

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY HAS A WELCOME SENSATION.

The Prospective Vanderbilt-Marlborough Wedding-Perry Belmont Again Into Politics-Another Yacht Contest in Prospect-American Athletics.

Special New York Letter. Fashionable New York is not greatly surprised at the announcement of the engagement of the young Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, whose matrimonial troubles the public is familiar with.

Rumor is busy in many ways regarding this notable wedding. Among all the alliances of American women with European nobles, none have approached nearer the throne of power than this of the great-granddaughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. There is a certain propriety, after all, in this wedding. The original Duke of Marlborough was a self-made



man. He was plain John Churchill, and was born without title or prospects. He was as great a man in his day as Commodore Vanderbilt was in his. He won a fortune and a dukedom by intrigue and his sword, just as Vanderbilt won a fortune by his financial genius. He gained the dukedom by the victory of Blenheim, one of the greatest and most important in English history. It was for that victory that the British Parliament erected for John Churchill at Woodstock, near Oxford, the princely mansion of Blenheim House, the present home of the bridegroom-elect. That homestead cost the English Government the snug sum of \$2,500,000—and in those days that meant a great sum of money.

The present Duke of Marlborough is the tenth in descent from John Churchill. He came into his title on the death of his father in November, 1892. Besides being Duke of Marlborough, he is Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Spencer of Wormleigh, Baron Churchill of Sandridge, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia. He was born November 13, 1871. He made his first speech in the House of Lords on August 15 last, on which occasion he had the distinction of making the formal address of the peers in reply to the Queen's speech. So great a distinction had never before been conferred on one so young, and according to the reports of the event the service was discharged with great credit. As matters stand in Europe, there is no title not a princely one greater than that of the Duke of Marlborough.

The young lady whom this powerful noble has sought in marriage is less than eighteen years of age. She is an heiress of many millions, but is not the greatest of American heiresses. She is a very accomplished and beautiful young woman. Not too deeply absorbed in the passion for dress, she is nevertheless tasty in her attire and always becomingly gowned and decorated. Her education has been mainly conducted under private tutors. She is fond of all sorts of athletic exercises suitable for girls. She is particularly proficient in riding, fencing and golfing. In fact, in the last named accomplishment she has taken an advanced position, while in fencing she has long been without an equal in her set. She has black hair inclined to curl, dark gypsy eyes and a clear, creamy complexion. Ever since her graduation from the nursery she has enjoyed great freedom. She has her own apartments, beautifully furnished, in the great house her mother occupies, and with a maid of her own she enjoys her liberty as fully as any reigning belle of mature years. Though not formally "brought out" Miss Consuelo



Duke of Marlborough, has been a prominent figure in Newport society during the past season. It is believed that the wedding will in many respects surpass in detail any preceding event of the kind in this city.

The reappearance of Perry Belmont in active politics in connection with the late Democratic State Convention is attracting attention. Mr. Belmont had a short and brilliant career in Congress a few years ago. Doubtless, his youth rather than his ambition militated against his upward career at the time. He is still a young man, on the sunny side of life's

prime, and with the experience of society and pleasure that naturally fits a man of keen intellect for a more active career. There are many inducements to lead him forward on the road of political ambition, and he undoubtedly has the ability and address to make a career, if he cares for it.

To say that the members of the New York Yacht Club are happy would be to faintly describe their feelings over the prompt receipt of a new English challenge for the America cup, made under circumstances that convey a flattering approval of the course of the club in the recent provoking controversy with Lord Dunraven. The new challenger for the America cup is Charles D. Rose, son of Sir John Rose, of London, and a member of the Prince of Wales's set. The challenge is made through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, of which the heir to England's throne is a member. To the mind of the average New York sporting crank, it looks very much as if John Bull, after setting full details, was now quite as much disgusted with Dunraven's action as the most patriotic American is action. At any rate, we are to have a race next year for the cup, and on our own terms. The new challenger is a very different man from Lord Dunraven, who was always quibbling for terms, and inferentially throwing doubt on the fairness of the American yachting rules and courses. Mr. Rose asks no terms whatever. He leaves everything to the American Cup Committee. He is willing to sail anywhere and under any conditions we name. If this is not true sportsmanship, and a thorough compliment to American honesty, it would be hard to find them.

Mr. Rose challenges with a cutter of 89 feet on the water line. It bears the unpropitious name of "Distant Shore." This means a vessel of the same size as the Defender. The English yacht is to be built by Designer Soper, of London, who has turned out some good heavy sea boats. There is no doubt that the new English boat will be very much such a boat as our own Defender. It is rumored that the English are now prepared to spend a big pile of money to win the cup in a fair fight. It is very probable that we will depend upon the Defender. Shrewd yachtsmen believe that she can be tuned up to go so fast next year that it will be practically impossible to build a boat to beat her. But some of our best yachtsmen thought the same thing of the Vigilant. Nat. Herreshoff may have some new ideas in that remarkable cranium of his. It may be that some of our



rich young men will induce Designer Lewis Nixon to try his hand upon a speedy yacht. It is doubtful if anybody else would care to compete with the Herreshoffs.

The remarkable success of American athletes in the recent events at Manhattan Field have not ceased to be a matter of lively gossip. It is some years since that a shrewd observer called Americans the "modern Greeks." We are disposed at the present time to lead the world not only in originality and invention, but in many sports of all kinds. In swiftness, dexterity and muscle, our athletes show equal ability. In fact, it is the general range of their qualities that give our champions their victories. But, after all, we are a very mixed people. There was English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, German and Italian blood represented in our champion team, all improved, of course, by birth or residence in the free air of our glorious country.

MILTON S. MAYHEW.

"Hi, Chimmy, see de mug soakin' his head!" yelled a street urchin at the corner of West and Barclay streets recently. "Watch me!" yelled Jimmy, another urchin, and he came down the street full tilt. The man soaking his head was a truck driver. He was holding his head under a pump and was pumping at the same time. On came Jimmy. He was barefooted and made no noise. He was also bare-headed and ragged. Two feet in the rear of the truckman he rose up and dived head foremost. He struck the truckman head-on just back of the hips. There was a wild yell, a kerplunk, and a big splash of water in the trough under the pump. The truckman was at the bottom. Jimmy was in the trough, too, but he was on top. There was a slashing of legs and arms. Jimmy slid out and scudded up the street. The truckman came up spluttering and cursing. He saw Jimmy scudding. The handiest thing to throw was a watermelon. It was a big one. The truckman grabbed it and succeeded in hurling it twenty feet after the scudding Jimmy, who was twenty yards away. As he threw it the truckman started to run. The man who owned the melon grabbed him. Jimmy's companion started to run, too. He reached the melon, which had broken in four pieces, with a hop, skip, and a jump, and gathered up the fragments. Then he scudded after Jimmy. The truckman stopped and cursed. The owner demanded pay for the melon, and finally compromised on half value. The truckman shook himself, climbed on his wagon, whipped up his horse, and started down the street in the direction the urchins had gone. There was no report of a boy killed during the day, and it is not believed that he caught them.—New York Sun.

Spontaneous Combustion. A writer in the Gartenlaube calls attention to the fact that spontaneous combustion may occur where it is least looked for—in silk, for instance. To increase the weight of silk it is often "bathed" so skillfully that one pound of silk carries three pounds of various "ink driers," the whole forming a combination which makes self-ignition possible. Instances are on record wherein packages of such "silk" broke into flame in warehouses, on shipboard, on railway cars, etc.

Shrewd politicians believe that women are exerting more influence in the politics of this country than ever before.

HINTS AND HELPS.

At-risked lime may be used freely on all land that is plowed. Its effect will be noticed for several years after its use.

Tomato vines should be staked in order to keep the fruit off the ground, thus not only avoiding the liability of rot, but also allow the fruit to ripen sooner.

The feeding and milking of the butter cow operates just as the training and racing of the horse. It tends to fix the performing habit—and hereditarily tends powerfully to transmit all fixed habits.

Every farmer is, or ought to be, interested in protecting his own produce, and every pound of butter properly made sold at a fair valuation is a paying factor in the interest of every other butter maker.

The Robertson cow ration, including a mixture of sunflower seed, gave an increase over older methods of feeding but not enough to pay for the extra trouble and cost, says the Vermont station director.

The only sure method of eradicating purslane is to get it up by the roots and allow no portion of the plant to remain in the ground. It is very difficult to destroy, and half-way measures will result simply in lost time.

The most successful poultry breeders separate pullets and cockerels as soon as they are half grown. They develop better, and in all respects do better. A few quarrelsome cockerels disturb the peace of a whole yard of fowls.

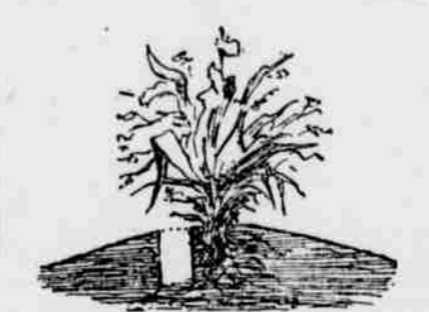
Animals cannot be fed by a rule. Each one must receive what it may require, and this can be only known by observation. Animals differ, and the quantity of food that may satisfy the demands of one may be insufficient for another.

By clearing out the underbrush and refuse, not only from the fences and other places, but where piles have accumulated in the forest, there will be less liability of forest fires. Green trees do not take fire quickly. It is the dry material that causes the damage.

Late cabbage should be set out as early in August as possible. Unless a rain comes soon after planting the process of watering the plants when they are put out must be resorted to, as it will not be advisable to defer transplanting too late. Early cabbage should be kept clean and the ground loose.

Irrigating With Fruit Cans.

Turning water upon the surface of the soil in dry, hot weather is very liable to bake it, so that the effect of watering is lost. Unsolder the bottoms of old fruit cans and sink one in each hill of



Tin Cans for Irrigation.

tomatoes, cucumbers, or other plants. Water can then be turned into the can from which it will be conveyed at once to the roots of the plants, as illustrated, without a chance for the surface of the ground to become baked. The can being deep, there will be no drying out of the hill because of its presence.

Confined Fowls in Summer.

During the summer season many poultry keepers find it necessary to keep their fowls in yards. When thus confined it requires constant watchfulness to keep them in good health. If they have range they get by foraging what by nature they require, and this is the prime reason why there is less disease and larger egg production in an unconfined flock. Yarding prevents their getting fresh animal matter in the form of insects, mineral matter for producing egg shell, and grit for grinding their feed. If nature's cravings are not supplied it is only a matter of time when disease will follow. Gravel, crushed oyster shell and ground bone should form part of their daily bill of fare. These ingredients are absolutely necessary. If you cannot provide them buy a 25-pound package of crushed oyster shells or ground raw bone. Either sells for 2 1/2 cents per pound. This may seem like high-priced food, but it will pay. The hens will eat very greedily of it at first, but after they once satisfy their craving they will eat only what is necessary.

Keep the yard clean. Spade up a fresh spot every day for them to wallow in and rid themselves of lice. Provide shade. The extreme heat of the sun is debilitating. If the hens cause trouble by flying over the fence, clip the long feathers of one wing. The clipped feathers will not be noticeable when the wing is folded.

Feed regularly and give a variety. Proper food means health and health means eggs. Avoid getting the hens fat—a fat fowl is susceptible to disease. Feed little or no corn during the summer months. Give bulky food. Grass and all garden greens are relished and should be given daily. When very young grass is given there is danger of bogging the crop. It is best to cut the grass and green food about one-half an inch in length, dampen it, and sprinkle meal, bran or ground oats over it. This makes an excellent noon meal. Watch the flock while it is eating; some fowls may starve while others are fattening. Do not allow a quarrelsome cock in the flock. Do not keep the growing fowls according to age and size. Keep plenty of clean fresh water within reach all the time. If any appear sick, add a tablespoonful of venetian red to a quart of drinking water. It is best not to dose too much, but fowls that are confined are susceptible to disease and an occasional tonic is necessary. Endeavor to keep the fowls tame and gentle. Treat them kindly, talk to them so they will become familiar with your voice, and they will not be frightened when you go among them.—Mary B. Keech.

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It has taken farmers a long time to learn that there is no money in producing the general-purpose horse, or all-purpose cow, and many of them won't get out of the rut of all-purpose farming. Success along any line of farming calls for the production of the very best in that line, and nothing short of the very best thought, the clearest application and intelligent labor can win success or deserve it.

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THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Table listing market prices for various goods: Butter per lb. \$ .26, Eggs per dozen .30, Lard per lb. .12, Ham per pound .12, Pork, whole, per pound .12, Beef, quarter, per pound .07 to .10, Wheat per bushel .70, Oats .45, Rye .65, Wheat flour per bbl. 3.85, Hay per ton 8.00, Potatoes per bushel .35, Turnips .25, Onions .75, Sweet potatoes per peck .35 to .40, Tallow per lb. .42, Shoulder .11, Side meat .07, Vinegar, per qt. .07, Dried apples per lb. .05, Dried cherries, pitted .12, Raspberries .14, Cow Hides per lb. .38, Steer .05, Calf Skin .80, Sheep pelts .75, Shelled corn per bus. .75, Corn meal, cwt. 2.00, Bran 1.15, Chop 1.15, Middlings 1.15, Chicks per lb new .11, Turkeys .15, Geese .10, Ducks .10.

COAL.

Table listing coal prices: No. 6, delivered 2.40, " 4 and 5 3.50, " 6 at yard 2.25, " 4 and 5 at yard 3.25.

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