

GOWNS WORTH SEEING.

Flash Ideas of Fashion for the Attire of Woman.

(By Special Arrangement with the N. Y. Sun.)

Skirts are changing considerably, both in the manner of making and in the dimensions.

Skirts made of silk or woolen fabric are scarcely ever lined now, but if necessary are mounted on a foundation skirt cut much the same, though not quite so full as the outside skirt, and joined to it only at the belt. Any ma-



terial that does not absolutely require a foundation is finished with a false hem ten or twelve inches deep and interlined with some stiff material. The gowns fit the hips like a riding habit. Even if they are very full they are laid in pleats from the waist to the bottom of the skirt. The thin gowns are trimmed with four spaced founces, the top one put on with a gathered head.

One of the most fashionable bodices now worn is the short bolero or zouave jacket, of which there are many types. One made with a tiny pleating of cream



silk muslin is a delightful finish to a light silk or muslin gown. Belts and sashes are all important features of costumes. Closely folded belts as deep as a corselet are very graceful and must fit the wearer like a glove. When made of silk or satin such a belt can be worn with any gown, mohair, silk or lawn. Loosely draped sashes are charming with muslin gowns on very slight figures or youthful wearers, and are now almost a necessity for complete toilet. If only the belt or sash, collar and bows to correspond, are well chosen and made up with taste and elegance, the plainest dress can be converted into a toilet fit for any occasion.



The Point of View.

In politics when a man on the other side comes over to your way of thinking he is a "liberal-minded reformer." When one of your persuasion goes over to the other side he is a "traitor." When your party holds a convention for nominations it is a "great manifestation of the people asserting their liberties." When the other side nominates it is only a "distribution of plums."

When a speaker on your side talks in public on the question at issue he delivers a "centre shot" or a "learned and eloquent setting forth of the great issue." When the man on the other side has his say he gets off "rank assertions and stock fallacies."

A Parrot's Bad Language. "What on earth do you want with a parrot?"

"I have to have something to remind me of my husband while he is away."

KNEW HIS TOUCH.



Bridget—Ach, away wid ye, Dennis McCarty, an' let me sleep! It's ye, for I know the feel ay thim pwishikers.—New York Herald.

PINGREE HAS IDEAS.

SAYS THE EFFETE EAST IS BEHIND THE WEST IN MANY THINGS.

Vigorous Language from the Inventor of Detroit's Potatoe Patches. He Believes in Every Man's Right to Live as a Christian Should.

The man who reformed Detroit as its mayor, and now proposes to reform the state of Michigan, was in New York the other day. To a reporter Gov. Pingree said:

"I don't know anything except the shoe business, and I don't know very much about that. Still, I've been in it thirty-one years.

"I started in business when I was about 22 years old," he went on. "I had \$460, my partner had about \$1,000. We didn't know anything about the shoe business. Now, the point I want to reach is this: With all my thirty-one years of experience in the business, if I wanted to start in the shoe



H. S. PINGREE.

business over again, what could I do with \$1,460? What could I do with \$14,600, or with \$146,000? I would need a million, at the least, to attempt to do now what I did then, and the thirty-one years of experience don't count. It is to this state of affairs that the strength of the discontented feeling in the West is due. A few men control everything nowadays; there's no show for the young man. The trusts and the corporations are the people I fight, and that's why the people support me. The free-silver people tell them that free silver will help them out. They will fight, fight like wildcats, for free silver until they have given it a trial. If silver doesn't do what its advocates promise they'll throw it over and try something else. And they'll keep on trying until they get some help somewhere.

"The soil is the source of all wealth, and it isn't supporting people as it should. Now, Liverpool sets the price for all our farm products. The American farmer comes into competition with India and Russia and all starvation. There isn't an American living in it for him. He works himself to death and only gets 20 cents a day out of it. He shouldn't be forced to compete with the dirty heathen. He ought to be protected. He wants protection and he wants more money. He wants some of the money that the sharks of Wall street are fighting with each other for.

"You folks in the East don't appreciate the Westerners' position because you can't realize it. You don't keep your eyes on the people who work with their hands. This country can't pull together until things are evened up. Our farms are mortgaged, and they are not even worth foreclosing on. They have depreciated so. Oats are eight cents a bushel and coal is \$1.25 more than it was a year ago. We burn corn. We have got to have a market, and we want to be protected. Either the other industries have got to come down to the farmer or the farmer must be raised up to them, or something's going to bust. I don't blame any man for making all the money he can, but for God's sake, let him give some one else a chance, too, when he can."

Mr. Pingree switched off here and began to talk of street cars and cheap fares, one of his pet subjects. "New York is away behind the times in street cars," he said. "This prejudice against trolley cars is all an ailment that Detroit has passed through and gotten well of. They don't kill people out our way. In Brooklyn they do, you say? That is because the corporations don't care whether they kill anybody or not so long as they can collect five-cent fares. Make them care! Jump on them, by Harry, and hurt them a little! Then they won't kill people so much. Now the street car franchises ought to pay all the taxes for the city of New York. Refuse the franchise until they agree to put the fare down to two cents. Every time you ride you save three cents. There's your year's taxes in a month almost. The road will be repaid by the increased number of passengers.

"New York has too many crowded spots. More street car lines would break them up. The Health Board, with the police back of it, has full power to drive the people out of the crowded districts, and make them give up crawling together like a lot of water bugs. Then your trolley lines, with two-cent fares, take them away out to purer air and cheaper, better homes, where they can live like Chris-

"Well, Uncle Rasbury, how did you like the sermon?"

"It was a powerful sermon, Marse John."

"What was it about?"

"It was 'bout de miracle of seven thousand loaves an' five thousand fishes bein' fed to de twelve 'postles.'"

KILLING WEED IN TEXAS.

Grass Between the Tracks Grows Six Feet High in Two Weeks.

In this section of the country it is hard to realize the conditions that prevail in certain parts of the West in regard to the obstruction of railroad lines by the growth of grass and weeds on the right of way of railroads. The superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company, writing from Texas on this subject to the *Railroad Gazette*, who is in charge of 1200 miles of roadbed in that State, says that the necessity for obtaining some adequate means of destroying these growths will be appreciated when it is known that until lately it has cost his company \$50 per mile of track per annum to keep it clear. The most troublesome vegetation met with, he says, is known as the "Johnson grass," which does not grow outside of the Gulf States. This grass was originally brought from Venezuela and planted in Southern districts for the purpose of providing fodder for cattle, inasmuch as it grows rapidly and is very difficult to kill. Its roots are as large as a man's finger, and they go down to a depth of 15 feet if they do not find water nearer the surface. Generally, however, in the black lands and coast lands of Texas the roots run from one to three feet into the ground, and grow as thick as they can lie. Moreover, this grass grows as high as six feet, and after it has been cut to the surface of the ground will be nearly ready to head again in two weeks. Various methods of destroying these weeds have been tried, among others thoroughly sprinkling the grass with common sea water obtained from the ocean, but this method has not proved successful. Grass burners have also been experimented with, but so far no standard type has been arrived at. Electric weed destroyers have also been tried, but with only partial success. The most effective means yet discovered consists in sprinkling over the area to be cleared a poisonous solution which kills all vegetation with which it comes in contact. The exact composition of this solution the superintendent above referred to does not disclose. He claims, however, that the cost of maintaining the right of way free from weeds will be reduced by its use to one-fifth its present amount.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a secret preparation. Any physician may have the formula on application. The secret of its success as a medicine lies in its extraordinary power to cleanse the blood of impurities and cure the most deep-seated cases of blood disease.

The Presidential Outlook.

The unsettled condition of public opinion, and the utter demolition of party lines renders the political situation extremely interesting. There appears to be an incomputable unknown quantity which cannot be confidently relied upon by any political organization. The claims set up by any party are as uncertain as any wild goose chase. The fact that McKinleyism as twice repudiated by the people, and that the administrations of Harrison and Cleveland were also repudiated and discredited, the natural inference is, that the people will not return to the leadership of those representing the above factions who have only betrayed and disappointed them. Each in turn had the opportunity of running the government in the interest of the people, but each failed in turn to satisfy the people. All catered to the interest of plutocracy. The question now is, will the people again trust those who betrayed them and give them another lease of corruption and robbery? The probability is, that they will not. Notwithstanding the opposition of leading newspapers to Bryan and democracy, those newspapers have no more influence with the rank and file of the people than a mouse has with a cat. The people propose to do their own voting, let the newspapers talk and threaten as they may. Hundreds of publishers will learn in the near future that the people will serve them as they have served corrupt political bosses; and give them a wide berth. Bolting democrats all over the county will learn the same sad lesson. Because those men and newspapers have always led and drove the people, and now that they have bid defiance to them and refuse to longer follow their lead they turn their backs upon them and with might and main endeavor to deliver them into the camp of the enemy, like Arnold tried to deliver the army of Washington to the British. But we believe that their attempt will prove as futile as Arnold's did. Of course, Judas betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver; but, the single gold standard men, to betray the people, ask the price of thirty pieces of gold.

The philosopher who said that the pen is mightier than the sword wasn't acquainted with our American girls. The fellow who can push a pen gets a smile or two, but the sword, with a few brass buttons thrown in, carries off the palm and the girl.

UNCLE SAM'S COINAGE.

Facts and Figures Furnished by a Coiner in the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

These statistics about United States coinage have been corrected for the Philadelphia Record by Coiner W. E. Morgan of the Philadelphia Mint:

The gold eagle weighs 258 grains. The \$5 gold piece weighs 120 grains.

The trade dollar weighs 420 grains. The \$20 gold piece weighs 516 grains.

The 10-cent piece weighs 38.58 grains. The 20-cent piece weighs 77.16 grains.

The bronze cent piece weighs 48 grains. The gold dollar coin weighs 25.8 grains.

The cent nickel piece weighs 72 grains. The half-cent copper weighs 84 grains.

The silver 5-cent piece weighs 19.2 grains. The 2-cent bronze piece weighs 96 grains.

The common quarter of silver weighs 96.45 grains. The 3-cent silver piece weighs 11.52 grains.

The 5-cent nickel piece weighs 77.16 grains. The fineness of our gold coins is about 90 per cent.

The old-fashioned copper cent weighs 168 grains. The quarter eagle, or \$2.50 gold piece weighs 64.5 grains.

The 3-cent nickel piece, now discontinued, weighs 30 grains. The standard dollar weighs 412.1-2 grains; the half-dollar 192.9 grains.

The nickel 5-cent is exactly four fifths of an inch in diameter. The 2-cent bronze piece is composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent of tin and zinc.

The 1-cent bronze piece is composed of 95 per cent of copper and 5 per cent of tin and zinc.

The silver half dollar was authorized April 2, 1792, and coinage was begun in 1794.

The 10-cent silver piece was authorized by Congress in 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1796.

The nickel cent was authorized February 21, 1857, and its coinage was begun the same year.

The \$5 gold piece was first coined in 1795, by virtue of an act of Congress passed April 2, 1792.

The first regular silver coinage to be passed out in the order of business was in October, 1792.

The \$20 gold piece was authorized by act of Congress, March 3, 1849, and its coinage was begun in 1850.

The \$10 gold piece was authorized by act of Congress, April 2, 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1794.

The quarter eagle, or \$2.50 in gold, was authorized April 1, 1792, and its coinage was begun in 1796.

The silver quarter was authorized by act of Congress in 1792, April 2, and coinage was begun in 1796.

The bronze cent was issued in accordance with a law passed in 1857, and its coinage was begun in 1864.

The cent takes its name from the Latin word "centum" a hundred, this coin being a hundredth of a dollar.

A copper half-cent is among the numerous coins authorized by Congress, the law to this effect being passed in 1792, and coinage begun the following year.

The first purchase of copper to be used in the United States coinage was in 1792, September 11, six pounds.

The dollar gold piece was authorized by act of Congress, March 3, 1849, and its coinage was begun in the same year.

The general fineness of our silver coins is 90 per cent.

Moses Brown of Boston has the credit of making the first deposit of gold bullion to be coined. In 1795 he deposited \$5,276.72.

"In God we trust" first appeared on the copper 2-cent issue of 1864, and is the first use of the word "God" in any government act.

"Five years ago, I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work," writes Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis. "I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time, I always keep them in the house." They are easy to take.

What is a Railway Sleeper?

A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper on the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.

If you want to invest your money in safe advertising do it in the COLUMBIAN.



"A Good Foundation."

BattleAx
PLUG

Lay your foundation with "Battle Ax." It is the corner stone of economy. It is the one tobacco that is both BIG and GOOD. There is no better. There is no other 5-cent plug as large. Try it and see for yourself.

You will realize that "they live well who live cleanly," if you use **SAPOLIO**

To Tax the Churches.

A Bill to be Introduced in the Legislature for That Purpose.

A movement is on foot that will create a furor in Pennsylvania. A measure is to be introduced providing for the taxation of church property. J. Carson Mercer, county commissioner of Allegheny, is having prepared a bill to be introduced at the next session of the legislature providing that hereafter all church property shall be subject to taxation the same as any other property. Commissioner Mercer will also bring the matter before the annual convention of the county commissioners of the state, which will be held in Reading probably next month.

Heretofore church property in Pennsylvania has been exempt from taxation for any purpose. The holdings of churches of all denominations, however, have increased to such enormous proportions that it is now proposed to tax them. It is contended that the properties of immense values held by rich congregations should be taxed because, otherwise, it is a discrimination against the small property owner, who is a member of the small congregation and has his taxes increased because the more valuable properties are exempted.

Don't think that your liver needs treating if you are bilious. It don't. It's your stomach. That is, your stomach is really what causes the biliousness. It has put your liver out of order.

See what's the matter with your stomach.

Sick stomach poisons liver and then there's trouble. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures stomach and then all's well. That's the case in a nutshell. Shaker Digestive Cordial is no secret. Formula's on every bottle. But it's the simple honest way it's made, the honest Shaker herbs and other ingredients of which it's composed, that make it so efficacious.

Any real case of indigestion and biliousness can be cured with a few bottles of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Try it.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

The world is full of people who want to win by trickery and have the reputation of being pillars of principle at the same time.

"The man who has no business of his own," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "usually finds time to take an active interest in his neighbor's."

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, ANDREW L. FRITZ, Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JOHN N. GORDON, of Montour township.

WILLIAM KRICKBAUM of Bloomsburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE, JAMES T. FOX, of Catawissa.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS, WILLIAM H. HENRIE, of Catawissa Boro.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER, G. S. FLECKENSTINE, of Orange Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOHN G. HARMAN, of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, (North Side) WM. CHRISMAN, of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAM T. CREASY, South Side.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, CHARLES B. ENT, of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, W. F. STOHNER, of Bloomsburg.

BOYD TRESKOTT, of Millville.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR, CHAS. H. MOORE, of Bloomsburg.

It is said that there is no insect that will eat either root or stalk of buckwheat, and sowing it on any piece of ground two years in succession will kill the wire worms by furnishing them nothing to eat.

Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson has been elected by acclamation Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.