THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE STATISTICIAN.

New Mexico annually sends out nearly \$10,000,000 in bullion. Georgia exports every year over

\$1,000,000 worth of watermelons. Arkansas in cotton stands fifth, in, mules ninth, in lumber twelfth.

Virginia is the first in peanuts, second in tobacco and eighth in salt. Tennessee is second in peanuts, third in live stock, ninth in cotton.

Maryland is second in fisheries, fourth in coal and seventh in tobacco. Michigan is first in copper, salt and

lumber, second in iron, third in sheep, fifth in hops, sixth in wheat. Georgia sends out every year about

1,000,000 bales of cotton and cuts every year 200,000,000 feet of lumber.

Nevada has sent out \$560,000,000 in silver and gold, over \$200,000.000 of which came from the Comstock mines.

Illinois is first in corn, oats, pork, distilled liquors and railways, second in coal, wheat and hog, third in cattle.

Wisconsin is second in hops, third in potatoes, fourth in rye and buckwheat, fifth in oats, seventh in iron and sheep, eighth in hay, ninth in

copper. New Hampshire cotton mills have a capital of over \$50,000,000 and pay \$15,000,000 annually in wages. Over 300,000 yards of cotton cloth are produced daily.

Pennsylvania is first in rye, iron, steel, petroleum and coal, second in buckwheat and potatoes, fourth in oats, fifth in silk and wool, sixth in salt and copper.

Massachusetts has over 100,000 persons engaged in fisheries. The making of boots and shoes gives employment to 62,000; cotton goods, 58,000; building, 50,000; clothing, 33,000.

Michigan produces one-fifth the iron of this country, mining 9,000,opo tons a year. The copper mines dose convinces. Sold by W. S. Rish-are the richest in the world, having ton. 6-15-19. produced over \$200,000,000 worth of metal.

Oregon's salmon fisheries produce about 600,000 cases a year, and its wool clip exceeds 16,000,000 pounds. There are 25,000 square miles of pine forests, and the annual gold yield exceeds \$1.000.000.

JACK NAPOLEON.

An interesting spectator at many of the great bicycle meets nowadays is Jack Napoleon, the remarkably clever buildog owned by William F. Murphy, the famous Brooklyn racing man. Jack wears a stovepipe hat as jauntly and airily as a Fifth Avenue (New York) swell, and, as he is doubtless somewhat near-sighted, he is compelled to resort to the use of eye-glasses when he examines the entries on the programme or when he eagerly scans the riders as they come sprinting to the tape on the last lap.

Jack is very fond of a "dry smoke." too, for whenever he walks along the street or attends a bicycle meet he invariably has a very English looking brierwood pipe in his mouth. If the and both are owned in Boston. Among of all their buttons to appease the deas his owner wins a race, or growls of rage if Murphy isn't in it at the finish, the fact that he has a pipe in his mouth doesn't bother Jack Napoleon at all. He barks or growls, as the case may be, regardless of consequences and the pipe, but he never fails to cling to the pipe. When Jack was young and aggres-sive, he was considerable of a fighter, and is the hero of many a hard fought battle in the pit, but he has long since retired from the arena, and earns five good meals a day as mascot for his master and a well-known bicycle race team. His potency as mascot is in no way interfered with by the fact that he is just 13 years old. Jim Corbett once offered Murphy \$500 for Jack, stovepipe hat, glasses and pipe, but the Brooklyn wheelman scorned the offer, Jack's chum on the team is a monkey named McGinty, who sits on Jack's neck and rides through the streets as proud as a Simtan king.

LONDON'S WATER SUPPLY.

In London, the largest city in the world, the water is furnished by compantes and is charged for by the quantity. No one has a free faucet or can afford to waste his water. Every family bargains for as many gallons per diem as it needs, and this amount is placed in tanks. Then the water is shut off. If the family uses it up by noon, it gets no more until the next day unless it can bor-row of its neighbor. There is no waste. The water is all measured and paid for. With three or four times our population London does not use one third as much water as Chicago does, simply because the water is not wasted.

In Chicago the city furnishes the water, and every one is free to do with it what he pleases, and the result is anarchy in water. The man on the third story has no rights the man on the second is bound to respect, and the man on the first floor cheats both of them by running water via the sewers into the river and lake. So long as there is a disregard of human rights by human hogs this waste will continue, and those on the upper stories will suffer because those on lower stories are running water all tday to cool their rooms or to flood their lawns-in other words, are leting millions of gallons run into the sewers without being used at all. -Chicago Exchange

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothing Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One

Queer Substitutes For Money.

The collection of coins, or, more exactly speaking, the articles which have passed for money in different countries and in different ages of the world at the National Museum is a complete one and well repays one for a visit. The earliest American coins are believed to have been those made of Cortez, by permission of the Spanish Government, and were issued about the time of the death of Columbus, which occured in 1506. They are of copper, and on the one side is a representation of the "Pillars of Hercules."

Next in point of time comes the money for Bermuda which was minted in England. These coins are of copper of the value of a shilling and sixpence, and on one face is the picture of a hog; hence it is known as the "hog money." The early settlers of these islands found so many of these animals roaming about that they used it to mark the coin. Only one sixpence and two shilling pieces having to resort to hooks and eyes in of this money are believed to exist, the oddities of the collection is the "knife money" of the Chinese, used something like a razor, about six about 8 cents. "Ring money" is another curious variety, which was used by the early Gauls and Britons. In those days, as there were no banks and safe deposit companies, it was the fashion to carry all one's wealth upon one's person. The amount was wrought into ornaments of various designs, but a fixed standard of weight, and they were frequently made in two or three parts, which could be readily separated and used as change. But coins of different metals have not been the only articles which have been used as money. Salt molded into bricks of a fixed size and weight is used in countries where this necessity of life is hard to obtain and far more valuable to the people than any metal, no matter how precious. Tea into squares is used very largely in Siberia, and the price of this commodity regulates the Tobacco was the money in the Vir-ginia colony, and the New Englanders were so hard up for something to use in exchange that corn, codfish and of utilizing the desert wastes the peas served as mediums. Good lead growing of large tracts of alfalfa with which to fead their range sattle and bullets paid many a debt in Revolutionary times, though in a number of the colonies copper had been coined. The shells which are used as money by the South Sea Islanders and in parts of Africa form an important exhibit at the Museum, and the study of the money of the World as represented there gives an excellent idea of the degree of civilization which nations have attained.

EDISON AND THE COCKROACHES flow the Great Inventor Brought Science to Bear on Notious Insects.

While in the Western Union office in Boston Edison, like a great many others on the night force, was bothered, says J. N. Taylor in Donahoe's Magazine, by the vast army of cock-roaches that each night formed a hol-low square with the operators' lunch boxes on the inside. The lunches were kept on an unused table, and promptly at half past six o'clock each night, or mayhap earlier, the cockroach legions would march upon the old table, as cend the four legs that upheld it, and and gorge themselves on sandwiches, apple pie and other eatables. One night while Edison was waiting for Washington to start the newspaper specials he conceived a plan to annihilate the whole cockroach hoard.

He said nothing, but when he re ported for duty the next night he was supplied with a quantity of tin foil and four or five yards of fine wire. Un-rolling the tin foil and cutting two narrow ribbons from the long sheet he stretched them around the table, taking care to keep them as near together as possible without touching, and fastening them into position with some very small tacks. Then he connected the ribbons of foil with two heavy batteries and awaited the result.

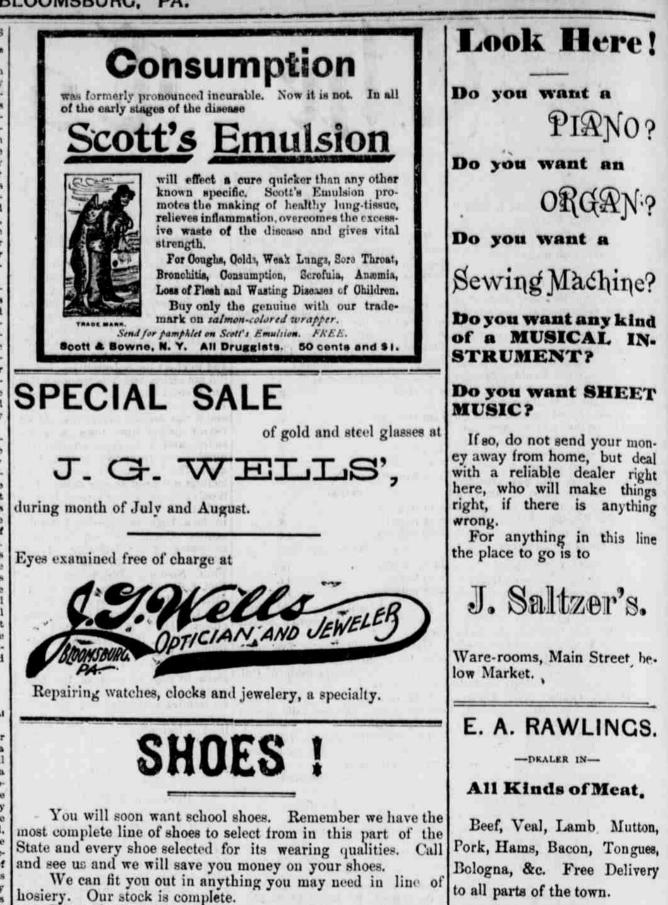
Chief operators and all were interested, and little work was done till the advance guard of the cockroach army put in an appearance. Now, to complete the circuit and set this unique little engine of death in operation it needed but a single cockroach to cross the dead line. One big fellow came up the post at the southeast corner of the room and stopped for a moment. Then he brushed his nose with his forelegs and started. He reached the first ribbon in safety, but as soon as his fore creepers struck the opposite or parallel ribbon over he went as dead as a free message. From that time till after lunch the check boys were kept busy brushing the dead insects to the floor. At midnight the cordon of de-funct bugs around the table looked like a square made of an old rope.

NEW COLLECTING CRAZE.

A Maineac Who Has Secured Historical Buttons by the Bushel.

People get curious fads, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch. I met a man from Maine, who had traveled all over the world. He had not made a collection of spoons, stamps, auto-graphs, photographs, nor any of the things that are usually collected by travelers. He had digressed from the beaten paths and started a new fad, which seems as sensible as at least the postage-stamp craze. He has a collection of buttons, hundreds of them, of all sorts, shapes and designs, buttons from police, firemen, constabulary and soldiery of all countries, cities and towns, as well as buttons from the clothes of famous men. Each button had a history and a long one, too, as told by the Yankee, so I did not wait to hear much about them. But he had taken the button, surely.

It may not be long until the button cranks may become prevalent, and the great men of the land will not be bothered any more by requests for autographs, but it will be: "Will you kindly send me a button from one of your suits?" The prospect of the statesmen of these great United States self-defense after having been deprived may cause some little joy in the hearts of those who have been wearily watchabout the commencement of the Christian era. The pieces are shaped gress. The predicaments which this new craze might cause are endless. inches long, are of copper and worth We might imagine an overobliging celebrity being forced to keep to his room by thoughtlessly gratifying those who flattered his vanity by the asking. No matter how the craze may affect the victims, it is sure to boom the button industry.

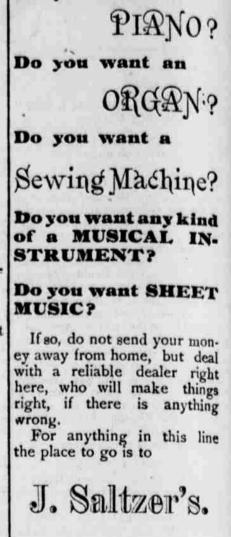


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Pethaps the most obstinate Mc. Kinley Democrat with which the price of everything else. President had to deal last session was Senator Gorman, of Maryland. The following culled from the proceedings of a recent Democratic convention held at Westminster, Md., illustrates the contempt Mr. Gorman's action / incurred.

After passing a resolution expres-sive of faith in the wisdom, prudence and transcendent ability of President Cleveland the following was passed in contempt for the action of Senators Gorman and Gibson :

"We hereby record our disapproval of the action of the Senate in ingrafting on the Wilson bill legislation in the interest of trusts and monopolies, and we especially repudiate the course of our Senators, Gorman and Gibson, therein, and declare that they are unfit to represent the Democracy of Maryland or the country in the national legislature."

Gorman methods and Gormanism in Maryland are denounced as un-democratic and unpatriotic, and it is declared that if they are allowed to of any kind for days at a time. These continue they will result in disaster to are catarrhal sufferers. Ely's Cream the party. The resolutions declare, Balm has been used with the best refurther, for election of United States sults in such cases. The remedy will Senators by direct vote of the people. give instant relief.

A False Diagnosis.

La Grippe is confounded by many persons with a severe attack of catarrh, which in some respects resembles the former. These individuals suffer severely with pain about the forehead, eyes and ears, with soreness in throat,

THE MEXICAN CLOVER.

Valuable Forage Plant of the Arid A Southwestern Liegions.

A beautiful sight that in summer greets the eye in the southwest from Texas to California is the broad fields of that exuberant forage plant, the alfalfa or "Mexican clover," with its pink blossoms, brightening the expanses of densely growing dark-green leaves and stalks. The growth of this plant is astonishingly rapid and a field will yield several crops in a season. Its roots go far down in search of moisture, sometimes to a depth of eighteen or twenty feet. The alfalfa is nutritious and palatable to stock, and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs eat it and fatten upon it.

The large land and live stock investment companies which are now operat-ing in New Mexico and Arizona, have as an essential part of their schemes of utilizing the desert wastes the which to feed their range cattle and other stock. At one ranch alone, the La Cueva ranch, in Mora county, Mex-ico, one thousand head of range cattle are now being fed and fattened for market on alfalia. The "Mexican clover" is grown by aid of moderate irrigation, and the lands laid down to it tend to improve in fertility.

He'd Have the Best.

Going back to Washington from with nessing the test of a thirteen-inch gun, Jerry Simpson was asked what he thought of the day's proceedings. After denouncing war as unnecessary and a navy as useless, Mr. Simpson said that his opinion of the thirteen-inch gun could best be illustrated by a little story. "A staid New England Quaker," he said, "who was strenuously opposed to the use of an organ in church, at last found that he could not prevent his people from getting one, and so was induced to go and hear one played. He finally acquiesced about as follows: Well, if thee insists on praising God by a machine, I suppose it's best to have a good one.' And that," added Mr. Simpson, "is about my idea con-cerning the thirteen-inch gun."

