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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL XXII, NO 41



INTERRUPTED.

"Ah, Genevieve, have you divined, That as this silken skein you wind. You wind around my heart as well, The thread of love's entangling spell? Those smooth, soft hands, so dainty white-" "I wash them morning, noon and night, As you do yours, young man, I hope, In lather made of Ivory Soap."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and Insist upon getting it.

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ssman McAdoo Gives a Brooklyn Andlence Some Solld Facts. "The Democracy alone from the begin-ning has been the party of the whole people, never resting upon capitalism, class or creed; never distinguishing beclass or creed; never distinguishing between wealth, property or the special interest of any section. It has recognized all alike, treated all alike—the rich as well as the poor—but having a special care that the rights of the latter should never be invaded. As a cohesive body the Democracy had been successful. Its administration of government had been beneficial to the country. The nation had improved in every respect, acquiring territory and expanding its limits until its border lines reached from ocean to ocean—from the lakes to the gulf. Its wealth and prosperity were among the histories which excited amazement in the world, and there was a fair distribution of the proceeds among the wage workers and

A SPLENDID RECORD.

proceeds among the wage workers and producers, an era of contentment and producers, an era of contentment and happiness.

"But there came a rift in the Democratic ranks. It had become too powerful, and it burst into factions, and through that, in 1861, the Republican party came into power. Then followed the long and bloody agony of the ctvil war, and party lines were erased, for all energies were bent to preserve the life of the nation, the old Union. Mistakes of the past were overlooked, political sins were forgiven, and though dangerous

the past were overlooked, political sins were forgiven, and though dangerous precedents were established by the Republican administrations, they were overlooked by the Democracy.

"Then came the time when the last Confederate had laid down his arms, and the war was over. Then, also, came the time to test the statesmanship, the honor and the manhood of men. Do you recall the result! There was no confiscation of personal estates, there was no hanging or shooting of the lately rebellious men, but the Republican party crucified the states. They wasted and stole, and stole and wasted until it seemed as if there was nothing else left. Drunk with power, made possible to them by trusting particitism, they finally stole the presidency of the United States from the man whose name you so proudly bear.

"This could not always continue and

of the United States from the man whose name you so proudly bear.

"This could not always continue, and the people sobered. Sober people are not likely to be cheated again, and in 1884 the ballots that were cast were honestly counted and returned, and a man true to the Constitution, a plain, cool, fearless and honorable Democrat, became president of the United States. His administra-tion—our administration—has been on tion—our administration—has been on trial for more than three years. It needs neither enlogy nor defense from me or you. The record is as plain and free from sensation as the record of any great trust faithfully administered. All the pledges sensation as the record of any great trust faithfully administered. All the pledges made have been kept, and the account of stewardship is a bright page in our annals.

"The Republicans early in the season held out the hope that this was to be a campaign of reason and fairness and truth telling. But they found that that would do them no good, and so they have abandoned that honest course of procedure and entered upon a line of amazing misrepresentation. They have commenced a campaign of slander, not against individuals alone, but against the whole party. They will not tell the truth. They appeal to prejudice, to passion, to the supposed ignorance of their countrymen, to race, to class and creed; while we appeal to the best common sense, self interest and the recognized intelligence of the American people.

and the recognized intelligence of the American people.

"The solemn pledges of the Democratic party have been kept. Two hundred millions of our fairest public domain were recklessly given away to forward monopolies by the Republican regime, and remember that was not land acquired by these good Republicans, either by conquest or purchase—all that had been done by Democratic administrations—but they gave it away by the millions to these gave it away by the millions to these grasping corporations, and millions more to foreign syndicates. But we have com-pelled restitution of this to honest, legiti-

mate settlers to the extent of 80,000,000 of acres, and the end is not yet. "The Democrats have made it penal to bring a single human being to this counbring a single human being to this coun-try under contract, under a system of slavery, to compete with free American labor. Remember that the eight hour law was twenty years old, but it took a Democratic administration to give it its first life. The Chinese are prevented from immigrating to this country in hordes, in a way that threatened to swamp Ameria way that threatened to swamp American labor. And this has been done by Democrats. Yet the Republicans say that they are the only friends of labor. The civil service law was a jest four years ago, but it is not so now. Political highago, but it is not so now. Political high-waymen could demand tribute from the poor clerks in former years; but they can-

not do so now.

"There was a pretense of keeping up the navy, yet where did the countless millions go to that were appropriated year after year during Republican administrations? Echo answers Robeson Secor. When the Democrats came into power the most powerful vessel was the Tallapoosa, and she was run down by a coal schooner. This scandal will be almost forgotten when the fleet of thirty naval vessels, of the best known type, built under the watchful eye of Secretary Whitney, will proudly float our flag again. They will not only carry our flag, but they will represent American labor, American ingenuity and American honor, without a stain. not do so now.

"Canada has received a lesson. Seventy years of dispute must find a determination some time; and if, after peaceful methods have been tried, they are not found effective, we must assert our own rights and the majesty of our own laws.

The Remultican senate lost their temper: The Republican senate lost their temper; The Republican senate lost their temper; they have been doing that for a long time past, and they have been denouncing President Cleveland so long that now they have blundered and blundered, and in their present state of feeling it is impossible to say what they may not attempt. Held by a good, common sense house of representatives they are not likely to accomplish much harm."

Mr. Blaine attracted a crowd to the Polo grounds in New York on Saturday night and was received with enthusiasm, but his speech was not magnetic. He said nothing about trusts, retaliation or free whisky, and the carefully prepared essay on the tariff that he delivered was cold and dull. It bristled, of course, with audacious misrepresentations of history, but few of his auditors knew or cared anything about that. They went to hear a flery onslaught on the Democratic party and were disappointed. Whether he has been muzzled by the Republican national committee or his intellectual powers are falling, it is plain that the Blaine of this campaign is not the political force he has been in past years, and that those who have expected him to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat will be disappointed.—Paterson (N. J. Grazdies. the jaws of defeat will be disappointed.

—Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.

Too Heavily Loaded.

Almost every man of energy loads him-self up, if he has the opportunity and means, with more business and projects and attempts than his brain can hold. So that we either are fools or else make ourselves such.—Bar-Homan.

Sir John Lubbock, speaking of bees be-fore the British association, said that there "seems strong evidence that the mother can control the sex of the egg."

What goes to waste in many kinds of business is far more than what goes to profit. A dog winna growl if ye fell him wi' a bone.—Scotch Proverb.

IT WON'T BAKE BREAD. - In other words It Won't Bake Berad.—In other words Hood's Sarsaparlia will not do impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any drescase or affection caused or promoted by impure blood or low state of the system, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

WITS GO WOOL GATHERING.

Absent Mindedness of Business Men When They Lunch Down Town.

"Do you know that many business men rant at noon for lunch or dinner?" This rant at noon for lunch or dinner?" This was said to a reporter by the owner of a well known restaurant, who continued: "Their minds are not upon what they are doing; their brains are busy as can be figuring and planning. Their bodies left their counting rooms, but their heads remained. They, as a rule, eat hurriedly, and any number of them do so mechanically. I have seen them do the most absurd things possible. Often it happens that one will throw down one cent at the cashier's desk with a seventy-five cent that one will throw down one cent at the cashier's desk with a seventy-five cent or fifty cent check, and wait for a minute or two for the change. And these are sharp, shrewd, calculating business men, who, if you entered their places of business, you would find alert enough, and who would never make a mistake in giving out or receiving memory.

ing out or receiving money.

"They show their mental abstraction "They show their mental abstraction in various ways. One will come in, and with deliberation place his hat beneath his chair, yet when he has done eating he will rush to the rack, and, seizing somebody olse's hat, go out, probably not discovering his error for a day or two. It is a positive fact that not long ago a man with a 7½ head wore out of my place a 6½ hat, which would scarcely stay on the top of his head. Nor did he discover his mistake until he reached his office.

'One day a man stepped up to my desk and complained that he had lost his hat, a very fine one which had cost him #7or \$8. His hat had been stolen, he charged, and he was excited and angry. Would you believe it? It was he who had stolen one. I discovered a few minutes later that two

I discovered a few minutes later that two days before he had taken the hat of an-other, leaving his own. The one he took was of the same material, but had been worn an entire season, being greasy and soiled; still, he wore it without discover-ing the fact until the time he made the complaint, although his own hat was a

fine, brand new one.
"It is truly odd how men will behave about hats. Frequently one will come holding one in his hand and tell me he did not wear that when he came in. I look at the faces of these, and if they have but just been shaved, tell them they made the exchange at the barber's and did not discover their error until they came in here One man made a great ado because, as he said, some one had carried off his hat, when investigation showed that he had worn another man's hat to the restaurant, picking it up as he left the office, but not detecting it until he had eaten. Going out to eat at noon is not an interval of rest to most business men, because there rest to most business men, because there is no rest. They must supply the wants of their inner man, but they do it without any rest of the brain. Their occupation is before them all the while, as their far away looks show. They say and do things in the most mechanical manner, and will skip from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in their computations. A level headed man of business insisted up and down, while holding his own hat in his hand—a nice silk one—that it did not belong to him. He knew what he had worn down town—t was a white one, he dewared. town—It was a white one, he desired. He probably had done so the day before, but would not be convinced of his error until the name on the inside of the inner band revealed it to him. A man picks up a heap of human nature in our business, because all sorts of things occur, particularly at the noon rush, when men do some of the most absurd things in the world, and are often most unreasonable because of their self absorption."—Chicago Herald.

Tarring and Feathering Philologists have long observed that many words popularly known as "Amer-icanisms" are really good old Eng-lish terms brought over by the Pilgrim Fathers, the early settlers on the James, etc., and retained here when forgotten in the country of their birth. Similarly, not a few Dutch words—boss, boodle, etc. -brought over by the early settlers of New Amsterdam, have spread from their original American habitat, till they have become part of our speech. It is not less interesting to note that certain customs, forgotten in their home land, but re-tained here, and, therefore, characterized as "American," are really importations

as "American," are really importations from Europe.

Not one of these customs has been regarded as more distinctively "Yankee" than the venerable one of "tarring and feathering," and yet we learn from the "Annales Rerum Angilearum" of the venerable English historian Hoveden (living in the Thirteenth century and court chapiain to Henry III) that the custom is at least as old as the time of Richard the Lion Hearted. He tells that Richard, on setting out on the third crusade, made sundry enactments for the regulation of his fleet, one of which was that "A robber who shall be convicted of theft shall have his head cropped after the fashion of a champion, and boiling pitch shall be poured thereon, and the feathers of a custion shall be shaken out on him, so that he may be known, and at the first lead at which the ship shall touch be that he may be known, and at the first land at which the ship shall touch he shall be set on shore." Whether the custom was earlier than this we have no means of determining. It is at least close on to 700 years old.—American Notes and

Capt. Rogers, of the Monrovia, says: "From what I have seen of the colonists in Liberia I believe their chances for success are equally as good as they would be in the south. It is true that the African fever, in many cases, renders them incapable to work for awhile, but when they become thoroughly acclimated they find no difficulty in making a living. A large proportion of them are prosperous and are hoarding up considerable wealth.

Mrs. M. B. Merriman, a white missionary, differs materially from Capt. Rogers and is bitter in her denunciation of the cruel manner in which the negro colonists are treated. She said: "I have been among the negroes of the south, and I have seen them at their worst. I have been among the natives of Africa for years as a missionary, but never have I witnessed such abject poverty, squalor and wrstebedness as prevails among the negroe colonists in Liberia. It is true that the colonization society furnishes them with land to work and keeps them in food for six months from their arrival. But what does it avail them? They are there scarcely a month when they are stricken down with African fever. Some of them survive it, but in most cases it means death. When those who get well are able to go to work they find that their allotted time of support by the society has expired and they are paupers. This is not always the case. While not one has ever yet been known to escape the fever, some of them, who possess unusually good constitutions, get well and become quite prosperous. To the prosperous the paupers look for their subsistence."—Joe Howard in Boston Globe, fever, in many cases, renders them in-capable to work for awhile, but when they become thoroughly acclimated they

Good Advice to Speculators. Speculation is a business that must be studied as a specialty, and though it is popularly believed that any man who has money can speculate, yet the ordinary man, without special training in the business, is liable to make as great a mistake in this attempt as the man who thinks he can act as his own leaves and she was in this attempt as the man who thinks he can act as his own lawyer and who is said "to have a fool for a client." The common delusion that expert knowledge is not required in speculation has wrecked many fortunes and reputations in Wall street, and is still very influential in its pernicious and illusory achievements.

Professional advice in Wall street, as in legal affairs, is worth paying for, and costs far less in the end than the chief "points" that are distributed profusely around the street, thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa, and which only allure the lanocent speculator to put his money where he is almost certain to lose it. My advice to speculators who wish to make money in Wall street, therefore, is to ignore the counsel of the barroom "tippers" and "tipplers," turn their backs on "bucket shops," and when they want "points" to purchase let them go to those who know!—Henry Clews in the Cosmopolitan.

Harrison's Record. Here are the plain facts in the record of Ben Harrison on the question of imported Chinese labor, and the place in the official Chinese labor, and the place in the official record where any one can verify them who chooses to do so. The Congressional Record is on file in the State library, and any one is admitted between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The record does not show that in even one instance, during his six years' service in the United States senate, Harrison voted to prohibit Chinese immigration:

1. Harrison voted in favor of the Hoar amendment to admit skilled Chinese labor to this country. See Congressional to this country. See Congressiona Record, March 8, 1882, Vol. 18, part 2 page 1716. 2. Harrison voted in favor of the Hoar

amendment to admit Chinese artisans to this country. See Record, same as above. 8. Harrison "dodged" the vote on the final passage of the bill. See page 1753, as above.

4. Harrison voted for John Sherman's motion to commit the bill prohibiting Chinese immigration and the veto to the

Chinese immigration and the veto to the committee on foreign affairs, to smother it. See Congressional Record, Vol. 13, part 3, page 2016.

5. Harrison voted against the motion to pass the bill over the veto. See page 2617, as above.

6. Harrison voted to strike out the section in the ten year bill, which prohibited the admission of Chinese to full citizenship. See Congressional Record, Vol. 13, part 5, pages 8262-3.

7. Harrison voted to strike out the section which prohibited the admission of Chinese skilled laborers, and his vote carried that amendment. See page 8264, as above.

above.
8. Harrison voted against restoring the section which had been stricken out. See

pages 8410-11, as above.

9. Harrison voted for the Edmunds amendment to exclude only Chinese engaged in manual labor, and admit skilled Chinese artisans. See pages 3411-12, as above. above.

10. Harrison voted against the bill to prohibit Chinese immigration for ten years, which President Arthur signed. See page 8412, as above. 11. Harrison "dodged" the vote on the bill to enforce more strictly the law of

bill to enforce more strictly the law of 1882 against Chinese immigration. See Congressional Record, Vol. 15, part 6, page 5933, July 3, 1894. 12. The Congressional Record, June 1, 1886, does not give the vote by which the last bill on the subject was passed. Thus those who opposed the legislation escaped going on record. we believe, is the complete record This, we believe, is the complete record of Air. Harrison's action on the subject of Chinese labor during his six years' term in the senate. We find no record of any vote of his against Chinese immigration. We find two votes he dodged, one vote he cast for admitting Chinese to citizenship, and eight votes against different propositions to exclude Chinese labor ship, and eight votes against different propositions to exclude Chinese labor from this country. If there were any other recorded facts Republican papers would have presented them, citing the page of The Record. Best Harrison is a great "protector of American labor." Of course, all Republican candidates always are about election time.—Albany (N. Y.)

The Republican Leader in Indiana So, after all, Blaine is to make only two So, after all, Biaine is to make only two speeches in Indiana. The hippodrome company gets off cheap. It dared not muzzle the mastiff altogether, so it pro-poses to let him bark twice and then get him out of the state's internal politics as speedily as possible.

If one will look into Blaine's political carrier carry and dispassionately ha will career caimly and dispassionately he will see magnificent probabilities wrecked upon childish misadventures. There was one such in Indiana. Claiming to have been infamously libeled by The Indianapolis Sentinel, he sued it for exemplary dam-

Sentinel, he sued it for exemplary damages. Issue was scarcely joined before he withdrew the suit, setting up the plea as a justification that twelve men honest enough to pass in judgment on the merits of the controversy could not be found in all the commonwealth. Of course there were indignant protests and denials. The indignant protests and denials. The Democrats spread thepolson of this insult wherever it could be made to do harm, and the Republicans, too envenomed because of it to be politic, writhed up against the blow and struck back. They said a multitude of harsh and bitter things against him then, and they have not qualified a single one of them since. They may turn out to greet him with seeming enthusiasm, but there is no state in the Union where he would be less welcome, and as little capable of making an impression upon the masses. The only wonder is that Biaino himself would take so many chances of reopening an old wound and making it bleed afresh if not mortally.—Kansas City Times.

Kansas City Times.

Having charged upon the Democratic administration the responsibility for the yellow fever in Florida, it is quite in order for The Tribune to seek to fix upon the same party the odium of the advance in the price of wheat and the closing of sugar refineries by the trust.

The process is very simple—for an organ. The administration has released, in the only way sanctioned by law, a portion of the money locked up as idle surplus. The money has stimulated speculation. Speculation advanced the price of wheat. Ergo, the administration is to blame.

But if the money had been left locked up there would have been a panie, prostrating all business. And that, probably, would have suited the organs even better.

The sugar refineries are enabled to control the money had be respect to the state.

The sugar refineries are enabled to con-The sugar refineries are enabled to control their market by reason of a duty voted and maintained by Republicans, and by a trust which Mr. Blaine says is "a private affair with which neither the president nor any private citizen has any particular call to interfere." The Democrats propose to reduce the duty 20 per cent and to forbid trusts. And yet because some of the refiners are Democrats cause some of the refiners are Democrats
The Tribune holds that party responsible
for the shut down.

Keep it up. There are four weeks more
in which to disgust voters with such
partisan rot.—New York World.

One of the best informed Republicans here is Robert P. Porter, who aims to make his new paper. The Press, the acknowledged organ of his party in New York. I was surprised to find him not oversanguine of Republican victory in this state. It is his opinion that if the Democratic majority in the city can be kept down to the figures of four years ago, 43,000, Harrison will win. Almost any one will agree with him in that. But the indications are that New York county will give a largely increased majority. will give a largely increased majority, and if the Republicans in the state can do no better than overcome the majority of 1884 in the city, their chances of succeas would not seem to be of the bright-est. At least this is the way it looks at this stage of the campaign.—New York Letter to Philadelphia Times.

The use of ice water in this country is universal," said an old dector, "but in Brazil it is but little used. It was thought that a factory for producing artificial ice would be very profitable there, where the temperature is very high. An English syndicate constructed the necessary works, but found that the natives would not touch ice water. Then, to tempt their palates by creating an apportite for it by constant use, the company placed free tanks of ice water upon thy street corners of the cities. It was a novel plan, and the fruits of the investment are being borne. The use of ice water is increasing, but it is not yet a universal beverage."—Chicago Heraid. Ice Water in Brazil.

Justice is every man's due, but would ruin most people.—Uncle Esek.

Loo Casies do not appeal strongly to modern notions of social life; they have had their day. But Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and "Tippecanoe" are as effective to-day as when the rugged health of the hardy pioneer was maintained by them.

TESTING DRINKING WATER.

Unsatisfactory Results Which Are Some-times Obtained—Remarkable Tests. times Obtained—Remarkable Tests.

We are giving more and more attention to the purity of drinking water as it becomes more apparent that infection of almost overy kind travels by water. It becomes of the highest importance to know whether the tests usually resorted to for the detection of organic impurities are trustworthy. If dangerous impurities also have a superior of the second of the se

direction, which may almost be called startling.

Dr. Tanner declares boidly that the chemical processes relied upon for testing water are "as apt to condemn a good water as they are to commend it, and to commend an impure water when they should condemn it," and his statements go far to support his theory. For example, if 5 per cent. of milk or any beef extract be added to a gallon of distilled water the processes will condemn it as impure because it contains organic matter. Add a few million of disease germs to a gallon of distilled water and none of the processes will discover them, because the quantity of organic matter is not large enough. Yet the one mixture is entirely harmless, and the other, if we accept the germ theory, is dangerous. The combusgerm theory, is daugerous. The combus-tion process relies upon the proportions found of carbon and nitrogen; the ammonia process upon the presence of free ammonia and albumoid ammonia; the permangainte process upon the amount of oxygen required to oxidize the organic matter. All of these tests are extremely delicate, and a slight inaccuracy is enough

to cause an impure water to be rated as pure, or the opposite.

The fact that they disagree wildly in their results with the same water is enough to shake faith in all of them. Dr. Tanner shows this by reference to the in-vestigation conducted by Professor J. Mallet for the national board of health some years ago, with which he was con-nected. Nineteen samples of natural water, believed from actual use to be wholesome, were examined by these pro-cesses. They agreed that ten were pot-able and three were not, but as to six, or one-third of the number, they disagreed one-third of the number, they disagreed totally. Then nineteen samples were taken of "natural waters which there seemed to be fair grounds for believing have actually caused disease." But only four of these were rejected as unwhole-some; as to nine, or one-half, there was no agreement, and six, or one-third, were pronounced wholesome by all the processes. Then twenty samples were taken of natural water of doubtful but suspected character, and as to these the results were really more unfavorable than as to the waters known to be dangerous. The most remarkable of all the tests were with twenty samples of good water,

The most remarkable of all the tests were with twenty samples of good water, to which were added various pollutions, such as sewage from various sources, black vomit and like offensive and poisonous substances. Only eight of these samples, less than half, were condemned by all the processes; as to nine the reports did not agree, and three the processes actually concurred in pronouncing good. Water, to which enough of a weak mixed sewage from a large public sewer mixed sewage from a large public sewer had been added to create, it was believed, had been added to create, it was believed, serious danger of typhoid, was pronounced to be of "great organic purity" by two processes, and "good" by the third. A larger admixture of the same sewage, as much as 5 per cent, was pronounced of "medium" quality by two processes, and "bad" by only one. Even more striking examples could be given. Yet the same processes condemned as impure the Lake Drummond water from the Dismal swamp, which is in part the water supply of Portsmouth, Va., and the Cochituate of Boston, simply because of the presence of vegetable matter contributed presence of vegetable matter contributed by leaves, roots, etc.—New York Tribune.

Oertel has extended his advocacy of mountain climbing, as a curative agency, to other forms of heart disease besides such as are dependent upon or associated with corpulency—namely, to all forms of "weak heart," and also to valvular defects. For this purpose he prefers resorts surrounded by mountains, on the sides of which graduated walks, of increasing difficulty, and extending up to between three thousand and four thousand feet, can be manued out. "It is by between three thousand and four thou-sand feet can be mapped out. "It is by no means a matter of indifference how you walk up these ascents. It is to be done in a strictly prescribed manner. The hills are to be ascended slowly, and the pace must be as even as possible, with no talking and no interruptions. This may not be attainable at first, but it is the cult to be simed at.

may not be attainable at first, but it is the end to be simed at.

"Then the pace and the breathing must, in a sort of way, keep time; with one step the patient should make an inspira-tion and with the next an expiration; both acts should be equal and regular in length, neither longer nor shorter than the step. One foot is raised with the be-ginning of the inspiration and put down ginning of the inspiration and put down as it ends; the other foot makes its step, in the same manner, with the expiration. These precautions must be minutely observed, or palpitation and difficulty of breathing will be induced. The patient may lean on a stick, but he must not pause often in his walk; but he may rest for half an hour or an hour after the completion of one of the appointed tasks. The cure will be slow and gradual, requiring great patience; it should last from four to six weeks, and it may have to be repeated several times in the year."— Home Journal.

The Car Chopping Wood.

The yachting party of the czar and his family has been quite an idyl. The imperial party picnicked on an isond; a boat was filled with provisions and all requirements for a good hunch, but no attendants were allowed to land, the czar and his family having resolved to enjoy themselves al fresco and all alone. And they actually laid the cloth, lighted the fire and cooked the fish and made the tea themselves.

It must have been a grand sight to see It must have been a grand sight to see the autocrat of all the Russias with his cost off, making up the fire. He owned afterward to having grown very thred over chopping the wood and being on his knees trying to make it burn up; the princesses came and had a blow at it, now and again, to encourage him, and the czarina busied herself meanwhile cutting the brand. Ah! how good it must have tasted, that luncheon on a little island all to themselves, and far from the din of a court, the strift of politics, the fear of conspiractes; and how loth the parents and children alike must have been to leave it and realize that their summer holiday was nearly over!—London Modholiday was nearly over!-London Mod-

There are 800,000 freight cars on the various railroad lines in the United

When the western man goes east he car-ries the consciousness of playing a great part in the making of an empire; his hori-zon is large; but he finds himself surzon is targe; out he made himself sur-rounded by an atmosphere of indifference or non-comprehension of the prodigious-ness of his country, of incredulity as to the refinement and luxury of his civiliza-tion; and self-assertion is his natural de-fense. This longitudinal incredulity and swaczer is a curious phenomenous sense. This longitudinal incredibility and swagger is a curious phenomenon. London thinks New York puts on airs, New York complains of Chicago's want of modesty, Chicago can see that Kansas City and Omaha are aggressively hoastful, and these cities acknowledge the expansive self-appreciation of Denver and Helena.—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine. Harper's Magazine.

Semebody has figured out that the for-matched lawyers in the United States num-ber 45, and they are to be found in Iowa, 8; Missouri, 2; Michigan, 6; Utah territory, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Maine, 1; Ohio, 4; Elinois, 7; Wisconsin, 5; Indiana, 2; Kanasa, 3; Minnesota, 1 (from Iowa); California, 2; Connecticut, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Nebraska, 1; Washington territory, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.—St. Louis Republican.

THE PUNKIN HEAD SPOOK

Anna Dickinson—Citizens of Injeann the hangman of Buffalo says the tariff the only issue—the mean things the only issue—the mean thing: It ain't!
I tell you, it ain't! There's the issue—
the Southern Confederacy. Don't let
your cartridge boxes rust, etc. (See
Indianapolis Journal's report.)

LETTER OF MORTON.

Ingalls' "Fellow Like Phelps to Raise The letter of Mr. Levi P. Morton, ac

The letter of Mr. Levi P. Morton, accepting the Republican nomination for the vice presidency, appears in this morning's Courier-Journal.

It will be read with curiosity by both Democrats and Republicans, for there is, perhaps, no man whose name is known at all in political circles concerning whose views there is such absolute ignorance. The truth is that Mr. Morton is a man who has never been thought of as holding positive opinions of his own. Morton's name in politics has been simply synonymous with money. If he had not had money and had not been willing to spend it to buy claims on the consideration of his party he would never have been heard of in public life.

His letter, however, will not enlighten the curious. He merely points to that remarkable hotch potch, the Republican platform, and says in effect. "Them's my sentiments," although he does not say it in such pointed and plain words. It would have been better if he had contented himself with such a declaration, for in attempting to say something more he perpetures an amateurish essay on the tariff

tempting to say something more he perpe-trates an amateurish essay on the tariff issue which is a weak string of platitudes that have been better said a thousand

times before.

Mr. Morton, in writing his letter, has lost his opportunity to show to the country that it is mistaken in its conviction that his money was his only merit to single him out from several million other Republicans as a man marked for vice presidential honors.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Connecticut Town Elections.

The returns from the Connecticut town elections, on Monday of this week, have not yet been received with sufficient full-ness to justify any precise statement as to their significance. It is, however, sufficiently clear already that the Democrats have more than held their own in the manufacturing towns and that the Prohibition vote is stronger than ever.

As the only hope of being able to carry the state for their presidential ticket sprang from the belief that the tariff issue would demeralize the Democratic vote in the manufacturing towns, it is clear that

the manufacturing towns, it is clear that the results thus far recorded must tend to depress the Republican managers. It may, of course, be said, and, in fact, is may, of course, be said, and, in fact, is already said, that the town elections are affected by strictly local influences, which will not operate in November. While this is true, it is also true that strictly partisan influences count for a good deal, and make themselves visible in the general tendency of the towns. When we find the Demogratic towns. or the towns. When we find the Demo-crats stronger than ever in Hartford, and able to wrest such towns as Meriden, Branford, East Haven, Cheshire, Milford and Wallingford from their adversaries, it seems safe to conclude that there is a it seems safe to conclude that there is a marked public disposition to support the Democratic cause. As the matter stands we should say that the returns before us warrant the expectation that the Demo-crats will carry Connecticut by a plu-rality of not less than 4,000.—Broeklyn

Governor Foraker places his thumbs in his armpits, throws his hat on the back of his head and declares that the Repubicans will carry Ohio by a nice little ma ority of 60,000.

That rather staggers us, we must con

fess. Foraker has a great head. He can see through a millstone as well as through a telescope. He knows more—well, there isn't mything in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth that he can't tell you all about. Why? Oh, because he thinks he made

We don't quite know who created Foraker, but we feel reasonably sure that he must have been completely exhausted by the effort.—New York Herald.

Frogression in Car Brakes.

Every year has shown progress in perfecting the comforts and safety of the railway car. In 1849 the Hodge hand brake was introduced, and in 1851 the Stevens brake. These enabled the cars to be controlled in a manner which added much to the economy and safety in handling the trains. In 1869 George Westingling the trains. In 1869 George Westinghouse patented his air brake, by which
power from the engine was transmitted
by compressed air carried through hose
and acting upon the brakes of each car
in the train. It was under the control of
the engineer, and its action was so prompt
and its power so effectual that a train
could be stopped in an incredibly short
time, and the brakes released in an instant. In 1871 the vacuum brake was devised, by means of which the power was
applied to the brakes by exhausting the
air.

A difficulty under which railways and

A difficulty under which railways suf-A difficulty under which railways au-fered for many years was the method of coupling cars. The ordinary means con-sisted of coupling plus inserted into links attached to the cars. There was a great deal of "slack," the jerking of the train in consequence was very objectionable, and the distance between the platforms of the cars made the crossing of them dangerous. In collisions one platform was likely to rise above that of the adjoining car, and "telescoping" was not an the output resurrance.

uncommon occurrence.

The means of warning, passengers against standing on the platforms were characteristic of the dangers which threatened, and were often ingenious in the devices for attracting attention. On a Now Jersey road there was painted on the car door a picture of a new made grave, with a formidable tembstone, on which was an inscription aunouncing to a ter-mided public that it was "Sacred to the memory of the man who had stood on a piatform."—Scribner's Monthly.

Using Second Hand Tin Cans. Economy may be the secret of wealth, Economy may be the secret of wealth, but there are cases where it does not pay to economize too closely. A method is in use, and has been recently patented, of using again old the cane from which peas, lobster, salmon and other edibles have been removed. The practice may prove a peralcious one, and the came should be relegated to the furnace and rolling mill before being again used for cauning food. At best, cans are never preserved, after the food has been removed, in a very clean condition, to say the least, and the acid contained in the food often causes poisonous compounds, when combined with oxygen of the atmosphere.

The eld cans are, it is stated, collected

The old cans are, it is stated, collected the "revamping" establishment, the in the "revamping" establishment, the damaged top removed, and the cans thoroughly cleansed. If this statement be true, there may be no objection from a sanitary point of view, but it is doubtful if cans can be cleaned short of removing the entire coating of more or less oxidized the coating with which they are covered, thus leaving some of the poisonous matter to contaminate the next food placed in the can.

ter to contaminate the next food placed in the can.

After cleansing, the old bottom is punched to serve as a new top, and a new bottom soldered on from the inside, through the punched hole. It might be well for purchasers of canned goods to examine the construction of cans when purchasing, and promptly reject all goods likely to be in cases or cans that are "second hand."—Boston Budget.

A broken eye glass may well be called a

woful spectacl IT IS WONDERFUL how the reputa-cation of FOND'S EXTRACT spreads from loose to house from family to family. One finds it good and eave so, another circle takes it up, and so it progresses un-if it has long slace become the general household remedy for all Pairs Inflam-