CAPTURE OF A VETERAN.

nander In Chief of His Head-

Say, mister, have you seen a mean lackin little cuss with a blue suit an brass buttons on hangin raoun here this k?" said a tall woman to the clerk

at a Lewiston hotel Friday.
"Don't know that I have. How mean

"Don't know that I have. How mean does he look?" was the reply.
"He pertends to be a vitran," continued the woman regarding the clerk ower her glasses, "an ginrally about Grand Army time he disappears from his wife's bed an board an goes off an licks the hull south, I want to see him. I want him to come home."

Up the corridors came the sound of langhter.

laughter.
A party of veterans were telling tales

A party of veterans were telling tales of war.

A familiar voice smote upon the air.
The woman's lips closed tightly.
"I tell you, comrades, I jes' enjoyed that air fight at Chancellorsville more'n ar ight at Unance in revenue in the in I did the hull durned muss from fus to las. You see, Gin'rul Jackson was off on to our lef' a trampin like the very devil to outflank the Union lines. That air to outflank the Union lines. That air marnin my cap'n he sez to me, sez he, 'Jake, you take a detachment o' five men an go aout an see what Stonewall's doin! Ef you suspect—ef you suspect,' sex he—'that there's any kind o' sneakin er beatin aroun the bush goin on, you jes' lay low an kyhoot for the Union lines.' 'Well, sez I''.'—

Just then a woman shoved through and linked her arm in his.

Pros died on his lips. The fight of his eyes. A spasm passed countenance that left it a sickly the color of the hide of a sour aber.

che color of the hide of a sour aber.

abez, 'said the woman, 'be you a-lyin ag'in? What made you take aline as an drive him here to this A. R. spree? Hev you been a-drink-in? Hev you been a-forgettin of your commandment not to lie? Did you tell these gentlemen that as fur as you got to war was to Augusta, an thet you got so feared over there thet you was sick for three weeks? Gin'rul Jackson! You little lyin thing you! Did you tell the Grand Army men that you was drafted an thet they couldn't find you fer six weeks where you was a-hidin in the woods?

"Come home, Jabez—the caows and

The pigs need you."

And the little old man in the blue cost looks up into the woman's face with a gray, misty, tearful look in his eyes. The glad light that had been in them was gone. His little bit of glory

r old fellow-after all!-Lewisten

BONAPARTE'S DAUGHTER.

The Princess Charlotte Spent Many Happy Months In America.

"Queen Julie never joined her hus-band, Joseph Bonaparte, the fugitive king of Spain, in this country," writes William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal, "but late in 1821 their daughter, the vivacious young Princess Charlotte, determined to consele her father in his exile. She arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Ruth and Mary, commanded by Captain Mickle. The ship's wharf was covered with a crowd anxious to see her. Only 19 years old, of highly animated temperament and delighted at the ending of the 40 days' voyage, the young girl was in an existay of pleasure. She waved her fur honnet at the persons on the wharf with such careless delight that it fell from her hands over the ship's rail and into the river. In her transport of enthusiaem Journal, "but late in 1821 their daugh

hands over the ship's rail and into the river. In her transport of enthusiasm she snatched Captain Mickle's hat from his head, gayly placed it on her own and saluted her admirers anew.

"Joseph was highly pleased with Charlotte, whom he had not seen since she was 13, nm? tried to give her as much compensation as be could for the pleasures of the continental life she had left behind. He took her to Long Branch and Saratoga, but he soon discovered that her chief taste was for painting. At the old gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia were exhibited several studies and landscapes from her brush."

It will be remarked that the deposits of anthracite are found in very mountainous regions. The difference between this hard and what are called the soft coals was explained to me by the late Professor William B. Rogers. When the contraction of the earth's surface took place by which the mountain regions of Penusylvania and a few other of Pennsylvania and a few other parts of the carboniferous series were formed, these mountains were thrown parts of the carboniferous series were formed, these mountains were thrown up, turned over and twisted in such a manner as to cause the materials of vegetable origin of which coal is formed to become coked, or partly coked, under extreme pressure. It is due to that pressure and accompanying heat that the anthracite coals are hard and virtually free from bitumen; while, under other conditions, the bituminous or semibituconditions, the bituminous or semiotro-minous coals are soft and more friable, containing more bituminous element. In some other parts of the earth's sur-fact where coal is found the so called brown coals and lignites have not been subjected to the measure of heat under pressure sufficient to convert them into true coal.—Edward Atkinson in Cen-

In an elevated station on a rainy day just before reaching the ticket chopper's box, a woman dropped her ticket. It disappeared as completely as though sho had never had it. She looked around on the floor, but it was nowhere to be seen.

It was very strange.

"Look in your umbrella," said the ticket chopper. She carried an umbrella, which was closed, but not rolled up. ticket chopper. She carried an unbrella, which was closed, but not rolled up. She turned it with the bandle end down and the ticket dropped out on the floor. She smiled as she picked it up and put .t in the box. The ticket chopper said ing. He had seen this happen be

New York Sun.

ORIGIN OF THE BICYCLE.

It May Be Traced as Far Back as the Seventeenth Century. Seventeenth Century.

In St. Nicholas Frank H. Vizetelly has told "The Story of the Wheel," tracing the evolution of the bicycle.

Mr. Vizetelly says:

It has been offer.

It has been often said that "to trace It has been often said that "to trace the origin of the bicycle we must go back to the beginning of the century," and as this has not been denied it is probably true. I shall try to show that the bicycle grew from experiments in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and that the coloring first invented in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and that the celerifere, first invented in 1690, was the earliest form of the "safety" of today. The first attempts to ride wheels date back as far as the fifteenth century. True, the machines then made were crude, clumsy and imperfect, yet they deserve mention, for they were a distinct step in the history of the wheel. The first of these was a heavy carriage driven by means of romes. heavy carriage driven by means of ropes attached to and wound round its axle tree. To the other end of the ropes a pole was tied, and this pole was used as a lever in front of the vehicle, and by this means it was slowly drawn for-

Little was done in the century fol-Little was done in the century following, yet in the "Memoirs of Henry Fetherstone" it is told that a Jesuit missionary named Ricius, who was traveling down the Ganges, having missed a boat that plied at regular intervals between points he was to visit in his journey, made up for lost time by building a small carriage propelled by levers. Because so few details are told, the truth of the author's account has been doubted or discredited by many.

In one of England's older churches—St. Giles' at Stoke Pogis—is a window of stained glass on which may be seen a cherub astride of a hobby horse, or wooden "wheel." At the sides, in separate panels, as if to fix the date of the design, stand two young men attired in Puritan dress, one playing the violin, the other, with hands in his pockets, smoking a pipe. Is it from this design that the first thought of the hobby horse of other days was taken?

Before the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1603, Ozanam read a paper describ-In one of England's older churches

Before the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1693, Ozanam read a paper describing a vehicle driven by the pedaling of a footman, who stood in a box behind and rested his hands on a bar level with his chin attached to the back of an awning above the rider in the conveyance. This may prove that Fetherstone's account was not untrue. Ozanam's vehicle was followed by another, built on a somewhat similar plan, by an Englishman named Ovenden about an Englishman named Ovenden abou an Englishman named Ovenden about 1761, for a description of the machine then appeared in The Universal Magazine. The vehicle was said to be "the best that has hitherto been invented." The distance covered "with ease" by this rude vehicle is stated to have been six miles an hour; with a "peculiar exertion," nine or ten miles. The steering was done with a pair of reins.

IN THE FOCUS.

Is This the Reason Our Actors Like the Center of the Stage?

Center of the Stage?

Perhaps the fondness of certain actors today for the center of the stage is a survival from the time when no other position was adequately lighted. In the early days of this century, before the introduction of gas, the footlights consisted of half a dozen or more oil lamps, and the point where their rays converged was very properly known as the "focus." Here all important passages of the piece had to be delivered, since elsewhere the accompanying play of feature was not assuredly visible. It is told that when one of Kean's admirers complimented him at supper after a performance of "Othello," saying that in the great scene with Iago he almost thought the tragedian would strangle the villain. Kean answered: "Confound thought the tragedian would strangle the villain, Kean answered: "Confound the fellow. He was trying to get me out of the focus." Under the electric light the face of the actor can now be seen clearly in the most remote corner of the stage.—"The Conventions of the Drama," by Brander Matthews, in Scribner's.

The most remarkable tree on the island of New Providence is without question a specimen of the silk cotton (Bombax ceiba) situated near the postoffice and prison. Growing from its trunk are half a dozen buttresslike extensions, as if to make a firm footing for its great spread of hypothese of 116 foot. A little if to make a firm footing for its great spread of branches of 116 feet. A little boy to whom I showed a photograph of it expressed its appearance very well when he said the spaces between the buttresses would make fine horse stalls. The pods which grow on the tree con-tain a soft, silky material which the natives sometimes use for stoffing pilnatives sometimes use for stuffing pillows. There are more of these trees, but lows. There are more of these trees, but none so large or old as this one, and we heard no estimate of its age. It is a near relative of the monkey tamarind. Between this bombax and the library is an avenue of Spanish laurel, a member of the fig family—untidy and gant trees, with a growth of roots hang-ing from their branches which never reach the ground. All these trees bear fruit, but the figs are small and unfit for eating.—E. G. Cummings in Popular Science Monthly.

It Killed Him.

"I should fancy the laundry business

A SHOULD TAILOY THE RAUNDRY DUSINESS WAS about as easy as any to start."

"What makes you think so?"

"All you have to do is to lay in a supply of starch."

"Yes."

'Yes.''
'Well, that'll starch you all right.' Three days after there was a burial.

-London Tit-Bits.

Woman's Woe.

It was terrible. The tempest beat the sea into a horrid fury, the waves were nountain high and they swept over the

"My desh creeps!" he cries.
"My complexion runs!" sbricked she,
For it is the lot of women to saffer
nost.—Detroit Journal.

GARMAN KESPS HIS PLACE.

Nanticoke Statesman Elected State Chairman Without Opposition.

The next State Democratic convention will be held in Altoona, June 29. This was settled at a meeting in Harrisburg of the State committee. John M. Garman of Nanticoke was re-elected chairman without opposition. The meeting was held behind closed doors and lasted four hours. The Philadelphia contest was referred to a sub-committee after a lively skir-mish. The committee reported unanimously in favor of the Gordonanimously in favor of the Gordon-Delahunty committee as against the friends of city chairman Thomas J. Ryan, and the report was adopted by a vote of 58 to 12. The Ryan people gave notice that they will carry the contest into Philadelphia courts. The Union county contest was decided in favor of B. O. Brown, whose seat was contested by Thomas C. Barber. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of the Chicago and Reading platforms, congrat-ulating Bryan for his "masterly leader-ship" in support of the principles of a "glorious cause," ratifying the action of the Reading convention in electing Col. Guffey of Pittsburg, on the nat-ional committee in place of William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, and urging the national committee to recognize Col. Guffey at once; expressing sorrow at the death of the heroes of the Maine disaster, criticizing the national administration for "peace at any price vacillation, and for failure to make demand for reparation for loss sustained by the country by reas-on of the destruction of the battleship;" endorsing the action of the Democratic senators and congressmen in their efforts to obtain recognition of the Republic of Cuba; deprecating President McKinley's delay in execu-ting the decrees of Congress in the Spanish-American controversy; manding a vigorous prosecution of the war if Spain refuses to evacuate Cuba, condemning the existing corruption and extravagance, urging all citizens regardless of politics to aid in driving from public service those who have degraded and corrupted it.

Lippincott's Magazine For May, 1898.

The complete novel in the May issue of Lippincott's is "The Uncalled," by the colored poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar. Though understood to be his first essay in extended fiction, it is an extremely strong and thoroughly readable story. The scene is oughly readable story. The scene is laid mainly in a small Ohio town : the hero is a youth of the humblest origin, who is forced into the ministry and works his way out of it.

"No. 87,617 Colt," by George Brydges Rodney, recounts the experiences of a small party of Americans in Cuba during a former insurrection. Theodore Gallagher describes one phase of a very wild Western town in "The Election at Cayote." Both are

stirring tales. "Woman's Work and Wages" are discussed by Eleanor Whiting, who claims that matrimony is the most appropriate and profitable business for women in general, and that they had better not attempt direct wage-earning. This highly conservative position she defends by an array of facts and arguments.

Dr. Charles C. Abbott has a brief paper on "Blunders in Bird-Nesting," meaning those of the birds. James Weir, Jr., writes on "The Faculty of Computing in Animals," land William S. Waish inquires, "Do Animals Drink?" He replies that they do, on some occasions, and become intovicated like their patters. toxicated like their betters.

The ways of "The Indian Afoot," and his extraordinary abilities as a pedestrian, are set forth by William Trowbridge Larned. By "The Sacred Flower" Marvin Dana means the Rose. "People-in-Law" form the subject of a little essay by Alan Cam-

Frank G. Carpenter deals with "The Book-Loves of Statesmen" + ie, some of them. "The Literature of some of them. Japan" is briefly discussed by Joslyn

packer, and Lee Fairchild.

Heart Spasms

DR. AGNEW'S Cure for the Heart a Worderful Life-Saver.

No organ in the human anatomy to day whose drocases can be more readily detected than those drocases can be more readily detected than those them are not needed discovery has made them amenable to proper treatment. If you have paljitation or futtering, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, swelling of feet or ankles, pain in the left side, fainting spells, drop-sical tendency, any of these indicate heart discass. On matter of how long standing, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart wirely—acts safely. —ects quickly agiven up to die by physicians and friends. One does of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me case, and is bottles gured my case of fifteen years' standing."—MRS. J. L. HELLER, WHITEWOOD, N.W.T.

arantees relief in 30 minutes. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 125.000

The President on Saturday issued the following proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve 2 years: By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled "Joint reso-lution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect,

Whereas, by an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for tem-porarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes, approved April 22, 1898, the Presi dent is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proc-lamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, William Mc-Kinley, by virtue of the power vest-ed in me by the Constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient oc-casion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for vol-unteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution; the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless some discharged. The details for this object will be immediately com-municated to the proper authorities through the War Department. In witness whereof, I have here-

unto set my hand, and caused the of the United States to affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23rd day of April, A, D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States the 122nd.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. (Seal) By the President.
John Sherman, Sec. of State.

The Dangers of Spring

Which rise from impurities in the blood and a depleted condition of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medi-cine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sichheadache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25 cents.

FORTUNE FOR HIS LOST LOVE. Once They Were Parted By Duty and a Second Time by Death.

When Mrs. Lucille Morris, of Omaha, Neb., was a very beautiful girl in her teens she met young and handsome Chester E. Allison, of Sedalia, Mo. It was a case of mutual love at first sight, but, although Chester wooed and won Lucille's heart, she would not give her hand. He died last fall and left the sweetheart of love's young dream a fortune of

Relatives in Sedalia tried to break the will, but the court has just handed down a decision sustaining it, and so Mrs. Morris, who is a charming, intellectual woman, will pass her remain-

ing days in comfort.

Few women have had such a strange experience. When young Allison came with the love song on his lips in the springtime of life Lucille had pledged her troth to another-Professor L Morris. In vain did Chester plead. The young girl frankly confessed that she loved him, but her sense of honor was so high that she would not break her engagement with the professor.

Z. Smith.

The poetry of the number is by Florence Radcliffe, Grace F. Pennybacker, and Lee Fairchild.

Allison, under the influence of her fauth and truth, finally acknowledged that she was right. So they parted tearfully—she to contract a loveless marriage, he to deaden the pain in his

heart in the quest for wealth. Years swept on, and last summer these two met again at an Eastern summer resort. She was free. Three vears before a court had broken the bonds that united her to Professor Morris. She was still beautiful. The gray was in the hair of Allison and lines of care seamed his brow, but he was a manly man, with his heart still true to Lucille.

Under the trees he told her again the old, old story, and it was arranged that they should be married in the Before the leaves fell he died. His last thoughts were of his sweet heart, and in his will he bequeathed her, unconditionally, \$150,000.

the Chart Fletchers.



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Here's a New One, Again-

A gang of swindlers are traveling through the rural districts claiming authority from the state to examine wells. They inspect the water through a microscope and find all kinds of bacteria, cholera and typhoid germs, and permt the farmer and his wife to look through the microscope, where, of course, they see the menagerie that always will be found in a drop of water. The frightened farmer is ad-vised to apply certain remedies, wnich the fakirs sell at high price, which proves to be a little plain soda.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 19, 1896.

ELY BROS., Dear Sirs:—Please except my thanks for your favor in the gift of a bottle of Cream Balm. Let me say I have used it for years and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims, if directions are followed. Yours truly,

(Rev) H. W. HATHAWAY. No clergyman should be without it. Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail tt. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y. City.

The Russian Government has decided to adopt the metric system. The United States and the British Empire will thus soon be the only important countries which have not adopted the decimel system of weights and measures. An imperial commis sion has also been appointed at St. Petersburg to consider the best means of abandoning the Russian calendar in favor of that which prevails in other parts of the civilized world.

Bears the Signature Charff Flitchers,

The Choir-

An Optional Course on the Word "Neither."

The choir was singing a new arrangement of the beautiful anthem, "Consider the Lilies." The pure sweet voice of the soprano rose clearly and distinctly in the solo :

They toi-oi-oil not, They toil not, Ny-y-y-ther do they spin. She paused and the tenor took up

Nee-ee-ee-ther do they spin, They toi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,
Nee-ee-ee-ther do they spin.

The tenor ceased, and the basso, a solemn, red-haired young man, with a somewhat worldly looking eye and a voice like a fog-horn, broke in :

Nay-ay ay-ayther do they spin,

They toi-oi-oil not,

They toil not. Nay-ay-ayther do they spin Then the voices of the three were lifter up in semi-chorus:

Ny-y-y-ther

Nee-ee-ther Nay-ay-ay-they do they spin.

"Brethren," said the gray-haired, old fashioned pastor, when the choir had finished, "we will begin the ser-vice of the morning by singing the familiar hymn. 'And Am Alive?"—Chicago Tribune. Am

PILL-AGE-Dr. Agnew's Liver Pilis, ro cents a vial, are planned after the most modern in medical science. They are as great an improvement over the 50 years old strong dose pill formulas as a bicycle is over an oxcart in travel. They never gripe and they never fail.—40 doses, 10 cents

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