75 days @ \$3.50. J. G. Swank, traveling expenses ac-187 06 \$1011.76 1179 ering books, elecviews, 64 days os \$3.50 W. H. Utt. traveling expenses ac-\$1023 82 G. M. Ikeler days at office, 184 of \$3.50.

G. M. Ikeler, for de-livering books, election tickets. repairs of bridges read and bridge views, 24 days of [\$3.50..... 389. G. M. Ikeler, travelerued during year C. M. Terwilliger, Clerk
C. B. Ent. Register and Resorder
G. M. Quick, Prothonotary
J. R. Fowler, Treasurer
J. B. McHenry, Sheriff.

Newton Walker, Stemographes
W. H. Nhawn, Arts
D. Rooffman, lanitor and court etler
G. M. Holdren, lanitor at juli for I mos.
H. H. Kilne, janitor at juli for 2 mos.
W. M. Monroe, county auditor.
W. A. Dreisbach, county auditor.
W. F. Stohner, county auditor.

COUNTY FINANCES. DIABLETTES.

Amount of outstanding bonds \$18500 00 Floating debt estimated.... 1880 00 1850 00 151350 00 \$167350 00 ASSETS. Amt. tax outstand'g, \$17c.0.74 Less est. com.ex .etc 900 to Amt. state personal tax due from commonwealth for 93 488 87 from commonwealth to: 93 4283 87 Bal. in hands County Treas., 1207, 33 Amt. of county share license isston allowed subject 80 50 EB319 44 to appeal..... \$1103500.00

\$ 10740 00 We certify that the foregoing is a full and accurate statement of all receipts and expenditures for Columbia county for the year 1893.

J. G. SWANK, Com's

G. M. IKELER, of

W. H. UTT, Col. Co.

Attest: C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

\$ 4500.00

0240-03

Amount of county bonds due

Amount of interest on bonds

We, the undersigned andlors of Columbia county, being elected to adjust and settle the accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of Columbia county, do hereby certify that we met at the Commissioners' and freasurer's offices in Bioemsburg, Nonday, January 6th, 1896, at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to audit the accounts of the above named offices, and after carefully examining the same from Jan. 1, 1896, to Jan. 1, 1896, we find a balance in the hands of J. R. Fowler, Treasurer, of \$13151.85 thirteen thousand one hundred sixty-one and \$2-105 dellars.

_W. M. MONROE.)

W. M. MONROE,
W. A. DREISSACH,
W. P. STOHER.
Attest: C. M. TESWILLIGER Clerk

Feathers as Popular Trimmings. Feathers are everywhere. Combined with imitation jewels and jet they make most elaborate trimmings. Vandyke points made of black ostrich plumes are strikingly effective on light colored evening gowns. Small curly tips are used for outlining decollete bodices In the stores narrow feather trimming is sold by the yard for expensive cloth costumes. It is appliqued to the bodice to simulate a vest or to outline seams. Spangles are frequently combined with a feather fringe. Trimmings formed of feather pendants are another novelty. The pendants swing from a jeweled band, and outline a corsage beautifully. The newest satins for evening gowns

beautiful. A Word About Birthdays

have raised velvet flowers for the de-

signs and are wonderfully soft and

A lonely woman, one who was bearing patiently a great sorrow, surprised a friend one day by saying: "Come with me next Tuesday, it is my birthday, and I want you to help me celebrate it.' "Why should she care to celebrate her birthday?" thought the friend. But the next week she learned, for the sorrowful one went loaded with gifts to an institution in which she took a keen interest. "I want some one to be glad that I was born," said she, and that is the noblest, best and happiest thought that can come to us on our birthdays. It is pleasant to be remembered and to receive presents, but whether surrounded with love or suffering from neglect, which is more often thoughtlessness than intention, we can make some one happier because we were born.

OUR WAR FACTORIES.

WHEN UNCLE SAM GETS READY FOR PESSIBLE TROUBLE.

Methods of Modern Warfare - Preparations in the Way of War Factories-Mounting New Guus - Reason for War Preparation.

It is not probable that the United States will be involved in war during present generation. We are practically isolated from the contentions of European and Asiatic powers, and our assertion of the Monroe doctrine is scarcely of enough importance to any European power to invite it to a war with a nation of 70,000,000 of people, whose wealth and resources are unmatched by those of any other power in the world.

With all their activities and energies, the American people are essentially pacific in character. Yet, by inheritance, they are the selons of the most warlike races of the globe. Their peaceable disposition is the result largely of their solution from foreign complications, and it is the settled character of our Government to avoid foreign controversies, except when the American continent is menaced by foreign en croachment.

The methods of modern warfare have undergone a great revolution within re cent years, and the United States ha been among the most backward o great nations in evolving its prepar ation for possible hostile operations Yet the apparent apathy of Congres



and of the various departments of the Government has had method in it. The science of war itself has been in a revolutionary stage. Fearing no forelgn enemy. Congress has wisely awaited the progress of invention before finally completing its plans for national defense. One of the results is that our fight-

ing equipment, whatever its size or strength, is of the most modern character. Our navy ranks low numerically, but it is composed wholly of the most modern and powerful ships of the various classes represented in it, and in fighting strength it ranks fifth imong the great navies of the world. The capacity of the United States to produce warships and material is now surpassed but by England alone. Our navy gun shops, ship yards and armor plate foundries have a capacity that, in case of emergency, could speedily be enlarged to match those of Great Britain or any other power.

Great preparation has also been made within the past few years for the purposes of coast defense in case of an unexpected and undesired foreign war. Watervliet, N. Y., Uncle Sam has a gurshop that is to be matched only by that of the great Krupp at Essen, Germany. The Government now has on hand a large stock of modern rifled guns of all cal bres for both naval and coast defense purposes. The present deficiency of our warlike preparations for defensive purposes is rather in gun mounts than in guns. The Government now has, however, at Watertown, Mass. a factory where gun carriages and projectiles of the most modern can be turned out in great quan-Two hundred and fifty men are now employed, building carriages for eight, ten and twelve inch guns, converting old-fashioned mounts and making projectiles for all calibres, from the vicious rapid-fire to the deadly 1,000pound deck-plercing slug for the coast defense mortar. During the past week five immense disappearing carriages were shipped, to be placed in a new battery at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., where the guns are already waiting to be mounted.

The question is often asked, Why should the United States prepare for war? The proper reply is, Why should Europe keep on extending its enormous armaments? Doubtiess old world jeal-



In the Time of Monroe.

cusies are the motive of the immense armaments of Europe, but, unfortu-nately, this condition of affairs subjects the United States to great peril should any of these heavily armed powers suddenly seek to make war upon us, for purposes of revenge or aggran-The policy of the United States should always be peaceable, but it should at least be prepared with suf-

ficient war resources both to defend its coasts and territory and to make its will respected in a just cause.

It is satisfactory to know, therefore, that our nation possesses the groundwork of a most effective defensive and offensive war machinery. The naval gun factory at Washington, the army gun factory at Watervliet, N. Y., the gun carriage and projectile factory at Watertown, Mass., the rifle factory at Springfield, Mass., and the great private shipyards, gun foundries and armor plate works in various States are unmatched of their kind in all the world.

It seems strange that so much of war preparation should have gone on in this country so quietly during the past few years, but the utility of it is very apparent at the present time. For mere purposes of self-defense, the United States is strong, and it has no ambition for foreign conquest.

Doubtless the war scares that now weekly affect the civilized nations are more or less sensational. There is always a "Jingo" class, so-called, ready to call for a clash of arms at all times Modern nations seem to be afflicted with the idea of trying to be immensely superior to each other in war-making power. The chance is that the nation which has made the greatest preparation might prove to be the weakest in case of war. The science of war is essentially modern. A new war would produce new methods and new weapons. That nation is strong at the present time which has preserved its resources, has a ready supply of the most modern war material, and has in its shops and factories the power to manufacture speedily the new weapons and devices that a modern war would call forth. And that, most happily, is the present condition of the United States.

Tame Wild Antmals.

Some of the people who live on the edge of the Maine woods have been betwixt the "devil and the deep sea," as the phrase is, with the game law on one side of them and the disposition of the protected animals to be neighborly on the other. Said a woman in the Piscataquis backwoods:

"A deer can be tamed as easily as any other animal, and sometimes they are bound to be tamed whether you want them or not. A few years ago a young deer came out with our cattle and grazed round with them and came up to the barnyard at night. He didn't seem a bit frightened, and I gave it some milk It drank readily, and next day wanted some more. I could pat it and fondle it as well as I could a cosset lamb. It stayed around with our cattle for several weeks, when one day a game warden came and said I was liable to a penalty for keeping the deer and feeding it. Then I tried to drive it away, and the way he would come up in spite of my threats and attempts to scare it, and coax for milk was pitiful I had the hardest make him go away, and for a long time he'd keep coming back to our place,

A similar case occurred in Portland last summer, where a seal came to a fisherman's boat and followed it for a number of days and wouldn't drive

These instances of tame "wild" animals reminds a Maine gentleman of what he saw in Mayfield a few years He was driving through that town, and at a place where he stopped his hostess, a handsome young woman, asked him if he wanted to see a deer. Taking a dish with some grain in it or something of that sort, she went down the lane to the edge of the woods and stopped, calling in a low tone some name. Presently a fine large buck came out of the woods and trotted up her as tame as any colt could be, He stuck his nose in the dish and munched the food, while she patted his neck and talked to him. When she left him to come back to the house he followed her to the fence and seemed really anxious to go to the house, too .-Lewiston (Me.) Journal

A Good Pointer.

"That pointer of mine is a great dog." declared Howard Vernon, as he petted his \$100 dog Glenbeigh. "I can always depend on him. When he makes a point I know that he has scented a bird, and I know that he will not move a muscle while I have a chance at that bird.

I was hunting quail up at Point Reyes last month, when I lost Glenbeigh. knew he must be pointing in the brush somewhere, but I looked everywhere for him and could not find him. next day I resumed the search with no better success, but on the third day I found him in a dense thicket, standing perfectly rigid with his tail sticking straight out behind and one foot up. A quail had run into a hollow tree, and the dog stood at the opening. The quail dared not come out, and the dog, true to his training, wouldn't move. He had been standing in that position, without so much as moving a foot, for sixty-five hours, and when I tried to lead him away he could not walk."-San Francisco Post.

Care of the Feet

The skill of the pedicure is now called into requisition nearly as often as that of the manicure. Many persons have their feet carefully and systematically looked after, and the nails of their toes as nicely kept as the nails of their fingers. The visiting pedicure is a distinct profession in the large cities. Unquestionably the care of the feet has much to do with their condition as regards comfort and service. Tender feet can be somewhat hardened and rendered less susceptible by bathing them every morning in tepld, not hot, water into which a teaspoonful of cau de cologne has been put. The occasional parboliing in almost scalding water, which is still provincial practice for the softening of corns and other excrescences, is harmful, and increases in the end the very troubles for which it seems a temporary relief.

When Man is Weakest. According to experiments with the dynamometer, a man is precisely at his weakest when he turns out of bed. Our muscular force is greatly increased by breakfast, but it attains to its highest point after the mid-day meal. then sinks for a few hours, rises again towards evening, but steadily declines from night to morning. The chief foes of muscular force are overwork and idleness. Many of the great workers of the world, though not all, have been early risers. But early rising ought always to be supplemented by early breakfasting.

EONNETS OF GLASS.

A Trip Through a Rain Storm Never Dam ages Them.

Science is ever adapting materials from the vast laboratory of Nature to practical use. We have almost arrived at a rediscovery of malleable glass. At all events, glass is now ranked among our textile fabrics. In Venice a manufacturer is turning out bonnets by the thousand from glass cloth. They have the shimmer and brilliancy of silk and are of nearly any color. They are impervious to water. For a long time in Russia has extsted a tissue manufacture from the fibre of a peculiar filmentous stone from Siberia. some process it is shredded and spun into a fabric, soft to the touch, and of exquisite pliability, durable in the extreme. When soiled, as it is indestructible by fire, it is simply subjected to heat sufficient to drive out all the dirt. In the case of the glass silk, however, it will not stand such extreme heat. It may be made clean again by simply brushing with a hard brush and soap and water, when it is none the worse for being either stained or soiled. The material is now to be had in white, green, lilac, pink, and yellow. It bids fair to become fashionable for evening dresses. The new fabric is rather cost-It is also made for use as tablecloths, napkins and window curtains. It is even claimed that glass is capable of being made into a fabric which may be worn next to the skin without the slightest discomfort. An Austrian is the inventor of this new textile.-London Invention.

Women As Inventors.

An English editor writing about women as inventors says not only do ladies seem fully able to originate ideas, but also prove able to hold their own, commercially, in the defense and exploitation of their patents. "Several large and flourishing commercial busthesses in this country," he continues, are actually and practically carried on by women as heads or sole representatives of firms. One lady of the United States very successfully defended her patent dress-protector in open court and, though conducting the case herself, came off with flying colors, although opposed to one of the cleverest lawyers in America. In the multitudinous and ever-increasing requirements of modern domestic life, in the changing fashion of dress and in the growing necessity for substituting mechanical labor-saving appliances for hand maids' work in household affairs a boundless field lies before the gentle sex in which their inventive faculties can be productively and profitably ex-



He (as the clock strikes eleven)-I like a person who has some vim and

She-So do I, especially the go. Women's Eights in Indiana.

The legal rights of women are nowhere in the union more liberal than in dress by a lawyer before the Woman's club in Indianaoplis these were thus formulated: "Since 1881 a married womay may hold real or personal property the same as if she were unmarried. She is now permitted to become surety or indorser for her husband, or any other person. She may carry on any trade or business, and perform any labor or service on her separate account, and is entitled to her separate earnings. Her legal condition is one of comparative freedom and independence. The policy of the law of recent years has been to remove her disabilities, and at the same time to protect her from machinations of those who might seek to take advantage of her inexperience and of her willingness to sacrifice everything material for the sake of those she loves."

Combs of High Degree.

From the little, unobstructive inch and a half combs that used to plaster back refractory bangs during the Madonna craze, the side comb has developed into a five or six-inch implement, encircling half the head and variously ornamented and filigreed. The teeth are fine and far apart, to suit soft or coarse hair and variously graded, being perhaps only a half inch deep on one end and two inches on the other. In the matter of coiffure, sweet simplicity has been relegated to the background, and authorities predict that feminine heads at the opera and other evening functions this winter will be works of art.

Miss Hosmer's Dress.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, dresses in the quaint old-fashioned style which was popular in her youth. Her hair, which is still abundant and shows more of brown than of gray, she wears gathered into a net in way that schoolgirls used to dress theirs thirty or forty years ago. Her face shows few wrinkles, except the lines graven by smiles, and her merry, genial chat puts the mere acquaintance instantly at his case.

She's a Chess Expert.

*One of the most accomplished chess players in the world is a woman. Mrs. Nellie Marshall Showalter, of Kentucky, a charming society woman, has within the past few years won unusual distinction in this field, which is supposed to belong peculiarly to men. Mrs. Showalter will take part in the international chess match by cable which will be contested in April between the women of England and America.

Wise Mrs. Craigle.

Many women will echo John Oliver. Hobbes's emphatic dictum that limited means does not make tasteful and becoming dress impossible. Mrs. Craigie confesses a weakness for beautiful gowns, but insists that it costs no more to wear an artistic frock than an ugly

GAMBLING IN MEXICO.

Many Who Ret Do Not Know What is

Coming to Them. Enter a Mexican gambling saloon when things are a little slack, and you will see the habitues of the monte table discussing the topics of the day, while they roll their cigarettes and loll back in their chairs as if they had met for no other purpose. Seated on a chair a little removed from the table man who has probably inhabited the gambling saloon for days past. He is now overcome with sleep, sits with his legs crossed and his head rocking from side to side, one wonders how he can keep his seat or how it is that his greasy tall hat does not topple

Then you will see an unshaven, illkept fellow, nursing his knee and moodlly gazing at the roulette table for hours, while the croupler rakes in the coin and hands out the winnings with machine-like deftness and accuracy. No one ever suspects the croupler. Nine out of ten of those who bet and win have no idea of what is coming to them. But they take what the croupler gives them as a matter of course. has no inducement to cheat, for the bank is not his, and any way the bank must win in the long run, come what may

A Chinaman may saunter in to give some animation to the table. He asks for no chips, but wagers hard, cold sil-Where the Mexican lays one dollar he will lay five, and oftener than not he wins. With the absence of undignified hurry and eagerness peculiar to the Oriental, he does not take his winnings at once, but produces a cigarette, rolls and lights it, and then lays hold of his dollars. You will be sure to see at any table a mild lunatic with paper and pencil before him, noting each point, and slowly laying the foundations of a "new and infallible system." As if there were any way of obviating the laws of nature.

Now and then a young gambler will sater, bringing with him into the heavy. laden atmosphere a gush of fresh air from the street. He will bet and have a run of luck that will draw to him the attention of all the black-luster eyes that surround the table. One or more will gradually sidle up to him, and with parched, trembling lips ask him where he is going to place his money and ask leave to follow his lead.

Where but round the gambling table do you see so many and such striking examples of statuesque immobility? You count not by minutes but by hours the time that gray-haired votary chance has sat with his hands folded on the table and his eyes fixed on vacancy. And how much longer will he stay in that posture? Perhaps until the lamps are turned off in the gray morning or until he summons up ergy enough to stagger off to the pawnshop to raise a pittance. And that man, has sat so long with his buried in his hands, what is he think-ing of? Perhaps of the home as it was once, and as it might have been still.

Growing Precious Stones. A pearl is the result of an oyster's ef-

fort to remove a source of irritation. If a grain of sand or some other hard substance finds its way into the shell the oyster begins coating with nacre, which gives the irritating intruder a smooth exterior. The oyster deposits over the offending object as long as it remains a source of irritation, and the Chinese have taken advantage of this peculiarity of the solitary mollusk. They make little pellets of earth which have been dried and powdered with the juice of camphor seeds, and during May and June plant these in the oyster. The shell is opened with a mother-of-pearl knife, care being taken not to injure the oyster and the earth pins are laid under the oyster's beard. The treated mollusks are then placed in canals and pools, and left undisturbed until November, when they are dredged up, opened, and the nacre-covered pellets removed with sharp knives. The pellets are usually found fastened to the inner surface of the shells.

The Chinese pearl farmer then turns jeweler. He drills a little hole into the pearl at the place where it was fastened to the shell, and removes the dirt. The cavity is filled with yellow rosin, and the opening sealed neatly with a tmy hit of mother-of-pearl.

But a Frenchman has improved on this method. He found that the Chinese killed many oysters by forcing the shell open to deposit the earth pellets. The ingenious Frenchman bored holes in the shells of pearl oysters with a small drill and then introduced through the opening little globules of glass. He plugged the holes with corks and then left the oysters alone to manufacture pearls. In six months the glass nucleus was covered with a pearly deposit, and the Frenchman reaped a beautiful harvest of pearls. He did not have to bore holes in the pearls to remove the centre, and the pearls brought higher prices than the pearls made by the Chi-

These artificial pearls have much of the lustre and beauty of the real gems, but are sold at a much lower rate by jewelers. Experts can color pearls black, pink, gray, and other colors by the use of chemicals. For instance, a pearl put in nitrate of silver turns black. But pearl raisers know a trick worth two of that. Certain kinds of fresh water mussels bear pink pearls, and pearl oysters produce different colored pearls, according to the part of the oyster which is irritated by the foreign substance. The artificial pearl producer knows this and plants his seed accordingly.

The Earth's Temperature.

The first attempt in the southern hemisphere to ascertain the increase of the earth's temperature below ground has just been completed at Cremone, near Port Jackson, New South Wales. The rate is slower than the average obtained from borings made in the northern hemisphere. In New South Wales there is an increase of one degree F. for eighty feet of descent. The average of the northern hemisphere is one degree in every sixty feet of depth gained. The borehole at Crem very nearly 2,000 feet in depth.

Every ten days of fog in London, it is estimated costs 25,000 people on beds of sickness and kills 2,500.

Aniline Dyes.

The beautiful aniline dyes are made from the refuse products of gas manu-

Money Lending.

There are over 200 references to money lending in the Old Testament,

CRANKY QUESTS.

Experience of Hotel Clerks in Dealing With Some of Tram.

"I cannot sleep in that room," said a guest at a hotel in this city last evening as he walked to the desk in the office and threw the key upon it

"What is the matter with it?" asked the clerk.

"There is nothing the matter with it, except that the bed is in the wrong place," the guest replied. "For more than twenty years I have slept in a bed with the head toward the north, and it has become such a habit with me that it would be actually impossible for me to sleep with the head in any other direction.

"It will be impossible for me to give you a room containing a bed with the head in that direction," said the clerk. The hotel is well filled to-night, and I have only two vacant rooms, but I will have the bed turned for you." Calling a porter the clerk instructed him to turn the bed in the gentleman's room, so that the head would besto the north. The guest followed the porter upstairs, and as nothing further was heard from him it is presumed that he retired and slept peacefully.

"There is no accounting for tastes," said the clerk, turning to the reporter, and the funny experiences we have in the hotel business would fill a volume Before the night is over we may have calls for beds with their heads turned to every point of the compass, and, of course, we are obliged to accommodate every one."

"I remember an instance like this several years ago. A man slightly inebriated came into the hotel one night. and, producing a pocket compass, said that he wished a room where the head of the bed should be placed to the northeast. We sent two boys with him, and they turned the bed as requested. The joke was that the compass was furnished with a little stop, which held the indicator in a certain position. It so happened that the gentleman's bed, which had been carefully placed northeast according to the compass, was in reality placed with the head south. The man discovered his mistake next morning, and was cured of the fad."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Presidents Who Joked Not.

Jackson was always aggressive, uncompromising, serious. Tyler was cross, sour, unapproach-

able and irritable. John Quincy Adams was a Puritan through and through, with a caustic

and bitter wit, but no humor. John Adams was impulsive and irascible, but too much in earnest ever to

be humorous. Renjamin Harrison is credited with having no sense of humor, although he does not object to a joke if the point

is explained to him. Buchanan could never see the point

of a joke and regarded all jesting as ill-bred. His strong point was dignity and politeness. Washington was the embodiment of

gravity. It is said that he seldom smiled, and never laughed. A man was once so careless as to slap Washington on the shoulder, and the poor fellow was frozen stiff by the icy stare of his excellency.-Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Always Certain of His Room.

"What room shall I give you, Mr. Bland?" asked the clerk at the Tremont of a late comer the other night. This dialogue followed.

36.45.61

"How about 33?"

"Gone. "Well, then, 101."

"Can't do it, that's taken."
"No. 202, then."

"It's yours." The clerk wrote the number of the room opposite the name on the register

and asked: "Why do you always ask for these rooms, Mr. Bland?"

'Because," was the reply, "the figures on the door can't get away from me. It's the same frontward or backward, in the early morning or late at night." Chicago Chronicle.

How He Won His Title.

A Charleston naval officer tells the following story of an old fellow who was familiarly called general: He was in company one evening. when a hero-worshiping young girl

"How did you get your title of general?" "I cut my way into it," was the proud

reply.

"Oh, how beautiful! On the field?" "No; in Bill Wiggins' hotel. There were only two men in our town that had ever been in the army at all, so we cut the cards to see which should be general and which colonel. I won."-

The Woman of It.

"Now, dear, I have one favor to ask of you.' "It is granted." "Then please don't tell me that you

have never loved before, that you never

Boston Globe.

dreamed that you could love, that I'm the only girl you have ever been engaged to, that-He (interrupting)-I won't. She (anxiously)-But you have never

been engaged before, have you, dear? -Brooklyn Life.

An Example. Father-"I hear, my boy, that you are

in the habit of telling falsehoods. This grieves me to the heart. Always tell the truth, even though it may bring suffering upon you. Will you promise?" Yes, sir."

"Very well. Now go and see who is knocking at the doof. If it is Bingly, say I'm not at home','-Indianapolis

It Fits.

A .- When I see you I always think of the proverb: To whom God gives an office to him he gives understanding. -But I have no office. A.-Well, don't you see how it fits?-

Fliegende Blaetter. Too Much Competition Now.

She (to young poet)-How much do you get for your poems, Charlie? Charile (with pride)-From a pound

to thirty shillings, She-Well, isn't that very little, Charlie? I see that Sir Walter Scott got five hundred pounds for one of his. Charlie-Yes; but, you see, writing poetry isn't the business it used to be-

There's too much competition.-London