"When I grow to be a man"—
So the wee one's prottle ran—
"I shall build a castle—so.
With a gateway broad and grand.
Here a pretty vine will grow.
There a soldier grand shall stand;
And the tower shall be so high
Folks will wonder by and by:

Shuffle Shoon gutoth: "Yes, I know, if Thus I builded, long ago! Here a gate and there a wall, Here a window, there a door, Here a steeple, wondrous tail, Rising ever more and more; But the years have levelled low What I builded long ago?"

So they gossip at their play, Heedless of the fleeting day. One speaks of that Long Ago, Where his dead hopes buried lie; One with chubby cheeks aglow, Fraitleth of the By and By. Side by side twin castles grow— By-and-By and Long-Ago!

Long-Age and By-and-By-Ah, what years a tween them lie!
Yet, oh, grandsire, gaunt and gray,
By what grace art thou enguised
That thou sharest in the play
Of that little lisping child?
Children both, they build their blocks—Shuffle-Shoon and Amber Locks.
Eugene Field, in Ladies' Home Journal.

#### HIS WIFE WAS WASTEFUL

If Mr. Josephus Pangrew thought he had one special mission in life, it was to guard Mrs. Josephus Pangrew from the sin of extravagance.

To hear his frequent admonitions on domestic wastefulness one would have supposed that Mrs. Pangrew was the most prodigal of housewives, when in reality she was one who conducted her

housewifery with a wise economy.

"Jane," Mr. Pangrew would say, "it's
the little dribbling waste in the house
that keeps most folks poor. A woman
will let a fortune leak out of a man's pocket, and he never knows where it's gone, by being wasteful with the little things. Jane, do be keerful and savin' in your housework."

Coming into the kitchen one day he

spied a bar of soap lying in a basin of water, which his wife had accidentally dropped there a minute before.

While bathing her hands one of the little children fell from a chair, and hastening to its rescue the soap she was using slipped from her hands and fell into the water. It was while Mrs. Pangrew was comforting the child that Mr. Pangrew came into the room and

saw the soap.

"Good gracious, Jane!" he animatedly exclaimed, "see that cake of soap meltin' away in that water. What do you mean by such extravagance?"

"The soap dropped into the water when I ran to pick Rosy up, and I couldn't stop to take it out," replied

the wife.

"Why couldn't you?" he asked, abruptly. "Rosy wouldn't a died in that second. It's jest such wastefulness that keeps us always so hard up. It's enough to discourage any man to know that what he's workin' so hard. fer is being wasted by his wife's keer-

lessness."

If occasionally a loaf of bread was burned, necessitating the loss of the crust, Mr. Pangrew would reproach his wife as earnestly as though the loss involved their final rial ruin. When his wife would remind him that some article of food was out he would ex-

"Well, I never saw things give out as they do in this house. I'm jest al-ways a-buyin'. It didn't use to be so In my father's family. My mother was keerful and made things last?" "How can I make things last?" his wife would say. "We have a large family, and how can they last?"

"Well, I saw some rice out on the round the other day that had been thrown out to the chickens. Talk of

bein' economical and feeding chickens on rice at ten cents a pound." "It was a little rice that stuck to the bottom of the kettle in cooking and wasn't fit to eat," the annoyed wife rejoined. "I never waste any food that is fit to eat."

"Well, that's jest where the point lles," persisted her husband. "If you was keerful in cooking there wouldn't be any such waste in the food." "I can't see to the life of me how

you manage to use so much coal in that kitchen," be would say. "I know I could do the work there and not use half as much."

Many a time after heaping such reproaches on his wife Mr. Pangrew would go to town and spend half a dollar for cigars. But that was not wastefulness, O no. She had become so worn out and dis-

gusted with it that the very mention of the word "economy" would produce a feeling of nausea through her physical being the same as comes to some people at the recollection of swallowing pills or taking castor oil.

One summer morning this good lady happened to go in the barn and found her husband on the floor surrounded by what seemed to be bushels of old

What are you doing?" she asked. "What are you doing?" she asked.

"My work harness is all giving out,"
he replied, "and I'm trying to patch it
up with some of these old straps."

"Why, you haven't had that harness
very long, have you?" she inquired.

"About five or six years," he replied.

"You bought it for good harness,
didn't you?" she persisted in inquiring.

"Yes, it was a first-class work har-

"Yes, it was a first-class work har-ness. I paid \$25 for it."

"Why, see how dry and cracked it is," said his wife, examining it more closely. "Don't you ever oil it?"
"Ye-es,"
"How many times have you oiled it since you had it?" continued the in-

quisitive woman.
"O, I don't know-two or three times, I guess," replied the economical

No wonder it's wearing out," said his fe. "My father used to say that a good harness would last fifteen years if given good care. He made it a rule to oil his harness every time it got wet;

and olled it every few months any-"Of course a barness will last longer with such care," Mr. Pangrew replied. "But I'm always so busy I don't have time to oli mine.

A few days after, glancing out of the window, Mrs. Pangrew saw her husband driving out of the field with the harvester. When he drove up she

"Have you been harvesting? I didn't know the grain was ripe."
"No, I'm just bringing the harvestor up to got it ready," was the answer.

Where was it?" she inquired. "In the field," he answered.

"You don't mean to say the harvest-or has been in the field all winter, do-"Yes, it has," he replied. "I left it there when I got through list sense, and I interfield to bring it up and poit under cover, but I was so rished forgot about it."

Upon examination the harvester found to be so rusted and injured by the long exposure that repairs to the amount of \$10 had to be purchased. Mrs. Pangrew's opportunity had

come.
"Josephus," she said, "for fifteen years I have listened to your everlasting nagging on the subject of economy. It seems to me the burden of your talk since we were married has been in admonishing me against wastefulness. "And I have never wasted in the whole of my married life as much as you've paid out in repairs upon this machine, which is just the result of your neglect to take care of it. "The harness you were mending the

other day is just about ruined from rough usage and the want of oiling. "I've been keeping my eyes open of late, and I believe there's \$20 wasted on the farm under your management where there is \$1 wasted in the house 'And I've come to this conclusion, that the time you spent guarding me from extravagance and giving me need-less lectures had better be spent in keeping things from going to waste in the farm matters under your care.

"Now. I want to make a treaty with you dating from this hour; I never want to hear another word on my extravagance while I live. You will have your hands full if you prevent waste in the farm matters that come within

your own duties."

Mr. Pangrew made not a word of reply. He had both sense and justice enough to see the truth in the matter, and accepted it by kesping the treaty invides. inviolate.

What Goes to Make Paper.

Paper can be made out of almost anything that can be pounded to pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are employed, while old sacking or bagging makes a good article. Paper is made out of banana skins, from bean stalks, pen vines, cocoanut fibre, clover and timothy hay, straw, fresh-water weeds, sen words and more than 100 different weeds and more than 100 different kinds of grass. Paper has been made from hair, fur and wool, from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructi-ble by fire; from hop plants, from busks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have also been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thistles and thistledown, from tobacco stalks and tanbark. It is said that there are over two thousand patents in this country covering the manufacture of paper. No matter what the substance, the process is substantially the same; the material is ground to a pulp, then spread thinly over a frame and allowed to dry, the subsequent treatment depending on the kind of paper to be made.—St. Louis Exchange.

Artificial Eyes.

A prominent manufacturer of arti-cial eyes has unbut lened himself on what he considers a grievance. He says that the public, and therefore op-ticians, will no longer pay the price for a good and well-made article, and that the market is being flooded with "cheap foreign rubbish." He alleges that the cheap eyes crack after very few weeks' wear. Pursuing the subject further, we are informed that summer time is the best season for the sale of artificial eyes. People are at that time of the year more particular as to their appearance, and discover more readily that the artificial eye is beginning to lose its pristine perfection. Another point is that there are many people walking about whose ontward appear ance suggests that they are in full pos-session of both visual organs, but have not even one. "I have fitted," said the manufacturer, 'scores of people with two glass eyes." The innocent decep-tion is the more successfully carried out owing to the fact that the blind, from force of habit, no doubt, look, or appear to look, one full in the face when talking.—London Daily News.

Old-School Etiquette. The "Rule of Civility," published in 1657, is not without interest, as the

following quotations show: "It is unhandsome among ladies, or in any other serious company, to throw off one's coat, to pull off one's peruke, to clean one's nails, to the one's garter, to change one's shoes if they pinch, to call for one's slippers to be at ease, to sing between the teeth or to drum with one's fingers. It is too juvenile and light when in the company of ladies to play with them, toss or tum-ble them, to force away their hoods, fans or cuffs."

"In eating," the writer cautions his readers, 'observe that your hands be clean. Dip not your fingers in the foods nor lick them when you have done eating. If you have occasion to sneeze or cough, hold your napkin before your face. Drink not with your mouth full nor navined, nor small your mouth full nor unwiped, nor until you are forced to breathe in the glass."

Do Pearls Reproduce Their Kind? The pearl hunters of Borneo and adjacent islands have a psculiar super-stition. When they open shells in search of pearls, they take every ninth find, whether it be large or small, and put it into a bottle with a dead man's put it into a bottle with a dead man's finger. These are kept and are known as "seed pearls," or "breeding pearls," the natives of the Islands mentioned firmly believing that they have the powers of reproducing their kind. For every pearl put into the phial, two grains of rice are thrown in for the pearls to "feed" upon. Some of the white gem hunters of Borneo believe in the superstition as firmly as the natives do. It is said that nearly every hut along the coast has its "dead finegr" bottle with from nine to ten times that number of "seed pearls," the decaying digit and the rice carefully stowed away among them.

fully stowed away among them.

Don't Blame the Girls. There has been a deal of worrying about the fact that the young women of this country prefer single to mar-ried life, but perhaps the dear girls ar-not so much to blame after all. There are 3,000,000 men over thirty years of age in the United States who have never married, and as man proposes the preference of so many men for bachelor life has much to do with the number of single women.—Rochester Herald.

#### THE STOCK YARD. !

An old stockman says that sheep that are put on fresh clover or rape, especially if it be damp, often become bloated. It is good practice to allocated, it is good practice to allocated while the fodder is dry.

The use of kerosene on animals, in enter to destroy lice, is a severe method, as it is irritating to the skin. The proper mode is to mix one part one with four parts of linseed or any cheap oil.

It is well to get into the habit of valueing all kinds of cow feed by the pound or ton, not by the bushel. Then we can the more readily make com-parisons when considering what kind of feed to have or sell. of feed to buy or sell.

Endeavoring to keep too many ani-mals where they cannot be made comfortable for room is one of the leaks on the farm. It is more profitable to ndapt the stock to the farm than to attempt to adapt the farm to the

When the time of growing an animal is reduced the cost is reduced also. The breed that will grow rapidly and save a month or a year, compared with other stock, is so much ahead, and the profits will be corresponding-

Everyone who deals with the bull in any way should be constantly on his guard. The bull cannot be depended upon. He is treacherous as well as dangerous, and is even more likely to attack his best friend than he is to assail his worst enemy.-American

While it must be admitted that in stock raising a great deal depends upon the feed and the care, at the same time it is a fact that some stock do not respond to the best of care sufficiently to be profitable. Have a good class of stock in the first place and then give them first-class treat-

Skim milk as food for young stock differs from whole milk only in its proportion of fat. The nitrogen and mineral matter remains. Milk is skimmed in order to remove the fat (cream), and when fed to pigs or calves it should have some substance added to it which restores the fat, and for this purpose linseed meal has been used satisfactorily, and when the skim milk is fed it should be lukewarm, or about the temperature of milk when it has just been drawn from the udder.

The Pittsburg "Stockman" says:
"Some good horses are addicted to
stumbling while walking or moving
in a slow trot. A well-versed veteriuarian states that there are two causes that would tend to produce this faulty action: One a general weakness in the muscular system, such as would be noticed in a tired horse; the other a weakness of the exterior muscles of the leg, brought about by carrying too much weight on the toe. To effect a cure, he adds, lighten the weight of each front shoe about four ounces; have the toe of the shoe made of steel instead of iron, it will wear longer, have it rounded off about the same as it would be when one-third worn out it would be when one-third worn out in order to prevent tripping, allow one week's rest; have the legs showered for a few minutes at a time with cold water through a hose, in order to crewater through a hose, in order to create a spray; then rub dry briskly, from the chest down to the foot. Give walking exercise da"y this week, for about an hour, twice a day. When you commence driving again omit the slow jog—either walk or send him ilong at a sharp trot for a mile or two, then walk away, but do not speed for at least several weeks. By this means the habit of stumbling from either of the above causes will be pretty well overcome."

It is too true that unless we adopt the improvements of the day and look carefully after our interests, we shall be left in the background as to quality and profit. But why is it that western creamery butter brings a better price? We are told that it is because of its uniformity of quality. The butter is made from day to day, from week to week under the same conditions, and always free from anything that would impart unpleasant flavors. Milk set in a farmer's kitchen or in any place where it will absorb unpleasant odors from cooking vegetables, from tobacco smoke or from clothing fully charged with the odor of the stables, cannot make butter free from unpleasant fla We complain of low prices received when we ourselves are to blame. The flavor of the butter is affected by the feed of the cows. We lay the blame at the door of the dairy woman, when he who feeds the cows is responsible.

Bitter Milk.

Bitter ilk is a matter of frequent oc-currence every fall and winter, or soon after the cows are off from grazing. It is caused, first, by bitter herbs in the hay—such as May weed, rag weed, John's wort, etc.-and also by the use of too much over-ripe food, such as straw, corn stover, or late-cut hay, It never occurs when cows are fed on good feed, and are thriving, or even holding their own, and are kept com-fortably warm. It can be avoided, first, by correcting the error in feed ing and exposure; and, secondly, by sending the milk when it is first drawn, by settling it in pans over a kettle of boiling water till the skin which forms on its top is well wrinkled, and then setting it away to cool for the cream to rise. This treatment will drive out the cause of the bitter flavor and improve the butter and make it easy to churn.

A Good Word for Toads.

Tonds, according to Prof. Miles, live almost entirely upon slugs, caterpil-lars, beetles and other insects, making their rounds at night, when the farm-er is asleep—and the birds, too—and the insects are supposed to be having their own way. French farmers un-derstand these facts so well that they purchase toads, at so much a dozen and turn them loose.

Protect the Swallows

Among insectivorous birds the swalworthy of great encourage ment. An examination of the stom-nehs of eighteen swallows killed at different seasons of the year showed that they contained an average of 400 undigested insects each, and not a single grain of corn (of any kind), or the least particle of fruit or a trace of any

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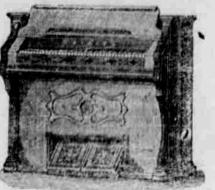
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