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## Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI, NO 48

## HOW'S YOUR LIVER ?

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RECHEATION IN CHINA.

But Little Relief from the Monotony of

We once asked a famous coleopteris whether he did not regret having devoted his life to such a narrow stady "No," he emphatically replied, "if" could live my life again I would devote it to one family of beetles." A melan choly example of the domination of one idea. Of all civilized people the most conspicuously in want of relief from the monotony of their ideas are the Chinese The Hindoos have their frequent poojahs which make great inroads into their working time; the Mohammedans have their festivals; the Burmese are alway gay, and require very little pretext to have a "pooay," or entertainment; the Manilla Indians and Mestisos lead quite a merry life; and the Japanese we know to be the best holiday makers in the world. But when we come to the Chinese we see a plod, plod from year's end to year's end; and with the exception of a day or two's ruinous dissipation on the occasion of a marriage or 1 funeral, and a little dumb show ceremony at the family grave, the ordinary life of a Chinese appears to foreign eyes as dull as that of a galley slave.

on the occasion of a marriage or i finneral, and a little dumb show ceremony at the family grave, the ordinary life of a Chinese appears to foreign eyes as dull as that of a gallev slave.

Even the rich are little better off than the poor, owing to the absence of means of recreation and their inability to enjoy those that do or might exist. An official dares not attend a theatre for fear obeing denounced and to go for half a day's picnic would expose him to the at tacks of the censors. The amusements of these Chinese officials must, therefore be kept within the privacy of their own walls, and unless they have a strong taste for literature or curio collecting, they must often be tempted to fall back or personal intrigue of various kin is, merely to occupy the vacant chambers of the mind. Is it this that causes high Chinese officials to engage themselves in the pet tiest details which in other countries would be r-legated to quite subordinate. would be relegated to quite subordinate functionaries? The absence of healthy recreation appears to act on the mine as the privation of vegetable diet does or the body; in the one case the defect may be remedied by lime juice; what is the cure for the other?

cure for the other?

The aversion to physical exercise partly innate and partly imposed by the oppressive canons of social etiquette, it perhaps the most morally destructive o all forms of the privation of anusement Moral health has great difficulty in maintaining itself without frequent and copious draughts from the refreshing springs of nature; and the life that is mewed up between brick walls, in an atmosphere laden with odious effluxia, is mosphere laden with odious effluvia, is of necessity thrown back on its own inner darkness, with what consequences it is easy to imagine. All forms of open air amusement are, therefore, to be considered as boons to the Chinese, and if on the love of gambling, already well developed, could be engraited the love of true sport, it would be a sign of that awakening from the sleep of ages which a celebrated essayist has lately enlarged upon.—Chinese Times. mosphere laden with odious effluvia, is upon.-Chinese Times.



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us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything cles in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta Maine.

LOVE'S ATONEMENT.

For months before, the cite of the country for miles round had been on the tip of expectation for this summernight festival, and it had fuifilled their hopes, for Mrs. Claremont seldom did things by halves.

And the belle of the ball? Well, there might be other faces there as beautiful in their own way as Leah le Clare's, but none which attracted one half the attention.

Pernaps there was another reason

haif the attention.

Fernaps there was another reason for tells than Leah's rare pale loveliness. If there was it was this:

That none expected to see her there, for everyone knew how poor the lamates of the little cottage on Lardon Road were known to be.

Why, this slender stately girl carned their living by the untiring work of her fingers, and by giving lessons on the one valuable article they possessed, a plano.

Neither Leah nor her mother ever hinted a time had been when every article in their luxurious home had fully equalled the plano. fully equalled the plane.

What was the astonishment of all to see Leah le Clare among the most favored of Mrs. Claremont's guests.

Envious people found it all they could do to hide under a faint society mile their charfin, as they took is very de all of her costume. It was very simple and exquisite. A robe of Indian mustin, so fine it

At Mrs. Claremont's ball. seemed almost a cobweb, and heavily embroklered in gold.

One man watched her with passionate loving eyes—Guy Howard, the cousin and presumptive helr of James Howard, the master of Howard Hall.

Howard, the master of Howard Hall.

The first meeting of Leah le Clare and Gey Howard had been this: Guy had broken his ankle, and it was to the little cottage on the Lardon Road they had taken him, and he had spent one never-to-be-forgotten week there, and had ended by falling in love with Leah le Clare.

But he knew his delicate cousin, Eunice Howard, loved him; the know-ledge of his love for another would hasten the final end.

His cousin, rather his father's cousin, had been more than a father to him. He could sacrifice, or rather, put his own happiness aside for awhile, and trust to Heaven that no one would win his darling before—ah, pitiful thought!—sweet Eunice Howard's denth.

But to-night his love had overmastered him. He had been with Leah under the shadow of drooping trees early in the evening.

"Leah, my darling—my beautiful one—you cannot dream how I love you! Leah, darling, can you love me in beautiful."

return?"
The fair pale face drooped low, the dark lashes swept the rounded checks.

"My love," he said, "have I hoped in vain? Leah, answer me—can you give me your love in return?"

The sweet dark eyes were raised, the delicate checks flushed faintly red. the delicate cheeks flushed faintly red.

"I do love you, Guy," she answered.

The next moment she was folded in his arms, his kisses failing softly on sweet red lips and low white brow, and neither of the lovers dreamed that a dark vindictive face was watching them through the intervening shrubbery.

The watcher was Harley Vernon, second cousin to Guy himself, and first cousin to his uncle, James Howard.

He had met and loved Leah le Clare himself, and had asked her to be his wife, and she had gently but most decidedly answered him "No."

He drew back now, but only to change his position, and an almost



ورود م Leah le Clare. flendish delight lit up his face when he heard Guy plend with Leah for a secret

"You cannot trust me this far, Leah?" trust you to death."

"Can you not trust me, Leah?" her lover said again; "believe me, love, I would be proud to take you by the hand in the crowded assemblage there and proclaim you my promised Wife. He was afraid to tell her that for an Before they parted he had won Loah's

consent to a secret engagement. One month later a great silence seemed to fill Howard Hall, for the doctors had decided that Eunice Howard's frail hold on life was quietly slipping

frail hold on life was quietly slipping away.

She lies now with a look of eager expectation on her face. Her father had left her but a minute before—left her to seek her cousin Guy, and he and Guy were standing at that very moment in the library together, and Mr. Howard was speaking in a low voice, but very earnestly.

"You will not refuse, Guy," he said. "I know it is rather strange, but it is her dying request. She wishes to die your vife. The doctors give her twenty-four hours to live. Guy, you will grant her request and let her die happy. You cannot refuse, my boy?"

cannot refuse, my boy?"

"No," Guy answered slowly, though his face grew strangely white. "It shall be as she wishes."

One hour later, the voice of God's minister bound Guy and Eunice Howard in the hely bends that nothing but death itself could sever.

A faint smile crossed Eunice's lipe; her eyes lit up with happiness.
"I am so happy, Guy!" she mur-

A faint smile crossed Emilee's lips; her eyes lit up with happiness.

"I am so happy, Guy!" she murmured, as he bent his head and kissed her lips, and then with her hand still clasped in his she fell asleep. The doctor bent over her, his face paling for a moment.

"She will not die to-day," he said; "she may live for months."

"Live for months." Guy's face grew, if possible, more pallid, heavy bends of perspiration steed on his brow.

"My God!" he cried to himself. "Oh, Leah, my proud, beautiful darling, what will I do—what will I say?"

Yet even in that moment, and realizing all this meant to him, he did not for a moment begrudge Eunice the new lease of life given to her.

"How can I tell my darling?" he cried again.

Another was before him with the story—Harley Vernon—but not one word of Eunice's iliness did he mention.

to study to find how to use this extension of pow r, that is sure to come in the near future."

mistress of the situation.

She bore it bravely, but he noticed the sudden pallor of her face, the agony that came to her eyes when the look of doubt faded slowly.

"You mean," she said, "that Guy Howard is married?"

"Yes; to his cousin Eunice. They have been engaged for years, but whether they love each other is another matter. Guy would be a madman to give up the inheritance of Howard Hall, and certainly this was the surest way he could gain it."

But she would know it from other lips than Harley Vernon's, and a few hours later, pale to the very lips, she stood before the minister who had married them.

The kind minister looked at her curiously—at the beautiful white face and dark anguished eyes.

"Yes," he answered gently; "I married him and his cousin to-day."

"Thank you," she answered; "that is all I wish to know." way that air-chambers intervene between the flame and the flowers. Next day Guy went to the little cottage. Leah and her mother were

tips with his own, Leah grew white to the very lips.

"The coward, he fled!" she cried; "did he fear I would tell my husband?" Before long, death entered Howard Hall again, and across the telegraph-wires there flashed this message:

"Come home at once. Your cousin died suddenly."

He went—went to hear a will read that left to the testator's wife, Leah Howard, every shilling of his vast

-that never to your cousin did I

speak of your treatment of me—never did I breathe one word of the past." He looked at her a monnent. "It makes little difference now; he

found—a will signed on the very day of John Howard's death, and with the will

this letter:
"I write this letter in explanation of

Leah placed the will in his hand.

The next moment it was scattered in pleces at her feet.

"You are still mistress of Howard Hall," he said, "and I will say farewell. We part as friends now, at least"

ist."
"Guy-Guy!" she cried, holding out

Darling! Leah, can it be-

her into his arms, the past was atoned

ABOUT WOMEN.

-Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr will spend the sammer in England and Scotland.

—Miss Louise Imagen Guiney is about to bring out a new volume of possus.

-Miss Dorothea Roberts's "I'wo Royal

Liver' describes the life of the Imperia Prince and Princess of Germany.

—About three thousand five hundred wom-n are employed in the permanent Post Office establishment in Great Britain,

— "John Strange Winter," the popular novelist, is Mrs. Arthur Stannard, and she is giving readings from her own works, a la Dickens.

-Miss Clara M. Fowler will present to

the city of Concord, N. H., a building for a free public library, in memory of her parents, the late Judge and Mrs. Asa Fowler,

-Miss Luclla Varney, of Cleveland, is

a rising sculptor. She has recently finish ed a bust of Bishop Gilmore, of that city which exhibits much force and is a strik

—Vassar College has just conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mrs. Christ-ine Ladd Franklin, of Baltimore, who had previously been appointed fellow of the Johns Hopkins University.

-Mrs. A. K. T. R. Carev has invented

a very simple cover for tumblers or jars. It is made of a tough paper, neally printed, with space left for marking the variety or date of making, and fastens securely at once.

-Miss Grace Howard has gone to the Crow Creek Agency in Dakota, where she will fulfil a two years' mission as in-structor of the Indians. A school-house

structor of the Indians. A school-hous will be erected there and a school estab

"And yet of the insult—

Eunice Howard was dead. For six short months she had lingered after his wife will accept the hospitality of a friend who has a country-seat on Lake Winnepiscogue, for a week. short months she had lingered after her marriage.
Guy was abroad searching for Leah le Clare, when a letter came to him from his cousin and father-in-law.
"Come home, my boy; I would like you to be here at the present time, when a great joy has come into my life. Goy, I am married again, Old fool, you will say, no doubt; but wait till you see my darling."
Guy arrived at Howard Hall, and bent over the hand of his cousin's wife—Leah le Clare.
When he left her with a cold good-bye, and the slightest touch of her fingertips with his own, Leah grew white to the very lips.

missionary in Burmah:
"During his last visit to this country, we had the honor of a visit from him at my mother's home in Auburndale, when he gave a most touching account of his recent return for the first time to his birthplace in Georgia. He had met there an aged lady, who told him how in his infancy his mother had sent for her pastor, and, holding the infant in her arms.

GREAT YOUNG MAN.

at nineteen.

The great Cromwell left the University of Cambridge at eighteen.

John Bright never was at any school a day after he was fifteen years old.

Gladstone was in Parliament attwenty-two, and at twenty-four was Lord of the Treasure.

weath. He was disinherited. His name was not even mentioned.

He went to Leah in the pain of real was in Parliament at twenty-one, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at twenty-three.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States at twenty-nine, contrary to "I wish you the happiness you de-serve," he said; "for my part, I will enter Howard Hall no more." enter Howard Hall no more."

He turned to go, but she raised her head, that had drooped while he was speaking.

"Before you go," she said, "let me say the fair to be said."

the Constitution.

John Hampton, after graduating at Oxford, was a student at law in the Inner Temple at mineteen.
Gustavus Adolphus ascended the
throne at sixteen; before he was thirtyfour he was one of the great rulers of

Europe.
Judge Story was at Harvard at fifteen. "And yet of the insult—"
"Do not repeat that, Mrs. Howard, for you must know the truth now."
"Yes: I know that while engaged to another, you—"
"Leah, you do not believe that, I never was engaged to Eunice, but to please her we were married at what was believed to be her death-bed. My rea-on for not telling of our engagement was simply because her days were even then humbered, and knowing she loved me, I feared it would hasten her death. But your revenge is complete."
For one year Leah was mistress of Howard Hall, and then another will was found—a will signed on the very day of in Congress at twenty-nine, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at thirty-two.

Martin Luther had become largely distinguished at twenty-four, and at fifty-six had reached the topmost round of his

world-wide fame.

Conde conducted a memorable campaign at seventeen, and at twenty-two he and Turenne also, were of the most illus-

and Turenne also, were of the most illustrious men of their times.

William H. Seward commenced the practice of law at twenty-one, and at thirty-one was President of a State Convention, and at thirty-seven Governor of New York.

Washington was a distinguished Colonal in the army at twenty-two, early in public affairs, commander of the forces at forty-three, and President at fifty-seven.

seven.

Maurice of Saxony died at thirty-two, conceded to have been one of the profoundest statesmen and one of the ablest Generals which Christendom had seen. Napoleon at twenty-five commanded the army of Italy. At thirty he was not only one of the most illustrious Generals of all time, but one of the great law-givers of the world. At forty-six he saw Waterloo.

eighteen—only twelve months younger than was Charles James Fox when he entered Parliament.

less.

William Pitt entered the ministry at fourteen, was Chancellor of the Exchaquer at twenty-two, Prime Minister at

From the earliest years of Queen Eliza-beth to the latest of Queen Victoria, Eng-land has had scarcely an able statesman who did not leave the University by the time he was twenty, and many of them

left at an earlier age.

The late Lord Beaconsfield left the The late Lord Beaconsneid left the cloister and entered the great world early—as did John Bright—and commenced his political career by writing a book at seventeen, in which he predicted that he would be Prime Minister.

Hamilton was in King's College at six—here asympton her beginning to the product of the control of th

teen; when seventeen he made a nota-ble address on public affairs to the citi-zens of New York; at twenty he was inzens of New York; at twenty he was in-trusted with a most important mission to General Gates, was in Congress at twenty-five, and Secretaay of the Treasury at thirty-five.

John Quincy Adams, at the age of fourteen, was Secretary to Mr. Dana, then Minister at the Russian Court; at thirty he was himself Minister to Prus-

sia; at thirty-five he was Minister to Russia; at forty-eight he was Minister to England; at firty-six he was Secretary of State, and President at fifty-seven. There have been twenty-two Presidents of the United States. Five of them were elected at fifty seven, and six at-tained that great office before the age of fifty. Three military men past sixty have been elected; two died very some

and the other was General Jackson, and he was but sixty-one when elected. Jonathan Edwards acquired early renown was the greatest metaphysician in America, and as unsurpassed by any one in Europe. He commenced the reading of Latin when six years old. At ten he

—An attempt to indict Mrs. Barber in the Federal Courts, for illegal voting at the last general election in New York State, having failed, an effort has just be a made to indict her in the State Courts. This, also, has failed, and the Court has allourned, leaving Mrs. Barber mixtress of the situation.

-Ruth E. Wilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. has patented an "illuminated flower piece." The invention consists in pro-viding the piece with a reflector in keep-ing with the design, with jets of light in-troduced before the reflector, in such a

-Mrs. Mary Virginia Terhune (Marion Harian 1), has gour with her family to Sunnybank, on Lake Ramapo, northern New Jersey. Such leisure as she can get she will devote to a novel which she has been trying for six years to find time to write. Dr. Terhane will passionic weeks in the Adiroudacks; and both he and

Winnepiscoges, for a week.

— Killing a wife is not very severely punished in Massachusetts. In the Superior Court at New Bedford, recently, Thomas Fitzgiubous, of Fall River, for killing his wife, was convicted of mandangher, and sentenced to the House of Correction for two years. But when a wife, rendered desparate by years of cruelty, killed her husband in New York State last year, she was hung, and her daughter, only for keeping her mother's scret, is more severely punished than this wife-killer.

A lady contributes to the Watchma and Reflector a significant reminiscence of the late Rev. Dr. Stevens, the veteran missionary in Burmah:

tor, and, holding the infant in her arms, requested him to dedicate the child in solemn prayer to the work of foreign mis-sions. Of this act of his mother Dr. Stayen's learned for the first time, after nearly farty years of missionary labor. 'I now see,' said he, 'why I was drawn so irresistably to the missionary work. It was the answer to my mother's prayers."

Charles James Fox was in Parliament

Pressury.

Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge when sixteen, and was called to the bar

"I write this letter in explanation of what may seem strange in the sudden change of my will. Harley Vernon made me believe that Guy wreeked another life when he married Eunice—that another should have been his wife, instead of my innocent child, but lying here something tells me Guy Howard could not be a villain, and ses—so I will trust my boy—the boy I have loved as a son—who has been a son to me, JAMES HOWARD." The great Leo X. was Pope at thirty-eight. Having finished his academic training, he took the office of Cardinal at

Only one civilian out of the Presidents of this country gained his first election after he was sixty, and that was James Buchanan. The chance for the Presi-dency after sixty is small and growing

twenty-four, and so continued for twenty years, and when thirty-five was the most powerful uncrowned head in Europe.

will be erected there and a school established.

—Miss Alice Freeman, President of Wellesley College, has received five hundred and eighty applications from young women wishing to enter Wellesley next year. There are only one hundred places possible at present.

—Miss Agnata Ramsay, of Girton College, has been awarded the first rank in classies at Cambridge, England. She has surpassed all the male students in classies at Cambridge, England. She has surpassed all the male students in classies, being the only one of either sox to pass in the arst division.

—Lilian Whiting says: "The time has almost gone by for the discussion of whither women want or do not want the ballot. They will have it whether they doore it or not. And the true wisdom is

BILL OF FARE. The Large Amount of Provisions For an Ocean Steamer.-What Ocean Trave-

The bar on an ocean vessel is one of the most profitable features of the ship, and it has been said that \$5,000 has frequently been cleared on one voyage by a first-class steamer in the busy season. The possibilities in this direction may be judged from the fact that the Etraria puts on board at Liverpool for the round voyage 1,100 bottles of champagne, \$50 bottles of claret, 6,000 bottles of ale, 2,500 bottles of porter, 4,500 bottles of mineral water and 650 bottles of various spirits, while the annual consumption of the Cunard Line is as follows: 8,030 quarts and 17,613 pints of champagne, 13,041 quarts and 7,310 pints of claret, with 9,200 bottles of other wines, 489,344 bottles of ale and porter, 174,921 bottles of mineral waters, 34,000 bottles of spirits, 34,360 pounds of tobacco, 63,340 cigars and 56,875 cigarettes.

Lemons are used on an average at the rate of 1½ per head a day, and apples when in season at the rate of 2½ per head per day, while the consumption of oranges is about 3 per head per day. A very important element in the expense of a trip is crockery, which is broken at the rate of 900 plates, 280 cups, 438 sancers, 1,213 tumblers, 200 wine glasses, 27 decanters and 63 water bottles in a single voyage, from which one might infer that the passengers fought the whole way over. The broken watter bottles is

the only part we don't regret. The Etruria's total consumption of coal is 300 tons per day, or 12 tons per hour. Besides the coal, 130 gallons of oil are used daily for journals, bearings, &c. Her crew is as follows: Captain, 6 othcers, surgeon, purser, 46 seamen, carpen ter and joiner, boatswain and mate, masters-at-arms, 12 engineers, 112 fire men and trimmers, 72 stewards, 6 stewardesses, 24 cooks, bakers and as-sistants; in all 287 hands. The amount of provisions, groceries, &c., on board at the time of sailing is very large. For a single passage to the westward with 547 cabin passengers and a crew of 287 per-sons, she had, when leaving Liverpool on

sons, she had, when leaving Liverpool on 28th August last, the following quantities of provisions: 12,500 lbs. fresh beef, 760 lbs. corned beef, 5,230 lbs. mutton, 850 lbs. lamb, 350 lbs. veal, 350 lbs. pork, 2,000 lbs. fresh fish, 600 fowls, 300 chickens, 100 ducks, 50 geese, 80 turkeys, 200 brace grouse, 15 tons potatoes, 30 hampers of vegetables, 280 quarts of ice cream, 1,000 quarts milk and 11,500 eggs. In groceries alone there were over two hundred different articles, including for the round voyage of twenty-two days) the round voyage of twenty-two days) 650 lbs. tea, 1,200 lbs. coffee, 1,600 lbs. white sugar, 2,800 lbs. moist sugar, 750 lbs. pulverized sugar, 1,500 lbs. cheese, 2,000 lbs. butter, 3,300 lbs. of ham, 1,000

As regards the consumption on board the Cunard fleet for one year it can almost be said that their sheep and oxen "feed on a thousand hills," for its ships consume no less than 4,556 sheep, 1,800 lambs, and 2,474 oxen, an array of flocks and herds surpassing in extent the possessions of many a pastoral patriarch of ancient times.

This is equivalent to 2,001,754 pounds ancient times.

This is equivalent to 2,091,754 pounds of meat, or four pounds per minute. The passengers consume \$31,603 eggs, or more than 14 per minute, and drink 21,000 pounds of tea in the year and 71,700 pounds of coffee, sweetened by 296,100

pounds of sugar; while the following articles also figure largely; One and one-nalf tons of mustard, 13 of pepper, 7,216 bottles pickles, 8,000 tins sardines, 30 tons salt cod dumpling, 4,192 four-pound ars jams, 15 tons marmalade, 22 tons peas, 15 tons pearl barley, 17 tons split peas, 15 tons pearl barley, 17 tons rice, 34 tons oatmeal, 460 tons flour, 23 tons

34 tons oatmeal, 460 tons flour, 23 tons biscuit, 33 tons salt, 48,902 loaves of bread 8 pounds each, 53 tons ham, 20 tons bacon, 15 tons cheese, 930 tons potatoes, 24,075 fowls, 4,230 ducks, 2,200 turkeys, 2,200 geese, 31,312 tablets Pears' soap, 3,484 pounds Windsor soap, 10 tons yellow soap, in addition to the above mentioned items from the bar.

The heaviest item in the annual consumption is naturally coal of which are burned 356,764 tons, or almost 1,000 tons for every day in the year. The consumption of engine oil is 104,043 gallons; of burning oils, 25,020 gallons; of paint oil, 9,280 gallons; of red lead 12 tons. With respect to the aggregate employment of lator by the Cunard Company, it requires 34 captains, 146 officers, 628 it requires 34 captains, 146 officers, 628 engineers, boiler-makers and carpenters, 665 seamen, 916 firemen, 900 stewards, 32 stewardesses, 42 women to keep the upholstery and linen in order, with 1,100 of a shore gang; or about 4,500 people to run the ships, which traverse yearly a distance equal to five times that between the earth and the moon.

A MONOPOLY IN ENVELOPES.

How the Manufacturers Are Seeking A strong combination has been formed A strong combination has been formed by the leading envelope manufacturers of the country for the purpose of main-aning prices and controlling the industry. This has been brought about by a resurrection of the Standard Envelope Company an organization of similar purport, which was formed some five or six years ago, but which soon collapsed. The soncerns which compose the combination are White, Corbin & Co., Whitcomb Envelope Company, Pimpton Manufacturare White, Corbin & Co., Whiteomb Enrelope Company, Pilmpton Manufacturing Company, Holyoke Envelope Company, Powers Paper Company, Logan,
swit & Brigham Envelope Company,
J. Q. Preble & Co., Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, Samuel Raynor & Co.,
P. P. Kellogg & Co., Springfield Envelipe Company and Wolf Brothers.

These firms represent about 90 per cent
of the productive capacity of the entire
country, and control all the machinery
or envelope manufacture as well as the

yountry, and control all the machinery or envelope manufacture as well as the patents thereon. The members of the yool are bound by stringent rules. They are restricted to a certain percentage of heir productive capacity, and are also yound not to deviate in any manner from the pool price list under penalties of £250 for each offense, and twenty-five conts per 1,000 on the quantity sold below price. Bonds, both to the coupany and to each other, are required of the memto each other, are required of the mem-ocra to insure the payment of fines and senalties. The executive committee is given authority to examine, at any time, he books of any member of the pool in order to render detection of offenders say. The agreement by which the pool is formed went into effect July 1, and is to continue for five years. Under the to coatinue for five years. Under the new list prices will be advanced from five to fifteen cents per 1,000 on commercial sizes and fifteen to twenty-five on povernment sizes, but retail prices will not be affected at present.

An Extraordinary Testament.

Probably one of the most remarkable wills ever made was drawn up in Pittsburg on February 17, 1887. The testator, Ambrose Betharge, who is fifty-two years of age, after disposing of \$10,000 in real estate, directs as follows: "I direct that my body be taken to St. Michael's Church, and, after the proper religious services are performed, and it be given in charge of my family, who will convey it to Samson's Crematory, and there have it burned to ashes, the ashes to be put in a small bottle and given in charge of the German Consul at Pittsburg. This gentleman will then forward my ashes to the Consul in New York, who will give them in charge of the German Probably one of the most remarkable the Consul in New York, who will give them in charge of the captain of the Ger-man steamer Elbe, who will place them securely in his ship for the ocean voy-age. When in mid ocean direct the capt-ain to request one of the passengers to dress in a senfaring suit and ascend, with my ashes in his hand, to the top of the topmost most, and, after pronouncing a last benediction, to extract the cork from the bottle and cast its contents to the four winds of heaven." PURE JAPANESE TEA

the Fragrant Leaf is Planted, Grown Picked and Cured.

According to a Yokohama correspondent of the Scattle (W. T.) Post-Intelligence, the foreigners residing in Japan are the chief exporters of tea. They have large the foreigners residing in Japan are the chief exporters of tea. They have large curing houses at the scaports where they reside. The tea leaf partly cured is bought from Japanese producers or their agents. Although the tea plant is the same, there are various grades of leaf. The younger the leaf the firmer the tea—so the Japanese say. The soil and particular locality also affect the flavor. In their curing houses the foreign exporters put the leaf through a recuring process. It is dried in metal pots heated by charcoal. To what extent it may be fixed up to suit the foreign markets is not generally known, but I fancy that few who drink the tea imagine that it contains Prussian blue. This is combined with another powder, the name of which is unknown to the writer. The mixture is sprinkled over the leaf during the process of curing. Why is this done? It gives the tea a whittish, uncolored blue. Foreign drinkers have a dread of green tea. They imagine that it has been colored by chemicals or cured over copper. The trush is that the tea leaf when cured spart from all metals and chemicals has a greenish east. The darker the color, the stronger the tea. I have taken the trouble to visit the tea orchards in the suburbs of Tokio and to inspect the native mode of curing. The tea plant, as it is called, is really a bush of very hard wood. To what height it would grow if left untrimmed I am not able to say. It is seldom seen over three feet high. It is an evergreen. The leaf resembles in shape that of the salad bush. When the bush has reached maturity, which is not until after several years, it flowers an improduces a round seed about the size of a cherry. These weeds are planted in rows nntil after several years, it howers an a produces a round seed about the size of a cherry. These seeds are planted in rows a suitable distance apart, and the bushes thinned out and trimmed as they in-crease in size. They do not prosper if transplanted. The soil best adapted to the bush is a clayey one sufficiently elevated to cast off any excess of moisture. There is a general impression that the tea bush requires a warm climate. Such is not the case. It will grow wher-ever any other hard wood tree will prosper. It is my opinion that it would do well in certain localities in Washing-ton Territory!

ton Territory ! The river bottoms and marsh land would hardly suit it, but I see no reason would hardly suit it, but I see no reason why it might not be cultivated elsewhere. It would not be advisable to plant it in large quantities, as tea can be brought cheaper from Japan than Americans can produce it. But as an ornamental tree, or as an evergreen hedge around a yard, it would be both beautiful and novel.

The process of gathering the leaf is a tedious one, but the work is made more The process of gathering the leaf is a tedious one, but the work is made more enlivening by many persons working together. The pickers are mostly women and children. As they pick they talk, laugh and sing. They are paid according to the weight of the leaves picked. Seldom is more than ten cents per day earned and that without board. The leaves are first washed and then stramed. The steaming process must be done with care, as the flavor of the leaf is liable to be affected. The steamed leaves are put in pans made with wooden sides and thick, rough Japanese paper bottoms. These pans are about two and a half by four feet in size. Beneath them is a charcoal fire, regulated so as to produce the required amount of heat. A man stands at each pan. As the leaf dries, he rubs and rolls it in his hands. To assist in this process, he has a board upon which he places a handful of the tough leaves, and with a rolling pin doubles and twists them up. Nothing in the leaves, and with a rolling pin doubles and twists them up. Nothing in the shape of chemicals is put on the leaf. It is left to assume its natural color, which is of a greenish cast. After sifting through coarse cane seives, to extract the powdered leaf, the light colored tea is picked out. It is sold cheaper than the

darker colored. Why should not such teas be sold to foreign countries? It is perfectly pure but has not the peculiar odor characteristic of mostly exported tea. It has not been doctored to suit the fanciful foreign taste, but Japanese like it. Foreign cured teas are considered by them much cured teas are considered by them much inferior to teas cured in their own method. Did tea drinkers in foreign countries have both kinds, would not they too prefer the native cured? It may be asked why Japanese do not export their own teas? They are beginning to do so. Several native companies have been formed for the export of teas to foreign lands. Heretofore Japanese have not been sufficiently familiar with foreign trade to justify them in dealing directly with merchants abroad. Now, after years of experience and education, they feel prepared to transact direct trade. Agents are abroad in Europe and America studying the foreign markets. To handle tea are abroad in Europe and America studying the foreign markets. To handle teafor the foreign markets requires large capital and a close scrutiny of the flu tuation of prices. The competition is large, and sometimes the profits small. There is no doubt but that adulteration of tea is practiced: But this is partly owing to consumers. They need not expect to get pure, good tasting teas at a trifling cost. Let them pay a few more cents per pound and get the genuine native-cured article.

HUMBUG IN WINES.

low Native Brands Are Made Foreign in the Dealers' Ceilars. "We make from 30,030,000 to 35,000,-300 of gallons of American wine yearly, and we do not import over 5,000,000. Phose figures tell whether the wine frunk by our people is foreign or American." So spoke a New York wine dearan." So spoke a New York wine dea-ler. "By far the larger part of the Amer-ican w.ne, however," he added, "is not sold as American, but as foreign wines, sold as American, but as foreign wines, Only a few days ago I visited the cellar of one of the largest wine merchants in the city. It contained many thousands of gallons of American wine, the casks being marked 'St. Julien, Medoc, etc., through the list of prominen, foreign brands, lottel men go there and order these wines bottled and labled as foreign wine. and I saw in that cellar many thousands of labels ready for use in this way. These of labels reacty for use in this way. These parties take good care not to imitate a trade mark, but they give the wine the foreign name and sell it as foreign to their guests. It is a strictly conditential business as between the wine merchant and the hotelkeeper. The American wine is bettled right there in the cellur, marked with the foreign label, and then sent to the hotel, so that the hotel proprietor is not put in the power of his steward or

the hotel, so that the hotel propretor is not put in the power of his scoward or caterier by the latter knowing the source from which his employer receives his wines. Of course this does not apply to all hotels.

"It is not difficult to see the advantage of this?" of this," went on the wine dealer. "It enables the hotel man to sell his wines at a profit of 100 to 200 per cent, and it en-

a profit of 100 to 200 per cent. and it enables the American wine producer to
dispose of his product, that might otherwise be left on his hands.

"But one of the most interesting deceptions," added the wine dealer, "is that
perpetrated by some of the crome de is
creme upon their confiding friends. Some
rich individual who has a coat of arms, and coats of arms can always be got in London at the right figure, will order a quantity of American wine buttled, and have a label with his coat of arms stamp-ed on the bottle. Then he confides to his friends, as they foll over the dinner his fronts, as they for over the dinner table, that the wine was expressly imported for his private use. It's an innocent sort of a fraud, and the wine probably tastes a good deal better for it.

"But selling American wines for foreign is nothing to the trick of making spurious wine out of cider or fruit acid with enough

American wine for a body. This is not only a deception, it is morally, and ought to be legal'ty, a crime. Yet many thous-ands of gallons of such stuff are disposed of yearly in New York.

A German's Temperance Speech.

An honest German, who was asked to speak at a temperance gathering, delivered the following exhaustive speech:—

"I shall tell you how it vas. I put mine hand on my head—there vas one big pain. Then I put my hand in my pocket, and there vas nothing. Now there ish no more pain in mine head. The pains in mine body ish all gone away. I put mine hands in my pocket, and there ish twenty dollars. So I shall shtay mit the temperance!"

Correx Jelly, — One teaspoonful of very strong coffee. Dissolve in it a one ounce packet of gelatine. Put on the fire one pint of milk and 6 oz. of lump sugar; when nearly on the boil pour in the coffee and gelatine. Let all boil together for the coffee and gelatine. gether for ten minutes; pour into a wet-ted mold, and keep it in a cool place till