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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
OFFICE.—Room No. 2, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 26th 1888, tf.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Exc'n Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on second floor, third room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Wirts' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Attorney-at-Law
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NOTARY PUBLIC.
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
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June 1, 1888, tf.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII, NO 28
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LIII, NO 19

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

MANY persons are under the impression that Ivory Soap is expensive, and intended for the use of the wealthy only. The fact is, the price is lower than for ordinary soaps, quality considered, for in the "Ivory" no "cheapeners" or "makeweights" are used, so the buyer gets all "true soap" for her money. Its harmlessness, durability and efficiency admit of its being used for all purposes with equal satisfaction and economy in the families of the rich or poor.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" 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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COLUMBIAN OFFICE

ESTIMATING FLOOD LOSSES

WHAT THE RETURNS FOR LYCOMING AND CLINTON COUNTIES SHOW.

A correspondent of the *Press* has made an estimate of the flood losses on the West Branch. Below is the result of his investigations:

The dwellers along the West Branch of the Susquehanna from Sunbury up to the region round about Renovo have only now contrived to get a clear notion of their property losses by the freshet of last month. They put them at $10,000,000. The estimate is regarded as conservative, even low.

The great bulk of these losses will fall on Clinton and Lycoming counties, though Northumberland loses much. What the counties beyond Clinton have suffered has not even been included in this computation, which covers the territory in which the flood wrought its greatest wreck. How the counties will stand the effect of these great blows, is what none venture to predict with confidence. A few business men have gone under. Prudent people look for a few more failures, but they hope that with the recuperative resources which the region possesses, and with patience, economy and extra exertion, everything will come out well in the end. Men who lost the savings of years in the rush of water, and saw themselves in an hour thrust far back in the race for prosperity, were naturally for a time depressed and blue. But the old spirit begins to reassert itself and all about this region one hears men, who only a few weeks ago were in despair, now unrolling plans, which they are confident will wipe out the past and build them up once more. It is a good sign. It is half the battle for recovery.

THE CLINTON COUNTY LOSSES.

After dwellings and houses had been put in such order as might be when the flood had gone down, and private affairs had been adjusted there naturally was a wish to know what the aggregate loss had been. The relief committee, with Mayor George Mason, an old Girard College boy, at its head, having attended to the immediate needs of the sufferers sent out all through the county blanks asking for a return in figures of the extent of the damage. The returns, according to a request contained in the form, were sworn to. They were summed and tabulated by S. D. Ball and C. D. McCormick, who comprise a sub-committee.

The report shows that the sworn losses in the county amount to $960,622. The report runs:

Districts.	Household goods.	Store Goods.	Damage real estate.	Other Losses.	Total Amount.
Allison,	$400	.....	$350	$905	$1655
Bald Eagle,	627	$250	7,712	11,385	19,974
Beechereek,	14	.....	2,200	.....	2,214
Castanea,	4,215	.....	16,675	11,746	32,636
Chapman,	2,617	.....	9,010	5,140	16,767
Colebrook,	232	610	1,980	2,307	5,199
Crawford,	90	15	2,426	1,605	4,136
Dunstable,	5,600	2,823	32,919	26,563	67,905
Gallagher	.....	.....	400	1,050	1,450
Greene,	.....	.....	2,950	1,989	4,939
Grugan,	735	.....	5,057	3,116	8,908
Keating,	250	.....	1,000	7,035	8,285
Lamar,	4,984	3,819	39,836	15,623	63,963
Lo'k Ha'n	73,650	187,626	103,657	89,516	454,450
Logan,	57	.....	6,354	1,078	7,489
Loganton,	.....	.....	4,840	2,870	7,210
Mill Hall,	3,985	5,490	5,482	5,534	20,691
Noyes,	5,344	4,480	22,665	11,643	44,132
Pine Cr'k,	5,692	4,195	50,991	19,053	79,832
Porter,	1,852	.....	18,205	6,128	26,186
Renovo,	50	.....	1,819	100	1,969
Wayne,	2,985	.....	89,768	7,488	50,241
Woodward	7,000	1,072	13,868	8,614	30,557
Total					$960,622

The figures are exclusive altogether of the losses in lumber. Besides, the committees, in their report, say of their figures: "They give considerable evidence of the great losses sustained by our people, but they come far short of the real loss, for we know that many of our citizens who lost heavily have not as yet made out statements of their losses."

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Ball, chatting of the matter, "those figures represent in the main, at least as to Lock Haven, the losses of the poorer people. Few of the more prosperous and the rich filled in the blanks or would make any statement at all. Perhaps it was because they neither desired nor would ask aid. From what I know personally, we might safely double the figures here given as to Lock Haven's losses. In the remainder of the county, also, immense losses have gone unrecorded, because those who suffered them did not care to fill in the blanks. Whole stretches of farming land have been ruined at least for this season, and in places the destruction has been so complete that property has been wiped out of existence and the very face of the country changed. What many of the farmers will do these coming months is a matter for serious consideration. The losses in lumber—logs and manufactured timber—it is thought by conservative men, who have had years of experience in the business will amount to $100,000. One firm figures out its gross loss, it is said, at more than $50,000. Of course a part of the gross loss will be recovered. What the per centage of recovery will be, will depend altogether on circumstances, and will, it is thought, vary from 20 per cent. to 80."

LYCOMING'S LOSSES.

City Controller George, of Williamsport, took charge of the work of ascertain the loss of Lycoming county. The work was also conducted on the system of blanks filled in and sworn to. Mr. George's report to Judge Cummin, president of the Relief Committee, is as follows:

	Claims.	Losses.
From Waterville, Cummings and Brown	33	$44,125
Muncy and Muncy Creek,	45	22,594
Nisbonrose and Antestorte	41	74,310
Montgomery and Clinton,	46	53,153 50
Jersey Shore and Porter's	121	85,872
Mifflin and Salladorsburg,	26	25,929
South Williamsport,	85	43,965
English Centre and Pine,	39	22,000
Miscellaneous, mostly damages to farms,	123	132,181 33
Williamsport,	1199	929,089 65
Total,	1758	$1,433,099 48

These figures, similarly to those of the committee at Lock Haven, are to be taken rather as mere suggestions than as bottom facts. A very large proportion of the people neglected or declined to fill in the blanks sent them. In Williamsport alone I have seen private and trustworthy figures of losses to storekeepers and manufacturers amounting to $1,460,800 that are not included in the formal report at all. Even those are not given as completely supplementing those in the report. The lumber losses in logs and manufactured work are put down by good judges at four million dollars. The boom keeper at Williamsport is quoted as saying that 300,000,000 feet of logs went over the boom. If so, careful judges say, much of the timber must have floated down with the waters from up-country creeks, as, in their judgment, there could not have been so much timber in the river.

What percentage of value will be saved by the box sale of part of the logs and the bringing back of another part, all under the guidance of the Lumberman's Exchange, at Williamsport, is an uncertain matter. Mr. Prior, of the Exchange, in reply to the question as to whether he thought 25 per cent would be saved, replied only, "It is quite possible." The gross loss of only one of the leading lumbermen is said to be put down by himself at $365,000. It is thought that the loss to farmers along the river and creeks has been very much larger than the sworn figures in Mr. George's report would indicate. There is no insurance against loss by flood carried in this region.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Milton was the worst used of any of the places. Although it is now booming with its accustomed go, its people do not hesitate to say that they feel the burden of their losses, and expect to feel them more keenly later. Ever since the flood the town has been endeavoring to foot up its losses, and although day after day new losses appear that at first escaped attention, substantially the whole is now known.

Estimates of careful business men whom I saw do not vary widely. One of the most conservative and judged, after wide and careful inquiry, one of the best, is given by R. F. Wilson, chairman of the Executive Relief Committee. It is this: Merchandise loss, $2500; furniture, musical instruments in private houses, etc., $20,000; repairs to buildings, dwellings, fences, etc., $15,000; landed property in the nature of lots below Market Street swept away, $50,000; driving bridge across the river, $75,000; total, $185,000.

The loss in lot value is a curious outcome. The river bent in just at Market Street, and for a distance of two blocks swept along in oblique direction, carrying away the back part of lots upon which rows of houses stood. A bend a little further in and the houses must have gone, too. To-day the houses stand almost on the edge of the newly created bank. What the future fate of these dwellings may be will depend on the next caprice of the Susquehanna. The buildings were mostly owned by the hard-working and thrifty people who occupied them. The stock of the toll bridge referred to in this estimate was all owned at Milton.

Watsontown did not suffer much. The lower end of Lewisburg was under water and the damage to household goods was considerable but not severe. At the pretty little village of White Deer Mills the first floors of the two village stores were flooded to a distance of two feet above the counters. They lost about $700 each. Over at Allenwood, H. P. Allen, who has a farm near the bank as well as a store in the village, had his farm buildings damaged, and lost some agricultural implement, amounting altogether to about $500. The village stands back from the river and was practically uninjured. Montoursville, a pretty village of 500 or 600 lying at the mouth of the Loyal Sock Creek and the West Branch, suffered in household goods and buildings probably to the extent of $3000 or $4000. Northumberland was not much damaged. At Sunbury, the losses according to Chief Burgess Cadwallader did not aggregate much over $1000.

Perpetual Guests.

Buddhist priests, in order to confirm the faith of the lower classes in China, are in the habit or inserting into the shell of the young pearl oyster minute representations of their deities, which are, in process of time, completely covered by the formation of the shell, so that when it is opened, it contains the features of the gods indelibly fixed in mother-of-pearl.

Horticulturists produce similar lasting effects on their plants. A gourd, while young and green, is tied at a certain point with a ribbon, and when hard and old, still retains the unnatural shape thus given to it.

A few drops of a drug are poured about the roots of a young plant, and its flowers henceforth bloom with a color unknown to any of its species.

Precisely the same process goes on in a girl or boy in the formation of habits, good or bad.

"There is but one thing which time cannot kill," says Poyntz, "and that is habit."

"Grace," said the old preacher Bascom, "can conquer the devil in you. But your bad habits conquer grace."

No matter how trivial or slight the custom acquired in youth may be, though it be but the mispronunciation of a word, vulgarity at table, or the use of slang, it will come back in after life, after years of schooling and struggling with it, fresh and vigorous; just as old men, in extreme illness, speak the language of their childhood, forgotten through all their middle age,

A habit of gentle bearing, of low, pleasant intonation, of universal courtesy, is worth more to its possessor throughout life than wealth or great talents. It smoothes one's way at every turn, and creates friends who take pleasure in ministering to one who is polite and considerate, not by effort, but because habit has made it natural for him to be so.

A habit of prayer, formed in childhood, though neglected for many years will come back in age and sorrow and perhaps bring a blessing from heaven with it.

Our habits, in short, are the alien guests of the Scotch superstition which once seated at our hearth only go from it with death. Let us take care, then, how we open our doors to them.

If you note all the details you have not seen the whole.

HUMAN SACRIFICE IN AFRICA.

ATROCIOUSLY CRUEL BURIAL RITES AT THE GRAVE OF A KING.

The steamer Congo brings news from New Calabar of most revolting sacrifice. It seems that a few months ago the old King of Eboe died, and, as is customary in that part of the country, the traders from New Calabar went up to pay their respects to the new monarch. The traders were aware that for a short time after the old King's death the "Iu Iu" rites are performed, but they thought that these were over. The deceased monarch's name was Imphy, and to the honor of the English traders the "Iu Iu" ceremonies were at their highest when they entered Eboe town.

The rites had been in operation for about two months, and already about forty had been slain to appease "Iu Iu" gods. The old King was then lying in a grave which had been dug for him. The hole was a large one and deep. Lying in the same grave were nine of the King's youngest wives, and their deaths had been brought about in the most cruel manner. Each of the poor creatures had both their wrists and ankles broken, so that they could neither walk nor crawl. In this state, and suffering the most excruciating pain, the unfortunate creatures were placed at the bottom of the grave, seven of them lying side by side. The body of the King was then laid on them in a transverse direction. The two remaining women were laid down by the side of the King, lying exactly like the monarch's body. No food or water was given to the poor creatures, who were left in that position to die. It is said that death did not, as a rule, take place for four or five days. Four men were stationed round the grave, armed with clubs, ready to knock back with these weapons any of the women who, notwithstanding their maimed condition, were able to crawl to the side of the grave.

In other parts of the town other human sacrifices were taking place. Suspended from various trees were the bodies of several men. These poor fellows were also enduring the most agonizing death. In most instances holes were bored through their feet just by their ankles. Through the holes ropes were drawn, and the men were then tied to a high tree. Their heads were of course, hanging downward. The men were there left to die. The traders, as they were proceeding along, were unwilling witnesses of a frightful sacrificial execution. They saw a number of natives in a group, and went to the spot to see what was taking place. There to their horror the white men saw a native tied by the feet and neck. The rope attached to the neck was thrown over a tree in one direction, and the rope attached to the feet was tied to a tree in the opposite direction. The ropes were then drawn tightly, and when the body was distended to its utmost length another native with a hatchet struck the neck and severed the head from the body. The head was taken to the grave where the King was lying, while the body was eaten by the cannibal natives. The white men could do nothing to stop the barbarous practices, as to interfere with these "religious customs" would not be tolerated by the natives, and the lives of the traders would have been in peril. They, therefore, made as quick a retreat from the town as they could. The traders learned that for each of the following ten months there was to be a sacrifice of seven men.—*London Standard.*

A Queer Bit of History.

HOW THE BRITISH FLEET WAS THREATENED WITH A COWHIDE.

During the war of 1812 a Montauk cattle keeper gained a signal victory of the English fleet, then lying in Gardiner's Bay under command of Admiral Hardy. Montauk was then a commons for the towns of East and Southampton. The town people pastured 1000 or 1200 head of cattle on Montauk during the Summer. These cattle were in charge of three keepers who lived about three miles apart. I think the name of the keeper in question was Pain. He conquered the English fleet with a canoe, a rawhide and a crew of Indians. It came thus about:

The English had come ashore on their boats and killed one of the cattle in his charge. They wanted fresh beef and they got it. Mr. Pain did not propose that his herds should be ravaged with impunity. He armed himself with a raw-hide. Next he found an Indian. He impressed the Indian with his rawhide and forced him to paddle off to the Admiral's ship. Mr. Pain was hailed from the ship and asked what he wanted. He said he wanted to come on board. He was allowed to come on board.

He was then asked what he wanted. He wanted to see the Admiral. What did he want to see the Admiral for? To be paid for one of the cattle in his care which had been slain by the Admiral's people. What was he going to do about it in case he was not paid? they inquired. Well, he was going to take it out of the English fleet. What was he going to take it out with? With his rawhide.

The Admiral was informed that a Yankee was on board threatening to lick the fleet with an armament of one canoe, one Indian and a rawhide. The Admiral was not alarmed, but he was amused and interested. He came on deck in his cocked hat and epaulettes and all the glitter and glory of the titled British tar of eighty odd years ago.

The Admiral and Mr. Paine confronted each other. Mr. Paine did not back down. He repeated his demand and his threat.

"Well," said the Admiral, "you are the bravest Yankee I've seen yet."

He ordered him to be paid. Mr. Paine received the value of the slain beast in hard, shining, yellow, British gold. Then with his force he rowed ashore, having gained a brave but bloodless victory.

New Jersey Wine Sent to Europe.

Mr. Speer (of New Jersey) the Great Wine Man's Success has arisen from the strict purity and valuable properties of his wines for invalids and feeble persons, and his reputation extends around the world. His Port Grape Wine is now being ordered by families in London and Paris.

Opie and the Butcher.

MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE CAUSED BY A $150 CHECK.

Opie P. Read, the genius of the Arkansas *Traveler*, is so very excellent a financier that he usually manages to end each month a little deeper in debt than he began it. Yet nobody ever loses by him. In some manner, though his general indebtness keeps piling up, he manages not to let any individual debt stand long. We shouldn't like to be pressed for a logical explanation of this paradoxical assertion, but it seems, nevertheless, to be true that while his aggregate indebtedness keeps growing his individual debtors are never permitted to lose anything.

One morning Opie came into the Chicago Press Club rooms, where a number of the members were seated chattering. Opie did not take part in the conversation, but sat by one of the open windows smoking his huge pipe and evidently thinking profoundly.

"Something on your mind, Opie?" asked one of the boys.

"Yes. My butcher is on my mind, and he's the biggest butcher you ever saw. If I didn't have a ponderous mind I never could hold that butcher on it. Look at me," said he, standing up at full height, showing a form more than six feet tall; and massive in its proportions. "Look at me; I'm a pretty big man myself, but, sir, as I came by that butcher shop this morning the butcher was standing out in front, and I walked right between his legs. The top of my head wasn't as high as his instep. I should have to reach up to unlatch his shoe."

"How much do you owe your butcher, Opie?" asked James W. Scott, the president of the club and business manager of the *Herald*.

"A hundred and twenty dollars, sir," said Mr. Read.

That afternoon Mr. Read sent a check for $150 to Opie, saying it was an advance on a story he wished him to write for the *Herald*.

The next morning, when Opie strode into the club, somebody asked:

"Has your butcher grown any since yesterday?"

"Grown! No, Sir. This morning I walked into his place with $150 in gold clinking and jingling in my pocket."

"Where's that butcher?" I asked.

"Here I am," said a faint, timid little voice that seemed to come up from the cellar.

"Where?" said I.

"Here, right here by your left foot. Don't move or you'll step on me."

"I got down on my hands and knees and examined a speck on the floor. It was the butcher."

A Startling Discovery.

According to reports from Paris published in the *Courier des Etats-Unis* Dr. Brown-Sequard has formally announced to a French scientific body the discovery by himself of what appears to be an elixir of life as potent as that which Bulwer dallied with in "Zanoni" and Margrave used in "A Strange Story."

The discovery is of a medicament which, when administered by hypodermic injection, restores the aged and decrepid to youthful vigor and sets lingering convalescents upon their legs again, as so many nostrums are alleged to do but do not.

We fail to grasp with clearness whether Dr. Brown-Sequard hopes to prolong human life indefinitely or not, and probably his experiments have not yet enabled him to express a confident opinion on that subject. But if his elixir can make the old young again there seems to be no satisfactory reason—barring accident—why anybody who keeps his hands off the electric-light wires should cease to live.

At first sight the news of such a discovery seems altogether good. It will remove the cemetery factor from water supply problems, settle the cremation question and exterminate the race of undertakers. But there are other aspects of the matter which are appalling. The pressure of population upon the means of subsistence is very great, though not so great as Mr. Malthus anticipated, and if the safety-valve of the death-rate is to be shut down this little world of ours is going to be very uncomfortably crowded.

A more dreadful thought is that all the objectionable persons we know are sure to be the first users of the new elixir. Objectionable persons, as the reader must have observed, are the very tardiest of all human beings in dying, and as a rule they obstinately refuse to give up the ghost until it is too late for their departure to relieve or comfort anybody. Armed with Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir they would never consent to die at all.

No, life is distressingly short and we often wish for a longer lien upon it, but the price exacted even for prolonged existence, with youth and health for appurtenances, may be too high, and unless a considerable proportion of every man's acquaintances can be enjoined against the use of the new elixir the public will not regard Dr. Brown-Sequard as a benefactor.—*World.*

The negro population of Mississippi is increasing at a much faster rate than the white. In 1870 the number of negroes in the State was 445,080, and of whites 384,549. In 1880 the negroes numbered 653,550, and the whites only 481,028.

According to a statistical document lately published in Paris, there are in Europe 300,000 blind people, 30,000 of whom are in France.

A new occupation for women is that of superintendent of a visiting list. She arranges names in alphabetical order, with marginal notes of "at home" days.

"Hunger is the Best Sauce."

As a rule, a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hoods Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood so that the beneficial effect of good food is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Army Floral Association, just organized in London, propose to set up disabled or poverty-stricken veterans in the business of selling flowers on the streets. The veterans are to be provided with glass-covered barrows like green-houses, on wheels.

The very latest attack of jewel mania experienced among certain Englishmen of rank is the wearing of bracelets made of hair from the tip of an elephant's tail. This portion of the elephantine narrative has under the demand assumed an almost priceless value. The circles are most exquisitely mounted in gold and silver.

An eccentric German has created a sensation at Mount Holly by announcing that he has offered his will for probate in order to have his estate settled up during his life time. A clause in the instrument provides that one-half of his estate shall go to his wife as long as she remains his widow, and when she marries again the other half shall be paid her, "as it costs more to keep two than one."

The largest moccasin snake on record has been found near Lake Okeechobee, Fla. When found it had just completed the task of swallowing a ten foot alligator, and was therefore unable to make his escape. He was captured with great difficulty, and only "gave up the ghost" after receiving twenty-seven shots from a Winchester rifle.

A rumor comes from the Dead river logging camps in Maine that two trout fishermen recently resurrected a curious relic of antiquity from beneath the placid waters of the Carrying Place ponds. The story goes that they had finished fishing and were about to start for their camp, when they found themselves unable to raise their anchor from the bottom. The rope was strong, however, and, redoubling their efforts, they pulled to the surface a rude shallop, partially filled with stones, which had caught upon one point of the wooden killock. The boat is supposed to be one of those used by Benedict Arnold in his daring but fruitless effort to capture Quebec.

Gen. Boulanger now occupies a house in London formerly tenanted by the Austrian millionaire, d'Arcey and evidently furnished by its original owner, Col. Ellis. By strange coincidence, says Edmund Yates in a Tribune special, a great bust of Napoleon I immediately faces the door of the General's study. Figures of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette adorn the over-mantel, and in the drawing-room the first things which meet the eye are the features of Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie. Colonel Ellis seems to have taken a benevolent interest in French history, and the General's French visitors insist on regarding the relics in the light of a favorable omen.

An exhibition of nerve that's rarely excelled was given recently by a Trenton woman. She made a tour of the offices in the State House there, asking subscription for a bicycle for her son, who is very fond of bicycle riding. She said that "she could not very well see how she could afford to purchase one, and as her son was of noble birth, he should enjoy the advantages that more fortunate boys enjoyed." She could not induce the "stony-hearted" State officials to put down their names, however, and she left the capital building lamenting the fact that people generally were loth to give for a worthy purpose,

The story is going the rounds of a retail dealer who obtained a rare bargain in ladies' hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, which he designed to sell at a fair profit at 25 cents each. On examination of the goods he determined not to give such value for so small a sum. Taking one-half this lot, he marked each handkerchief in the corner with a lead pencil, 25 cents, and the other quality, he marked in the same way, 30 cents, and displayed the goods on his counter side by side. Imagine his surprise when he found that two out of three of his lady customers selected the bargains at 30 cents, leaving him with the larger part of those marked 25 cents on his counter. As it was impossible to alter marks from 25 to 30 without soiling the goods, he was actually compelled to purchase another invoice of the same lot to oblige the fair buyers, who preferred to pay 30 cents for the article rather than 25 cents.

A remarkable discovery has just been made at the Cathays Yard of the Taff Vale Railroad Company. A large elm tree, grown in Gloucestershire, was being cut up into timber, when right in the very heart, a cavity of 8 feet long and 7½ inches wide was discovered. It contained a comb of the honey bee and a squirrel's skull. "No means of access to the hollow was discoverable, neither was decay anywhere apparent, and around the cavity itself no less than 50 rings, each ring denoting a years growth, were counted. The hollow was of uniform size throughout, and presented the appearance of having been bored with an augur, and, great though its dimensions were, it was practically filled with the comb, intimating that the bees were in possession for several years. How the bees got there is a mystery. It is surmised that a squirrel once occupied a decayed hole in the tree, cleared away the decay, occupied the cavity as its own, and there died. Then the bees took possession and filled the hole with comb, when, by some means the entrance, which must have been small, became stopped, the large quantity of grub and fly being taken as evidence that the nest was not voluntarily deserted. Then for 50 years the growth of timber went on. The entrance being hermetically sealed, the comb kept in good condition until found.

The Wyoming Massacre.

DR. EGLE TAKES SOME OF THE ROMANCE OUT OF THE STORY.

The 111th anniversary of the battle and massacre of Wyoming was celebrated at Wilkes-Barre, July 3, by a large gathering at the monument at Forty Fort, which commemorates the massacre. Colonel Charles Dorrance, whose grandfather perished in the fight, opened the proceedings with a brief address. Mr Philip Myers, of Brooklyn, a descendant of another of the victims, read a poem.

Dr. Egle, the state librarian, read a paper which caused considerable flutter. In it he reviewed the massacre from the standpoint of a pennamite as opposed to the view generally taken by the Yankee settlers. He read extracts from documents in the State Library, showing that this land had been set apart by Pennsylvania's Govenor for the use of the Indians and the settlement of it by emigrants prohibited under heavy penalties. In defiance of this prohibition, however the Yankee emigrants invaded the valley and the Indians took up arms in defense of what was justly theirs. He also accused local historians of perverting and misstating the facts.