AMPLES FROM THE DAYS OF DÆDALUS TO THE PRESENT.

en Venus That Walked and sen Man That Talked—A Wonderfu anical Duck—The Greatest of All the Fraudulent Automatons.

There are few things more attractive the generality of men er more calcu-ed to excite their wonder and admira tion than a dexterously and mysteriously contrived automaton. There is, indeed, ething almost uncanny in the sight of a figure made by men's hands acting like a creature of flesh and blood, and this uncanniness is one of the most sub-tic of fascinations. Hence the silver of the curious readily finds its way into the pockets of men ingenious enough to

invent such marvels.

This passion for the automaton is cer-This passion for the automaton is certiculy no new thing. One meets it in
almost the earliest books, sometimes
welled in myth, sometimes more directby stated. Vulcan, it will be rememhared, made automatic tripods for the
gads of Olympus—stools which adwanced of their own accord to the banquesting table and so retired when the
finant was over

questing table and so retired when the flast was over.

Aristotle tells us that the human autemata which Dædalus made were so solive that it was necessary to keep them tethered for fear they would run away. The same philosopher describes a wooden Venus who walked about and gives also the secret of the phenomenon. She was filled with quicksilver—a somewhat crude device. Albertus Magnus is credited with having made a brazen man who talked and St. Thomas Aquimas with having pounded it to pieces with a club, suspecting it to be a work of satan. Some marvelous feats of mechanism are credited to John Muller, otherwise known as Regiomontants, etherwise known as Regiomontanus who flourished in the fifteenth century who flourished in the fifteenth century, and in dealing with him we perhaps touch firmer ground. One was an iron fly which flew around a table, another a wooden eagle which went out to meet Emperor Maximilian on his entry of Euremberg on June 7, 1470, and returned with him to the city gates. Whether due or not to the stimulus given by Louis XIV, the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in France times of great automatic activity. Indeed, the first named century marks the beginning of the really historical era of actiomata. In the eighteenth century

baginning of the really historical era of satomata. In the eighteenth century lived Mr. Vaucanson, perhaps the most wonderful of all makers of automata and the creator of the famous duck which first appeared before the public in 1741. The duck was Vaucanson's masterpiece and completed a reputation already made wide by his mechanical arready made wide by his mechanical already made wide by his mechanica which not only blew upon the flageolet, but also kept time to it on a tambourine. The bird was of life size, and not only was it outwardly an exact imitation to a feather of a real duck, but its internal anatomy was absolutely true to life. So, indeed, were its movements for

anatomy was absolutely true to life. So, indeed, were its movements, for it swam, dived, walked, quacked, ate, drank and by an ingenious device even seemed to digest its food.

This automaton disappeared after its inventor's death, but turned up again in 1840 in a garret in Berlin and was purchased by a George Tiets, who took four years to put it in proper working order again. At the end of this time it was exhibited in a room in the Palais Boyal, Parls, where Mr. Houdin, the celebrated conjuror, saw it, and, indeed, afterward, when something happened to one of its wings, took charge of and repaired it. No doubt it is still in existence. Of more modern automata this is scarcely the place to speak, for they

repaired it. No doubt it is still in existence. Of more modern automata this is scarcely the place to speak, for they are private secrets. Let us confine ourselves to merely mentioning Mr. Mashalyne's "Frycho" and "Zoo."

Like most things, automata have not always been what they seemed. Of many frauds upon the wonder loving public perhaps the completest was that of the famous automatic chess player of Mr. Kempelen, which was exhibited all over Europe at the end of the last century and afterward in America. It was the figure of a life sized Turk seat-dehind a large box, the top of which was marked in the middle for chess. Prior to the automaton's meeting an opponent the front of the box was opened and skeptical lookers on were shown an arrangement of strings, pulleys and sylinders. After this they were allowed to examine the interior of the figure, which was hollow. Then Mr. Kempelen wound up his Turk with a key, and it was ready to play, which it did by maving the pieces with its left hand and giving three node for check to king and two for check to queen. All the meted chess players of Europe succumbed to the figure's superior strategy, and its skill so impressed the Empress Catherine II of Russia that she wished to buy it and was with difficulty persuad-deby Mr. Kempelen to give up the idea. buy it and was with difficulty persuad-ed by Mr. Kempelen to give up the idea. It was not for years that the secret was discovered; but, like most secrets, it leaked out at last. The real chess playwas a Mr. Wronsky, a Polish ex-cap-nin, both of whose legs had been am-gusted at the trunk in consequence of a wound from a cannon ball. While the wound from a cannon ball. While the cotators were examining the box Fronsky was in the Turk's body, and hea they turned to inspect that an in-miora mechanism slid him back into as box. To the fact that Wronsky was and box. To the fact that Wronsky was a chess player of consummate skill the wide fame of the automaton, which he scarstly controlled, is to be attributed. After this disclosure Mr. Kempelen's automaton naturally enough ceased to move mankind to wonder.—New York Posts.

Strict Sunday Laws.

Strict Sunday Laws.

Swinemunde on the Baltic has strict
Sunday Laws. Shipmasters who enter
the port are fined heavily by the town
authorities if they have their ships
washed or painted on Sunday or church
holidays. As foreigners are not acquainted with the German church callar they are frequently caught.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AS A HUSBAND nge Relations with His Wife of "Re Galantuome"—ADouble Life

A curious account of Victor Emman uel's married life, taken from the Au tobiography of Gen. Morozzo della Roca, who died recently as Senior-Gener al in the Italian army, is printed by the London Daily News.

"The wedding took place in April 1842, and magnificent festivals were in stituted on the occasion by Charlet Albert. The incomparable kindness and sweetness of Marie Adelaide did a and sweetness of Marie Adelaide did a great deal to soften the manners of the court. As soon as he had made the acquaintance of his wife Victor Emmanuel loved her ardently, and the affection he bore her continued tender until the end. But she could not fill the life of her husband, who was entirely de prived of mental occupation, for Carle Alberto never permitted his children te share in the least in state affairs. So share in the least in state affairs. Se Victor Emmanuel still kept his bach elor habits, and after his marriage had still more liberty than before. He cre ated a life of his own to recompens himself for the monotony of that imposed upon him in the royal palace. He
hunted and shot in the mountains and
in the marshes, undertook lengthy
rides and walks, and was away from rides and walks, and was away from home not only all the morning, but very often during entire days. In the palace Victor Emannuel was the Crows Prince, a loving husband, a respectfut son; no sooner away from the house than his natural instincts and repress-ed tastes burst out violently, and he became a species of mousquetaire of the sixteenth century, of whom he had the physical type and wore a similar the sixteenth century, of whom he had the physical type and wore a similar costume. But he had nothing of the rudeness of manners and vulgar passions given by Dumas to his heroes Though Victor Emmanuel was by ne means proud or haughty, but rather familiar with the persons in his service, he was most jealous of his personal dignity and would not have compromised it in the least degree. His heart—and this is true, though it may appear strange—was entirely devotee to Maria Adelaide. He entertained for her a respectful and passionate admiration, placed in her unbounded confidence, and his tenderness toward her was such that he had none to spare for was such that he had none to spare for other people, not even for the woman who during many years was the com-panion of his life, the mother of his children, and to whom, finally, he was united in a morganatic marriage. reserved for Maria Adelaide the be reserved for Maria Adelaide the best on himself without pretending to be other than he was. He had no secrets from her, and only avoided giving her de-tails which might have proved incon-venient for her chaste ears. Maria Adelaide, however, knew a great deal which she not only condoned but juswhich she not only condoned but jus-tifled, a mystery of supreme indulgence and kindness which is not easy to un derstand or even imagine by any one who was not, like myself, placed be-tween the double existences of Victor Emmanuel—that in the palace and that without. The only person who had the right of condemning him abstained from doing so, and I dare to say that she did well."

PROHETIC.

Nelson's Desire to Figure in as Fine a Pic ture as the "Death of Wolf."

Benjamin West's picture of the "Death of Nelson" is closely connected with an anecdote of the great sailor says the Youth's Companion. Just before he went to sea for the last time he was present at a dinner, during which he sat between the artist and Si William Hamilton.

William Hamilton.

Nelson was expressing to Hamilton
his regret that he had not, in his youth
acquired some taste for art, and some
discrimination in judging it.

"But," said he, turning to West

"But," said he, turning to west,
"there is one picture whose power I de
feel. I never pass a shop where your
'Death of Wolfe' is in the window
without being stopped by it."

Wast made some gracious answer to

West made some gracious answer to the compliment, and Nelson went on "Why have you painted no more like

"Because, my lord," West replied "there are no more subjects."
"Ah!" said the sailor, I didn't think

of that."
"But, my lord," continued West, "I am afraid your intrepedity will yet furnish me with another such scene; and if it should, I shall certainly avail myself of it."
"Will you?" said Nelson. "Will you Mr. West? Then I hope I shall die ir the next battle!"
A few days later he sailed, his strangely expressed aspiration was realized, and the scene lives upon canvas.

Controlled by Colored People There is a hospital for colored people in Savannah which is wholly supported by the colored people. Connected with it is a training school for

trained sick-bed attendants have be taught there. The management of the hospital has never called upon the white citizens for aid, but has been supported solely by the colored peo-

The Cause of Confusion.

"Isn't it strange the way people make mountains out of mole hills?"

"Oh, I don't know; when you aren't big enough to see over them there isn't much difference."—New York World.

It is recorded that once Senator Mason propounded a query to Senator Morgan. "How long could you talk," asked Mason, "on a subject of which you knew absolutely nothing?"

"Well," answered Morgan with a smile, "if it was a matter about which I knew absolutely nothing. I do not think I could talk more than two days."

—Washington Post.

-Washington Post

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLORS

A recent American invention promises to make the coloring of photo graphs a very simple matter, even for the amateur, and no great artistic tal-ent is necessary. By the process known as the "Kalos art," ordinary prints may be made considerably more attractive at small cost and with no great expenditure of time. All that is great expenditure of "Kalos colors," a dish of clean water and a camel's-hair brush and sponge. These colors are transparent, and the shades and lights of the photograph show through. Any desired tints may be secured by mixing or diluting with water. To color any print apply the shades with the brush and wash the surface of the picture. with a wet sponge, so that all super-fluous color may be removed. This prevents running and insures a more even distribution of the colors. Rinse the brush or the sponge in clear water, after using each color, sponge the whole picture after the coloring is finished. It is better to make the colors a triffs stronger than is desired in order to allow for a slight fading in the der to allow for a slight fading in the mounting process. The picture should then be allowed to dry thoroughly, so that the colors may become firmly fixed before mounting. These colored prints may be mounted on cards or transferred to glass, in imitation or porcelain paintings. The miniature may be set in pearl or gold for lockets, brooches, sleeve buttons, watch charms &c. This process is warranted to work &c. This process is warranted to work on photographs of a gelatinous nature and gives excellent results on platinum prints. Collodion prints may be colored by first giving them a gelatinou surface. This may be done by adding one-quarter ounce of water to one ounce of sheet gelatine, and the mix-ture heated until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved; then, with a wide, soft brush, apply the dissolved gelatine to the film side of the print, giving it a smooth, even surface. Heat it gently over a lighted lamp until dry.— Philadelphia Record.

CAR STEALING AS A FINE ART. Omaha Claims to Have the Most Expert

Borrower.
When the traffic of a railroad is limited only by the number of cars it can get possession of the means of securing those cars are overlooked and only the end is considered. Thus it comes that in railroad circles it is rather an honregarded as a crime in railroad circles than is stealing a base in baseball

The most successful superintendent of a car service is he who can, when his own supply of cars runs short, reach out and steal from other roads en cars to meet the demand. To be sure, the theft is not a permanent one, as the cars are bound to be returned to the company that owns them some day. company that owns them some day.

But when several roads are lying in
wait to grab the same string of empty
cars the one that succeeds in capturing
it makes a borrowing that is pretty
close approach to a theft. This procedure, however, is regarded as legiti-mate railroading under the conditions now existing in Nebraska, where the business of a railroad depends practically altogether on its ability to rush empty cars to the stations where there are thousands of bushels of grain awaiting shipment.

In this respect it is generally con-ceded that Omaha has the most expert superintendent of car service in the business. His is a western railroad, and a pretty big one. Just as soon as a string of empty cars come across the big bridge between here and Council Bluffs they are selzed by this smooth borrower of cars, rushed out on his line filled with grain and returned here to be delivered to the railroad east of the river to whom the cars belong. That railroad cannot object very strenuous-ly since it thereby receives the haul on the grain from here to Chicago, but it may be greatly embarrassed quite often may be greatly embarrassed quite otten when it thinks it has twenty or thirty empty cars in the Omaha yard and plans to send them west on some other line, only to later discover that they have been grabbed and hustled out on the western line that boasts of having the smoothest car superintendent in the United States.—Omaha Bee.

Servants were servants away back in 1566, just as varied, in fact, as the woman who bossed them, and both were much as they are in this end of the century year. Servants were fined in those days for each trivial offence. A those days for each trivial offence. A with "The Latin Quarter penny was thought enough to fine a servant who left open a door that should have been closed, and the same fine did service for missing amily Morgan and Clarence Urmy. prayers, or leaving the beds of the house unmade later than 8 o'clock in the morning. The cook might have a beau, but she had to pay a fine every time he came, of 1 penny. If such rules were enforced now, madam would and herself without "lady help short order.

Five is the great sacred Chines number. There are five virtues, five colors (yellow, white, green, red and black), five household gods, five plan-ets (Saturn, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mer-cury), five ranks of nobility, five tastes, five cardinal points (the middle, east west, south and north respectively)

In one consignment, recently, a feather dealer in London received 6,000 birds of paradise, 360,000 birds of various kinds from the East Indies and 400,000 humming birds. In three months another dealer imported 356,398 birds from the East Indies.

Infant schools began in New Lanark, Scotland, in 1815; in England not till

To improve her complexion, young lady in Worcester, England, was in the habit of eating about two

Chinese brides of high station frequently do not see their husbands until the red veils are lifted at the marriage ceremony.

The long tails of the Shah of Persia's horses are dyed crimson for six inches at their tips—a jealously guard-ed privilege of the ruler and his sons.

In order to raise church funds, a Georgia minister charged admission to an entertainment where the con

Detectives detailed to look after professional shoplifters always look to see if their suspects are wearing gloves. A professional, it is declared, never

Alderman Backer, of Brooklyn, philanthropist—also a real estate dealer. He has offered to the first family that is blessed with twins in his district a house, rent free, as long as they want to occupy it. To the first family that registers triplets he offers to give a house and lot.

facture of hairpins began in the United States. Previous to that time those used in this country were brought from England to France. Now the trade is such a large one that it takes 50,000 packages, each containing twenty-four pins, to supply the whole-sale demand daily in New York alone.

By experiment the darker colored eggs of olive brown or chocolate hue have been found to undergo little change.

out obtaining any benefit. I saw a testimonial of a cure of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and began taking this medicine Before I had finished this medicine Before I had finished the second bottle I began to improve. and when I had taken five bottles I was as nimble as ever and have not been afflicted with rheumatism since Mrs. C. W. McCaslin, 219 Seventh St.

and yet efficient.

Lippincott's Magazine for February, 1898.

ary issue of *Lippincott's* is "A Trooper Galahad," by Captain Charles King. It contains some close and vivid sketches of character and life at an army post in the southwest: the

"His Last Appearance," by Jean Wright, and "A Litertary Success," by Willis Irwin, are very brief tales. "Outwitting a Grizzly" is one of William Thomson's true stories of western adventure in old timesfar back as 1850.

R. G. Robinson, who is an author ity on his chosen subject, supplies some information upon Florida, "The Land of the Winter Cucumber."

of the attractions and drawbacks of Mr. Bellamy's millennial state.

Samuel M. Warns writes briefly of "Odors," William Trowbridge Larned of "Insomna," Ellen Duvall of "Opportunity," and M. A. De Wolfe Howe of "The Other Side of Letters." The third paper of Dr. Theoders F. Wolfe's estimate 1979. dore F. Wolfe's series, "Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan," deals with "The Latin Quarter and its



pleasures a drudgery.

AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER

"My wife and I were both trobbled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from its distresses since the first application of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—it acts instantaneously—gives grateful relief in o minutes, and we believe these is no case to deeply seated to boille it in a curve.—Eav. D. Bochanc, Burlle, N.Y.—

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

wax candles every week.

testants engaged in a ginger cake eating competition.

works with gloves on.

It was not until 1878 that the manu-

The tint of birds' eggs, especially the light colors, are apt to tade, on exposure in museums to too great sunlight. This is the case with the greenish blue eggs, as those of the murre, By experiment the daylor colored

Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 27, 1897.—I was crippled with rheumatism, and took many different medicines with-

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy

The complete novel in the Februwarlike excitement is furnished by a prolonged pursuit of a dangerous band of outlaws.

Fakirs, adventurers, and swindlers of various kinds are the theme of Dora E. W. Spratt, in "How they Live on Nothing a Year."

"The Poetry of Shelter" is one of Dr. Charles C. Abbott's very best nature-papers. Robert Timsol, in "Back from Altruria," sets forth some of the attractions and drawbacks of

There are complete by Carrie Blake

DWELLING HOUSE.

ty, his wife, and to be sold as the pro ty of Charles C. Kesty and Tillie E. Kesty, his Wife. BARKLEY, Atty. W. W. BLACK,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ate of John Zaner, late of Fishingcreek to ship, deceased.

REASONS FOR USING

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Because it is absolutely pure.
 Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.

Because beans of the finest quality are used.

Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.

5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent

a cup.

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DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE IS MOKE THAN A FASHION MAGAZINE, although it gives the very latest home and foreign fashions each month; this is only one of its many valuable features. It has something for each member of the family, for every department of the honeshold, and its varied contents are of the highest grade, making it, pre-eminently, THE FAMILY MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD. It furnishes the best thoughts of the most interesting and most progressive writers of the day, and is abreast of the times in everything.

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tained in any other publication. Subscribers are entitled each month to patterns of the latest fashions in womans' attired AT NO COST TO THEM other than that necessary for postage and wrapping.

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GREAT SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER FOR PROMPT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued to the Court of Common Pleas of Columb county, Pa., and to me directed, th sed to public sale at the Court Hous

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898, at 2 octock in the atternoon, all that certain lot or piece of land situate in East Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Be, ginning at a stone corner of Canal street and lot of Mathias Kindt, and running thence along said lot northwardly one hundred and sixty reet, more or less, to Ridge alley; thence along said alley eastwardly forty feet to lot of M. Kindt aforesaid, and thence along said lot southward ly one hundred and sixty feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. It being the same premises which George Barreter and Caroline Barreter by deed dated November 19, 1886, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1898, ecorded in the office for the recording of deeds No. 41, pages 371, &c., granted and conveyed un-o Charles C. Kesty, party hereto, on which is

and outbuilding. Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Fannie Eckroth vs. Charles C. Kesty and Tillie

state of Elias McHenry, late of Benton Borough deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentar on the estate of Ritas McH-nry, late of Bento Borough, Columbia County, Pa., deceased, have been granted to M. T. McHenry, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demandively make known the same without delay. Frits, Atty.

M. T. McHenry, 1-6-6;*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John Zamer, late of Flatingcreek totaship, Columbia county, Pr., deceased, have been granted to Lloyd Zamer and William Chrisman, to trhom all persons indebted to the common of the column and the

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In re-estate of Mary Driesbech, late by Fishing creek township, Columbia county, Pa., decd.

creek township, Cotumbia county, Pa., deed.
The undersipned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cotumbia county, to distribute
the balance in the hands of the administrator of
Mary Driesbach, tate of Fishingereek township,
add county, deceased, to and annoy the parties
town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, the 38th day
of January, 1888, at 10 clocks a. m., when and
there all persons having claims against the said
the state with oppear and prove the s. me or be forever deburred from coming in on exit fuses,
1-6-1c. W. J. BYEST, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of E. J. Cole, deceased to me among the parties bygilly entitied will meet the parties interested for the of his appointment at his office is the Bloomsburg. Pa., on Saturday, the 28th January, A. D. 1898, at 10 of clock is the of said day, when and where all persons tived to present their claims against the said deceased or be deburred from coming share thereof. W. A. EVERT, Audi

RULE ON HEIRS.

To Fanny Rider, Shickshinny, Pa., Sarah Stout

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Exceptions to acknowledgment of Sheriff's deed by B. W. Jury, Cosmopolitan Building and Loan Association vs. Emma Neyhard et al.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Colu

The undersigned auditor, appointed by safd Court to pass upon said exceptions and make distribution of the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the premises, will meet the parties of the premises, will meet the parties of the parties of the premise of the pr