

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The common pond frog's natural life is twelve to fifteen years. Last year's mustard crop in California amounted to 16,000,000 pounds. The common house sparrow flies at the rate of ninety-two miles per hour. The crow flies twenty-five miles an hour and the pigeon hawk 150 miles. Massachusetts annually imports from beyond her border eggs to the value of \$5,000,000. The English clergy are complaining vigorously about the increase of Sunday weddings. More English women are married to Germans than to members of any other foreign nation. Bowling, billiards and card playing are unlawful in Michigan, according to some dead letter statutes. There are 14,640 persons connected with the Maine fisheries and the total number of vessels employed is 512. Maine paper mills are regularly shipping paper to Australia, with freight at only one quarter cent a pound. The name Agag, mentioned in Jewish history as that of an Amalekite king was used in common by all sovereigns of that country. The most ancient copper mines in the world are those of the Sinai Peninsula, near the Gulf of Suez. They were abandoned 3,000 years ago, after having been worked for some hundreds of years. The process used in the reduction of the ore is said to be similar in principle to that used at the present time.

A Cheerful Prospect.

A nervous young minister was filling the pulpit for a country charge that was without a regular pastor. A part of his experience is touchingly related by the local paper. The very pious old lady at whose house he staid, in showing him his room, said: "It ain't everybody I'd put in this room. This here room is full of sacred associations to me." She went on: "My first husband died in that bed, with his head on three pillows, and poor Mr. Jenks died sittin in that corner. Sometimes when I come into the room in the dark I think I see him sittin there still. My own father died lyin right on that lounge right under the window there. Poor pa, he was a spiritualist, and he allus said he'd appear in this room after he died, and sometimes I am foolish enough to look for him. If you should see anything of him to-night, you'd better not tell me. It'd be a sign to me that there was somethin in spiritualism, and I'd hate to think that. My son by my first man fell dead of heart disease right where you stand. He was a doctor, and there's two whole skeletons in that closet there belongin to him, and half a dozen skulls in that lower drawer. If you are up early and want somethin to amuse yourself before breakfast, just open that cupboard there, and you will find a lot of dead men's bones. My poor boy thought a lot of them. Well, good night, and pleasant dreams!" -Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Near Houtzdale there resides a family who have a little child 7 years of age that is no larger than an ordinary five month baby. The child is indeed a pitiable sight to behold, as it sits in a little box and wildly stares at the ceiling. When the poor unfortunate tot was but a few month old its parents had it vaccinated and shortly after blood poisoning set in, from which time it has never grown a particle. The child is an imbecile and has never shown a particle of reason, or uttered a sound all on account of the vile practice of vaccination.

The morning glory has long been regarded as an emblem of coquetry. One floral dictionary declares that this symbolism is derived from the extremely transient nature of the flowers. They bloom about sunrise and in two or three hours have perished.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

THE CRY AGAINST THE THEATER HAT BECOMING PEREMPTORY.

Melba's Experiences With Ambitious Women and Other Troublesome Visitors - Mile, Yvette Guilbert's Retirement from the Concert Stage. The crusade against the theatre hat is becoming something more than a joke. Chicago now has an ordinance fining every woman who wears her hat in a theatre, \$3, and while it does not seem to be very strictly enforced, the audiences, especially in the galleries, have taken up the cry and make every woman in the parquet take off her hat when she takes her seat. The Colorado Legislature is considering a bill imposing a penalty of \$10 for the offence, and similar action is being taken by the City Council of Des Moines, Iowa. But what shall be thought of women who persist in wearing their hats after all these plain intimations that the practice is offensive? -Philadelphia Ledger.



MME. MELBA.

"If I gave audience to all the ambitious women, admirers and advertising agents who call upon me in the course of a day, my life would be a burden to me," said Mme. Melba, when asked regarding her visitors. "They usually begin coming about nine o'clock in the morning, although I seldom rise before twelve when I sing at the opera. In the list are women who have thrown flowers to me on the previous night, and who think that act entitles them to some favor in return from me—my photograph, my autograph, or some little acknowledgment of the gift; then come the agents for new summer drinks and patent medicines, who think that the use of my name will start them on the road to fortune, and women in society and out of it who think that I shall be flattered by their acquaintance without introduction. I try as far as possible to answer all requests for my autograph, especially when girls write me from far off cities, but the army of callers must be treated with some sort of coldness of they would prevent me from eating or sleeping."

The Soir, in an interview with Mme. Adelina Patti, states, says the Herald, that the celebrated singer has received an offer from the manager of one of the large theatres to create in Paris the new work of a young composer. Mme. Patti will soon make a definite decision on the subject. She intends to stop in Nice and Monte Carlo until March. She will create there the "Dolores" of M. Andre Pollonais. After this her movements are uncertain. Mme. Patti received an offer to appear for the season at the Covent Garden Theatre, but she refused it, the strain of these performances being too great for her. She has also received several offers to appear in America, but she considers that continent too far away, notwithstanding the great attraction it has for her.

Mlle. Yvette Guilbert is going to retire from the concert stage at the close of her present engagement for the purpose of preparing to star at the head of a company of her own in the legitimate drama. She has signed a contract to appear under the management of Dr. Schiller, of New York. Speak of her plans, Mlle. Guilbert said: "It may interest the public to know that I shall return to this country again, but not as a singer. While I have some contracts yet to fill abroad, I shall organize a company in the meantime and will prepare for my appearance on the legitimate stage as you call it here. I shall appear, of course, in France, then in London, and come then for an extended tour in America. Whether Mlle. Guilbert's dramatic performance will be in English or French has not yet been decided. It is one of the subjects that will be decided by Dr. Schiller and her later when they meet in Paris. At present Mlle. Guilbert's idea is that in France she should give performances in the language of that country, while in England and America it would be more popular to have the play in English.

The objects of the Institute are partly religious, but not sectarian, and the religious element is not insisted on. The chief effort is to assist the poor young woman and children of the stage, and to help them to get other situations if they care to leave the stage. There are sleeping-rooms and dining-rooms and recitation-rooms and resting-rooms. The last named are for any genuine actresses who care to use them. Sleeping-rooms are let at 2s. 6d a week, and there is an average of over twenty lodgers a night. The prices of meals are in proportion. Breakfast and tea are served at 45d. each, and dinner for 6d. There is also a small library. A play room is provided for the children, who come in considerable numbers in the pantomime time. ROSE FANCHON.

NEW YORK LETTER.

The decision rendered by the Court of Appeals in the Fayerweather will case, while ending one chapter in the history of the celebrated case, does not end the litigation, as action has not been commenced to test the standing of the fourth codicil of the will, and this may prolong the fight over the dead merchant's millions for another five years. The Court of Appeals' decision is that the twenty colleges mentioned in the will are entitled to the residuary estate, amounting to \$3,000,000. The residuary estate was left in secret trust to J. L. Bulkeley, Thomas F. Ritch and H. B. Vaughn, who selected 34 colleges and charitable institutions among which to divide this estate. Only seven of the 20 colleges mentioned in the will were in their list, and yet the Court holds that the executors were under an equitable obligation to dispose of the residuary estate in accordance with his wishes as communicated to them. The decision benefits these educational institutions: Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams, Yale, Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Lincoln, Maryville, Marietta, Adelbert, Wash. Park, the Wesleyan University, the Universities of Rochester, Cornell, Virginia and Hampton, and the Union Theological Seminary, but deprives 27 other institutions of large sums they would otherwise have received. Mr. Fayerweather died November, 1890, and his will has for six years been in dispute. No other will came except the Tilden has been so important in its consequences to the public, as both wills bequeathed the bulk of the estates to public uses. Mrs. Fayerweather and the few relatives of the deceased at first contested the will, but afterwards compromised with the executors, receiving considerably larger sums than the will allotted to them. Now it is alleged that when they signed the releases they knew nothing of the secret discretionary trust imposed in the executors. The law of 1890 provides that no one leaving a wife, a child or a parent can bequeath more than one-half of his estate to charity. Counting in the residuary estate, which is to go to the twenty colleges, far more than one-half of the Fayerweather estate, in fact almost all of it, goes to charity.

The Greater New York Commission has decided to increase the term of the Mayor under the new charter from two to four years. Mayor Strong is serving a term of three years, but that is caused by the necessity of changing the time of the municipal elections to years when there is no State of National election. The adoption of the four-year term, in connection with the immense powers given to the office under the new charter, will make the Mayor of Greater New York the most powerful executive officer in the United States next to the President, and perhaps two or three Governors. No other Mayor in the world will have an authority equal to his. The Lord Mayor of London is a figurehead—a ceremonial official. The Mayor of New York will have sole power of appointment in the government of a city of over 3,000,000 inhabitants. He will have for six months the power of removal. He will have a veto over the acts of the Municipal Assembly that will practically be absolute. The idea of lengthening the term to four years was urged in a public hearing by ex-Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, who argued that two years only served to make a Mayor acquainted with the needs of the city and the best methods of meeting them, and then he is compelled to retire. With a term equal to that of the President, and with an authority which, within a narrower territory, will be greater than even that of the President, the Mayor of the world's second city will possess a dignity and honor which ought to insure the filling of the office by a man of the best ability and character. That is evidently the idea of the charter makers.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes his paper: Henry George, who received four votes for Senator in the joint session of the Legislature to-day, was an ardent supporter of Bryan, but his chief contribution to the Bryan campaign was a series of extraordinary prophecies as to the way the different doubtful states would vote. Every one of these prophecies proved false, and yet Mr. George was sincere. He believed in them. He even thought New York would give Bryan 100,000 plurality. Mr. George, as the inventor and defender of the single tax theory, is something of a success, but as a political correspondent he was a failure. Yet he unquestionably has a large following in this city, and the free silver men in the Legislature, who could not be forced into voting for Hill, cast their ballots for George. This is understood to mean the starting of another movement in favor of Henry George for Mayor of Greater New York. It will be remembered that he ran for Mayor in 1886, and astonished everybody by polling 68,000 votes.

At the annual dinner of the Medical-Legal Society, Recorder Goff indulged in the bitter denunciation of medical expert testimony which has become so common, and in the course of his speech made the remarkable statement that experts "frequently attempt to justify their frequently false testimony by saying that they follow the same course that lawyers take."

CYRUS THORP. A North Sea codfisher carries a set of lines 7,200 fathoms in length, and having the amazing number of 4,880 hooks, every one of which must be baited.—Tid-Bits.

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

All women work. Some in the homes. Some in church, and some in the whirl of society. Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food. All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances; there is



serious derangement in the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for this trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you. Backache, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and you will again be free.

A Great Brandy Drinker.

"I have seen the statement that no man could drink half a gallon of brandy a day for more than a very short time," said John L. Smith of Linden, Va., "but there is a man living in the town I reside in who has never missed drinking that much brandy in a day for 20 years. His name is John Hudnal, and he owns a brandy distillery near Linden. He has used liquor as a beverage since early youth, and for the past 20 years has consumed half a gallon of brandy a day. He is not an inebriate by any means, not becoming intoxicated by the brandy. He is hale and hearty and stands well in the community where he lives as a business man. No explanation can be given of his remarkable power of withstanding the effects of liquor, but no one who knows him doubts the statement as to his having taken the amount I have said. It has not impaired his digestion in the slightest degree, as it is usually claimed it will do."

A Good Investment.

On receipt of ten cents, cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City. I suffered from Catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

"Now, Kiss Me."

A funny incident occurred in a neighboring city, says an exchange, a few days since, and one too good to be lost. One of our celebrated composers has written a pretty song entitled "Kiss Me." A very pretty, blushing maid, having heard of the song and thinking she would get it, with some others, stepped into a music store to make a purchase. One of the clerks, a modest young man, stepped up to wait on her. The young lady threw back her veil, saying: "I want 'Rock Me to Sleep.'" The clerk got the song and put it before her.

"Now," said the young lady, "I want 'The Wandering Refugee.'" "Yes, ma'am," said the clerk, bowing, and in a few minutes he produced the "Refugee."

"Now, 'Kiss Me,'" said the young lady, of course meaning the song above mentioned. The poor clerk's eyes popped fire almost as he looked at the young lady in utter astonishment, for he was not aware that a song by that name had been published. "Wh-what did you say, miss?" "Kiss Me," said she. "I can't do it. I never kissed a young lady in my life," said the clerk. And about that time a veil dropped, a young lady left in a hurry, a clerk felt sick, and the dealer lost the sale of his music. The Great Comet. Hadley's comet is on its way back. This same comet in 1456, directly after the battle of Belgrade, greatly worried the Turks and Christians alike, and when it made its last appearance in 1835, it terrified the people in general. This great member of the solar system, is now visible to the eye of science, but the world will not see it until 1911.

E. A. RAWLINGS.

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Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M.P.M. listing various stations like Northumberland, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M.P.M. listing stations like Scranton, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for SOUTH ARRIVE, B. & O. R. R., and NORTH LEAVE, listing times for various stations.

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Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect Nov. 15, '96. Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and P.M.P.M. listing various stations like Scranton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

Philadelphia & Reading R'y. In effect Nov. 15, 1896. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City. WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9.00, a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, p. m. Accom. 8.00 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

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