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THE KASKINECO, 34 Warren St., New York, north selly.

#### THE FANCY CATTLE CRAZE.

Illinoisans Who Were Enthusiasts for Blood and Pedigree—Their Losses. Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, who has been appointed governor at the new Sol-diers' Home at Quincy, is one of the Illinoisuus who went broke on the Shorthorn cattle craze. In 1875 there were a dozen great breeders of fancy cattle who made from \$250,000 to \$500,000 in the business. They lived high when the craze was ness. They have high when the craze wisson; nonchalantly gave their checks for \$10,000 and sometimes \$20,000 for calves with pedigrees, but which could be picked up in the arms of a strong man and carried off like any other yeal. This was up to 1874. In 1875 all these men were proken francially. The cattle they had to 1844. In 1845 all these men were broken financially. The cattle they had paid thousands for sold for hundreds. The calves which had cost half their weight in gold wouldn't sell at all. The whole fancy cattle bubble had burst with as little notice as that other historical bubble, the famous tulip mania of Hol-land.

A few Illinoisans as far back as the '50's A few llimoisans as far back as the ourse were, bent on making this a finer cattle state than Kentucky. If it had not been for these enthusiasts Illinois would not be the second now in the rank for line bred eattle. The state itself thirty years ago appointed a commission and empow-ered it to go to England and select, pay for and import to Springfield 100 of the finest bred cattle that could be bought. This herd of blooded stock with long pedigrees was sold at public auction at the capital in 1859. After that every Illinois farmer of means was unhappy until he had either a full blooded or "graded" field of Shorthorns. If he had hogs he wanted Harkshitzer

with about \$200,000. His were the days of fees. He went into cattle raising and had some great animals. For the twenty-first Duchess of Airdric he paid \$17,500 when she was only six weeks old. For the nineteenth Duke of Airdrie he paid \$10,500. These were first cousins to the Duchess cow at American Mills, N. Y., for

which Lord Skelmersdale paid \$46,000. Lippincott went broke, of course.

Men who knew a great deal more about pedigrees than he were just as unfortunate. W. R. Duncan, of Towanda, now deceased, sunk a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars. J. H. Pickerell, editor now of The American Shorthorn, Herd. now of The American Shorthorn Herd Book, sunk his fortune of \$100,000 in the same way. William Stewart, of Lee county, did the same thing. So did Gen. a dozen spiendid fellows, enthusiasts for blood and pedigrees, to whom Illinois owes millions of its wealth, all of whom owes minions of its wealth, all of whom sunk their fortunes, as pioneers usually do. There were J. H. Kissengen and Edward Hes, of Springfield. These men raised the quality of cattle in this state a cent a pound and increased the weight on an average 200 pounds to the steer. How much has that been worth to Illinois? Can anylock themse 125—Change Mail. Can anybody figure its-Chicago Mail.

He Had to Be Civil. A certain Detroit parvenu of great wealth has hanging in his drawing room a large and hideous daub in oils which some Shanghai dealer in Paris induced him to buy. He is very fond of taking a caller by the arm, leading him before the carras and saying.

cattry by the arm, leading him before the canvas and saying:

"Great picture that. By Macaroni di Vermicelli, you know. Paid \$2,000 for it in Paris and got a great bargain.

(naming an eminent American artist who sometimes visits Detroit) says it's worth \$20,000."

A few days since this gentleman was lunching at the Detroit club when the cat came out of the bag. Some one said: "—, old Centpercent says that you have appraised that frightful nightmure of his at \$10,000. Is it true!"

The artist answered, smilingly: "I will

tell you how that happened. He asked me to dinner one day, and after we left the table took me to see the picture and told the usual story. Then, turning abruptly, he asked:

"'How much is that painting worth?"
"'Why, Mr. Centpercent,' said I, 'I really would not like to place a value upon it.'
"'Well, I'll put it differently,' said he.
'How much would you charge for such a

"'I don't mind saying,' I answered, 'that I would paint such a picture for "I had to be civil, you know."-Detroit

#### Ahead of Wiggins.

Is has been said that the Indians were the most reliable weather prophets that could be obtained. So when old Bodie eame around this morning to secure a two bit payment in advance on some wood he "Bodie, what kind of a winter are we go-

ing to have?"
"My fok he ketchum heap pine nut." What is that a sign of

"What is that a sign of?"
"Deer him heap pat."
"What does that indicate?"
"Jack rabbit him heap plenty."
"Sign of cold weather, may be?"
"Mabbe so, mabbe him cold, mabbe him hot, mabbe him son all time, mabbe him lain, mabbe him snow. I dunne."
The Indian may be as good a prophet as Wiggins, but he lacks exactness.—
Truckee (Cal.) Republican.

### Paradise for Sportsgien. Alsace-Lorraine must be a true paradise

for sportsmen. Last year there were shot in the forests of the Reichslande 37 welves, 1,199 wild boars, 152 wild cats and 2,680 foxes, with of course an abundance of ordinary game. Lorraine has long been endeavoring to rid herself of predatory animals, but so far to little purpose, for French huntsmen are not so zealous in exterminating the wolf as they might be.—New York Sun. Needle Guns in Oregon.

The needle guns that have been in the possession of the authorities at Colfax, Ore., since the last outbreak of the Nes Perces have been loaned to the farm ers thereabouts, as they were becoming rusty and useless from lying in the armory. Farmers give a receipt for the weapons and promise to return them when called for by the board.—Chicago

#### A Petrified Corpse.

Greenlawn cometery in Indianapolis has a vanit in which are several collins forty years old. In examining one of these the sexton came to the body of a woman who died in 1846. The body was petrified and after forty years the cycof the corpse was blue. Old residents remember her as a comely French giri.-Chicago Herald.

Well Preserved Tobacco. Twenty-six years ago the steamer seifle burned and sunk in the Ohio river racille burned and suck in the Ohio river at Uniontown, Ky. The other day a logshoad was day up from the wreck, and, being opened, the tobacco within was found to be as bright and good ap-parently as when it was packed.—Chicago Times. WAR PANORAMAS.

METHODS BY WHICH A GREAT BAT-THE PAINTING IS MADE.

Work That Calls for Careful Judgment and Much Artistic Skill-Painting a Cavalry Officer-Curiosity of Visitors. An Old Lady.

When a battle panorama or cyclorama is to be set up the material for the fore-ground is always prepared before the re-ceipt of the picture. The chief artist and mechanical constructor have superinaded the construction of the platforms, flowing the tregular line indicated both on the first frawing and the panorama.
All the lumber that is used is treated with a composition of silicate, to keep out moisture and to make it free proof. Hundreds of loads of earth have been carted into the building; quantities of lumber, trees both living and dead, together with a collection of fence rails, bushes, sods, logs, sand and a variety of camp equipage are piled about ready for use. The plat-forms are the groundwork for the earth and sod, which are very skillfully—ined and sod, which are very skilled in their painted semblances on the cavas; bushes and trees are planted; carthworks and log camps are built; everything is done with careful intent to make the foreground and painting appear as one whole landscape, and so to join the two in meaning and color as to make it nearly are considered. impossible for a spectator to determine at any point which is the real and which the painted scene.

CARREUL JURGMENT NEED D. This work calls for very careful judg-nent, as it is necessary to settle the exact clation in size which real objects shall bear to those in the painting. An ordi-nary hat or cap placed upon the fore-ground near the cauvas would seem pro-digious, though the same hat thrown on

ground near the canvas would seem prodigious, though the same hat thrown on
the ground near the platform occupied
by the spectator would not attract notice.
The entire foreground must therefore be
arranged to aid the perspective of the
painting, so that when the panorama is
ready for exhibition even the artist who
has constantly labored to attain that very
result finds difficulty in realizing that the
scene spread before him is painted
upon canvas which hangs vertically but
forty feet distant from his eye.

The central platform is of course the
standpoint from which visitors will view
the panorama—and therefore the artists
are obliged to go to it frequently as the
painting nears completion in order to observe the effect and progress of their
work. The floor of the platform is chalked
and rechalked with diagrams, some referring to the panorama itself, but more
to illustrate occurrences upon other fields.
The strong pine rail surrounding the platform is penciled all over with kindred
decorations while scenes of pener on form is penciled all over with kindred decorations, while scraps of paper on which are memorands of incidents and a variety of data, as well as names and ad-

dresses, are pinned to the convenient tim-ber with thumb tacks.

The artists paint steadily, every individ-ual being ministy occupied in perfecting his own work, though never hesitating to ask or extend aid in some special direc-tion. One artist, for instance, has an ex-cellent figure of a mounted officer, all com-plets every series of the perfection as the concellent figure of a mounted officer, all com-plets excepting the portrait, a photograph for which is pinned to the canvas. While this artist goes to strengthen a line of battle another one will rapidly paint in an admirable portrait for the incomplete figure. Soon another brush is busy with the horse, while still another artist calls for some special saddle and bridle to be brought to the platform that he may paint the trappings.

PINNED TO THE CANVAS. Now look at the back of the photograph Now look at the back of the photograph which is pinned to the canvas—a faded carte de visite of a young officer; upon a slip of paper we read the following: "Col. K., now on Gen. Sheridan's staff; then captain, Gen. Thomas' staff, H 47" (meaning the section H, square 47, of the panorama); "French cap. blouse, captain's straps—staff—dark blue trowsers, gold cord, cavairy staff sword, McClellan saddle; shabrack—black horse; see sketch."

This instance will give an idea of the way in which facts are preserved when a

way in which facts are preserved when a panorama is painted by artists who con-scientiously strive to make of the work a great historical painting. The question is frequently asked: "What paints do the artists use in paintof the best quality are used, such as are used by an artist in his work upon a fine oil painting. The color is of course pur-chased in very large quantities, as an instance, for the panorama in which I was interested the rich yellowish paint known as cadmium cost \$200, and was contained in four tin cans, each the size of an ordi-

nary peach can.

The curiesity of visitors to the various great battle panoramas seems to have no end. Many suspect that an immense plate of glass is placed between the spec-tator and the canvas; and some persons have even thrown objects with sufficient force to go thrice the distance from the platform to the canvas for the purpose, as they said, of testing the glass. Of course there is no glass nor any other means of deception than the simple arrangement here described. The largest figures on the canvas are between three d four feet high, though they seem to

and nour rect high, though they seem to be full life size.

A certain inquisitive old lady visiting one of the earliest of these panoramus—

"The Battle of Sedan"—helped herself over the platform rail by means of convenient chairs and trotted down an earth road leading from the platform to the canyas, where allowed the painted. canvas, where—alongside the painted figures—she looked like Gulliver's wife among the Lilliputians, "Why! Oh, my!" she exclaimed, "look at these dear my!" she exclaimed, "look at these dear little men! They are only so big!" holding up her parasol near a painted group of German soldiers which looked like dwarfs beside her. Great laughter greeted her return to the platform, where she remarked: "Oh, my! how they do grow when you get back, away from them!" And this is the whole secret of the effect produced upon the spectator.—Theodore R. Davis in St. Nicholas.

#### Dudish Flatheads.

Many of the Flatheads on their reservation in northwestern Montans "are given to dudish ways. For instance, they wear good clothes, own fast stoppers, possess the showlest kind of blankets and carry plenty of silver. Some of them own one or more racehorses and do nothing else for a living except gamble with each other on the result of a race, but principally with outsiders."—Globe-Democrat.

A Wonderful Appetite. "You see," said an English gentleman-who was handling his dinner with a wonderful appetite—toa Scotchman din-ing at the same table, "I take a great deal of butter to my fish." "Ay," said the Scotchman, "an' a deevlish deal o' fish to your butter, too!"

#### ABOUT WOMEN.

A hely recently described a ballet girl as "an open mostin umbrella with two pink handles."

Turkey is advancing. Four Constantinople

New York has a woman's debuting club. Everything is to be discussed but woman suffrage and free love.

Lady Churchill is being roughly criticised in England for having written a letter ap-proving flutations after marriage. Mrs. George B. McClelian will pass the winter in Rome. She is now visiting the Countess Torrigani at Florence, Italy. A Washington correspondent says that Miss Kate Field is going to build a house at the capital, which will be a model of taste,

olegance and artistic beauty. Mrs. Cloveland is a great lover of flowers. Nearly all the plants have been transferred from the flower beds of the executive mansion grounds to the conservatory, and the mistress of the mansion usually gives an hour or so daily to this pleasant retreat.

Miss Endicott, daughter of the secretary of war, will figure prominently in Washington society this winter. Sie is a Beston girl to the tips of her flagers, and is said to be as different from Miss Lamar as Massachusetts is different from Mississippi.

When Mile de Lemeja went out the other day in New York to buy some canaly, the proprietor of the confectionery sac visited, icarning that she was one of the French visi-tors, not only refused to be paid for it, but offered her the freedom of the atore.

A feature of Pacific coast life which im-A return of Facine coast life which lim-presses every stranger who spends much time there is the great number of large women to be seen. A woman of immense circumference is a rare sight in the cast; but there they are as numerous as the mountains. Miss Jennie Lamne, daughter of the sorre-tary of the interior, is to "come out" in Wash-ington society this winter. She is described as a "typecal southern teauty." Her form is somewhat tall, lithe and willowy; her move-ments particularly graceful, and her manner marked by the culture observable in "blue blooded" southern ladies.

At the Cash Girl's home, New York, a dressmaking class has been organized under the patronage of two benevolent ladies. On Thursday a score of the girls met at the home, and under the tuition of an experi-enced modiste, who furnishes her services free, they are rapidly learning how to cut, fit and drage.

Though the empress of Austria is no longer allowed to take horse exercise, she is using her returning strength to make extensive pedestrian excursions in the neighborhood of both. She not only walks long distances, but gets up at atmormal hours in the morning to start on her journeys. If monarchs of the period mean to go on in this way intendtors contricts will seen have to use an examog courtiers will soon have to pass an exam-

An Eaten county, Ills., young lady is a rustler. She teaches school, for which she receives \$40 per month, assists her mother in the hopsework, takes care of three horses and two cows, has a class in Sunday school, is a correspondent of the weekly newspapers, and is president of a sewing society. During the summer when she wasn't "rushed" she painted her mother's house without and within, and papered two rooms.

#### LABOR NOTES.

Thirty-three Knights of Labor assemblies, with a total membership of 6,000, have been rined in Paterson, N. J.

It is expected that the strike of the brass and silver workers in New York will become general in that and the surrounding cities. Statistics gathered by the state industrial bureau show that in ninety-eight industries of Pennsylvania the average pay in 1885 was less than 88 per week.

'A basting machine that is said to be able to do the work of fifteen girls is being tried in a large clothing house in Boston, and the employes of the house, both girls and men, are considerably excited thereby. Perhaps they will strike.

The strike of the Paterson, N. J., iron molders continues. An order from South America for \$30,000 worth of machinery was recently refused because of the uncertainty as to what the men will do, and the order

A decision has been rendered by the United States supreme court in the case of the Wa bash against the people of the State of Illi-nois. The judgment of the supreme court of Illinois, which was adverse to the railroad, was reversed, and the case was remanded. The protest which the Knights of Labor

rise protest when the Kinglus of Lacor convention adopted against the compulsory insurance schemes of milroad corp rations, says The Cincinnati Enquirer, has in it the element of reason. These schemes, while ostensibly in the interest of the employe alone, are really also a protection of the employing companies against suits for damages. The annual report of Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, states that twenty-eight new divisions were formed during the past year, making a total of \$21, with a membership of 20,000. Since the in surance branch of the organization was started nearly \$2,000,000 has been paid to

widows and orphans of members. WHAT THE CHILDREN SAY.

Three-year-old Edith was very much interested in looking at the colored plates in a work on physiology. "Aunty," she inquired, "what makes the blood red?" And while auntic was searching her brain for a suitable answer Edith continued, "Is it cause we eat tomatoes?"—Harper's Bazar.

with pain" is the sad cry of many a victim of racumatism or neurnigia, and frequently other diseases, such as kidney and liver complaints, are directly traceable to rheumatism or neurnigia. These diseases, for some unexplainable reason, are rapidly increasing, and in many instances are the direct cause of much sickness which so hides its real origin as to be mistaken for other diseases. In curing rheumatism, neuralgia, sick headache, and in many cases of kidney and liver troubles, Athlophoros has wrought wonders. Those who have used it are best qualified to speak of its merit.

Rouses Point, New York.

I took Athlophoros and I think it helped me. I had not walked for 8 weeks when I "NEARLY CRAZED

me. I had not walked for 8 weeks when I took the Athlophoros and have walked since. I have taken nearly all m recommended for rheumatism, and I think that Athlophoros helped me the most of any. I am not entirely cured yet, but am joing to take Athlophoros if it comes on bad again. Mrs. Thos. HAYES, Boltenville, Vt., August 18th, 1886. I can thankfully say I believe I owe to

He to Athlophoros as an instrument in the hand of God. I have had no return of those awful spells of neuralgia of the heart since I last wrote you. Hoping this may induce others to try so valuable a medi-cine, I remain Very respectfully yours, Mas. C. N. Pator.

Pawling, N. Y., August 10; 1886. The bottle of Athlophoros I procured for Jacob Reinner's wife acted like a charm. She had been contined to her hed for three weeks or more. Could hardly help herself any. In one week she was on her feet. She had not long before; iven birth to a child and had inflammatory rheumatism.

A. A. TOPPY.

Livery druggist should keep Athiophoros and Athlophoros Fills, but where they emmot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St. New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is \$1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c, for Fills.

For liver and kitney discuss, essensia, independent, weakness norway detailly discusses of women constitution, heathers impure blood, ac., Athlophoros Fills are unequaled. It octaves of the constitution of the con

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6 27 ... Espy 8 25
6 21 ... Bloomsburg 8 30
6 16 ... Rupert 8 36
6 11 Catawi'a Bridge 8 15
5 46 ... Chulasky 9 60
5 45 ... Cameron 9 66
5 32 Northumberland 8 25

W. P. HALSTEAD, Supt. superintendent's office. Scranton, Feb.1st, 187

Pennsylvania Railroad. Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 2nd 1857. Trains leave Sunbury.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baitimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia,

Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia has 6.50 p.m.; New York, 9.35 p.m.; Baltimore 5.45 p.m.; Westington, 7.45 p.m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.45 p.m.—Westington, 7.45 p.m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.45 p.m.—Hestovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.55 a.m.; Washington, 7.10 a.m. Baltimore, 4.55 s.m.; Washington 6.65 a.m.; Sleening car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York, On Sundays a through sleeping our will be run on this trainfrom Williamspito Philadelphia Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper unaletterbed until 2.10.

7 a.m. 2.50 a.m.—Eric Mail (daily except Monday, r- Harrisburg and intermediate stations, at ving at Philadelphia 8.25 a.m. New York, il.a.—in. Baltimore 8.15 a.m. t Washington, 9.00 a.m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD

phia and Baltimore. WESTWARD.
S. iva. m..—Erie Mail (daily except sunday), fo.
Erie ar a la intermediate stations and Canandal,
gua ar d intermediate stations. Rochester. Buffato and Niagara Falls, with though Puliman Palsce cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. ace cars and passenger coaches to krie and roomseter.

9.33—Nows Express (daily except Sunday) for
cock Haven and Intermediate stations.

12.55 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sun
12.57 jfor Kane and intermediate stations and Canas aigua and principal intermediate stations.

R chester. Buffalo and Niagara Falls with
thiough passenger coaches to kane and kochester
and Parior car to Williamsport.

4.35 p. m. Fast Line (drily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Kimira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m. Sunday mail for Renovo and Intermediate station. diate station TRAINS FOR SUNBURY PROM THE THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY PROM THE SUNDAY MAIN THROUGH ALSO A. M. WILL THROUGH SLEEPING CAT FOR Philadelphia to Williamsont. through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Wiliamsport.

News Express leaves Palladelphia 4.30 a.m.,
Harrisburg, 5.10 a.m., daily except Sunday,
arriving at Sunbury 9.5a a.m.

Nagara Express leaves
Philadelphia, 7.40 a.m.; Baltimore 7.30 a.m. (daily
except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m.,
with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia
and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 5.30 a.m.; Philadel
phia, 11.4 a.m.; Washington, 9.40 a.m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a.m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at
Sunbury 4.55 p. m., with through passenger
coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Brie Mail leaves New York 5.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 p. m.; Washington, 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.50 p. m.; (daily except Saturday) arriving
at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman
Siceping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and
Baltimore and through passenger coaches from
Pulladelphia.

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12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 4.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.25 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 1.05 a. m. Arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.05 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.05 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.05 a. m. Wilkes-barre 1.05 a. m.

Sunday mean leaves Sunbury 4.35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.05 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.05 a. m., arrivin

ALASKAN EXPEDITION.

ACROSS THE SNOW BOUND COUNTRY FOR THE STETCHEON RIVER.

The Mighty Amazon of the North-Trading with the Natives-Runnway Dogs. Hospitality to Travelers-A Sick Indian. The Stecheon in length, width and vol-

The Stecheon in length, width and vol-ume of water ranks among the great rivers of the earth. It is the mighty Amazon of the north. If you can find any reliable map of this country trace the course of this river until it turns west and you will find a trading post called Lonata; but as we could gain time in going across the country instead of fol-lowing the river to this point, we brought owing the river to this point, we brough lowing the river to this point, we brought boats that are a combination of boat and sledge. They are the native flat bottomed ones, made by stretching sealskin over a wooden frame and fastening it there by

a wooden frame and fastening it there by walrus skin.

A stirring trade was now started with the natives for a full supply of fur clothing for the entire company, and prices went up 200 per cent, the natives actually making prices according to the demand. The garments are a fur frock with a hood attached, fur pants, sack boots and a fur steeping bag, all with the fur inside or double—that is, made of two akins in thickness.

skins in thickness.

We took possession of a log house built by some American in the past year, but now unused. We piled the earth well round to the height of ten feet and put up a Yankee cooking stove. The natives looked on with astonishment at the spirit and energy of the strangers.

To procure dogs was the all important matter, but with the aid of the natives

they were soon obtained, and at high 12 one day, some months after landing, we set out. We started, cheered on by the shouts and salutes of firearms of those left behind. We followed the Unirolla. creek, the ice over which we drove was covered with snow that was not hard, which made the sledging heavy. Soon after striking this stream the banks be-came lined with spruce, fir and birch. Many of the streams were large. One of the sledges lost a part of the bone with which it was shod, making it draw heav-ily. This provoked the dogs, who were no better behaved than they should be. Two of them gnawed their harness and ran back home.

A clear place on the bank was found just as the light began to fade. Here we started a fire and prepared to make our first out door camp in Alaska. Fire was started, bacon was cooked and invigorat-ing ten amie. Hefresned by a good sup-per we rolled ourselves up in our fur bigs and lay down to sleep with nothing above us but the branches of the trees and the blue sky. In the morning we awoke refreshed, and found that four more of the dogs had gnawed loose and left for home. left for home.

One driver went back after the run-

away dogs, and after harnessing up we started, some of us helping the dogs in the hard places. After five hours' travel we came to an Indian village, and as the usual custom is to assign a house to all crange people we had one set aside for us with a fire already built, and in order to keep the heat in the hole in the roof was covered. The smoke, the retained smell of stale fish, the odor of a group of dogs, mingled with perfumes of various kluds, made it anything but a desirable place. The hole was uncovered, the fire replenished and the cooking commenced. The atmosphere was becoming purer when some dogs who were fighting on the roof tumbled through the hole. The pots were overturned and the room filled with the smell of burning hair.

The people of this village were busy making baskets, fish traps, snow shoes and sledges. The children were fat and happy. The owner placed a portion of his platform at our disposal. We cleaned it of dirt, covered it with our furs and proceeded to make ourselves at home. Fresh reindeer meat and wild fowl were procured, and, with hot biscuits, gave us good supper. We resolved to await our dogs here and

devote the time to the study of Indian life and character. Both sexes use life and character. Both sever the tobacco. Smokers generally discharge the smoke from the mouth. In this way much of the essence of the tobacco escapes. These people swallow the smoke, and in These people swallow the smoke, and in this way lodge about the stomach and lungs what would otherwise be lost.

We had an application from a sick Indian, who asked to be cured, and said-Much hurt here!" We applied a blister of Spanish fly, and the next morning the invalid was in high spirits. We expected to find the breast raw, but the blister had only left a clean spot on his skin. The man was cured, and our reputation as good and great medicine men was estable.

good and great medicine men was estab-lished.
Our dogs arrived, and we pushed on up stream for several days and balted at another Indian village for a rest. Here several warm springs kept the water free from ice at all times. Here the finest saimon abound, and when all other sources of food fail, give support to the entire village and many people round about. Sticks thrust through one of these fish as he comes writing from the water and held over the fire without fur-

ther fixing until roasted, makes a de-licious morsel fit for a king.

Leaving the stream we struck direct across the snow covered country for the across the snow covered country for the Stecheon river, and after eighty days of hard travel were on its broad surface. It seemed indeed a sea, for its opposite shore was three miles away, with an oc-casional island intervening. Over its snow covered, hummocky surface we pro-ceeded cautiously, and arrived at Lonata we would be without the heat or light of the sun for 145 days. Here we left the sledges and dogs and toiled on snow shoes we the river until 1,008 miles lay between us and the point where its waters reach the ocean.—Herbert Bartlett in The Current,

It is my profound conviction that the only cure for the sick minds and the sick bodies of us is a return to nature. All the sturdy virtues ring out of the sail. Abolition of land monopoly; cheap half acre and one and two acre lots in the suburbs; efficient train service to and from the city control of the suburbs. from the city center; cheap homes, and horticulture round about them; and cheap farms clustered around the suburbs and as easy of access from the city as they
—in these things lie the hope of the
nations of the world and not in schools
and libraries and good government alone. Horticulture, forest culture, agriculture stock raising, beckeeping lead to intimate acquaintance with nature; knowledge of nature brings a pobuster literature and maniler race of men and a womaniler race of women; and manly men and womanly women make self government possible and life desirable.—Cor. Boston Transcript.

What One Vote Accomplished. The fact that in Indiana the official count shows that a candidate has been re-elected by just one vote leads The South re-elected by just one vote leads The South Bend Tribune to remember that in 1842 Lot Day, Sr., was the Democratic candidate for sheriff and William Cosgrove was the Whig candidate. When the official canvass of the vote was made Lot Day was elected by one majority. In 1844 Hugh C. Flannegan was elected representative by one majority. He went to the legislature and his voice elected a United States senator by one majority. The United States senator's one vote brought on the Mexican war. So St. Joseph county has had an experience that no other county perhaps in the United States has had with a single vote. Four men elected to important offices by single votes and the Mexican war brought on by a single vote. New York Sun. single vote. -New York Sun

As a Great Truth. The following from Mr. Lowell's Harvard address is going the rounds as "a great truth," as if it were a matter of familiar experience: "A man rich only for himself has a life as barren and cheerless as the serpent set to guard a buried treasure."



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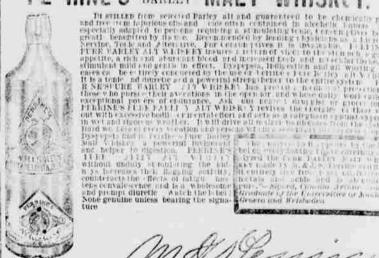
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