.

Nine-tenths of the inmates of insane asylums who recover are those who are sent within a year after the first manifestation of their infirmity.

The best anodyne in all nature is moderate, steady and continuous exercise in the open air.

The worst cold may be promptly cured if, within twenty-four hours after it has been taken, the patient will keep warm in bed and eat little or nothing for a day or two.

In going out into a colder air, keep the mouth resolutely closed, and walk briskly for a few minutes, thus preventing chiliness, which is always the precursor of a cold.

The portion of the body which most requires protection against cold and wind is that between the shoulder-blades behind, as it is at this point the lungs are attached to the body, and the blood is easily chilled.

To spend two or three moments on rising and retiring, in rapid frictions of the whole surface of the body with the hands is a more rational treatment of the skin, and a more health-promoting operation, than a daily cold-water bath.

A good cleansing of the entire body with soap and warm water once a week is all the bathing the human system requires of health, in ordinary circumstances. — *Hall's Journal of Health.*

The rabbit is probably the most productive of the whole rodent genus; a single pair may be answerable for a population of half a million within five years. Originally natives of Spain, the rabbits once multiplied in that country, as well as in some of the islands of the Mediterranean, in such an alarming manner that the people appealed for military aid to assist in their destruction. And it was not until numbers of ferrets and weasels were introduced that the rabbit population began to diminish. The quadrupeds of Australia are chiefly of the "marsupial" order; and from the great kangaroo down to the wombat and kangaroo rat (both burrowers) nearly all of the tribe are herbivorous. The dingo, or native dog, is destructive only to sheep, while the wildcat, though pretty common in some parts, is not generally prevalent. When, therfore, the rabbit was first landed in Australia the land was all before him where to choose. In the official Sydney market rate for January, 1873, the price of rabbits was quoted from 2s. 6d. to 4s, each, retail. Five or six years later they were looked upon as aggressive and destructive vermin, and had so rapidly overrun large tracts of land as to become quite a scare to the squatters. To-day every phase of the Australian rabbit plague is not only regarded as of vital interest by the colonists, but a subject of curiosity and discussion throughout the civilized world.

A NICE CAKE.—A delicious cake for layer cake is made by taking two whole eggs and the white of the third egg; beat the whites and one large cup of sugar until light, then add half a cup of butter and beat all until light, then put in half a teaspoonful of sweet milk. Put the baking powder with the flour, in about the proportion of two cups of flour. Stir this in a little at a time, and give it all a good beating before putting it in the tins; flavor to suit yourself. It is a good plan when making nice cake to bake a little bit of the dough in a patty-pan before trusting the rest of it in the oven; then you can see if it needs any attention. Sometimes the flour and sugar vary in thickening qualities, and exact results cannot be obtained without this precaution. If the cake is too light add a little flour, carefully sifted in. If it is tough a little milk and a trifle of shortening may be added.

Their Good Luck.

It is astonishing how many of our successful business men attribute their good fortune neither to luck nor general excellence of Judgment, but will tell you how a strict adherence to some single rule has done it all for them. Commodore Vanderbilt's receipt for making millions with certainty and celerity was to never sign a note; Wm. E. Dodge would not hold any pecuniary interest in an enterprise that was at all active on Sunday, and he finally believed that his wealth was a reward for conscientiously observing the Sabbath day; the first John Jacob Astor's voudoo charm lay in investing nothing aside from his regular business except in real estate; and Alexander T. Stewart would have anticipated his fortune if he had wantonly broken the smallest engagement.

Men of success can afford to practice their theories, and even become slaves to them. Men of failure cannot indulge such luxuries of conduct.

Prison Statistics.

The figures and facts of the fifty-fourth annual report of the Eastern Penitentiary are worthy of study. The report gives the statistics of the year 1883 and the condition of the institution on the first day of the current year. The receptions during the year numbered 490, or 73 more than during 1882, an increase largely in excess, proportionately, of the increase of the population whose convicts are there lodged. This is an indication either that a large number of the graver crimes were committed, or that because of greater watchfulness on the part of the officers of the law a larger number of convictions were secured.

There were 1076 prisoners in the institution on the 1st of the year. Of the 490 admitted during the year, Philadelphia furnished 306, Lackawanna 16, York 14, Cumberland 13, Lycoming and Luzerne 12 each, and Lebanon 10, while 26 were sent from the United States district court. This note is not a bad showing for our county, which has a much larger population than any of the others named, except Philadelphia—almost equal to any two of them, in fact. York with its 88,000 and Cumberland with its 46,000 are almost exclusively agricultural counties and these are generally supposed to afford a much smaller percentage of criminals than counties wherein the people are mainly dependent upon mining and manufacturing. Lackawanna furnishes a goodly share for one so young.

Philadelphia was the birthlace of 163 of the 490 received; Germany, of 36; Ireland of 28, and England of 11. These figures do not seem to warrant the frequent plea that our criminal classes are drawn almost exclusively from our alien population, and it will be a surprise to some to learn that the Fatherland was more numerously represented in the total than Erin, and, that, while we have many times more Irish than English emigrants, Johnny Bull has nearly half as many convicts as the land of the shamrock.

Of the 490, not far from half, or 202, had been previously imprisoned, one fifteen times, one ten times, one eight times, two seven times, five six times, and eight five times.

Here is the plainest evidence that our prisons are yet far from being reformatory institutions. It is not by any means certain that any prisons can be. So long, however, as nearly half of those who are once sent there are liable to go back, there is room for belief that there is a wide margin for improvement in our system of managing convicts. This subject has engaged the attention of many thoughtful men, and much has been written upon it. There are two schools of prison reformers, one of whom advocate the individual method of treatment and the other what is known as herding. The former is believed to have been original in Pennsylvania, it being alleged that it was only accepted in Europe after France, England and Prussia had sent commissioners to Philadelphia to examine into the workings of the Eastern Penitentiary. Hon Richard Vaux, president of the board of managers, who has occupied the position for many years, is a strong believer in the effectiveness of the separate system.

One other matter alluded to in the report will evoke surprise. Of the 490 only five were rated as intemperate, while 101 were total abstainers, the balance belonging to the moderate drinker's phalanx. These figures will not be welcomed by those hot headed reformers who argue at hap hazard that practically all crime is directly traceable to drunkeness. The fact is that many of the more serious orders of crime are such as to require cool heads and steady hands, to which an excessive use of stimulants would not conduce. Profesional forgers counterfeiters, burglars and cracksmen of all sorts are nowadays more devoted to the doctrine of total abstinence than many of those who profess and preach it in eloquent periods from the stump.—*Wilkes-Barre Union Leader.*

Taking a Bite of Whiskey.

A WAY INVENTED OF MAKING IT IN SOLID PLUGS LIKE TOBACCO.

M. G. Peterman is a German farmer of Pittsburg suburbs, who has made a wonderful invention—a new method that will revolutionize modern whiskey distilling. He has discovered a way of making solidified whiskey making it into pocket plugs, just like tobacco. Besides that he says he can also distil it in liquid form so that it will be the exact equivalent of two and three-year-old whiskey, when it comes out of the still. Last month persons from New York offered him $100,000 for his invention, and he came within an ace of selling it to them, under the impression that they were to make and sell only in that State, but discovering that they were trying to secure it from him for all the States he dismissed the offer. A man can carry a plug of whiskey in his pocket, and when thirsty can pull it out, dissolve a chip of it in a tumbler of water, or else take a "chew," as he would of tobacco. It would be especially valuable over the present liquid, as it would save leakage. During battles the whiskey carried by armies for medicine or stimulants has been lost at the time when needed most by the barrels or vessels being riddled by bullets. The boxes containing solid whiskey might be shattered, but during or after the battle the cakes could easily be gathered up uninjured Even if the article were never manufactured at all, Peterman's invention is valuable in the wonderful improvement it makes in the distilling of liquid whiskey. In a very short time he expects to be ready to show the world the value of all his inventions. Nearly all the machinery is patented, but the article itself is not now, but soon will be, patented. Peterman has made his models entirely with penknife, rounded the boilers and stills, curved the pipes—and hollowed them out inside. He has a complete working distillery in miniature embodying his inventions, and all of it made, little by little, with a penknife in the midnight hours after days of hard farm labor. So original are his ideas on the subject, and so complicated the devices, that no tinner or machinist in Pittsburg would undertake to make him a model; hence he had to do it himself. It required months of patient toil.

ODD ITEMS.

Newspapers multiply more rapidly than their profits divide.

Over $100,000 is paid annually in salaries to base ball payers.

Only two women in the Washington departments have reached an $1800 clerkship.

A wide, rich heaven hangs above you, but it hangs high; a wide, rough world is around you, and it lies very low.

About eighteen knots an hour is the best speed of an ocean steamship, but a locomotive will go over 1000 ties an hour.

"Boys these days," remarked a street urchin, as he picked up the stub of a cigar and puffed away at it, "begin where grown people leave off."

Selden: Wit must grow like fingers. If it be taken from others it is like plums stuck upon black-thorns: there they are for awhile, but they come to nothing.

A little child becoming wearied with the quarrelling of two younger children over a glass of milk, exclaimed: "What's the use of fighting forever over that milk? There's a whole cowful out in the barn."

The curiosity of a child of five had been aroused by seeing a magnifying glass. "How many times does it magnify?" asked a gentleman, thinking to puzzle him. "As many times as you look through it," was the quick reply.

"Talk of the balance of power," said the grocer reading the estimates of the probable vote at Chicago; "it's nothing compared with the power of the balance." And he weighed out another pound of sugar, two ounces short.—Boston Transcript.

Reports from the Indian Industrial School at Genoa, Nebraska, indicate a gratifying progress by the pupils undergoing an agricultural training. The Superintendent says that thirty medium-sized boys, from ten to fifteen years of age, who had been under instruction only three months with spades, shovels, and hoes, prepared the ground and set out 300 trees and did it well.

PINEAPPLE ICE.—Pineapple ice to be served with delicate cake can be made of one ripe and juicy pineapple, or one quart can of the fruit; cut it in very small pieces; add the juice and grated peel of one lemon or orange, as your taste dictates; one good full pint of sugar and one of water, or possibly a very little less if the fruit is juicy. Scatter the sugar over the pineapple, and let it stand for an hour, then drain off all juice, then mash the fruit and strain again until you are sure you have secured all the juice, then add water and freeze.

The steamship "State of Florida" which left New York Saturday, April 12th, bound for Glasgow, was sunk by the steamer "Titania," en route from Glasgow to Montreal, on Friday, April 18th, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, on a clear night and a calm sea. Out of 135 persons 44 were saved. The vessel "Titania" crashed into the side of the "State of Florida," and both sank within fifteen minutes. The 44 persons saved were in one boat and had been drifting two days before they were picked up.

Easton was visited Wednesday evening May 7th by a heavy rain storm, accompanied by loud claps of thunder, violent flashes of lightning, and hailstones as large as peas. Between Fairview and Mauch Chunk, railroaders say, the hailstones were as large as shellbarks. A snow storm that lasted nearly half an hour visited Rockport, Penn Haven and Bridgeport, small towns along the Lehigh Valley R. R. Rain fell