DRINKING CUSTOM.

INTOXICANTS OF OUR OWN AND OTHER LANDS. Filing

Americans Are Past Masters in the Art of Mixing Concoctions - Other Lands Have Drinks of Strength and Strange ness-Genuine Palm Wine.

correspondent of the Chicago A . Times-Herald, discussing the drinks and drinkers of the world, cays:

"The drinking customs of America are distinguished from those of other civilized countries only by the habit of treating. In England four men will at the table of a public house and each will pay for his liquor. In America one will pay for the four. Then another pays in turn. In England this means social converse. In America it means drunk. In this country there are probably 500 anti-treat societies. They seem to exercise little effect. The most successful with which I am acquainted has its habitat in Washington, D. C. Admiral Ammen and other men high in place are members. 1 have watched them at their devotions more than once, and I cannot say that any less liquor was consumed, because each man paid for it himself. They are satisfied with themselves, however, and that's the main thing, after all.

"It is a world of strange drinks, Americans are supposed to be past masters in the art of mixing singular decoctions. The very names of them give the untraveled Englishman a sense of wonder extreme. We have the cocktall of various kinds, the rickey. the gin-sling, the julep, the stonefence, the eye-opener, the brain duster, the silver fizz, the golden fizz, the mash, the pick-me-up, the Remser cooler, toddles innumerable and punchas without limit.

"In other lands, however, are drinks far beyond ours in strength and strangeness. There is the Russian vodki, for instance. A gill of it poured down a Carthagenian mummy will set that long dead person to fighting all his Punic battle o'er again. In the forceful language of the West: 'Two drinks of it will make a man go home and steal his own pants.' The West Indian gets from the cocoanut clear pure water, toddy and arrack, which toddy Hoyle says: 'It looks like skim malk and smells like 500 slaves in a an.' The Marquesans have a seductive drink called aroo. A number of young boys sitting in a circle chew fresh cocoanut, and when it is sufficiently masticated expectorate it into a bowl that is the common receptacle. Fresh water is poured upon this delectable mixture and it is allowed to ferment. The South Sea Islanders prepare the ava root in the same way. Peul du Chaillu once found a wonder-ful drankard in the verson of the King of Henga Yombi. When he was an infant his father would take him to the top of a tail tree and force him to drink pain, whe. It was the ingenious parent's ambition to make him the champion boozer of equatorial Africa, and he succeeded. The King of Olenga Yombi in Du Chaillu's time had been solidly drunk for fifteen years, and when last heard from was calling loud-ly for another gourd full.

"Genuine paim wine is made from the Palmyra palm, and is far superior to any petable product of the cocoanut. Captain Burton, of Burton & Speke, says that the juice of the oil palm makes a drink that is unapproached by the liquids of civilization. It is of delicious color and flavor and its effects exhibaration unmixed with ferocity or a headache next day. Livingstone makes mention of an intoxicant brewed by the Majanga tribe of he Zambesi. It is made from the grain of the country, sun-dried and genty boiled. The furmented liquor eventuates into a palatable beer. It will pro-duce a superior brand of drunk, which lenves no ill effect. Indeed, it is an anti-lebrile of remarkable power, and it was when stricken with jungle fever that the good doctor was made acquainted with it. Despit his protests, the kindly natives poured it down him until he saw visions and dresmed reams and awole a well man. The inproduction of the drink to this country would cause a wonderful increase in the number of fever canes. "The Abyssinians drink a beer made from flour dough, and it seems to be a winner when oppeed to the Italian chianti. They have also a honey wine called 'tedge' that is highly praised. 'Moak' they braw by boiling their heer with honey, eggs, butter and spice, 'Beeden' is made from millet steeped in 'tedge,' allowed to forment for ten days in the sun. The Soo-Soos make a palatable drank-making drink from water and the ashes of the yin-yin root. In the magdey, or American agave, the Mexican Indian finds beer, randy, thread, cloth, nails and a house. The hear! of this plant when tapped will run three pints of beer a day for a month.

AN ODD SIGNATURE.

The Woman Writes One-Half and Her Husband the Other Half.

A woman named Caroline Gentry kept a snug bank account in an Indiana town not far from the Ohio line, Her signature was very odd and easy to recognize. Her given name, Caroline, was written in the hand of a woman cramped with age. The surname, Gentry, was written in a free, flowing masculine hand, as different from the other as the chirography of t teacher of penmanship differs from that of a common clodhopper.

Naturally the curiosity of the bank officials was aroused and they sought an explanation. She cheerfully gave

"When I was a young gal," she said. we didn't have any eddicashunal advantagers, I never went ter skule, but when I was married my old man, who was named Williams, teached me to write my name. Arterwards he died. Then I married William Hawkins, and I had to learn all over again, and it wer a powful sight uv trubbel, fur my hand was gettin' kinder stiff frum doin' so much hard work. Bill he died, too, but I kep on a writin' Caroline Hawkins whilst I wer single. "Wal, I got kinder tired a runnin' the

farm unyoked an' I hitched up with Abe Gentry. He wanted me ter learn to write his name an' I tried fur awhile, but, mister, it want no good. I couldn't learn enny more. My fingers wus too cramped. Then just to keep peace in the family me an' Abe concluded ter eplit the diffrunce. I wus to write Caroline, an' Abe he wus ter write Gentry. An' that's how it cum about. Abe he writes a puttier han' nur whut I write, but he says thar ain't enny one who kin forge our name."

The English Rothschilds.

The greatest financial genius of the Rothschild family, though there have been many of great talent, was Nathan Mayer, of the second generation, who established the house of N. M. Roths-child & Co., in 1798, in London. He flew to the stars, and grovelled in the mud for money. He welcomed all transactions, big or little, wherewith to turn the banker's penny. He was the most daring speculator of his time on the Stock Exchange, and the most successful. He had carrier-pigeons and fast-sailing boats to bring him the earliest news from the war centres of Europe, and so help him to manipulate stocks. He followed Wellington's army to Waterloo in person, and had relays of the swiftest horses, and a fast yacht lying in the harbor at Ostend. So he arrived at the London Stock Exchange. after the battle, tweive hours ahead of any public announcement of the victory, and made £5,000,000 by one of the most tremendous series of speculations in history. In 1810, when the Duke of Wellington, then commanding in Spain, drew on the English government for £3,000,000, and the English treasury was short, Nathan bought the drafts at a big discount and at once sent the money. The stories about this remarkable man are almost endless. and show how strangely he was alike equal to the most tremendous schemes and the pettiest tricks of avarice .-Harper's Round Table.

The Hard-Wheat Region.

The most productive of our hardwheat regions is unquestionably the valley of the Red river of the North. This great aluvial plain, which drains northward to Hudson Bay, is now an immense wheat field, gridironed by railroads and dotted with towns and cilleges. To move the crop to the mills of Minneapolis and to the elevators at head of Lake Superior taxes the energles and equipments of the railroad companies to their fullest capacity. It is a great sight to look over any portion of this valley in the fall, from the heights which skirt it on the east, and hundreds of threahing outfits at 'k, lines of farm wagons moving towards the elevators at the railroad sintions, and long freight trains going towards Minneapolis or Duluth. The flor River valley has been well named the "Bread Basher of America." Its soll is very deep, and is apparently in-schaustible in fertility. I, he the valley of the Volga in Russie and the plains of Sielly at the base of Mr. Aetna, the Red River valley will probably be devoted to the growth of wheat for many centuries. Here hard wheat reaches its highest perfection in the grain known "number one," and here are record-113 i the heaviest yields per acre known in any part of America, except on the plains of eastern Washington or the Willamette valley of Oregon .- E. V.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

READY TO START A COLONY Plans for the Salvation Army's Schem-In the Arkansas Valley.

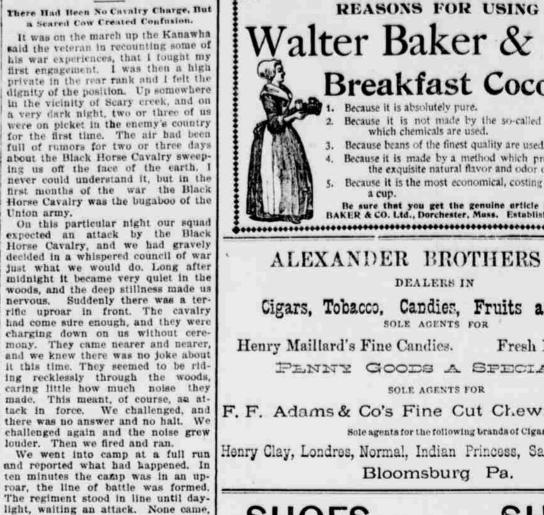
The colonization scheme proposed the Commander Booth-Tucker o the Salvation Army has assumed tan gible shape, and its originator is san guine of its practicability and ultimate success. It was in order to consult with General Booth about the scheme that Commander Booth-Tucker made his recent flying visit to London, and eince his return he has been busy with plans and estimates for the proposed colony.

To a Tribune reporter Commander Booth-Tucker outlined the scheme, a tar as it has at present been formulat-The place for the colony has aled. rendy been practically determined Union army. The commander is receiving dozens of On this particular night our squad letters daily from land agents and others all over the country, asking him to consider the advantages of their respective localtiles, but it is almost certain that the Arkansas valley in Colo-rado will be the site of the first colony. A few weeks ago Mr. Booth-Tucker, on the invitation of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, inspected the country along that line, in company with the land commissioner and the industrial commissioner of the railroad. What and we knew there was no joke about he saw caused him to believe that the Arkansas valley would be the most suitable place he could find. He declared that the climate was temperate, the coil rich, and there was an abundance of fertilizing water. Capital hac already provided irrigation works and a number of small colonies had already been established, so that the proposed colony would not be merely an experiment. On small farms of five or ten acres families were already subsisting comfortably, and the purchase money, from \$50 to \$100 an acre. had in some cases been paid in two vears.

Speaking of the terms under which the colonists would rec lve the land and of the class he desi, ed to assist. Commander Booth-Tucker laid special stress on the fact that flotsam and jetsam of society would not be encouraged to emigrate to the colony, nor would the small capitalist. It was the man with a wife and family, who was unable to obtain a living in the city, whom it was desired to benefit, he said, Many schemes to relieve the poor had failed, the commander pointed out, because the man was parted from his family. In the proposed colony the wife and children would not only be allowed but welcomed, Commander Booth-Tucker said, as he believed that a man was more reliable and likely to succeed when he had his family with him. As for the small capitalist, he would be admitted if he chose to obey the rules of the colony, but the man without any capital at all was the one whom it was desired to help.

It is proposed to give each family a ten-acre plat of land. The first colo-nists to go out will be these acquainted with agriculture or mechanics. For the others schools of agriculture will be established. The colonists will buy their farms gradually, and will be helped by a village bank, after the style of those in Gormany. The bank will receive \$200 on account of each family, and will advance money to pay the first year's expenses, if the colonists shows himself capable. The colonists will be transported free and will receive plain huts to dve in until they can build cottages.

Commander Booth-Tucker believes that for \$5,060,000 10,000 families can be established on 100,060 acres of land. and that it. colony will be Sel supporting in a few years. He said that General Eooth gave the scheme hearty approval, and many rich his men in this country had already promiged to aid the colosy .- New York Tribune.



light, waiting an attack. None came, and there were no signs of an enemy in our front. When it was fairly light, myself and associates on picket acted as guides to a reconnoitering party. With much deploying and maneuvering the two companies approached the scene of the cavalry attacks on the pickets. We found the place where we had stood when we fired. We could prove this, anyhow, because there were our blankets, and some other of our belongings. We knew in what direction we fired, and went courageously forward. Not more than thirty yards to the front we came upon a dead cow, with two bullet holes in her head. This proved that we had not fired in the air, but it also proved that there had been no cavalry charge, but that we had been scared by a scared cow. I was in a good many engagements after that, but I never was rattled after the experience at Scary creek. I never see the confounded name now without a shiver running up my backbone.

The Ugly Man and Science. There once was a man with a misfit face. It did not harmonize with his mental capacity nor the surrounding scenery. One day a candid friend said to him: "Your face is your misfortune. Why not have it revamped, new hinges put on and a larger sprock et adjusted. It seems to me that it would look better if it were inflated a little harder."

And this was not all. Other candid but less original friends told the man that his face was ingrowing, that it would fry eggs or throw a switch, and others asked him if it pained him. "I will get hunk on my face,"

thought the man, "by cutting off my nose." So the man severed his nasal mem-



For Napoleon's Use.

A very interesting discovery has recently been made in Paris. In pulling up the Rue Sh layrae for the construction of a sector the work aen came across a subterranean passage in connection with the instant box at the old Theatre Italian. It appears that Bonaparte, when he was First Consul, after the attempt made upon his life in the St. Nicaise, as he was on his way to the opera, had this underground exit built, so that he might he able to withdraw secretly from the imperial box to the paince. It would also i.e a way whereby troops might be introduced into the theatre without being seen by the mob. Such was life in the imperial days of Paris .- New York Advertiser.

Newly Discovered Use for Gid Paper,

The latest use to which old news-... ay be put, is to toak them in pavers. sour milk until reduced to pulp and feed the mixture to the heas. This is the unpatented investors of a Michlgen puoltry funcier, who says it great-ly increases their egg-inying abilities, fear it may not so well agree with the Bristol breed, we suggest trying it at first on your neighbor's fowth 3 .- It is found to be useless up and the subscription to the paper has paid for in advance .- Bristol (R. I.) Phoenix.

Lincoln's Quaint Ways.

Smalley, in New York Evening Post.

There was a homeliness about Lincoin's way of saying things on paper that was as attractive as the homeliness of his face. It was as much a part of his nature to be bluntly straightforward as it was for him to tell funny stories to illustrate seripoints, while other men were CUI straining for high sounding metaphor. When he visited Grant in camp in the days of the City Foint campaign he went to see the colored troops. There had been bloody fighting and the men were not in the best of spirits. It was expected that the president would cheer them on by some heroic effort, but instead of making a speech he rode through the camp with Grant and then told a story to the officers. He had been pleased with the conduct of the colored men.

"They remind me of an old fellow out in Illinois." he said. "He had gone to Chicago to see some friends, and while he was in town he went to see a celebrated actor play Othello. The old fellow had never given much attendor to Shakeapeare, but he seemed to be interested in the play. After it was over somebody asked him how he Bled R

'Wal,' he said, 'kain't he'p snyin' that the algger held his own with the leat of 'em.' "-St. Louis Republic,

Strengthening fron.

It was formerly believed that cast and, when subjected to long continued eks and jarring, became crystalling and brittle, but Mr. A. E. Outerbridge, of Philadiephin, has recently Jr. shown by a series of experiments, that instead of being weakened, cast iron is really strengthened by repeated blows and concussion.

Pope Leo's Breadth.

As explaining the wide knowledge of passing events in all parts of the world with which the Pope astonished Willired Laurler at their recent in-Sir tervlow, it is stated that the first thing done by his holiness every morning is to listen to a careful resume of the provious day's events. This is pre-pared for him by Vatican officials, whese special duty it is, and who work at the task of summarizing newspapers, telegrams and letters from midnight until the Pope is ready to receive their report. This general outlook over the world, a Roman correspendent says, is shortly afterward completed by a visit from Cardinal Rampolla, with whom the Pope discusses the most important alfairs. After a frugal breakfact, accompanied by a private attendant, his holiness descends to the garden, and is driven to the tower of Leo IV., escorted only by a member of the noble guard, with whom he converses about the doinga and goasip of the town. He usually descenda from the carriage to take a walk in his flower garden, which, though not large, is bright with blossoms. He occupies himself also with the growth of his grape vines, speaking personally on the subject with his gardeners. Grapes are among his favorite fruit, especially the pizzutello, an oblong white grape, found almost exclusively near Rome. In the tower he attends only to ecclesiastical or literery work, especially Latin postry, in which he is such an adept, and a little before sunnet returns as he came to the Vatican palace .- New York Times.

Mysterious Glass Balls.

The small island of Billiton, between Sumatra and Horneo, has long been famous for its rich tin mines, which are controlled by the Dutch government. In describing the geology of Billiton before the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam recently Mr. Verbeck gave an account of the mystericus "glass balls of Billiton," which are found among some of the tin ore deposits. They are round, with grooved surfaces. Similar balls are occasionally found in Borneo and Java, as well as in Australia, Mr. Verbeck thinks they cannot be artificial, and there are no volcances near enough to support the theory that they are volcanto bombs. Besides, he says, the glassy roots produced by the neur-(s) volcarces are guite different in their nature from the material of the balls. He suspected that the mysterious objects were ejected ages ago from the volcances of the moon and after-, ward fell upon the earth.

ber to spite his countenance. He then repeated his action and went to a hospithi where several doctors performed divers experiments on him. They made him o nose of celluloid trimmed his cars, hemmed his mouth, pried out a few teeth and made other changes in the geopraphy of his physiognomy. He was made into a handsome man and with a little effort won a wealthy widow and lived comfortable if not happy ever after .- Truth.

Official Meddling.

Governor Bradley sent troops to prevent the lynching of a Kentucy negro. "Why all this fuss and expense?" in dignantily inquired one of the best "There would have been no citizens. trouble but for these soldiers. We should have just taken the nigger out and quietly hanged him." "Hannah." re-"Hannah." re marked the quaint old Pennsylvanian whose wife caught him kissing the servant-girl, "thee'd better go away. Thee'll make trouble in the family.

The Man's the Man.

The Duke of Portland, who is very wealthy, was handed a shilling by a Welsh member of parliament at a queen's party recently, the latter supposing him to be a flunkey. But the duke showed that he was not a person of that humility by calmly handing the coin to a flunkey near him with the remark, "This gentleman wants you to have this shilling." So that the rank is sometimes rather more than the guinea's stamp, after all.

Rumors and Boarders.

"If Senator Hanna had gone to the White House to lodge, how would that fact differ from the story that he had gone?" "Is it a conundrum?"

"Yes.'

"Then I give it up."

"One is a weak rumor, the other a day boarder."

A Domestic Chill.

"Too bad about the coolness between Banglewunk and his wife." "Dear me! 1 hadn't heard of it." "Yes. I saw them sitting in Francols' restaurant last night with a couple o' plates of ice cream between 'em.'

A King's linmor.

"We have a long account to settle with Turkey, said Prince Constantine, "Yes," said King George, with a slight smile, "and it's a running ac-count at that." grimly.

The Passing of Queen Lil. "And did that extremely tall man belong to Queen Lil's suite?" "Yes. He's an example of suitness long drawn out."

A Sharp Rebuke.

"I tell you the girl amiled at me." "Pooh! You're not the only man at the seaside hotel."

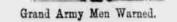
Reading. Pa., Oct. 16 .- Detectives Martz and Matz, who were recently arrested here for an alleged conspiracy to break down the prosecution in the notorious Knorr-Wintersteen dynamite triat at Bloomsburg, have just been conferring with lawyer A. S. L. Shields, for the defense, in Philadelphia. They expect Wintersteen here drove up to Farmer Buck's home, on next week when, it is intimated, there the outskirts of Mansfield, and asked will be arrests on the other side of the

case. and Joseph Kendall say that representatives of the prosecution got them assented. In the course of their to Bloomsburg recently and tried to make them promise to swear to certain allegations against Martz and walked from New York, where cun-Matz, but they both refused to do so.

Tom, Dick or Harry; it is com- ed, and producing three playing cards, pounded by expert pharmacists. Ely he proceeded to explain the modus Bros. offer a 10 cent trial size. Ask your druggist. Full size Cream Balm ing the unwary were offered by the 50 cents. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone. -W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.



Adjutant General Stewart, of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued an order warning members of the order against a woman giving the name of Mrs. J. F. Willets or Wallace, who professes to have lost her money and thus secures her loans "until she hears from her husband." She states she is from California, and her husband is a member of the Grand Army.

"PAINLESS AND DELIGHTFUL CA-TARRHAL REMEDY" is the good word which John MacInnes, Wathaback Bridge, N. S., has to say of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, after having suffered from Catarrhal Deafness for years. In 10 minutes from the first application he had relief and after using but one bottle his hearing was restored in all its natural acuteness. Not an excuse for despairing of a cure with such a remedy within reach of you.-18. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

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David Buck is one of the farmers of Tioga County who reads the newspapers, and to this fact he attributes his escape from a neat trap laid for him by a pair of sleek Alecks, at the same time beating them at their own game.

One day last week a dapper fellow to be shown the adjoining farm, belonging to a widow, for whom Farmer Mrs. Kate Hitchins, of this city, Buck is agent. The stranger proposed the usual drive and Mr. Buck drive they were accosted by a seedylooking individual, who said he had ning Yankees had fleeced him, he said, of several hundred dollars It is not a remedy put up by any "but I learned their trick," he add operandi. The usual wagers for lutquasi New Yorker, and freely accepted by the farmer until the latter was \$260 ahead of the game.

Pressed for a higher wager, the farmer, who by this time had become solicitous for his safety, seized the opportunity for getting rid of the interesting sharpers. He invited them to accompany him to his home, to procure his bank book, after which he suggested he would drive to the Mansfield Bank and draw a sum sufficient to lay a good, stiff wager. Entering his home, Farmer Buck whose reference to his bank book was intended to deceive the two strangers, picked up a loaded shotgun, and, exposing the muzzle of the weapon from a second-story window, he persuaded the visitors to move on, if they had any fear of being turned over to the authorities. The strangers acted on the suggestion, and when Farmer Buck had his winnings examined at the bank he was agreeably surprised to learn that the money was not spurious.

HAVE YOU A SKIN DISEASE ?-Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Eczema, Itch, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blotches, Chronic, Erysipelas, Liver Spots, Prurigo, Psonasis or other eruptions of the skin-what Dr. Agnew's Ointment has done for others it can do tor you-cure you One application gives relief.-35 cents .--- 19. Sold by C. A. Kleim.