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## The Columbian.

A little girl in Auburn whose ways are al-together levely became recently, after the manner of childhood, very much interested in those epidermic excrescences on her broth-

in those epidermic excrescences on her brother's hand known familiarly as warts, and she thought that she would be happy if she could be blessed with some just like them. Her mother had taught her to pray for what she wanted, and the little damsel of her own accord prayed one night for warts. They came—whether in answer to petition or by excessive familiarity with her little brother's beauty marks is not known, but they came. As time passed the little one's views on warts changed. She no longer thought they were handsome or nice and she took the same remedy to remove them, viz., prayer. It proved

edy to remove them, viz., prayer. It proved less efficacious in this direction than in the other, and after some vain petitioning she presented her tearful face at her mother's

side one day recently, and with determina-tion born of disappointment said that she would never make another prayer. "Why,"

said her mother, "you prayed for the warts and they came. God only sent you what you asked for. Why should you complain?" The little maid looked thoughtfully up for a mo-

ment and then replied with this direct state-ment; "I will tell you why, mamma. When I asked God for warts I didn't know they were not nice and God did, so there;" It set-tled the discussion.—Lewiston Journal

THREE DAYS OF GLORY.

Notes on the Washington Inaugu-

ration Centennial.

BELICS AND REPRESENTATIONS.

New York's Proudest Day-Over Half a

Million People Come from Afar-An-

other Half Million from the Near Vicin-

ity-Battle Belics, Washington Pictures

and Other Memorials-The Military Pa-

rade, Industrial Show, Banquet and

The Washington centennial is a thing

of the past. For three days the city of

New York was in a continuous blaze of

glory and patriotism, and the general

verdict is that all went well. The pa-

raders have returned to their homes, the

smoke of the illuminations has cleared

away, the decorations are mostly remov-

ed, patriotism has been wonderfully re-

vivified and now we shall have no more

centennials-that is, none of such mo-

mentous importance-till 1976. Out of

the bewildering variety of three days'

display only a few points can be noted

in this brief report.

Aside from the main centennial dis

play, many interesting exhibits preceded and followed the principal day, of which

the most interesting was the centennial loan exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera

house, to which articles were sent from all sections of the United States. It

gave opportunity to tens of thousands of

visitors to see the relics, which consisted

largely of busts, medallions, portraits.

old letters, magazines and papers and a

great many other objects illustrating the art of the Eighteenth century and the

daily life of the great men of the revolu-tionary era. Of course portraits of Washington were the chief attraction

and some were here exhibited to the public for the first time.

The Peales, the Trumbulls, the Stuarts

and other portraits which have made the

features of Washington familiar to

Americans were, of course, numerous,

and by an arrangement according to the

age at which they were taken, the ob-server gained a very accurate view of

painted him in military guise and Gil-bert Stuart in statesman's attire, the dif-

ference is very slight, but in the two

Peale portraits there is quite a variation, especially in the lines about the mouth,

confirming the statement that as the

great hero grew older his mouth as-

sumed a rigid or compressed appearance.

Of the several busts exhibited, that made

by Ceracchi at Philadelphia in 1795 is

ens of the silverware of the period,

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889.



THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Under a spreading chestnut tree The village blacksmith stands, And in a brimming basin he Would wash his brawny hands; But something else than water clean His sooty palm demands.

Week in, week out, from morn till He might have rubbed, I trow, Had I not given him a cake Of Ivory Soap, when, lo! Full soon those honest hands of his Were snotless as the snow,

And when the soap escaped his grasp, With wonder he did note That on the water's surface dark The cleansing bar did float, As swims upon a turbid lake A pearl white fairy boat.

"Thanks, thanks," said he," my worthy friend, For this which thou hast brought; No village blacksmith should forget The facts this Ivory Soap has taught; For hands like mine it is the best That can be found or bought."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many while a sape, each represented to be "just as good as the 'lvery';" they ASE NOT, but like all counterfaits, tack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the ganuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.





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COLUMBIAN OFFICE, Nov 16 r-4w.



WASHINGTON RELICS. admitted close resemblance. The medal-lions and miniatures of Washington were numerous, some of them exhibiting strange variations from the accepted portrait, due probably to the fact that miniatures were not of the best in those

The real centennial began in the forenoon of Monday, April 29, with the grandest naval display ever witnessed in American waters. Some 200 large vessels, besides many yachts and tugs, took part, the steamers and such others as could be handled with perfect safety first passing up the Brooklyn side of East river to the upper end of the city, then turning and passing down the New York side and around to the Hudson, while the great bridge, both shores and all the convenient housetops on both shores were crowded by a million observers. All the fronts of both cities blazed in red, white and blue, and the vast crowd of specta tors often broke into enthusiastic applause. The vessels in regular line extended over a distance of fourteen miles, and the admirable arrangement for the parade was largely the design of Fleet Captain D. M. Munger. In the first squadron many of the vessels carried the ficials and commissioners of those states were on board: but by direction of Admiral Porter, in general command, the yachts were moored in the harbor, as there was not room for them to maneuver

All this was merely incidental to the ormal reception of President Harrison and those with him, which of course could not be witnessed by the general public. Governor Hill, with the missioners of the several states, the general committee on the centennial, and others, went out to meet the president's steamer on its way from Elizabethport. N. J. There the president and party took the steamer prepared for him, which moved into the upper bay and passed through the fleets moored to re-

ceive and salute him.

The scene was sublime beyond the power of language to describe. All the lovely expanse stretching south, south-east and southwest from the Battery was ablaze with brilliant colors, beautifully softened and harmonized by the snowy sails of the yachts and other sail vessels. As the president's boat passed each squadron the salute was given by dipping colors and blowing the steam whis-tles for half a minute. When the presi-dent had landed the fleets formed, all the arger vessels in single line and the smaller two abreast, made the East river circuit and then passing around the south end of Manhattan Island and up the Hudson to Fiftieth street, made a like circuit on both sides of that river.



VIEW OF PARADE ON BROA

Meanwhile the president had descended

Depew, the invocation of from the vessel in East river into a barge named by a crew of shipmasters from the Marine Society of the Port of New York, with Capt. Ambrose Snow as cox-swain. The crew of the barge that rowed President Washington from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall street were members of the same society. Arriving at the foot of Wall street the president was received by the governor of the state, the mayor of the city and the committeemen named for the purpose, and the entire party, escorted by a military attachment, went to the Equitable building, where a reception took place; but owing to the narrowness of the streets there and the necessity of room for the military, com-paratively few of the people could witness this part of the proceedings. The same must be said of the much discussed centennial ball of that evening and the banquet of the next evening, but after the official reception at the Equitable building, the great public was admitted, and for two hours passed in rapid

ton's reception in 1789, and that at least one in fifty of those who wanted to get near the president succeeded in doing so.
All this time the crowd in the city was rapidly growing and the enth mounting upward. It is supposed that alf a million people entered the city for the three days, filling every hotel and lodging house, and through all the morning hours of the three days the rapidly succeeding trains coming in on all the roads were jammed with people from a circuit of a hundred miles or more around-people who preferred to go home each evening-and all overflowing the wildest enthusiasm. seers who visited the main depots at the early and late hours describe the scenes

march before the president, but with no

shaking of hands. It was some consola-

tion to the disappointed to know that there was no handshaking at Washing-



SERING THE PARADE FROM A TRUCK there as a centennial in themselves. Here and there, but not often, might be seen a daily visitor "with a jag on," as the lat est New York slang has it; but he was always like an eager candidate, "in the hands of his friends." Indeed the dread of being robbed, with a preliminary "slugging," which is always prevalent among rural visitors to the great city in crowding times, proved a very whole-some fear indeed; the most reckless youth from the village took care to keep his wits about him and did not "in dulge," unless perfectly certain of having sober friends about him.

Of the many methods of witnessing the parades, columns might be written. The long rows of seats rising one above another in all the vacant places were of course filled early. Housetops were in nd, and convenient windows commanded almost fabrilous prices. Every commanding point was covered, and the owners of trucks who could locate them well reaped a rich harvest. Indeed, a stout truck gave just about the right elevation, and to visitors who did not mind standing "on a strain" for a few hours it was a tine point of view. Despite all these contrivances, it must be admitted that very many failed to get a view of the processions; for the three cities turned out at least a million and a half of spectators, and certainly over half a million more came from elsewhere.

The number of troops in the great march of April 30 may be set in round numbers at 60,000. The cadets from West Point and Annapolis, the regular army and navy (all those under the direct command of Maj. Gen. John M. Schotield, chief marshal of the day), the militia sent by each state, ranged in the order in which the states ratified the constitution or were admitted to the Union, the military order of the Loyal Legion and many posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Now, as this army began its march up Broadway from the junction of Wall street just as the literary exercises at the south end of the sub-treasury (the site of old Federal hall) began, there occurred the first hitch in the proceedings. The president and all his official retainers, the orator of the day, Hon. Chauncey Depew, and per-haps a hundred others, had to finish their work there and then make the race through the back streets to get to the re-viewing stand at Madison square by the time the head of the column reached it. This they did through the immense crowds that thronged the eastern part

of the city.

And as to the literary exercises, the great event of the day, the oration of



Depew, the invocation of Storrs, the benediction of Archbishop Corrigan and the short address of the president, it is not easy now to find any who witnessed them. The streets contiguous to the place would hold, perhaps, one in fifty of the sightseers then in the city, and the people preferred to take their chance of seeing the great procession anyhow. Its route was up Broadway to Waverley place, through Waverley place to Fifth avenue, and up that to Fiftyseventh street, the grand reviewing stand being on the east side of Fifth

avenue, on Madison square.

Equally interesting to all the people, and far more so to the student of history, was the great industrial and civic parade on Wednesday under command of Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield. This moved down Broadway from Fifty-seventh street. It were vain to attempt to give even the slightest outline of the many descriptive and historical floats and be the groups representing the arrival of the Dutch early in the Seventeenth century, the aborigines of New York, the early pioneer days, the scenes and heroes of the revolution and all the dramatic features of progress from the day when Manhattan Island was the hunting ground of Tamanenda's Indians to this age of steel and steam and continent girdling lines of wire and rail.

The rest of the nation was equally well represented, and besides the indices of national progress, the corn, the coal, the iron and the native precious ores, there were fitting emblems of the nation's higher glory: Statues and living figuresre presenting Liberty, Justice and Fraternity Columbia, Victory, Education, Religion and all the virtues that make a nation truly great. In the line of purely emblematic or mythologic display, how ever, the Germans seemed to take the lead; their representations of Germany's contribution to the intellectual wealth of



THE ARION SOCIETY'S FLOAT. the world were simply marvelous. The Arion (musical) ciub also presented a ovely float representing the genius of Music, and others followed presenting Art. Culture and Education in a score of pleasing delineations. The purely emblematic representa-tions, however, were but a small part of

the general affair, for the people had an opportunity to see much of the reality of America's history—the veteran gen erals of the late war and the relics of former wars. Among many objects of interesting historic association, not the east interesting was the old "Eutaw flag," carried in the military parade by the Washington light idfantry, of Charleston, S. C. This is the famous flag of Col. William Washington's regiment of cavalry, which, in the troublous times of the Revolution, constituted a art of the partisan corps of Marion. It belongs to the Washington light in-fantry, of Charleston, to which company it was presented by Mrs. Washing-ton in 1827, with the understanding that it should always be preserved in memory of her gallant husband. Col. William Washington, or as he was

called, "The Modern Marcellus," was the oldest son of Baily Washington, of Stafford county, Va., where he was born in February, 1752. He was educated for the church, but the war led him into a public field. Entering thearmy, he engaged n the battle near Brooklyn, and afterwards distinguished himself at Trenton and Princeton. In 1779 he joined the army under Lincoln in South Carolina, and was active in the command of a light corps in the neighborhood of Charleston, Subsequently, he became attached to the division of Gen. Morgan, and bravely fought with that officer at the Cowpens. For his valor on that occasion congress presented him with a medal. Subsequently, he fought with magnificent courage and against heavy odds at Guilford court house and Hobkirk's hill, near Camden, S. C. It was at Eutaw. however, that he exhibited signal valor, fighting until wounded, and with his horse shot under him he was forced to

surrender as a prisoner.

It was during the battle at Cowpens that Washington and Tarleton, the com-mander of the British cavalry, had a personal conflict. In the eagerness of pursuit of that officer, Washington had got far ahead of his squadron, when Tarleton and two of his aids turned upon him. An officer on Tarleton's right was about to strike Washington when a sergeant interposed. Tarleton, who was in the midst of the meles, then made a

parried, wounding his antagonist in the hand. Tarleton then wheeled and discharged a platel, by which Washington was wounded in the knee.

In connection with this wound, the following incident is related: When Cornwallis and his army were at Halffax, N. C., on their way to Virginia, Tar-leton made his quarters in the house of Mrs. Wille Jones. In the course of con-versation with this lady, Tarleton spoke



of Col. Washington as an illiterate fellow who was hardly able to write his name. "You ought to know better than that," was the reply, " for you bear on your person proof that he knows how to make his mark."

On another occasion, Tarleton was speaking sarenstically of Washington in the presence of Mrs. Ashe, a sister of the lady above named. "I should be happy to see Col. Washington," he said with a sneer. Mrs. Ashe instantly replied, "If you had looked behind you, Col. Tarle-ton, at the battle of Cowpens, you would have enjoyed that pleasure." Stung with this keen wit, Tarleton placed his hand on his sword, whereupon Gen. Leslie, of the British army, who was present, gallantly remarked. "Say what you please, Mrs. Ashe, Col. Tarleton knows better than to insult a lady in my presence." (The foregoing incidents are recorded in Mrs. Ellet's "Women of the Revolution.")

During the Revolutionary war Col. Washington met and became enamored of Miss Jane Elliott, of Charleston, a rel-ative of that Gen. Stephen Elliott who lefended the debris of Fort Sumpter after it was reduced to ruins. In their love making she proposed to furnish him a flag for his cavalry regiment, and hav-ing no other material, she improvised me by cutting out from a rich drawing room chair the crimson brocade adorn ing the back of it, which had the merit of being distinct in color as well as handy in size. To Washington it was a gift without price, and thereafter until the close of the war, it waved in the forefront of every battle in which his com mand was engaged.

In 1827 Mrs. Washington presented her husband's battle flag to the Washington light infantry, of Charleston, and the venerated relic is probably the only one that can be traced to the battle fields of the American revolution in the custody of a military corps. Having been in existence for nearly a century, and showing many signs of wear, it was quitted in 1874 upon a similar piece of crimson silk, in order that it might be preserved, if possible, for another hundred years. It a mounted in the Roman style.

Surmounting the staff is the eagle with wings plumed for flight; below, are cord and tassels of gold bullion. The flag is displayed on the 22d of February (Washington's birthday), and the 28th of June (the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie on that date in 1776), but it is otherwise not used except by special orders.

It is not invidious to give a full account of this one relic of Revolutionary times, not only because it is interesting in itself, but because it will serve as a type of many interesting objects.

An American Ornithologis America's greatest ornithologist, John ames Audubon, was the son of a French naval officer, and was born on a Louisians plantation on the 4th of May, 1780, and disc in the city of New York on Jan. 27, 1851. His fondness for birds led him to keep many as pets, and to make drawings which ex hibited great talent. He was on this account ent to France, where he received instru tions from the celebrated painter. David. Returning to America in 1797, he settled on a farm on the Schuylkill and gave his whole attention to the study of birds. Unfortunately a large collection of carefully executed esigns were destroyed by mice. In 1810 Audubon removed to Kentucky, where he met the Scotch ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, with whom he made his journ vs through the wilderness. Soon after he will ded the bayous of Florida and gathered will all the rifle and pencil much valuable material Audubon returned to Philadelphia in 1864 to arrange for the publication of the fruits of his researches, and in 1826 went to London and Paris for the same purpose. Of the 177 subscribers to his work on the "Birds of America," at \$1,000 per copy, one-half was taken in England and France. He was enthusiastically received by the leading scientists of both countries. A second edition of this work in seven volumes appeared in 1844. Audubon's death prevented his completion of the "Quadrupeds of America," a task, however, which was finished by his sons. - Phila-

delphia Times. The Buline Passion. Talking about negroes reminds me of a

story of a well known traveling man whose foodness for jokes is liable to get him into trouble some time. When he stops at a strange hotel he usually places a half dollar under his glass where his sable attendant is cure to see it. He is bound to get the best abtendance, and sometimes there seems to be a mad race among the waiters when their oyes eatch sight of the coin. You can just imagine their disgust when he gots through to see him calmly lift his glass and replace the half dollar in his pocket.

I sat at the same table with him in a hotel once, and for some reason we could not attract the attention of a waiter. "I'll catch 'em," said he as he took several dies from his pocket and shaking them in his harsis throw them on the table. It was hardly a second before the table was crowded with waiters, nearly every one in the room being attracted by the sound of the tvories. "I thought it would fetch them," said he, as we gave our order. "It never falls, and I'll guarantee if we begin shaking 'craps' nobedy elso in the room can get waited on. Dice have the greatest fascination in the world for a darky." -Buffalo News

Emotion Expressed by the Toes. I have recently noted a rather amusing detail in the classic costumes worn at the Comedie Française. Most of the actors and actresses who play the parts of personages of ancient Greece or Rome do not wear divided stockings under their sandals, after the style in vogue on the stage in England and America. With due regard to realism, the sandal is laced on the bare foot of the performer, which is made up accordingly with as much care as are his or her hands, being whitened and having the nails delicately tinted and the sides shaded with rouge. It was rather comical to see Mounet-Sully in the scenes of strong emotion in "Œdipe Rol" wriggle his great toes in accordance with his agitation, and also to notice how pretty Mile. Dumesnil, in the role of the Priestess, curled up the extremities of her dainty little feet as she descended the staircase. I suppose we all not in the same way under similar circumstances, only not visibly. It is like seeing a young lady make a courtesy in a page's dre can observe exactly how it is done. -- Lucy Hooper's Paris Letter. Dr. WM H. THEMES N of the Uni-

versity of the city of New York says: "The symptoms of diseased kidn vs will first appear in the extremely different organs of the body." Treat the kidneys and not the effects of kidney disease , by using Warner's Safe Cure.

Baltimore has 2,000 bonts and 10,-000 men engaged in oyster dredging, who take annually from Chesapeake Bay 8,000,000 bushess of the succelent