

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, North Market Street, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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The COLUMBIAN

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1889.

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SMOKELESS POWDERS.

Rapidly Coming Into Use Both for Great Armies and Artillery. While the attention of the high education of women in Oxford has just celebrated its tenth year of organization, and is well pleased with the progress of the women students in Oxford—Lady Margaret, Somerville and St. Hugh's.

These are given either at the rooms of the association for women education, or at the men's colleges. The examinations at Oxford are known as "pases," or "honors." The standard of the former is high, and that of the latter is "moderation." The "honors" examinations either aim at a standard analogous to the men's honor examinations—as in the case of literature and modern languages—or at a standard which is the case of the classical, mathematical, natural science and modern history schools.

The first "honor" schools is given by university lecturers and tutors at the association rooms. For the last four years the examinations have been held in the hall of the men's colleges, and are given by university lecturers and tutors at the association rooms. For the last four years the examinations have been held in the hall of the men's colleges, and are given by university lecturers and tutors at the association rooms.

The Germans began with the powder of the Duttinhofer semi-smokeless powder, which was also made in France. The Russians have tried a new powder, made by the Ochtenski factory, in imitation of the Duttinhofer, and its manufacture is now being carried on in Russia.

The English also have obtained a smokeless and noiseless powder, invented by the well known artillery, Capt. No. 40, in the New Army, intended for use in the small caliber, which could only have the required efficiency with one of the new compounds, as otherwise the bore would grow rapidly.

Of all the new powders, Schultze's is perhaps the best known. Nearly or quite all appear to depend on the union of nitro compounds of some sort with other substances. Some will not keep in all climates, and some give out an unendurable odor. Their introduction will perhaps call for some new studies in tactics, for certain movements now depending on the cover of smoke can not hereafter rely on this protecting mantle. But just at present the tactical considerations seem to be less important to our own country than to the other nations.

Striping the Ocean Greypounds. The recent order of the British admiralty directing that all the subsidized merchant steamers intended for use in time of war shall strip themselves of yards has been complied with by all the subsidized vessels sailing out of New York. Not only the British vessels, but those of other nations, are accepting the new order of things, and all appearances point to the doing away with spars of all descriptions aboard the great liners.

Rapid Railroad Construction. An invention which promises to revolutionize the present method of railroad construction was put to a practical test recently by George Roberts, the inventor, in the presence of about three hundred railroad experts. The machine worked beyond the expectations of the inventor, the men laying at the rate of two and one-half miles of track per day, and twelve men doing the work of seventy-five by the old way.

WOMEN AT OXFORD.

It Will Be an Open Winter, If There's Any Truth in the Bone's Story. Henry Stillman, Woodstock, is the goose bone prophet of eastern Connecticut. He got his bone from a goose that is hatched in May, and when Henry Stillman is hatching over his goose bone to read the future, much for all Windham county is hatched, and it hearkens to the prophecy.

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WHAT THE GOOSE BONE SAYS.

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She Popped the Question.

Judge Burr performed a marriage ceremony of a rather remarkable character. The groom was Horace Warner, aged 37 years, and the bride Mrs. William Brown, widow of 55. The bride has been living with her daughter and son-in-law, John Gibbons, on a farm in Dakota county, and the groom has been engaged by Gibbons as a farm hand.

She cast her eye about her in search of the proper man for a future husband. It rested on the young and healthy Horace Warner. She proposed to him secretly and he accepted. He was delegated to inform Gibbons of the match, for the bride, who had known his wrath, feigned to speak. While hitching up a team of horses to go to the timber land for wood at daylight, young Mr. Warner plucked up courage enough to tell his employer all about it.

Gibbons flew into a rage and threatened to shoot Warner if he did not give up the idea of marrying the widow. The whole conversation was overheard by Mrs. Brown, and when Gibbons had done swearing vengeance and gone away, she suggested that Warner, instead of driving to the woods, should drive to the city and she would come with him. Mounted on a farm wagon rigged for hauling lumber, he drove to the city in a giggle, when they eloped. They had no trouble in getting a license, and were man and wife thirty minutes after Warner's arrival at the city.

To Put Out Theatre Fires. The protection of theatres from injury by fire has taxed the ingenuity of inventors ever since playhouses were first constructed, and all kinds of devices have been tried to provide for the safety of theatres. One of the most successful of these is an exhibition was given in Mason street of an apparatus invented by District Engineer J. W. Reagan. These headquarters are at the house of Engine 28, which promises far to exceed anything of the kind ever adapted to the uses of the stage.

The Old Love Was Dead. John Keel, who lives on the edge of Tennessee, not far from Hopkenville, Ky., courted pretty Lacy Walker, a milliner's daughter, and married her in 1846. The couple lived together for thirty years and raised a family of four children. All the children married and moved away. The old couple became lonely, and they got a young lady named Jane Hunter to come and live with them.

Miss Hunter was about 20, bright and attractive. It was soon evident that Mr. Walker was much attached to the young girl. He frankly admitted it and said he would marry her if he did not have a wife already. Mrs. Walker left her husband and soon afterward obtained a divorce. The old man and the young woman were then married and came over the line into this country to live.

The Corpse Ran Away. A Baltimore dispatch to The Chicago Herald says that a telephone message to the Central station last night conveyed the information that a man had been killed in the Baltimore and Potomac tunnel, and requested the presence of a coroner at Union station, whence the body had been taken. The corpse was covered with mud and dirt, was stiff and rigid. Police Sgt. Schultz was becoming impatient over the non-arrival of the coroner, and walked to the door when he saw the man coming. When he returned, the bench was vacant and the corpse was walking out of the door. The sergeant started after his subject, but the latter, seeing him coming, made haste to escape. Finally the policeman reached him and insisted on his returning to the coroner should arrive, but the man refused in the most positive manner to let a coroner go to work on him. He was a live man, and therefore not under that official's jurisdiction. The sergeant came to the same conclusion and allowed the corpse to go. It was afterward ascertained that the man's name is James Lacy, and that he fell from a freight train and lost consciousness for almost an hour. He had been temporarily paralyzed by the shock.

Thrown Into the River by an Elephant. A Cairo, Ill., special to The Philadelphia Press of recent date says that while a circus was unloading its paraphernalia from a small steambot and barges at Metropolis one of the elephants showed a great disinclination to go ashore. Nevertheless, the man was raised high in the air and cast unceremoniously into the Ohio river thirty feet distant. The excitement was great, and by the time the elephant was ready for another installment the men had all scattered out of danger. The regular keeper having come to the rescue the unheeded animal was quieted, and the two marauding sailors without accident. The man was unhurt and escaped alone.

A SLAVE BOY'S STORY.

Strange Vicissitudes That Led Him From Central Africa Down the Congo. A letter from the Congo tells the story of a slave boy from Central Africa who, by a series of strange vicissitudes, has recently come into the possession of Mr. Holman Bentley, the well known missionary, and is now living on the river near the west coast. The boy's name is Kayembe, and he lived near the Congo, about 1,600 miles from its mouth. A while ago a large party of Arabs from Nyangwe and their Manjema slaves attacked the village adjoining that in which Kayembe lived. They heard the shooting and saw the man and women and children. They fled into the jungle, and the Arabs, coming over to the deserted town, burned it to the ground.

It was three days before the villagers ventured to return to their ruined homes. All was quiet then, and they spent the days tilling their fields around the place where they had lived. At night they slept in the jungle, and they feared a night attack. They were not without fear for a moment, but they still lingered around their fields because their food came from them. One day, after they had led this wretched life for about three months, a gang of slave hunters suddenly rushed upon the village, burned their dwellings and firing guns. Kayembe's father threw a spear at one of the slaves, wounding him in the shoulder. The wounded man then shot the father dead and cut off his hand as a trophy. Kayembe dashed into the jungle with several men after him. They caught him, and he was dragged away with other prisoners to neighboring villages. There the slaves killed the men and captured many women. The little children whom many of the women carried in their arms were snatched away from them and thrown into the water to perish miserably. Some of them, however, were struck dead or were stunned by a blow from a stick. Others who attempted to follow their fathers were struck with switches and driven back.

On about ten days the slaves, and the poor people were soon scattered far and wide, their owners taking them in all directions. Kayembe's master took him 800 miles down the Congo, where he sold him to a Zanzibar. 8000 after the boy had an attack of dysentery, and his new master, thinking he would die, sold him for a song to a Housa soldier in the service of the Congo state. The soldier took him 800 miles further down the Congo river, to Leopoldville, where Sr. Francis de Whinton set the boy free and put him in charge of the Baptist mission. He has learned the language of the lower Congo, and Mr. Whinton writes that he is a bright and interesting boy. But the tragic events in his old home are graven in his memory. He wants to return to his own country when it is able to do so, and the missionaries have promised him that when they are able to start a station far up the Congo, where he came from, he shall go there with them.—London Telegraph.

California's Growth. Forty years ago the harbor of San Francisco was filled with a fleet of ships that were lying idly at their anchors. They had brought cargoes of men and merchandise, but they could find no cargoes to carry away. Many of these ships would have been sold for scrap metal and taken up to the land, and the hulks furnished temporary shelter for hundreds of pioneers. Today the docks are lined with a great fleet of merchant ships, and a number of sailing vessels, probably, than can be found in any other port in the Union. These ships are nearly all discharging or taking on cargo. There is hardly an idle ship in the harbor, and a seaworthy vessel. Aside from wine, wool, ores and lumber, there will be a million tons of wheat for transportation to foreign markets. The ox teams no longer plod a weary way across the continent. By nearly every day a train load of fruit is sent to the Atlantic states, and these shipments will be rounded up with the fruit of the West, and sent to Florida, ever produced in the United States.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Drank From All Glasses. An eye witness at Spa relates as follows: During his stay at the Kurhaus the shah one day wanted to take some refreshment, and a member of his suite ordered a glass of punch in a Romaine. The waiter, who had probably received similar orders from some of the other guests, thought of inferior rank, appeared before the shah with a tray containing a dozen glasses of the beverage. The shah, smiling, took a glass, drank half of the contents, and then took a sip out of each of the other glasses, so that the water could not now be traced round to the rest of the company. His majesty thus tried to make it plain to the waiter that a shah is not to be placed on a level with ordinary mortals, and the matter of serving.—Düsseldorfer Anzeiger.

Electrical Water Power. If the project of running a great canal at Rheinfeiden, Germany, be carried out an enormous stimulus will be given to electrical engineering, since the power rendered available through the construction of the canal will amount to not less than 11,000 horse power, and will have to be transmitted electrically to Basel, Säckingen and other distant places. The plans are ready, and the canal will be built, but the concession has not yet been obtained. If it is obtained in time work will begin in the coming autumn, and the whole undertaking will be completed in 1892. The length of the canal is 14 miles; its width, 165 feet, and there will be erected a turbine house containing twenty-three turbines, each of 750 horse power. Each turbine will drive its own generator. The pressure adopted will be sufficiently high to enable the distribution of power to be effected economically within a distance of fifteen miles. The power of the canal will be 17,000 horse power, a total of 11,000 horse power will be available to the consumers.—Exchange.

A New Article of Commerce. A few weeks ago Mr. Hilderton, of this city, left for a visit among relatives in England. Mr. Hilderton, who is a well known man, gave him a horse to present with his compliments to brother of Mr. Sellers, his partner. A letter just received from Mr. Hilderton says that he has not only had a jolly good time, but thinks he has discovered a new source of revenue for San Diego county, and especially for his friend Campion. He found Mr. Sellers' brother at Nottingham, and presented him with the horse, which was a great curiosity in that country. To possess the handsome "varmint" became the desire of several of Sellers' friends, and a lively bidding ensued. The result was that Sellers disposed of it for the snug sum of £10—\$50—and writes for more loads. Campion says that until real estate picks up he will not go into the coal business, and he has about 500 of the product shipped, and expects to start a large shipment of English gold toward San Diego in the near future.—San Diego (Cal.) Union.

The Smiths at a Wedding. A wedding in which all the actors were Smiths occurred at New Martinsburg, this country, last evening. Mr. Alvin Smith, of Iowa, arrived yesterday, and in the evening was united in marriage to Miss Orpha Smith, Rev. David Smith, of this city, officiating, a young lady named Smith acting as bridesmaid. The young lady's mother's maiden name was Smith, and her father is a blacksmith.—Washington (D. C.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, the last of a family that came over in 1835, is said to be still living in a house in Dedham, Mass., that was brought over in the year mentioned and occupied as a present site at that time. The Fairbanks scale men came of this family.