BROKE THE BOTTLE.

An Areldeat Saved the Drug Clerk From Consequences of a filunder. This is traxedy or comedy, according

to the light in which you view it. One of the proprietors of a drug store in Atlanta was not long age a drug ciere in a small city. There were two drug clerks in the store at the time. They di-

wided the time, antworing the calls at night and gett's shorter hours in the day, and the other doing long hours. "One night," sold the Atlanta man, "I was in my room over the drug store, I couldn't sleep, somehow, and I tossed about on my bed until I decided to pass

the time reading. After a bit I heard someone come in the drug store below and heard my partner get up and walt on she succomer. In a few minutes I heard the customer go out and everything was qual again. But quiet only for a short time.

"Presently I heard my colleague below walking about uneasily, and I could tell by the nervous way in which he walked about that something was the matter, ed about that something was the matter. I went down and found the young man walking up and down the floor, great beads of perspiration standing out on his brow and agony written all over his face.

'I don't know what on earth to do,' he broke out in absolute despair, 'I made a mistake with that prescription. I was so sleepy I did not know-but somehow I kept thinking after the boy left that I had made a mistake, and I went to the arsenic and found that sure enough I'd put enough arsenic in that prescription to kill three men. For God's sake, if you think of anything that can be done, tell me quick.

"His face was drawn and white and his mind was at a terrible tension. "Speak, speak, for God's sake, for the boy was in a hurry and the man's already taken It, I'm afraid.' . .

"'Where does he live?' I asked. "His face fell and an expression of ter-ror came over it. He dropped into a chair.

"'I don't know,' he gasped. "I sat down facing him and for what greemed an hour we sak there looking at each other, not speaking a word. What passed through our minds no human words can tell. We saw the dreadful ef-fect of the mistake-death, disgrace to us, ruin to the establishment, criminal charge and forever afterwards the frightful knowledge of having been criminally cureless. Black pictures filled our minds. It was an awful moment.

"We started at every little sound. We listened for the cry of the family of the sick one. We could see the patient writh-ing in the throes of death-death brought on by a terrible, a criminal, an inexcusable mistake. The cold sweat stood out all over us.

"There came a sound outside. We listened intently. There was a knock on the door. We both sprang to our feet. I rushed to the door.

"A small boy stood there orying. He held the remnants of some broken pieces of glass in his hands. He threw his arm over his eyes and cried as if his heart would break.

"'Oh, mister, please, sir-please sir,' he blubbered. 'I couldn't help it. I stumped my toe and -boo hoo!-fell down, andboo hoo!-broke the bottle.'

'We both seized him in our arms. My companion gave him the sort of an embrace that one gives to his sweetheart after a year's separation and we wept on his neck. The way we set that boy up before letting him go ought to have set a promium on breaking bottles among the small boys of that town."-Atlanta Congilitution.

A Tomate Soup Costume.

This is the simple story of a can of tomaloes bought in good faith by the nicost little woman that any-body ever knew, who has quite recently taken upon herself the care and guidance of a great big man, who poses around town as her hus-band, but who is really her adopted child. He needs direction and piloting. Not

CLEVER SWINDLE.

Induced a Merchant to Indorse a Check for Him by a Peculiar Sort of Reasoning. "One of the cleverest swindling schemes I ever heard of was successful ly worked right here in this city," said District Attorney Barnes the other day, as the lawyers in the Whiteman case sat talking together while they walted for the verdict of the jury.

"The case was brought to my office, but try as we would we could find no charge that would fit the case and upon which there was any chance of securing a conviction. The principal was a bright young man, and he dropped into one of the large jewelry houses one day and asked to see some diamonds. "He seemed particularly pleased with

a pair of big solitaires, but the price, \$750, seemed too much for him. 'It's my wife'a bir hday to-morrow,' he said, and I haven't \$750 now. Of course, I'm a stranger, and I suppose you couldn't trust me?'

The salesman said he thought not. "The would-be purchaser still fingered the stones, and then, as if struck by a bright idea, he mentioned the name of a prominent capitalist and asked the clerk f he knew the man. The clork said yes. The man mentioned had an account at the store

"'T'll tell you what I'll do, then,' said the buyer. 'He gave me this check a day or two ago, and I'll indorse it over to you in payment for these diamonds."

The check was for \$1,000, and after some consultation with the heads of the firm it was decided to accept the trade, and the stranger departed with his jewels.

"Becoming suspicious, however, the jeweller took the check to the man who was supposed to have made it, and he at once denounced it as a forgery. Then a hunt was commenced for the stranger, and when found the check was handed to him and the diamonds were demanded from him.

"He denied that the stack was a forgery; said there was some mistake some-where, and that he would see it all right, but as the jewellers were becoming anxlous he finally proposed that he give back the diamonds and they should return the check.

"The diamonds were brought, and after being examined under a magnifying glass, were found to be the same ones soll the day before. The check was given back, but as the jewellers turned to go the stranger pointed out that the check was useless to him with his indorsement to them on the back, unless they reindorsed it to him. This they did, and departed.

No sooner had they gone than the holder of the check went down to their bank. and, on the jewelry firm's indorsement,

collected the face value of the check. "It was not a forgery," concluded Mr. Barnes, "for we had no evidence to show that; it was not obtaining goods under faise pretences for the diamonds were back to the firm, and it was not obtaining money under false pretences, because the note was indorsed back

"We could not hold him on any charge, and he went free, while the firm paid the amount of the check."-San Francisco Call.

Couldn't Resist.

TESTS OF FARM MACHINES.

Interesting Experiments With Draughts of Agricultural Implements.

Bullelins No. 4 and No. 7 of the Utah Experiment Station contain interesting results from tests of draught of farm agons, plows, mowing machines and arrays, as measured by a self-recordg dynamometer.

The conclusions as stated in these bultins are as follows: That colters add to draught of plows

y some 15 per cent. That trucks or wheels under the end of the plow beam crease draught by about 14 per cent., add uniformity to the furrow and lessen the work of the plowman.

When the traces are not in line with he draught of the plow the draught is noreased.

Longthening the hitch slightly decreased the draught. A share badly sharpened increased the draught 36 per ont, over a new share. A dull share drew harder than a sharp one, but not as hard as a badly sharpened share. Draught decreases with the depth and

with the width per square inch of soil. Walking plows gave slightly less draught than sulky plows with rider. Sulky plows drew easier down hill, but such harder up hill than walking plows. A share straight on its land side and bottom took land well and gave a slight decrease of draught. A loss of draught was found in a sulky plow when its adjustment to take land was made from the pole.

A wagon with fellies 11/2 Inches wide drew on moist, but close, blue grass ward 41.6 per cent, harder than wheels with fellies 3 inches wide. On a dirt road, slightly moist, the earrow tires drew 12.7 per cent. heavier than the wide tires.

Draught on plank road is one-fiftleth of the load, and not one-seventh of the draught on a dirt road in its ordinary andition after a rain.

A load over the hind wheels drew 10 per cent, easier than over the front wheels.

Lowering the reach, or the coupling pole, on the hind wheels decreased draught; wagons draw easier when the traction has an upward incline, and harder when horses are hitched to the end of the pole.

Loose burrs reduced draught 4.5 per

An old mowing machine repaired drew casier than a new one. The draught was 8.7 per cent. greater

for a well-sharpened sickle than for one more nicely sharpened.

A pitman box set tight gave less draught than one set quite loosely. When cutter bar is not near right line with pitman rod the draught is in-

reased. When guards are out of line the draught is increased. When cutter bar inclines upward

draught is decreased.

When the sections of the sickle do not strike in the centre of the guards the draught is increased.

The draught was decreased ten pounds by the driver walking.

A loss of force was observed when the wheel at the end of cutter bar failed to work well.

Mutton and Wool.

In a very careful and thoughtful article written by Henry Stewart he discusses in the Sheep Breeder the production of mutton va. wool:

"As fashions change, the supplies for the manufacturers must change with them, and thus it is that the shepherd should be in close touch with the wool manufacturers, who use his product. The woolen manufacturers of England, which sustain several large towns, spe-cially devoted to this industry, are sup-plied from all the world, the English shepherds producing but a small part of their raw material. This is unavoidable, because the climate and the methods of farming are not suited to the roduct of the finest wool. So it is that the sheep's purpose in living in England is to yield the best mutton and the fleece is a secondary object. "As the laws of business are based on the same exigencies in all countries, the rapid growth of the United States will soon bring us into the same predicament, which must be met by the same con litions of the wool growing industry, so that we may expect that American shep-herds will soon he producing mutton more than wool, and our wool will be such as is grown on the best mutton sheep. The special wool bearer is not the product of a highly civilized community, for a pastoral life does not ad-mit of this, but it is carried on in a sort of semi-wild condition of life, as has been the case on our Wostern plains rather than of farms. Farming calls for quite different conditions of life, and it must in time happen that the majority of our flocks will be kept on farms, and not on the far-away ranches, where wool growing must be the prime object of the shepherd. "Now, the wool grower wants sheep that will produce the staple at the lowest cost, the farmer wants the wool and the mutton, and as he cannot hope to compete on favorable terms with the special wool grower, he must go in for mutton sheep, and thus produce the coarser fleeces of the large sheep or the cross breeds. Cross-breeding has always been the most profitable part of the business of the shepherd, and the English farmers, who are proverbially success-ful producers of mutton, are noted the world over for the profit they make from their flocks. The majority of farms in that country are managed on this basis, and the rotation of their crops is chosen especially that the sheep may have a good pasture on the young clover, and a plentiful crop of roots which are either consumed in the land for the sake of manure, dropped and spread in the best possible manner, or for feeding the fat-tening sheep through the winter. It is thus that the English sheep outnumber the inhabitants of England, while we cannot show more than half this proportion."



knowing the manners and customs of womankind, George remarked the other day-one of the reasons for calling him George is that that is his name-that when he was a boy the folks used to have a most marvelous kind of tomato soup, which he did not believe could be duplicated by the resources of his household under its present direction. This put Mrs. George on her nettle, her peopls having a reputation for cooking which they cherished. Mrs. George was, unfor-tunately for her, the family pet. Everybody used to call her all kinds of ridicubus names, and refuse to take her se-riously, and so she was never thoroughly grounded in the art of making soup.

But then anybody could and can make soup by the light of nature. You can buy canned soup for 15 cents in any grocery, that needs nothing but heating to be satisfactory to the average palate. Mrs. George had been told this by somebody, and set out to get some of it. She bought a can, brought it home, and cooked it with her own fair hands.

It appears that there are certain misguided tomatoes that have strongly developed anarchistic tendencies, and it was 15 cents' worth of the social revolt that Mrs. George brought home, rather than quelled and quieted tomato soup, as she had purposed. Her grocer had mistaken her order and had given her a can that had been in stock for some time, awaiting a bride. She put the whole package just as it came into the boiling water, and in less time than it takes to tell it, that kitchen was frescoed with tomatoes after a fashion that would be the despair of an impressionist artist. There were red vegetables over everything, including Mrs. George. Ceiling, walls and bride just dripped with esculent substance and hot water, and there was no one there to wipe her spoiled gown, or to permit himself to be cried upon. Of course, she wasn't hurt, or this story could not be told, because she is too sweet a little housewife to have insult added to injury; but she was very mad, and the more she considered her petti-coat the madder she became. Of course, It was George's fault-that stood out like a door knob-she didn't want any tomasoup. It was George's appetite that to soup. It was deorge's appette that had cried out for that luxury, not hers. But she said nothing except this, when George returned home: "Say George, when your mother made that tomato soup you were telling about this morning, did she wear a mackintosh around the house, or just carry an umbrella?"-Chicago Herald.

Sufficient Reason.

Mrs. Wickwire-I really must have a pair of new bloomers. Mr. Wickwire-What is the matter

with the ones you have? Mrs. Wickwire—They hardly have the right to be called bloomers any more; they are too seedy.—Indianapoils Jour-



Gertle-How would you refuse an offer f marriage? Mertie-I wouldn't.

A Financier.

He was a very little fellow, but as bright as a dollar, as pretty as a Cupid, with more of a regard for personal appearance than the god of love, and lived in the suburbs. He had been saving up his pennies, nickels, and dimes with the understanding that on his birthday he should be permitted to go to town to spend his money just as he might see fit. The day came, and with his aunt he visited the city and spent the entire day away from home. When he returned in the evening his father asked him if he had enjoyed himself. His nonchalant reply was: "Yes sir.

"Did you spend all your money?" was asked suggestively.

"Yes, sir,

"What did you buy?" queried the parent.

"B'nanas."

"You don't mean to tell me you spent all your money for bananas?" "Yes, sir."

"Good heavens, child, why did you throw away all your money on bananas? Surely you did not eat all you bought with that \$2.

"No, sir I dess boughted 'em all day, nn' I did eated two of 'em. Den I had lots o' fun skinnin' the others an' throwin' 'em at dogs."-Indianapolis Sentinel.

T at Office Boy.

In the office of one of the most scholarly lawyers is a sign attached to a rolltop desk which seems to throw discredit upon the education of the attorney in question, as follows:

"Please don't throw papers on this hear deak."

"Please put the telefone book where it belong, it don't belong on those prem-

"Please don't bother me.

"Please get out quickeren you come

It is needless to say that the desk was the property of the office boy.

The Insid ou . Bargain.

"Watta-I hear you are going to send your wife to the country for her health. Potts-Yes, I have to. She hasn't had a well day since the dry-goods stores took to selling patent medicines at bargain rates .- Indianapolis Journal.

Bass, who has just returned from the mountains, says that at his hotel they were always sure of one thing at every meal-namely, flies.

Rattlesnoke Antedate.

That strychnine is a sure antidote for the poison of a rattlesnade or any other serpent is announced in a document published by the United States Government, through the Smithsonian Insti-tute. The author of the paper is a cele-brated expert in snake polsons, Dr. Leonard Steineger. Alcohol, says this mi-thority, is not an antidote at all, but if given in small quantities stimulates the patient to withstand the polson until an antidote is found, while large quantities hasten the fatal effect of the poison. Liquid strychnine is to be administered by hypodermic injections, by a physiclan.

In Norway a law provides that no person shall be permitted to cut down tree unless he plants three saplings in its place. -----

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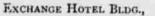
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