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CAPTURING ELEPHANTS.

Four days' march inland from Qui-loa, whiel, is on the east coast of Af-rica and 250 miles above Madagascar, deliver them on board ship at Quiloa. Our party consisted of three white men and forty-two natives, and we had sevn borses and six teams of bullocks Among the natives were several fellows who had hunted the big game with white men, and who were pretty thoroughly posted as to the creatures' habits. It would have been almost as easy to shoot an elephant as a buffalo, but to capture one alive and get him down to the coast was a different mat ter. Had we had a couple of tame elephants the task would have been lar long the monster lay on his side in the elephants the task would have been in long the muck, boiling over with rage but near muck, boiling over with rage but near the kind in that part of the country. less. He put in the night there, too, and next morning his spirit was broken the ship a large supply of and next morning his spirit was broken. I took from the ship a large supply of ropes, chains, tackle, straps, blocks and what ever else might come handy, and as soon as we had established our camp we began to look around for game. Aimost every species of wild beast

or a longer or shorter period. In stead of a particular strip. The gou, eland, antelope, deer and buffalo go in large droves, and never seem to tire. and the elephant will not remain in any particular locality more than a day unless there are strong reasons for We had our camp in a thick grove about two miles from a forest through which we knew elephants ranged, and rders were given against firing guns or moving about more than was necessary. An elephant will take the alarm as quick as a deer, and when once rightened he may not cool down for ours. After a couple of days four or five of us made a scout to the forest and we were delighted to find evidence that it was a favorite resort. The forest was a strip about nine miles long and two miles wide, thrusting it-self down into a great plain like a tongue. About opposite our camp it narrowed to a width of balt a mile, and

We were rejoiced to find that this strip of forest was a veritable highway for the elephants passing back and forth, while the foliage was their choicest ford. We spent two whole days getting the lay of the forest for several miles, and we finally selected a particular spot to work on. It was in the narrowest portion of the strip, and here we dug two pits and concealed them so nicely that the sharpest native would have mistrusted no hing. When all was ready we retired from the forest and posted a native in the nearest native, when we herd a trumpet blast mad elephant in his native wilds is a sound never to be forgotten. Each one as instantly realized that we had core upon an old "rogue," and that we were in deadly peril. An elephant w) o has become a crank and deserted his troop or been driven away is more dangerous than any other living thing.

over the plain.

His sole thought is to destroy, and he oses all sense of fear. Had we been mounted we could have scattered and outron him, but we were all on foot, and our only safety was in sticking to the grove. we heard him coming we dodged right and left and hurried deep into the grove. The old fellow had the eyes of a lynx, and wheeling from his first charge, he seemed determined to dodged on our own account, thus distracting his attention, but he finally pursued one of the natives so closely hat the man had to take to a tree. He lidn't bave his choice, either, and was unfortunately driven to shelter in a tree about as large around as a man's body. He was hardly out of reach when the mad brute arrived at the ronk. I was in a much larger tree about forty feet away, and could plainly see the movements of the peast. He was an old bull, carrying heavy tusks, and he was mad all over. He tried hard to push the tree over, and though he could not succeed he shook the native around so as to give

CUSTER, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should pat-rollice the agency where losses, if any, are set-tled and paid by one of their own citizens. im a bad fright. In order to call the brute off I fired at him several times, but of course did no damage. He, however, refused to leave the tree, and after standing for moment in thought he put his shouller against it, surged forward, and, after swaying back and forth half a dozen times, the tree broke short off about ten feet from the ground. The native was expecting it, and as the top crashed through the trees he caught at a limb and pulled himself into a large tree. The elephant soon became aware of his escape, and like-wise recognized the fact that all of us were out of his reach, and, after trump We Challenge Comparison sting dis disappointment, he slowly pack to camp. We must move at once. The "rogue" elephant does not travel about much, and his being it THE BEST OIL ne grove was a menace to us. Should he discover our camp he would attack

broken. Next day after our removal just as we were rolling out of our blankets, a cry from half a dozen natives alarmed the camp. As I turned my eyes in that direction, and beheld was swinging his trunk in an angry way, and his speed was something terrific Three or four of us sprang for our rides, but he would have been among us be-fore we could have fired a shot had not an accident happened. He charg-

his knees, floundered ahead a few feet, and then rolled over on his left side He was out of breath with his run and his fall, and then was the time to take

him. As he lay there roaring his dismade a permanent camp. My orders from the Hamburg house were to secure at least five elephants alive and carried the free end to the nearest tree. We got nooses over both hind legs and carried the free end to the nearest tree, and then we had the old fellow for sure. He was so mad that he actually shed tears, and he trumpeted until he tired his machine out. After we had aim fast every man cut a stick, and for two hours we beat every part of the beast we could reach. Moreover, we walked on him, kick ed him, called him names and degrad-

and cause him to give up. All day long the monster lay on his side in the leg, got a pry under his hips, and after an hour's hard work put him on his feet and got him to solid land. The fight had all been taken out of him, nakes some particular spot its home and he would cower whenever any one shook a club at him. When the na Africa every quadruped is constantly tives washed him up a dezen great on the move, and if limited at all it is scars were revealed on his shoulders to a large section of the country in and flanks as proofs that he was a fighter, and my head man, who had ived in the elephant country all his days, computed the beast's age at 110

No animal becomes docile and tract able so quick as the elephant. He must be conquered by fear, and when once he gives in you have only an or casional tantrum to look out for. kept right at our captive, flogging and bulldozing and giving him to understand that we were boss, and at the end of three days he was as humble as We could make no use of him as a hunter, as we had no rig, and as none of the men had any experience is driving an elephant; but we should have no trouble in getting him to the coast, and he was worth several thou-

sand dollars. It was ten days after his captur that one of our scouts brought word The father of Mile. that a troop of elephants had appeared further down it was cut short off, though there were groves scattered all It did not seem possible that he could scent his kind four or five miles away, but his actions went to prove that such was the case. We had him securely fastened by one hind leg, but he did not try to break away. On the con-trary, he acted vexed and out of sorts, and now and then uttered a blast he would have a hostile greeting for

any elephant coming our way.

The troop of elephants reported by the scout numbered thirteen, and were five or six miles above us. Mr. Wiland posted a native in the nearest grove to act as sentinel for the remainder of the day. The grove was strike in behind the troop and drive strike in behind the troop and drive ences of travel in the "stern-wheelers" ment burdens and social rewards and social bout an acre in extent, with the trees them down, and five or six of us on standing very thick, and we were stationed ourselves at the southern limited into their heads that the rivers driving the beasts back and forth along up" and decay.

Those of the aforesaid subjects who and a mighty rush. The blast of a the narrow neck at least one of them drive them back, but they are too up.

come frightened, and the job was too up.

These boats are built entirely of

They broke off to the right and left the cover of the woods for the open our camp. The three of us who were mounted pursued at a gallop, and we were witnesses of a curious incident. The troop were headed for the grove in which we had encamped, and were about half a mile away, when our caphunt us all down. Each one of us tive "rogue" uttered three or four shrill blasts and suddenly appeared in sight having broken the rope which held him to a tree. He made straight for the troop challenging as he cam-, and the beasts no sooner saw him than they exhibited fear and confusion. They halted, turned to the right and left, and were all mixed up when the old chap came down on them like a landslide. The first one he struck was a half grown elephant, and he knocked him flat on the grass and rolled him over and over. Then he sailed in to clean out the shanty, and the blows from his trunk could be heard a mile a vay. Such a cloud of dust was kicked up that we soon lost sight of the particulars, but in a few minutes the troop bolted off at right angles and soon entered a grove, and we drew near to find the old "rogue" standing over the

one he had rolled over. He seemed to be waiting for us to come up, and after a little the native who had the most to do with him yentured close up. I rode off and got a rope, and this was made fast to the captive's legs, and he was encouraged to get on his feet. Then the old chap steered him straight for camp while we followed, holding the ropes. Once or twice the kid big one gave him a resounding whack with his trunk and curbed his ambition. We made him fast to a tree,

It was next morning before we could examine our pits, and then we found another captive. A big bull clephant was lying on his side in one of them. while the other had been avoided. us off hand. We at case hitched up This animal was in the London Garour teams, struck our tents, and reddens for twenty years under the name moved to a grove two miles away. of "Old Royal," and was afterwards While not entirely safe here, we sold to go to Germany. We got him might escape observation. On two out of the pit by digging around him, sides of us the approach was marshy, and then using a block and tackle to while on the others it was rather lift him to his feet. He had been three days without food or drink when we on the morning of the second day, well broken. His great size not only made him an attraction in Europe, but one of his tusks was so singularly marked as to excite the attention of all naturalists. About midway of its making a bee line for our camp. He moment before, but it was found to extend clear through the tusk. three captives were got down to the coast without the least trouble, and our luck in making three such captures in the short space of twenty days has never been equalled by menagerie ed at us over the marshy ground, and men in any land. The old "rogue" two hundred feet from the wagons the who set out to annihilate us brought ground grew so soft that he sank to all our good luck. Now York Sun.

PRESIDENT BARNARD'S ROMANCE. IUS BRIDE WAS ONCE A FLOWER GIRL IN

The account of the opening of Barn-

name of the late president of Columbia college, recalls a pretty little romance of two score years ago in Dayton O. There were extensive "mark the roofs of which projected and afforded a shelter, beneath thoroughfare, traveled daily by the business and professional men of the t-house a flower-girl selling bouquets. the Western advantage of lower lisappeared.

Next market day the little maiden are driven to the conclusion that of no appeared again. She charmed every particular necessity is the Eastern one she talked with, but she did not farmer handicapped by Western comreveal her identity to any one and re- petition. pelled all curious queries with a gentle lignity that was an insurmountable

For two seasons the flower-girl lit up the dingy market house by her presthat time the place knew her no more. who had been a patron of the fair flower-

"Doubtless you have forgotten me,"

Barnard, of Columbia college. A subsequent conversation explained the mystery of the flower-seller. - was exiled from Paris for political reasons and their slender income by selling boquets. After ten years changes in the government restored in a measure their fallen ortunes and father and daughter were of defiance. It was easy to see that enabled to come East and assume the social position which belonged to them.

Snag-Boat Work on Western Rivers.

Since the a lvent of the steam horse,

might get a tumble into a pit, and it take a slip down river now and again the pararie husbandman, the conwas with great anxiety that we wait- know that they have not done anyed their coming. It was about 4 thing of the sort; in fact, the rivers o'clock in the afternoon when we are just a little too active for Uncle caught them. After they had crossed Sam, for while they refuse to dry up, the neck we closed up and sought to they keep him hard at work with his drive them back, but they had be- snag-boats to prevent their choking

steel, in the strongest manner possible having powerful engines, and a hull in two sections (an enlarged model bootsaw that they heldia straight course for jack); fitted with powerful steel derricks, chains, and metal tackle, they are forced up to the heaviest obstructions, and lift them easily from the narrow channels of the rivers. During low water all the channels used by passenger and freight steamers are patrolled by these boats, and dangerous snags are pulled out as fast as they are uncovered by the falling water. During high water, and after each of the sudden rises for which duty of these boats to watch the "floatassist in sileneing the conflagration with her big pumps; and in breaking up and clearing away fallen bridge or wreckage in the channel or at landings by aid of a peculiar and powerful steel hook attached to her fore-derrick. called, in river-men's parlance, a "par-

ots nose There are a number of these boats, and each carries the usual list of office ers, engineers, and crew. Without their aid the Western rivers in many places would be ren lered entirely un navigable on account of "snags" and "floaters." - Harper's Weekly

Gardens of Babyion

The hanging gardens of Babylon appear to have been square, each be carried in the manner of large terraces one above the other; till they rose as showed a disposition to bolt, but the high as the walls of the city, the ascent being from terrace to terrace by stairs tained by vast arches raised on other retired and gave us opportunity to come down. We left the grove as quietly as possible and made haste was refastened.

We made him last to a tree, tained by vast arches raised on other arches and strengthened by a wall surrounding it 22 feet in thickness. On the top of these arches were laid large. the top of these arches were laid large flat stones, 16 feet long and 4 feet broad. These were lined with brick, closely commented together with plast er of bitamen, and that covered wich sheets of lead, upon which lay the mold of the garden, where there were large trees, shrubs and flowers, with various sorts of these gardens, containing about four acres, and dis posed in the form of an amphithatre.

A pen that will obviate frequent applications to the ink stand can be made with the utmost ease, and is said to be perfectly reliable. Two ordinary pens of the same pattern are inserted in one holder. The inner pen a sight which made my hair stand on end. That "rogue" elephant was on as big as a silver half dollar. It look-the plain about half a mile away and ed as fresh as if spattered on only a ped in the ink—which will be amply of a storm flows into the saturated air or bit of thread.

DECLINE OF THE PARMER.

AUSES OF DEPRECIATION OF FARM LAND

An article in the current number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics by Alfred H Peters discusses the pro-bable causes that have combined to dereciate farming land in the Eastern and Middle States-a subject just now especially engaging the attention of he community affected. Considering which the farmers and gardeners dis- the causes more commonly cited as at played their produce. Along one end work to produce these results, he re f the market house ran a principal gards Western competition as of les potency than popularly supposed. The Eastern farmers' lower rate of interest, town. One soft, sunshiny spring smaller outlay for machines, less waste morning there appeared at the mark- and more thorough cultivation offset The girl was young and charming and spoke with a pretty French accent. This is, perhaps, putting it too strong, The first young man who passed that and, if the Eastern farmer were necessary. bought a bouquet. Every one sarily confined in his efforts to grain who followed did like-wise. In an hour the first flower sale that had ever taken place in Dayton was ended, the portation facilities and the adaptabilstock sold out, and the fair vender ity of the lands to a great variety of agricultural effort are considered, we

Then, as to the purchase of land during the inflation period of the war, it cannot be said this writer thinks. that the agricultural class suffered more than other classes in the decline. nce. One day she was gone. From There has been no advance in the price of labor and payments in kind Years after one of the young ladies have had to be replaced by money payments, which has placed the farm eller was in New York shopping in er in a more disadvantagous position Stewart's A stranger approached, than formerly. Direct taxation since and, greeted her by her maiden name, the war has been an increasing burden expressed much pleasure at the meeting and inquired for Dayton people. to the agriculturist, and while tariff taxation has weighed heavily upon him the decline in the cost of said the stranger, "but you used to buy tion and prices in many dutiable commy flowers in the market house. That modities the world over has been such was long ago. I live here pow. I am as to in a great measure offset this married. Here is my card." It bore load. All these considerations apply the name of the wife of President equally to Western farming conditions. and hence constitute no special cause for the decline of Eastern farm lands. There has been impoverishment of

the soil, but not generally and only through bad management. "On the in the forest. We had suspected this by his estate confiscated. He came to the nuessy movements of our captive. America and drifted to Dayton, where, in the Eastern and Middle States has in a modest cottage in the French deen as profitable in the last ten years quarter, he beguiled the term of his as in any other ten years of the nabanishment by cultivating flowers, while their little daughter eked out period." been as profitable in the last ten years That is perhaps questionable, but let it pass. The main consideration yet remains: Has agriculture been as

profitable since 1870 relatively with Mr. Peters practically admits that it cause of the depreciation of farming land. But what is the cause of the land. But what is the cause of the ably. The demand is large and seems decline? We are thus brought back to be increasing. punishments. There can be no doubt that, while the Eastern farmer has it of the forest. It was hoped that in and boats had nothing to do but "dry not of enduring necessity been harmed greatly by Western competition and has some advantages not enjoyed by trasts between returns from landed and tother ind ustries are far sharper n the East than in the West and social lines are much more closely drawn Hence we may have a special reasons for the deprecation of the Eastern lands which does not equally apply to the west; and if to this be added the failure of the Eastern farmer to more readily adapt himself to the changes onditions forced by Western compe

tition, two leading causes for which search is made have undoubtedly been found. And out of the first of these com ocial and moral influences which Mr. Peters rightly considers more potent in driving people from the farms than most others. The homage paid to to wealth in the Northern United States for the last quarter of a century has turned the heads of the young er portion of the agricultural class and set it adrift where the great fortunes have been and are being made. It is ers"—a term applied to heavy debris not that farming fails to yield a com-and boats adrift; in event of fire, to fortable and independent existence not that farming fails to yield a combut that it fails to bring the sudden wealth with resulting social and po-political rewards and consideration which less exacting effort in other lines of industury has so often brought.

The isolation of the farm aids in strengthening these influences. The love of individual independence is no nger the force it once was in this ountry. The subserviency and depend ence of the ordinary city calling counts as nothing to the glamor, intensity and superficial polish of the life there possible. This is the worst feature of the whole subject and marks a tendency that is fraught with danger to the Republic.

Edison's Machines-

Mr. Edison is reported, in a converation with an interviewer who solic ted his ideas on the subject of the projected world's fair in New York, as pace in such a fair and completely over it with his inventions, of which se has no less than seventy now under way. "One of the most peculiar, and all purchased, The Duchesse de Berri's ow promising good results," said Mr. Edison, "is what I may call a far sight nachine. By means of this extraordnary invention he hopes to be able to nerease the range of vision by hundeds of miles, so that, for instance, "a nan in New York could see the features of his friend in Boston with as much ease as he could see a performance on the stage. That," he added, "would be an invention worthy a prominent place in the world's fair, and I hope to have it perfected long before 1882,".

subject of much discussion. By one writer the celebrated London fog is attributed to the cooling of the air by radiwill perform the operation of writing ation from hillsides near the city, while between it and the outer one a which air, flowing down, envelops the sufficient to write several pages on the south side and condenses fog of manuscript, though the rate of writ- In Newfoundland it is thought that ing will materially affect the quantity fog is produced by the flowing of a of work that can be performed with saturated current southward to cooler one supply of ink. It is not necessary waters, which often have ice floating that two pens should be very close to-gether, but should the ink not flow ever, does it seem that the theories adfreely enough, the points may be vanced bave been substantiated, and brought nearer by using a tiny rubber the subject offers an interesting field of investigation to the scientist.

The imaginings of the romancers have again and again been in time realized by the discoveries of the scien tists, and if the Oriental idea, that nothing can be fancied unless it really has somewhere an existence, may be supposed to have any foundation, it is to be expected that in time many more of the wonders of fiction will be brought into the realms of sober fact.

A case in point is afforded by an experiment tried at the hospital of the Salpetriere. A subject having been hypnotized, the physician conducting the experiment traced his name upon the relative arms with a library tracks. the patient's arm with a blunt probe,

saying to him:
"This afternoon at 4 o'clock you will go to sleep and blood will then issue from your arms on the lines which I have traced.

The subject fell asleep at the hour samed and the letters appeared upon his arm in relief, marked with bright red and here and there with minute drops of blood. The same patient was ubsequently heard, in a spontaneous attack of hysteria, to command his arm to blee, and the cutaneous hemorrhage reappeared.

JUDGE WHITE ON DUTIES OF

In a case recently tried in the Allegheny county court, the jury, after being out six hours sent down word to Judge White that they were anable to agree on a verdict, the jury standing 11 to 1 and the one would not give in. Judge White had the jury brought ino court and in kind, but firm words, nformed them that he was surprised that they could not agree. The case was a trifling one, and involved hardly anything more than the question of costs, as he had intimated in his charge. His honor stated that the robability was that the one juror was wrong, as there were eleven to one chances that way. The juror should feel that the eleven men as honest and intelligent as he was. It is not a question of conscience with urors; that is a mistaken idea; it is imply a question of judgment, and a majority could agree without injury to the conscience. His honor stated that he could not think of discharging the jury, and hoped they would reach a verdict in a few minutes. The obstinate juror was evidently impressed with the judge's remarks, as he immediately gave in to the other eleven, without leaving the box a verdict of not guilty was handed down.

ITEMS.

According to the theory which pre licts the number of snows in the c ing winter on the moon's age at the time of the first snowfall, we shall have the robins come again. According to the theory which fixes the number by the day of the month there will be 23. and according to that which measures the future snows by the days yet remaining in the month, there will be 8. l'ake your choice.

Those who are best posted upon the condition and prospects of the iron inprofitable since 1870 relatively with dustry say that an era of activity is at other occupations as before the war? hand. As yet there has been no change in the price of pig iron, but has not. There we have one potent steel rails and other forms of manufactured iron have advanced consider-

> Reports of date of October 1 give tion as 248, with a 139,010 tons, while 145 furnaces, with a capacity of 52,488 tons, are idle. Jpon investigation, however, it was found that many of the idle furnaces are antiquated in design, dismantled, or badly located, so that the idle capacity is only about 14,000 tons per week. In other words, 91 per cent. of the total producing capacity is already in blast. Some furnaces are always temporarily idle for repairs and the percentage is rarely greater than this. It may be said that the country is producing all the pig iron its capacity will permit.

An invention which is likely to be of considerable importance from a sanitary point of view has been tested in England with satisfactory results. It consists in the application of a preparation to coal, by which the constituents are said to be concentrated and hardened. In practice the coal is steeped in the solution, and the fuel can be used either wet or dry. Two large fires were shown at the demonstration, one being made with coal in its normal condition and the other with the treated coal. The difference was manifest, the chemicalized coal giving off but a very trifling amount of smoke, while a good blazing fire was maintained. The treatment of the coal is said to cost twelve cents per ton, every expense included. It is proposed that the coal shall be treated in coal merchants' yards, ready for delivery to the consumer.

The Renaissance of the Fan-

f neglect, the year 1820 saw a revival in the taste for fans. It chand I that a grand ball was preparing at the Pulleries, at which several costume quardeills,, were to be danced. Mme. ia Duchesse de Berri had undertaken to get up a Louis XV quardrille, and was seeking every where-had sought every where in vain-for fans of that period. Suddenly some one remembered having seen some old fans in the shop window of a perfumer named Vonier, who lived in the Rue Commar aying that he would take an acre of tin. Vanier had collected old fins for sometime as an anateur. His fans were taken to the place; in the quardrille they created a faror and ball begun the renaissance of the fan. Louisa Parr in Harper's Magazine

Random Shots-

Catler-"Why don't you try Christan science for Fido! You know what t did for our baby. Hostess-"Yes, but I can't afford to ool with the life of that dog. Why

A New York waiter says his work reminds him of a very large eagle. It s so long from tip to tip .- Yonkers

he cost forty five dollars." - From

"Do you know who her grandfather was? Have you ascertained anything in regard to her pedigree? Those are things you ought to know about the

woman you are to make your wife." "Oh, hang her grandfather!" "My boy, that's just what they did."

"I pay as I go!" he exclaimed to the clerk, With a Vanderbuilt hautiness

"Any baggage " "Er-no!" "Then, sir, said the clerk, "This time you will pay us you come."-Pittsburg Bulletis.