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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1887.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXI NO 46 COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LI, NO 35

HOW'S YOUR LIVER ?

Is the oriental salutation. knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy liver. When the liver is torpid the bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

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HER PRIDE SUBDUED.

When Helen Vinton was twenty-one, the mills where her father had made the bulk of his fortune became her property. It had been understood that before that time she would be the wife of her cousin Victor, to whom she had been betrethed almost from her cradle.

Between her and all care regarding the mills stood her foreman, Stephen Walker, a man whom the men both loved and feared, and whose father had been foreman there before him.

Trough the marriage had been delayed from time to time, and Victor had spent most of the two years since she reached her majority wandering over Europe, she had never known the responsibility of her position until this autumn day, when she sat amid the rich surroundings of her library, bending wearily over the long columns of figures that represented to her the state of her business.

There was a quick step in the hall, and

There was a quick step in the hall, and tophen Walker entered. Stephen Walker entered:

"You are examining the accounts, Miss Vinton. I trust you find no difficulty in understanding them."

"Oh, I dare say they are plain enough, "she replied with a forced laugh, "but I was always stupid about figures. This is a heavy burden you have thrown or my shoulders, Mr. Walket—how heavy I scarcely realized until I attempted to go over those books.

Stephen Walket grew very pale.

"I hope there will be no trouble, Miss Vinton. I suppose Victor will be home

He took her hands and heat over them. the spring, and I think Brown will in the spring, and I think Brown will
be empalite of taking charge until then.
"I daresay we shall do very well, an
I cannot blame you for wishing to go. I
know you have talents that are quite
thrown away here. But Stephen—" with
a little breek in her sweet proud voice,
and extending her hands to him—" I
shall miss you sadly."

He took her hands in his, and bent
over than, with a sob in his voice. He took her hands in his, and bent over them, with a seb in his valce.

"Oh, Helen—don't you know? Can't you understand? It is not because I want to better myself that I must go, but because to stay here, seeing you every day, and knowing, as I do, that you can never be mine, is madness, for, oh, Ne!l, my queen, I love you!"

"Stop "she said passionately.
"No; you must hear me. I never meant to tell you this, but now you must know why I desert the charge your father left to me. I remember the first day I saw you, when your father herought you down to the dusty old mills—a tiny golden-halred fairy, who seemed of finer clay than I a rough boy, and left you clay than I. a rough boy—and left you for a whole bright day in my care. Helen, from that day I have worshipped you, madly, hopelessly, I know, but as never man loved before; and now to slay here and see you Victor's wife, is worse than Death.

"Have you quite finished?" she said.
"Then go. It is well you have chosen to leave here at once."

He went wearily out into the autumn He went wearily out into the autumn evening, where the wet wind, soliding through the leafless branches of the trees, seemed an echo to his thoughts.

And inside, prone on the floor ker golden hair trailed over the rieh c rich, Holen Vinton lay struggling with a great sense of loss and pain, for solived him, knowing, too, that between her and the foreman of her mills was a guif that have could not bridge.

The winter that followed was a tending one to Miss Vinton. Brown, to man whom Mr. Walker had left to fill his place, fell ill soon after his departura, and the heavy responsibility fell upon her. and the heavy responsibility fell up Murmuring and discontent on one side, and scornful implace fillty on the other culminated in a strike, involving a heavy loss to Miss. Vinton, and much

suffering among her people.

In the spring Victor returned, with his happy heart and summy smile.

He was caper for a spendy marriage, but on one pretext and another it was



She fell disen impossperious at Victor's feet. lelayed until the summer faded and autumn was upon them.
Once or twice during the summer.
Victor brought her a newspaper centula
ing favorable accounts of an invention i
Scoplor, Walker, an improvement to
and head to operation in her mills loc before it was patented.

The paragraph stated that he has compel an effort to supply a disprection of some nills in boath America, and was going far away.

And then the restraint she had propon hereif suddenly gave www.r.

she foll down unconscious at Victor's

feet. He did not dream of the true cause.

A few days after this, she was engaged in some household duties, when Victor's bright face appeared at the window.

"I want you to come down to the mills by and by Nell," he said. "The addition is almost finished, and I want your approval before we remove the scaffolding."

"Very well, Victor, I shall be down presently," she said.

"Very well, Victor, I shall be down presently," she said.

"And Nell," he continued, "the men have been working like beavers to get it finished, and I have promised them a half-holiday to-morrow and a pie-nic up at the quarries. Could you lay aside your dignity, and honor us with your presence for awhile? It would be so much better, for all concerned, if there was a better feeling between you and your people."

And Victor went down the road to the mills with a lighter heart than he had known for months, for he loved his cousin, and her coldness and indifference troubled him sorely.

Just then the morning train thundered up to the little station, half a mile distant, and left a single passenger, who needed familiarly to the few bystanders and took the path across the fields to the mills.

Victor was standing surrounded by the men. He was telling them of his arrangements for the plenic.

On the outskirts of the little group, unnoticed in the excitement of the moment, stood the man who had just arrived.

Suddenly he raised his eyes to the scaffolding above Victor's head, and then strong men were thrown right and left, as by a giant's strength.

There was a crash, and Victor was thrown far out of hirm's way.

But where he had stood a moment before, lay a man they all knew, pinned down by a beam across him.

And while they stood horror-stricken, a woman was in their midst.

"Men," she said in a voice so unilice her own that those who heard it never forgot, "can you do nothing but stand and stare like idiots? Victor, he has given his life for you, can you do nothing to relieve him?

"Go to the house and see that a room is made ready to receive him. John Stiles, saidlle the fleetest horse in the stable, and ride for Dr. Jackson as you never rode before; and the rest of you, put forth strength and lift this beam."

And they succeeded in rescuing the man, and bore him into the house. Before them walked a woman with wild eyes and white drawn lips.

When the dector came out of the room, she met him at the decr.

"I cannot tell yot. He has a strong constitution, and I hope for the best."

"Doctor," she said, grasping his arm with phashorate force, "you must save him; you must, you must."

"You forget, my child, that the issues of life and death are not in my hunds."

"You forget, my child, that the issues of life and death are not in my hunds."

"Forgive me, doctor! I scarcely ew wint I was saying. I know you do all you can, and

nurse—papa always said so.

"Helen, you must not think of nursing him. You are ill already."

She laid a slim cool hand in his.
"Put your theor on my pulse, doctor.
It beats evenly. I must be brave and



" You must live for my sake." strong for his sake. If I gave my life doctor looked into her face and read her secret.
"It shall be as you wish," he said bricky; "but you must let a nurse

where he lay in a heavy stuper, and knot beside the couch.

Presently he opened his eyes and saw her there. A smile lighted his face.

"Neil, Queen Neil!" he said softly, and then, "Victor, is he safe?"

"Safe and unharmed, Stephen; but at what a cost!" It is better so-better and easier to die thus for your happiness than to live through the weary years of exile I look of

Do not talk of dying," she moaned. "You must live for my sale; for the darling, I cannot live without you "Do you know what you are saylest Helen? Did you care for me a little after all?" after all?"
"So much, Stephen, that if you are taken, there will be no good thing left in life for me but to lie down and die, too—so much that I could rever have married Victor, though like a coward I shrank from telling him se."
"I must live, dear," he said; "I cannot dispays!"

And then he drifted away into unconsciousness.
If was long days before he knew het again. Through it all she never left When the crisis was past, and he were

When the crisis was past, and he were presented of danger, there seemed to be no room in her heart for her great joy and thunkfulness.

They were murried at Christmas.

Stephen Walkes wen wealth and honor, and rever sld wife glary roses in her hu band a success than she in his.

Victor took his sore least a say as

Where Weman is Queen.
In Ohio, a married woman's rights are
Whatever
Whatever co-equal with her husband's. Whater a man may do a wife may do also. she owns separate real estate she can sell and convey it without consulting her insband. If she wants to morigage or lease her farm or house or lot she is at perfect liberty to do so. If she possesses personal property it is her own, and it will pass to her husband only by her concent. The law rearribute man and wife sent. The law regarding man and wife has been completely revolutionized by a mere act of simplification. She can buy and sell, sue and be sued, in her own nome, without any intervention of her hesband or "next friend." If she is in debt when she marries her husbend is not bound to may the indebtedness unless not bound to nay the indebtedness unless he chooses. The creditor must collect from the real debtor. In other words, the rights of man and wife are made exactly identical. Whatever right the man possesses unler the marriage relation, the same right is possessed by the wife without modification or abridgement. According to the law of Ohio today, husband and wife are not one person, but two separate and distinct individuals as far as their independent right to acquire and dispose of personal, real and mixed property is concerned. If she calls her next-door neighbor an antiquated parellogram and no better than iquated parellogram and no better than the hyppothenuse of a right-angle trian-gle, her unfortunate husban i is not bound to go into the court and be mule-t d ten thousand dollars, more or less, for slander. Some of the most compli-cated and vexations litigation which has ever lumbered up the dockets of the Ohio courts, enriched lawyers, and impover-ished widows and orphans, will be pre-yente I an i hereafter rendered impossible clusions About Snakes.

presence for awhile? It would be so much better, for all concerned, if there was a better feeling between you and your people."

"No, thank you, Victor!" she said haughtly. "If there is anything in this house that will serve them, they are welcome to it. But to go up there is too dreadful for contemplation.

"What a little aristocrat you are, Nail! You were born a hundred years too late. But i think I love you the better as you are, raising her fingers to his lips.

Yielding to a sudden impulse, she bent forward and touched her lips to the bright boyich brow

HOW NECKTIES ARE MADE. A Manufacturer Tells of the Trade and Its

The designing of silks and satins for neckties is a profession in itself. "There are special grades and designs of silks and satins made exclusively for the necktie trade," said a manufacturer to a New York Mail reporter. "These materials are made from patterns designed by men who do nothing but study new things in this line. There are from fifty to seventy-five factories in the country and ten or twelve first-class makers. The latter assally secure exclusive rights to use certain styles of goods offered to the American market, or a large portion of it. But the success of making up such goods is just like a lottery. Perhaps one season I hit upon a design: at will become so popular that all the other makers are forced to adopt it, but the next season some one in Boston or Philadelphia will make a hit, and I am forced to copy that. There's never any telling now a necktie is going to take until it is fairly on the market. Then it depends for success on who adopts it first. If he happens to be a swell, that particular kind of necktie will sell well."

"Are the styles of making up neckties originated abroad?" "Not now. They were until about three years ago, but now our styles are superior to the European, and they are coming over here for patterns. How-ever, there is a tendency toward English patterns for this season.

patterns for this season.

"There are more than 1,200 girls employed in this city alone. They work by the piece and make money more or less according to their expertness. A good inisher can make 85 or 89 a week. She takes a necktie after it is put together and finishes each detail perfectly so that it is ready to box. Three different colors of the same design and same style are twisted together to give the dualer an assortment in the one make. The finisher must see that all of this kind are exmust see that all of this kind are exactly alike in point of finish and make-up. We have one girl who does nothing but turn bands of neckties, and she makes \$15 a week. She turns twenty-live or thirty dozen bands a day,"

Wonderful Feats with a Saw. I have often read of the wonderful feats performed by skilled workmen with tools, such as engraving the Lord's prayer on the back of a silver 3 cent piece or mailing a steam engine that would stand on a silver quarter, but I saw some wonders performed the other night that surpassed them all. All the minute articles manufactured heretotore have articles manufactured heretofore have been made with small tools, and in some cases with the aid of a microscope, but there is a man in the Sea Beach Palace exposition on Coney island, who works out the most delicate articles with a band-saw nineteen feet long and revolving at the rate of over a mile a minute. Upon this immense machine the skilled operator in my presence sawed out four chairs, all complete with legs and backs, but so small that the four were placed on the end of a lead pencil at one time. Then a dozen knives and forks of the most diminative size were made and placed around the lead pencil. So small were they that although the entire dozen were placed round the lead pencil not one of them touched the other. Then the operator trimmed his finger nails on the huge saw as cleverly and easily as the huge saw as cleverly and easily as

one could do it with a penkmie. Wet ting his thumb, he pressed the ball of it into some sawdust and then sawed the sawdust off the thumb without scratching the skin, yet a single nervous twitch of the arm would have cost him a hand.
All sorts of curious puzzles are turned
out with astonishing rapidity from all
sorts of misshapen blocks of wood.
Even articles of clothing, as thin and
flexible as cloth, are worked out by this magician from little pieces of wood with his big saw. The cap he works in was naved out of over 1000 pieces of wood, no two of which are the same size or phape.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Russian Tea Drinking. The Russians are a nation of tea-drink-ers; coffee is rare; tea is universal, and universally good. The best tea I ever drank was in Russia; they drink it at all hours, and without regard to quantity sometimes ten cups at a sitting, and yet,

apparently, with impunity.

Brass urns, in which tea-water is boiled Brass arns, in which tea-water is boiled by means of a charcoal fire, are found over all the Empire. They are called sanovars, and I tound it important to include in my Russian vocabulary the word "samovar." Their method of mak-ing and drinking tea has been noticed by all travelers in their country. They claim that water at the boiling point is destructive to the good qualities of tea, so they draw their tea with water just below that point. They use thin glass tumblers, with ordinary saucers:

glass tumblers, with ordinary saucers; sometimes the women use cups, but the men never; the tea is poured into the saucers, which are held on the upturned ends of the thumb and fingers of the right hand; milk and cream are rarely used; a block of cut sugar is held in the left hand, from which they nibble pieces, as they slowly sin, their delicious, wineas they slowly sip their delicious, win

The Terrier and the Coyote.

We have a dog—a yaller dog—and the way we have bragged on that dog and his fighting qualities will, we fear, prove a bar to our passage through the pearly gates. We have told his pedigree and offered to back him against any other pup in the valley; in fact, our assurance has staved off many a battle; but, all our pride in that direction has vanished While riding forth in the sage-brus country the other day we notice: a sma country the other day we notice a small coyote degring our tracks; we proceeded to dog him, when something peculiar impened. The yellow terrier com-menced to pivot around a large, low bush with the coyote in hard pursuit. Well, now, you see, a coyote can beat a cyclone in speed, so it only took about two rounds before he gained on the dog enough to take a piece of meat out of his hind leg. To say that the terrier was astonished is to put it light. He fell over himself sevto put it light. He fell over himself several times, hauled down the flag and sought the shelter of the horse. That blamed coyote followed us for two miles, intent on a fight, but he did not get it. Bids will be received at our office for the

Last year we made in this country over sixteen millions of barrels of beer. This, at the usual retail rate of thirty dollars per harrol, comes to more than \$400,000,000, which the people pay out for their beer. Already we average eighty-four glasses of beer for every man, woman and child in the country; and the average is increasing, and the number of drinkers increasing.

Homesick for Normandy.

Not very long ago two ladies stood before a picture of a sanny hill stope, up which inarcised the gold or rains of a read of wheat. Two terawny respects he a man, the other a woman—were be diffing an at a sign the rear guard-ies colden army. Just above the to lost reige of the wheat rose a line a rry took and pooling above on our was the top of a tarm house chim-

"Oh, that's Norman!" said the fret y. "You never see that say outside Normandy." You's aid the second lady, in a tone that inited of a polite donot.
"I nose figures are Norman peasants to
the life, too, and the way the enerry trees crown the ridge. On it makes in think of my summer among the Nor

has sighed the sigh of the travely wheat that irepresented was not need to from the state house and that the Norman peasants were Farmer Marianty and his ndustrious daughter, she must have feit hat her don't was via liented.

BIG BUTCHER'S BILLS The Ment Upon Which Everts, Lorillard and Bennett Feed.

Senator Evarts, according to his meat man is very particular as to the flesh he eats. Although his face looks like a piece of parchilent, and has no to recolor in it, yet he in hilges in rare states and reast be f. me to that contain the most blook. He is very particular about then also. His cook selects the meats ten days in advance of the time it is written of the time at its writer or the table, and has it cut off in his presence. Then Kelly puts it into his rea box, where it remains until it is sent to the senator.

PIERRE LORRILLARD is one of Kelly's best patrons, and one who has stuck to him since he moved uptown. His bill for ment alone when he is at his town rest lence sometimes he is at his town residence sometimes reaches \$5.00 a month, and averages \$5.00. It would be impossible for any faully to spend that amount for meat, even with a house full of guests; but Lorillard, like Bennett, is a high-liver, and aims to secure delicacies for his guests that make a visit at his house a much coveted privilege. His orders are such, sometimes, that it is necessary to spoil large quantities of meat or fowl to get all the particular part he desires. Thus, for instance, when he orders ten pounds of chicken breast, a great many chickens would have breast, a great many chickens would have to be cut up to supply that amount. He would of course be charged just as much as though he had orders it had number of as though he had ordere that number of chickens. It is very prolitable for the butcher, undoubtedly, inassauch as he can sell those parts of the chicken that have not been used, and in thit way get double pay for the same article. When it comes to orders of a like nature in re-gard to the more expensive game, as can-vas-back ducks, grouse, etc., the orders

amount to large sums.

Lorillard is a hard customer to suit, though, for while he does not gramble at the bills, he wants what he orders on the moment and will not take any

is probably the most extravegant of all. He has not been in New York for some years now, but there is no reason to believe that he has grown more economical since he went abroad, even though his newspaper has lost so much in circulation. It is hous-hold was run on the most extravagant scale in every respect. He paid a man in one of the oyster saloons to remain up all night in readiness to prepare oysters for him at any time he might desire them. His order to the but her exceeded those of all the other nabols, and \$1,000 a month went into the collers of kelly, the butcher, from this source alone. His servants lived on the fat of the land, for his orders for supplies were on such a grand scale that a large portion of the food brought into the louise had to be thrown away daily. While his father, who made the fortune his son attempted to, but could not dissipate, lived, the servants were held in some sort of check, but even then they had a pleasant time of it. Every morning this order came down for the old man's breakfast, toast and tea. Three slices of toast, stamped in artistic shapes, and a pot of tea, would be sent up to him, while the servants below dined on porterhouse steak, lamb chops, broiled chicken, and other choice viands.

—Washington Post,

Art Education for Women

"Since cultivation of art must be bred into people, and slowly assimilated by them," says Mary A. Livermore, "It is a matter of congratulation that in so many American cities, a movement for indust-rial art education has been well begun. "The woman who has a thorough art education can to-day easily find employ-ment. The demand for art teachers is in excess of the supply. Eighteen young ladies who graduated from a school of design in one of our Eastern cities found immediate and lucrative employment. Occupation in the useful and ornamental arts will give to the rising ambition and talent of American girls a large and noble scope.

"There is an unworked mine of untold wealth among us, says Professor Walter Smith, in the art education of women. We could utilize much human life, not now profitably occupied, by educating now profitably occupied, by educating and employing women as teachers of art. There are also many branches of art workmanship, requiring delicate fingers and native readiness of taste, which could be better performed by women than men. There is, therefore, for young women obliged to think for self-support, a large and hopeful future. Industrial art furnishes them with a fitting for many kinds of employment, pleasant and profitable, labor well suited to their tastes, their strength, and capacity. They must be willing to elevate ty. They must be willing to elevate their standard of preparation; must be content to serve a long and sometimes

laborious apprenticeship to their variou As investment of funds will yield so large an interest to an American city as the money given to found technical and industrial schools, where gifted and promising girls can be trained for such occupations at small expense to themselves. Their commercial value, alone, should give them practical importance in any community. in any community. And as an industrial art and fine art, have, in the main, the same elementary basis, whatever promotes the former must aid the latter directly or indirectly; and thus the public taste will be elevated, and the public judgment of art-matters educated. "I have emphasized the need and value of art-education for women, because of the deficiency in this respect in our present school systems; and because it offers to the ambition of women an almost limitless help, not crowded with applicants, as is the profession of teaching.

"And when, in addition, a New Eng-"And when, in addition, a New Eng-land manufacturer makes the statement that the designs used in his factory cost forty thousand dollars yearly, every dol-lar of which goes to England, France, and Germany, and that the same design-might have been made within a mile of his mill for five thousand dollars, if an art-school had been maintained there for five years, we have a very strong research five years, we have a very strong reason for the conviction that the technical schools and schools of design, already doing such good work, will be increased and thoroughly efficient. When was an American acoused of indifference to any question of money-saving or money-mak-ing? The difficulties in the way of arteducation vanish daily. Its agencies and its area have doubled in the last six years, and are already providing employ-ment for large numbers of women.

A Natural Bridge.

A writer in Science gives an interesting description of a natural bridge almost as remarkable as the Virginia curiosity, spanning a cauon about twenty miles north of the point where the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad crosses the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona. This bridge is sixty-five feet long and fifteen feet wide at the narrowest point. It This bridge is sixty-five feet long and fif-teen feet wide at the narrowest point. It consists of tough grit rock, under which the softer sandstones have been worn away to a depth of twenty-five to forty feet beneath the arch. Near by is a petrified forest. The stone tree-trunks lie just beneath the soil, or half exposed, fallen in all directions. This point had never before been visited by a white man,

What Was the Holy Alliance?

The holy alliance was entered into in Paris, September, 1815, by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. It was an attempt to announce a principle of government which it was expected would secure justice and prosperity and peace to Europe. It was considered that the French revolution and the supremacy of Napoleon I. was the work of men. The human laws be which the state was governed were to be purified and invigorated by a divine power.

A toss of two million dollars was sus-ained by Nebraska last year through the

FROM THE FOUR CORNERS.

A Paizz of one hundred thousand dol-lars is being raised by the business men of Buffalo to be awarded for the best device of utilizing the water-power of Ningora.

MINNESOTA has one of the richest Iron

ics places its annual consuption per cap-ita at thirty-four gallons against less than one-half gallon per capita of ther othe na-THE city of New York has about twen-

THERE were 600,000 bushels of cranber

maining quarter is composed of Cubans

In the city nuseum at Nuremburg is a vehicle thought to be the present of the tricycle of the present. It was built in the early part of the seventeenth century by the inventor, a ham watchmaker of Althorf, for the purpose of wheeling himself about the country.

The superintendent of telegraphs at Rome has just issued an order forbiding the employment of women in the offices. The reasons for this backward omces. The reasons for this backward step are not given, and are unknown. There has been no complaint against the female employes of the telegraph stations. On the contrary they have acquitted then selves to the general satisfaction, showing great capacity and assistanty. In fact they have proved themselves made administratory not wrife. selves model administrators, not justifying a single one of the malign predictions made when this innovation was adopted. It would seem that the Italian Government has by no means freed itself of the elements of old-fogyism.

"Fade" and "Faddists." A word that is often heard in English A word that is often heard in English political talk is "fad". It has hardly yet found its way into the dictionaries, but "fads" are many, and "faddists" and "fadmongers" abound. Mr. Sala has suggested that the word is a corruption of "faddle," to dandle—in French, deriotor, A "faddist" is continually dandling and caressing his "fad." It is more probably a contraction of "fidfad." a word that has been long in use with much the same meaning as "fad." Edward Moore, writ-ing in The World in 1754, applies the word to a very precise person—"The youngest, who thinks in her heart that her sister is no better than a slattern runs into the contrary extreme, and is, in everything she does, an absolute fidfad." From "fidfad" in this sense to the modern "fad" and "faddist" is not a very violent transition. The tendency to abbreviation is very general. Home Journal.

Essaying the Knock Out Blow.

"The reason why so many puglists are breaking their arms in fights," said a local boxer, "is found in their crazy recklessness to get in a snock out blow. This blow is almed at the jurnlar vein, and the puglist, in attempting to accomplish this leat, often strikes too high, driving his hand with terrile force against his opponent's skull and snapeng the log bone in his wrist as the at it were a pipe stem. It often happens, too, that the puglist essaying the knock out blow drives his hand against his opponent's elbow, which has been thrown up as a guard. This proves almost as also forces to the agreessor as the continuous in the stocked. A straight punch from the shoulder was good enough for the old timers. It ought to be good chough now." Essaying the Knock Out Blow.

Important New York Society Gossip, Those who carry an empty tomato can about the streets of a big city gathering stale beer from the kegs standing on the sidewalks were said, once upon a time, to be "working the growler. But this phrase went out of general use some time ago in New York and "carrying the

The greatest depth of the ocean ascertained by sounding is 51 miles (25,720 ft., or 4,620 fathoms), not quite equal to the height of the highest known mountain. Mount Everest, which measures 29,002 feet or 5½ miles high. The average depth between 60 degrees north and 60 degrees south, is nearly 3 miles.

HASHED MUTTON.—Mince an onton and fry it in butter to a brown color, add a tablespoonful of flour, stir well, pour in tablespoonful of flour, stir well, pour in enough stock or broth to make the sauce, with a dash of vinegar, pepper, salt and spices fo taste. Let the whole get warm by a gentle simmering and keep it hot till wanted for table. Serve.

Extrans son Roast Pong.—Peel as many potatoes as will cover the bottoof a big pie dish. Sprinkle half a traspoonful dried sage over them. Cut an
onion in thin slices and spread them
over this. Add salt and pepper an
lumps of butter. Cover the bottom of
the dish with water or milk, and bake it
in a moderate oven.

Quick Publish.—One quart of milks two tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, one half cup of molasses and sait. Let I milk come to the boiling point, beat the eggs, most, molasses and sait to be and stir in the boiling milk, then I i at boil up once. This makes a good quick descert.

Minnssora has one of the richest iron ore deposits on the continent. Numerous companies are organizing to develop the reputed great mineral wealth located in the Vermillion range.

A Gas-meaning district has been discovered in Canada on the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, not far from Montreal. Companies are forming for the purpose of putting in wells.

Factor is undoubtedly the wine deink.

France is undoubtedly the wine-drink-ing nation of the world. Reliable statist-

ty large steam bakeries, giving employment to several hundred men. These, it is estimated, turn out daily over seventy-five thousand loaves, consuming for the purpose nearly three hundred barrels of flour.

ries raised in the United States last year, The leading States in their growth are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Connecticut. New Jersey alone has over five thousand acres under cultiva-

tion.

In Algeria there is a small stream which the chemistry of nature has converted into true ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other, meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes gallic acid, another ingredient in the formation of ink. Letters and other manuscript matters are satisfactorily written with this singular natural compound of iron and gallic acid.

KEY WEST is a peculiar city, and dif-fers very little from a West Indian town. Half of the population is composed of negroes, not the Southern variety, but negroes from the Bahamas, who speak a cockney dialect. Another quarter is composed of whites from the Bahamas, who also speak like cockneys, and are generally known as "Corcha." The re-maining quarter is composed of Cubans.

wheeling himself about the country. The machine was at first constructed with three wheels, but was transformed into a four-wheeled vehicle and was propelled by hand-cranks, with a rotary motion, turning cog-wheels on the forward axle.

The description of a very strange being is related in a recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution, who, when the torrid breath of summer is at its fleroest, remains clothed in woolers and experiences no ciothed in woolers and experionees no inconvenience unless it be through lack of warmth; while in the most frigid winter weather he becomes heated and oppressed as though suffering the effects of a torrid wave. According to the ac-count this pscubarity has been his form infancy, and scientific investigation has utterly failed to develope the cause of

Sta Henry Thompson, an eminent Eag-lish physician, says: "I have no hesita-tion in attributing a large portion of the most painful and stangerous maintains which come under noy notice, as well as those which every medical most has to treat, to the ordinary and daily use of permented drinks taken 'moderatily."

In Washingroon city, according to The Assertica, there are 71 houses of practica-tion that are liceused to sell laguar. Be-side these there are many such houses or tion that are necessed to sell liquid. Be-side these there are many such foures now hearsel. One of the thruters of the may has become the lowest kind of a dance house. There are seven colored gambling houses with saloons cornected. All those houses and their character and known to the police yet the President's orders to close them are not obeyed. close them are not obeyed.

bauner' was substituted for it. Now this phrase has been haid aside and it is "chasing the duck" that the experts in the slang now use, Greatest Depth of the Ocean