#### STRANGELY REUNITED.

Mr. Sammons and His Finger Get Together

After Nearly Thirty-Two Years John Sammons, is a responsible man, a good farmer, who stands high among his reighbors, and whose reliability has bever been brought into question. He was a brave soldier of the Conference army, and was one of those who participated in that bloody tragedy on the banks of Chickamauga Creek on the eighteenth of September, 1863. During the hottest of the engagement Sam-mons found himself in an exposed posi-tion, with shot and shell playing high revel around him, and he sought such shelter as was afforded by a large oak tree which was in direct line of fire. While handling his piece a bullet struck his gunlock and cut off the two first joints of the forefinger of his right hand as clean as a knife would have done it. The dismembered finger dropped among the leaves, and as he was more particular about saving the balance of his body than about rescuing as little a thing as a missing finger, he made the best of his way out of the fight, stanching his bleeding hand as best he could,

The war was fought to a finish and Sammons came back home and went to work, charging up his maimed hand to the losses of the Conferency. Some time ago he decided to revisit the battlefield, which he had not seen in thirty-two years nearly, and so he betook himself to Chichamauga and started to stroll over the battlefield. The tree where he stood when wounded occupied such a conspicuous position that he found little difficulty in locating it, with all the scars and knots on its rug-ged trunk caused by the flying missiles of death. Having found the tree he put himself in the same position in which he was standing when wounded, and then it occurred to him to look for the bones of his missing finger. Scratching around among the leaves, much to his astonishment he found the bones where the finger had fallen, and they corresponded exactly with the finger he had lost. They had lain there undisturbed ever since that dread day, and it was with a strange feeling that he took them, and after establishing their identity to his perfect satisfaction, wrapped them up and took them away with him as a strange souvenir of his war-time experiences. Mr. Sammons has them in his possession now, and will preserve them as an evidence of the that he found them on the battlefield after the lapse of so many years.

#### A son on vanderblit.

"Brice's greatest play was building the Nickel Plate. He put in every dollar he could get, and from any source, There came a time, too, when to save himself from utter ruln, if not something worse, he had to sell. He went to Vanderbilt, whose road the Nickel Plate paralleled. Vanderbilt wouldn't buy the Nickel Plate. He said he could afford to wait the first mortgage fore-closure and buy it from a sheriff.

"'If you don't buy it, Jay Gould will,"

'Oh, no, he won't,' said Vanderbilt. " Brice then went to Gould. He knew that he didn't want the Nickel Plate, but he had a beautiful scheme to propose. He knew Vanderbilt would buy the road before he would allow Gould to have it. Here came Brice's strategy. He told Gould, that if he would sit sil-ent and not contradict, neither affirm nor deny any newspaper articles to the effect that he was going to buy the Nickel Plate, and, after this clamlike silence had continued for a week, if he would then ride slowly over the Nickel Plate in an observation car, Vanderbilt would buy the road, and he would give

"Gould didn't care for the \$500,000, but he was a jocose speculator, and it atruck him that the whole, thing would be a majestic joke on Vanderbilt. The papers said that Gould was going to buy the Nickel Plate, Gould, when questioned, looked wise. At the end of a week to meandered, snatt like, over the Nickel Plate in the rear end of an observation car, and had all the air of a man who was looking at a piece of property. Stories were wired about Gould's trip from every water tank and way station along the line, and before Gould had reached Chicago, Vanderbilt in a fit of hysterics, wired Brice that he would take the Nickel Plate. Vanderbilt took the Nickel Plate and Brice was saved."- New York Herald.

#### Bees 7 hat Make Bad Honey.

"Lovers of the product of the busy bee will find it a wise precaution to have their honey tested as to its purity before they eat it, or use it in a cul-inary way." Prof. Remington gave a warning something like this at a recent meeting of pharmacists, and at the same time told of a German who was extensively engaged in bee culture, and who had his apiary close to a sugar refinery. A lot of rank molasses was accessible to the bees, and they gorged themselves on it. The result was their honey was equally rank, and unfit for use. On another occasion the bees fed on blooming digitalls, and their honey proved to be poisonous. Natural honey, therefore, is liable to vary very much, and occasionally, when it looks hest and is aweetest, it may be loaded with poison. Unscrupulous bee-farmers are accustomed to forcing their bees to increase their output by feeding them sweetened water. The honey, of course, is scarcely fit for use.-Philadelphia

#### time source.

The average person who cats hot food at least twice a day in summer, and then complains that he or she feels the heat so much more than other people, might study the advice of the old Cre-ole grandma who says: "If you Americaines want keep from git too hot, Mon Dieu, you just keep from eat too much hot food. You make it one hab' just for eat some fresh vegetab' and ver lil' meat when de weddeh make so hot dat you feel like go drown yourself in dat Mississipp', and you go'e see how you go'ne come cool. You drink one good glass lemonade tree, four time day, and some orange, some pinap' and some orgent syro', and you go'ne feel nice, good, ah, fresh, like some nice spring

#### In the Summer Solstice,

The stage drew up in front of the piazza of the summer hotel. It was too true, there was a mar inside. The two dozen young ladles rushed forward and welcomed him with extravagant demonstrations of joy.

"This," said the young man, as he giraightened the crease in his lion-tamer's trousers, "this is a pretty how de

One could not have told if he smiled

NOTES OF THE FARM.

Economy in production is the key to maneial success in all agriculture. Less beef and more mutton means better profit for the farmer and cheapfor the workingman, both ends worth keeping in view.

The average weight of fleeces sheared in the United States has doubled within the past thirty years. This is progressive agriculture.

If "blood win tell" in one branch, it will tell in another. It pays as well, in proportion, to keep well-bred poultry as to keep well-bred cows.

The grading-up process will be very slow if grade animals are used for sires. A full-blooded sire should always be used for breeding purposes. Sheep growers have two strings to their bow: whatever the condition of wool market, good mutton and lamb always find ready sale at paying

Individual attention to the milch cows, in the way of kindliness, clean-liness and comfort will be directly rewarded by the increased value of their product.

As a rule, sell an animal when it is ready for market; after that the cost of the food will be very likely to offset any advance in price. Besides, the price may not advance.

There is always a cash market for ood young mules. They are no more trouble to handle than horses, and are rather less hable to disease and accident than the latter.

It is just as bad policy to give poor food to good stock as to give good food to poor stock. Both should be good, the food and the stock; then there may be some profit in the combination.

Wheat bran is not rich in fat-forming elements, but is especially valufor promoting growth of muscle, Also, when liberaly fed will increase the flow of milk, but will not give a desirable butter color.

It is not wholly sentiment to say that "the foot of the sheep is golden." This is the only one among our do mestic unimals that is increasing in value in the face of the present agricultural depression.

A colt should never be broken. In this relation the phrase "to break" should become obsolete. We should never have to break the colt any more than the boy. Both should be mught "from their youth up."

Disposition is a quality to be considered with all farm animals. In the dairy, in particular, the quiet, gentle is worth more than a fractious one. The latter is not only troublesome to handle, but a disturbing element among the others.

The profit in "fluishing off" an an-imal for market is that thus a better price may be obtained for the whole, there is less gain for the food con-sumed toward the close than at any other period. Unless assured that a higher price will result, better not try too long for the extra pounds.

Profit would be found in breeding good mileh cows, especially for family use, for the village and suburban resident. They should have all the qualifications of the best dairy cows; and in addition should be handsome in form and color and thoroughly domesticated, accustomed to being handled, and to the presence of children. A good family cow is as hard to find as a good family horse.

#### Enemies of the Potato.

One could almost say that man is one of the worst enemies of the potate, if we may judge from the manner in which he sometimes neglects one of his best of vegetable friends. While it requires a warm, rich soil, he when the feeble plants come to the surface no encouragement is given them to struggle against the weeds that threaten to choke out the last

spark of life. Many insects prey upon the narcotic herbage of the potato, the most destructive of which is the Colorado But with this well under subjection by a fully understood plan of applying Landon purple or Paris green there remains now only to develop the methods of overcoming the blights and roots, the worst of which is the so-callal wet reen. This is due to the growth of a low form of vegetation closely related to the mildew of the grape. It first appears on the leaves as frosty patches, and from there it grows down stems, and finally its slender threads reach the tubers, causing them

From the fact that the leaves are first artacked, and the rot works down the stems to the polatoes, it is evident that when the leaves and stems are dying prematurely the tubers should be dug at once. Let the potatoes dry thoroughly in the field after digging, and store only the sound ones in a dry place with a good circulation of air. Avoid a damp, poorly ventilated room. The vines and all decayed tubers left in the field should be burned.

As preventive measures at planting time it may be suggested that a sec-ond crop should not be grown where the previous crop failed from the rot. The seed should be free from the trouble, and therefore only sound poratoes are suitable for planting. Early varietics, planted early, are most apt to escape, for the rot does not get started usually until midsummer. usually until midsummer. Experi-ence has demonstrated that it is best to hill the potatoes somewhat at the last plowing, as many germs of the disease fall from the leaves and are washed down to the tubers with the

#### DAIRY MUSINGS.

The fast milker has the fullest pail. Cleanliness goes before profit in the

The mon that figures closely never regrets that he began winter feeding early. The temper of an animal has more

to do with its value than has the color of its hair. When you see clubs lying around the barn yard, look for cows that have

a long, dry spell. If you are a barking dog or a yelling man in the feed lot, you must have extra large measures in the bins. Ought there not to be a law compel-ling dairymen to keep their dairies

clean, or else to keep their products at More winter-made butter and less summer production is what is demanded by both the markets and the profit side of the dairy.

The First Bicycle

Wilkes-Barre lays claim to procuring and utilizing the first breycle. The Record of that city, says :

We have it on the authority of the Chicago Inter-Ocean that Wilkes-Barre can lay claim to being the first city in the United States where a bicycle was ridden. The man who rode it is John William Tyler, of 31 I'll never be paid for doing so any East Monroe Street, Chicago, who was the pioneer of the millions who now push the "bike" in every quarter of the globe. Mr. Tyler is a middle-aged man with dark hair and eyes. In early life he was a gymnast. He is now a jeweler.

Mr. Tyler was born in Danville, Pa., in 1830. At the age of 10 years he moved to Wilkes Barre. Here he enjoyed the wild rapture of seeing a circus. The pink lemonade, the sawdust ring, the tights and spangles, the ground and lofty tumbling had indescribable charms for him, and fired him with the ambition of being a gymnast. He accordingly became a pupil in a gymnasium which was opened in Wilkes-Barre by Washington Donaldson, the ill-fated eronaut who was afterward drowned, in company with a newspaper man, by his balloon falling into Lake Michigan. One of the first acrobatic arts that Donaldson aught young Tyler was that of tightrope walking, and the pupil acquired such proficiency that July 4, 1865, he gave a public exhibition, walking a rope stretched three stories high across Marker Street, in Wilkes-Barre. Soon afterward, however, he gave up the tight rope business, and was apprenticed to a jeweler.

During his apprenticeship he was a reader of the Scientific American, in which magazine he one day came across a paragraph which interested him very much. It dealt with the of the school or the superintendent is improvements made to the bicycle. or velocipede, as it was then called, by the brothers Hanlon, who were must accept conditions as she finds surprising Paris by there exploits on the new machine.

At this time the riding of a bicycle was considered rather as a gymnastic exercise, to be undertaken only by the very skillful. Thus it appeared to Mr. Tyler, and he at once ordered teacher and parent co-operate. Ina velocipede from the advertised manufacturer, namely Calvin Witty, of 638 Broadway, New York, who had purchased the patent from the Hanlons. Said Mr. Tyler:

It came C. O. D., with a bill for \$60 her nature than that which she shows and a letter from the manufacturers stating that it was the first one they den is a heavy one rather than a light had made; that I had given them one. their first order, and the cause of the long delay was their not being ready to manufacture. From the illustration of the machine I thought it would cost only \$10 or \$15, and I was not ready to pay \$60. A friend, however, came to my aid and paid the bi", telling me that I could give exhibitions on the machine and in that way soon be able to pay me back, which I did—there being plenty of people then in America willing to pay gives it a water-soaked clay bed, and money for the privilege of seeing a man ride a velocipede. That night I took the wheel out of the express office about 9 o'clock and proceeded, without instructions, to learn how to ride it, and I managed to ride it about a square. I hired an inclosed arena and people paid to come in and see me ride, and that fall I established a velocipede school in Wilkes Barre. My wheel attracted much interest, because so popular, in fact, that articles in reference to it appeared in a Children like it. great many newspapers, and invitations poured in upon me to come and give exhibitions in several places, which I afterwards did, proving that wheel-riding was a remarkable attrac-Alas, people need pay no more for the

sight of a man riding a bicycle. My wheel was something entirely the entire community?" new to the country. People couldn't understand it. I remember one day, when I was wheeling between Wilkes-Barre and Pittston, I struck a high hill and had to dismount and push my watch."-Puck. wheel. A young girl with some cultery in her hand ran out and hailed me, offering me a job; she took me to be a scissors grinder.

At the county fair of 1869 I ran a bicycle race with a man who had made his own machine. It was an Adam .- Puck. exciting contest, in the presence of an enthusiastic multitude. It was a mile race over a gravel track. I won the race, doing the mile in thirteen minutes yes, thirteen minutes-amid great applause, with my adversary c ose up.

In conjunction with Commodore Beaucant, the first man that ran an ironclad across the ocean, I invented a wheel that was never put on the market. It consisted of two large wheels, with a seat slung between them, the motion of the machine being governed by a crank worked by the hand. After the Hanlon patent there were many other patents taken out on velocipedes for both land and water, but somehow the wheeling practice dropped off until the invention of the "ordinary wheel," or large wheeled bicycle, about 1880, which was in turn succeeded by the place to the cushion tires and the

#### Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

pneumatic improvements of various kinds have been effected, and very soon the motive power will not be regulated by the feet, but by oil and

Having made up my mind to complete my trade as a jeweler, I gave up the velocipede business until 1892, when I took to the bicycle again. I have ridden a good deal since, but more. Many of our older residents will, no

doubt, remember Mr. Tyler and his bicycle, and they will be pleased to know that he is not only a successful business man in Chicago, but has given our city the unique and flattering distinction of being the pioneer bicycle city of the United States. Mr. Tyler's claim that he rode the first bicycle in America is undisputed. That he rode it in Wilkes Barre will be a matter of pride to the large army of wheelmen in this city and vicinity.

#### CULTIVATE YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER

INVITE HER TO YOUR HOME-STUDY THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

The first thing to do is to visit the school which your children attend. Make a point of this, even if it means a sacrifice of something else, writes Edward W. Bok in an article on "Our Schools and Our Teachers," in the September Ladies' Home Journal. Few things can be more important than to see for yourself the surroundings of your child during school hours. Observe quietly yet keenly, but remember that any observations or comments you have to make, the teacher of the class in which your child happens to be is not the proper person to whom to make them. The principal the proper functionary for such purposes. The teacher is helpless; she them. She is an employee, pure and simple. But seek her out and win

her acquaintance and confidence. Show her that you mean to co operate with her. She knows that the best results can only be obtained when vite her to your home-not in a general way, but at a definite time. Make her feel that you want her to be something more than the teacher of your child. Make a friend of her if you After having waited about three can; at least give her the opportunity months the velocipede came at last. to show that she has another side to in the classroom. The teacher's bur-

> The Mount Lebanon Shakers have ecently perfected an ingenious cure for dyspepsia. Their Digestive Cordial consists of a food already digested and a digester of foods happily combined.

> The importance of this invention will be appreciated when we realize what a proportion of the community are victims of some form of stomach trouble. Thousands of pale, thin people have little inclination to eat, and what they do eat causes pain and distress.

> This Digestive Cordial of the Shakers corrects any stomach de-rangement at once. It makes thin people plump. Every one will be greatly interested to read the little book which has been placed in the hands of druggists for free distribu-

> What is Laxol? Nothing but Castor Oil made as palatable as honey.

#### Compulsory Exertion.

"The people here appear to take life very easy," remarked a Northern tion and paying accomplishment. man, who was sojourning in Arkansas. "Nobody seems to have any work to do. Is there a single busy man in

"Lawd, yes!" replied the native whom he addressed. "Thar's a feller over in the other side of town that's got salt rheum and a Waterbury

#### The Very First-

Briggs-The first fight on record was between Cain and Abel, wasn't it? Riggs-Nah! The first occurred when the serpent took a fall out of

#### The Heavy End of a Match.

"Mary," said Farmer Flint at the break fast table as he asked for a second cup of " I've made a discovery."

"Well, Cyrus, you're about the last one I'd expect of such a thing, but what is it?" "I have found that the heavy end of a match is its light end," responded Cyrus with a grin that would have adorned a skull. Mary looked disgusted, but with an air of triumph quickly retorted, "I've got a discovery too, Cyrus. It was made by Dr. R. V. Fierce, and is called a Golden Medical Discovery.' It drives away blotches and pimples, purifies the blood, tones up the system and makes one feel brand-new. Why, it cured Cousin Ben who had Consumptio and was almost reduced to a skeleton. fore his wife began to use it she was a pale, sickly thing; but look at her; she's rosy-cheeked and healthy, and weighs 165 pounds. That, Cyrus is a discovery that's worth mentioning.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from premature decline of power, however induced, present bicycle, with chain and speedily and radically cured. Illustrated sprocket; solid rubber tires gave book sent securely sealed for to cents in place to the cushion tires and the stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Lively Time.

" Did you enjoy that coaching trip you went on?"

"Oh, immensely! Before we'd gone half way there was hardly any two who'd speak to each other, and all of us cut our host dead."- Puck.

#### Did You Ever Think

That you cannot be well unless you have pure, rich blood? If you are weak, tired, languid and all run down, it is because your blood is impoverished and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, rich blood. It is, in truth the great blood purifier,

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

#### The Safe Side.

Softly the breath of morning stole through the open window.

" She sleeps." Stirred were the curtains of the couch.

"She sleeps." No, the breath of morning did not touch the face among the pillows. Not on your life.

The man who carried it disguised it with a clove and turned it sedulously towards the wall .- Detroit Trib-

#### Printing in Colors.

The prices of colored printing inks have gone down with everything else, and it costs no more to do printing in colors than it Joes in black. THE COLUMBIAN office is prepared to print in any of the following colors: Black, orange, deep cherry, brown lake, light blue, ultra marine blue, bronze red violet, dark red, green, jacqueminot, purple, garnet, peacock blue. Printing in more than one color is done at a slight advance for the additional

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CURES ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Makes strong men and women of weaklings. GILMORE'S IRON TONIG PILLS Cere all Wasting Diseases and

#### their sequences, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

They are neither styptic nor caustic. I have no coagulating effect on the content of the stomach or its lining; consequently do not hurt the teeth or cause consupration or diarrhosa, as do the usual forms of frontionate of the content of the cont

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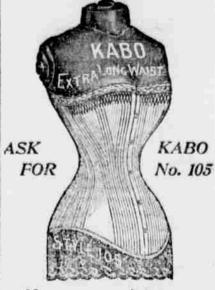
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