Unbroken silence, brilliant eastern akies Without a stirring leaf, Onbroken silence, brillant eastern without a stirring leaflices, Afloat in midair brief, Giving to mortal sight and sense New beauties, rich and rare, To the thoughtful mind a moment For reverent praise and prayer.

Praise for our great Creator,
Prayer for our wayworn hours,
Hope for fulfilled promises,
Trust in benignant powers.
Mid awe inspiring silence,
As night shades pass away,
New life in slow procession
Proclaims the dawn of say.
—Clark W. Bryan in Good Housekeeping.

TOBACCO PIPES ▲ Medical Authority That Says Clay Is Preferable to Wood.

If tobacco smoking is justifiable at all If tobacco smoking is justifiable at all m hygienic grounds, says The Lancet, it is generally conceded that the pipe is the least injurious means. But tobacco pipes differ considerably in material and shapes, both of which must be important factors in determining the character of the smoke. Thus there are the clay, the meerschaum and the various wooden pipes the brier oberty or my wooden pipes, the brier, cherry or myall. Next to the tobacco, therefore,
which should always be pure and free
from added flavoring, an expedient
which is resorted to far too commonly
nowadays, probably in many instances
to cover an inferior quality of tobacco,
the best kind of pine is a point to be

the best kind of pipe is a point to be considered. Even assuming that he is smoking good to bacco, the smoker knows we different in character the smoke is rawn from a clay or a wooden There is probably a scientific ex-on of this fact which must have easing on the noxions or innecess. oearing on the noxious or innocu character of the smoke associated th other products of combustion

th other products of combustion.

A soft clay is invariably cool smokg because the acid oils obtained on se destructive distillation of the tobactor of the cool o another porous material. Again, an old wooden pipe or brier, so dear to invet-erate smokers, becomes "smooth smok-ing" because the pores of the wood widen and so absorb, as is the case with clay or meerschaum, a large proportion of the tobacco oil.

of the tobacco oil.

Thus an old pipe "sweats," as it is termed—that is, the oil intrudes into the expanded pores of the wooden bowl and at length exudes. Similarly a hook shaped pipe must be better than a pipe the bowl of which is on the same level with the mouth, for the simple reason that in the formers exceidently appear. with the mouth, for the simple reason that in the former a considerable quantity of the oil is kept back in the U shaped part of the pipe, while in the latter the oil travels easily down the stem. Ebonite stems are in general objectionable because they commonly spoil the true flavor of tobacco smoke. This is most probably due to the sulphur of the ebonite combining with the volatile oils in the smoke. We know instances where ebonite stems have produced distinctly objectionable symptoms in the throat, most probably for the reason just given.

more satisfactory stem, or the pipes ahould be of wood throughout. Amber substitutes, and especially celluloid, should be discarded entirely as dangerous, while the flavor of camphor which these invariably communicate to the smoke forms a very unpleasant combination. Pipes of special construction nation. Pipes of special construction cannot be regarded with much favor, such as those which are said to be hygienic and usually contain a so called
nicotine absorber. Those smokers who
maire such auxiliary attachments had
tall. As a matter of
tobacco yields little nicotine in the
make produced on its partial combine.

Bone or real amber makes a much

smoke produced on its partial combus-tion. It is mainly to oils of a tarry and acrid character that the toxic symptoms of tobacco smoking are due.

Ills and Remedies

Lord Byron, in his reported conversa Lord Byron, in his reported conversa-tions with the Countess of Blessington, remarked to her that "medical men do not sufficiently attend to idiosyncrasies, on which so much depends, and often hurry to the grave one patient by a treatment that has succeeded in anoth-er. The moment they ascertain a dis-case to be the same ascertain a disease to be the same as one they have known they conclude the same remedies that cured the first must remove those of the second, not making allowances for the peculiarities of temperament, habits and disposition, which last has a great influence on maladies." These re-marks are simple exaggerations of feel. great influence on maladies." These remarks are simple exaggerations of feeling and fact. Byron was no more enamored of the medical profession than he was of professors of divinity, but he was an acute observer, and it was interesting to read his views respecting idiosyncrasies. He judged rightly, very rightly, of their importance in connection with the practice of medicine. New York Ledger.

Shakespeare's Autograph

The rarest autographs in the world are probably Shakespeare's. Only seven are claimed to exist—three signatures to his will (two of which are doubtful), two to conveyances of property, one in the folio edition of his plays (doubtful) and one in a translation of Montaigne. This last is in the British museum and cost over 300 guineās.

The largest gasometer in the world is at East Greenwich. When full, it con at Last Greenwich. When full, it contains 12,000,000 cubic feet of gas. It weighs 2,200 tons, is 130 feet high, 300 feet in diameter, requires 1,200 tons of coal to fill it with gas and cost nearly £40,000.

Gunpowder was invented by Roger Bacon, an Englishman who lived in the thirteenth century, but Germany claims the merit for several who lived about 80 years after Bacon's decease.

COST OF SABLES.

COST OF SABLES.

How the Price Advances After the Skin Leaves Siberia.

Up in the great watershed dividing Siberia and Mongolia lives a poculiar race of people, half Chinese, half Tibetans. Few Europeans have ever seen them. In fact, with the exception of one or two enterprising explorers or geographical enthusiasts who have crossed the Altai range, European eyes have never gazed upon the aboriginal Syots of northern Mongolia.

Sable hunting in the Siberian mountains and northern Mongolia is confined almost exclusively to the Syots and other native races, and it would surprise a good many fur dealers in England to know the prices which are paid by the Siberian traders to these poor aborigines for the skins they collect.

The Siberian trader, knowing his market, makes periodical journeys into Mongolia. It is safe to say he does not take a kopek of money with him, but he drags behind him a well stuffed caravan loaded with tea, tobacco, gunpowder and shot, strings of beads for the women and roughly made moccasins for the men. In due course he will come across

en and roughly made moccasins for the men. In due course he will come a

a Syot encampment.

The trader sits on his wagon and barters cheerfully. With the eye of a composeur and with fingers rendered deft by long practice he sees and feels the smooth, warm skins of the little animals.

mals.

This small black one—well, a two ounce packet of tobacco is enough for that; that large black one—a handful of shot and an equal quantity of gunpowder; a packet of tea for a lovely skin with a long black stripe down the center; this one, a fine skin, but a little bit hurt by the shot entering the back—well, say a string of beads for that.

In their original undressed state it is safe to say that the skins do not cost the Siberian trader much more than a the Siberian trader much more than a few.pence each on the average. As the poor sable travels farther westward, however, he gets dearer and dearer. In Tomsk one can buy a very good sable for something like 5 or 6 rubles, about 13s. In Omsk few are sold under 10 rubles—£1 ls. In Moscow 100 per cent goes on. In. St. Petersburg no one except the middle class or a functionary would wear a sable under £5. In Paris and London a real Siberian sable skin will fetch anything up to £20, but the imitation sables of the present day have done much to depreciate this wonderful trade.—London Mail.

HIS HIGH PRICED EYE.

How a Clever Bunko Game Was Played on a Son of Sunny Italy.

A well planned scheme was worked on a down town Italian confectioner the other night whereby he lost \$50.

About 2 p. m. a man who had one good eye and one glass eye came wandering along the street and stopped at this Italian's fruit stand. He stooped over to look at some of the fruit, when un-expectedly his glass eye fell from its socket down among the bananas and oranges.

oranges.

The pretending purchaser at once began a diligent search for the missing glass eye. With both hands he clawed gains a unificate search for the missing glass eye. With both hands he clawed into the fruit, scattering it in all di-rections. The Italian came forward and told the stranger to stop. The one eyed man explained that his glass eye had dropped down there and that he wanted to get it.

to get it.

The Italian became enraged and told the trainin became enraged and told the stranger to come around in the even-ing and he could get the other eye. The man explained he was a stranger and would not be here in the evening, but if he (the Italian) found the eye he should bring it to his hotel, where \$100 world he noild to him.

would be paid to him. would be paid to him.

An hour later another man came along, pretended to make a purchase, and while fingering around in the fruit suddenly espied the wonderful glass eye. The man from Italy made a grab for it, but was too late, as his would be customer already had it. Both claimed the eye, and a quarrel expedit. The Italian tomer already had it. Both claimed the eye, and a quarrel ensagi. The Italian patched matters up by giving the stranger \$50 for the eye, thinking he would get \$100 upon returning it and he would have \$50 clear.

He went to the hotel with the eye to get the \$100 that he was told awaited him there. He found that no such man had been there and no \$100 was left.

had been there and no \$100 was left there for hiz. He then saw how he was worked and notified the police.—Pitts-burg Commercial-Gazette.

Sheep Ticks.

Every one who has sheep knows the tick, the worst pest of this animal, that does serious harm to the young lambs without suspicion of the cause to the shepherd. This reddish brown creature is a wingless fly and a very greedy bloodsucker. A dozen of them on a lamb will quickly suck the little one dry. It is to be looked after at the time of shearing, when these insects go for shelter to the lambs. It is found mostly where the animal cannot reach it—on its head, buried in the skin, sucking the blood.

Its skin is tough, and it is not easily crushed with less than a blow of a hammer. In small flocks it is not much of a Sheep Ticks.

but where the flock is over a score it will be necessary to dip the lambs.—

The Count's Mistake

"So Gwendolyn is not to marry the count after all?"

count after all?"

"No, poor man. He tried to tell her that her singing was something that made one glad to live, and his pronunciation was so broken that she thought he said it made one glad to leave, and then she requested him to leave."—Indianapolis Journal.

Testing Him.

Bagley—Do you recollect that \$5 I let you have about a year ago?

Brace—Perfectly.
Bagley—That's good. I see your memory is all right. How's your eyesight?—Harlem Life.

SWEET LIFE ENDED.

A Patient Sufferer Gone to Her Eternal

After many months of illness, Miss Mary Gussie Benscoter, daughter of Rev. C. L. and Mrs. Benscoter, expired at the East Main Street M. E. parsonage this morning at 9 o'clock. The estimable young lady was aged 20 years.
Miss Benscoter took a two years

course in the ladies' seminary at Bir mingham, Pa., then attended the high school at Altoona for two years, and spent two years in Dickinson semi-nary, Williamsport, in which institution she graduated in June, 1897. It was while attending the latter institution that the young lady became ill.
After arriving home in this city, she
was compelled to go to bed. Her
health gradually failing, on October
20 she was taken to the M. E. hospital, Philadelphia, where she submitted to an operation on October 30. remained under treatment in that institution until January 27, 1898, when her case being considered hopeless she was brought to her home in this city. From the time of her arrival home, the invalid endured intense suffering, her life ebbing slowly but surely each succeeding day until she yielded it to Him who gave it. She was conscious until the last.

Miss Benscoter's life was a daily Miss Benscoter's life was a daily demonstration of the strong christian faith which buoyed the young woman up in all her sufferings. She was possessed of many admirable traits. At the early age of 8 years she was converted, and from that time until the close of her earthly career she ways repeated manufactures of the gave repeated manifestations of the Christlife that was imbedded in her being. She was very ambitious, which quality revealed itself in the energetic efforts she put forth to acquire her studies. Her scholarly mind and Christian fortitude in the last days of her life were apparent in the conver-sations with her parents, to whom she spoke unreservedly and with a yearning earnestness of the time when she would be permitted to enter the pearly gates. In health, her actions exhaled kindness and love; in the sick room her utterances gave glimpses of the bright hope that strengthens true Christian character when completely resigned and sub-missive to the will of the Heavenly Father. Her sweet life will never be forgotten by those who were nearest to her.

Deceased is survived by her parents, her brother, Warren E., and her sister, Helen Clarinda. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon. Services will be conducted in the East Main Street M. E. Church. The remains will be exposed to view at the house from 9:30 a. m. until time of service. Interment will be made in Highland cemetery. The time of the services will be announced later. -Lockhaven Democrat.

The deceased had friends in Bloomsburg, whose inimacy with her in life causes them to very much regret her taking off.

PILES-ITCHING, BLIND AND BLEED ING—CURED in three to six nights.
Dr. Agnew's Ointment is peerless in curing. One application gives instant relief. It cures all itching and irritating skin diseases, Chafing, Eczema, etc. 35 cents.—51. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The Richest Island.

The island of Cuba has about the ame area as the State of Penn-From east to west sylvania. probably twice the length of Pennsylvania, but its average width is much less, not more than 80 miles. It is a common saying there is no space on earth the equal in size to Cuba that can begin to compare with her in the production of those things that are useful to man. Antonio Morales, a noted authority, has prepared a table showing the variety and quantities of the staples that can be raised on a tract of thirty-three acres in Cuba. A farm of that size in one year produces thousands of pounds of ugar, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, (chocolate), cotton, indigo, corn, rice, sage, bananas and yucca. The choicest lands in California—noted for the variety and quantity of their products
—cannot approach the soil of Cuba in this respect.

Pennsylvania supports a population mer. In small flocks it is not much of a of between five and six millions and job to go through, with a pair of is increasing rapidly. Cuba with small seissors to cut the ticks in two, good government, it is believed, good government, it is believed, could support in plenty a population of 10,000,000. Her natural ces are infinite in variety. area only 10 per cent is under cultivation. The land not reclaimed from a state of nature is 7 per cent of the whole.

The commerce of Cuba before the war indicates the possibilities of the war indicates the possibilities of the island under free and orderly government. In 1893 Cuba export-ed 718,204 tons of sugar and produc-ed 815,894 tons. Its exports of molasses to the United States alone in that year were 7,654 hogsheads. Of rum the exports were 9,308 pipes In 1803 the Cuban exports of leaf tobacco were 227,865 bales. Of manufactured cigars 147,365,000 were

exported and of cigarettes 39,581,493 packages. These are only the main exports. They show what may be done with the exhaustless soil and climate of the island when its people were in a condition of virtual slavery under Spanish rule.

The mineral resources of Cuba are of great variety. American capital their development before the present revolt broke out.

It is singular that Cuba has great claims as a pastoral country. Her pastures are broad and rich, and a century ago raised more cattle and horses. The island, with these natural pastures, was just beginning to raise fine Durham and Devonshire stock when ten year war desolated the country and put a stop to the industry. The millions of acres of free land in Cuba are ready for the agriculturist the cattle, sheep and hog raiser, the cotton and fruit grower, the miner and the reducing plant, and even for

the silk grower and manufacturer.

Once independent, immigrants will be attracted to Cuba in great, numbers. American capital, labor and enterprise will go there, and in time become an influential factor in progress and orderly government. Havana will become the second port on the Atlantic side of the Western hemisphere-Pittsburg Post.

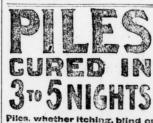
ATMOSPHERES OF PLANETS.

The Gaseous Envelope Which Surrounds Venus is Much Like Our Own.

Dr. Johnson Stoney's name has long been associated with a theory that the composition of the atmosphere of a planet, and, indeed, the question whether it shall have an atmosphere or not, depends upon the size of the planet, which determines the force of gravity at its surface.

It is more particularly with a reference to the moon that the theory has usually been presented. Stripped of its scientific phraseology, Dr. Stoney's view is that the gravitational force of the moon, which is only about one-sixth as great as the earth's, is not strong enough to prevent the indefi-nite expansion of such gases as form the earth's atmosphere, and that consequently if the moon ever had a gas-eous envelope these gases were probably long ago dissipated in space. Water vapor upon the moon would be as truant as a gas. Hence the moon has lost, by evaporation into space, its seas as well as its atmosphere. The latest conclusions to which Dr. Stoney's investigations have led him, and which are set forth very fully in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Dublin," are thus summed up by Nature :
Limiting the inquiry to a tempera-

ture of 61 degrees Centigrade below zero, Dr. Stoney applies the theory to all of the members of the solar system, with the following results: From the moon, all gases having a vapor density less than 39 will escape with a greater promptness than hydrogen and helium do from the earth. Hence the present airless and waterless condition of our satellite. It may be said here, parenthetically, that Dr. Stoney's theory accounts for the absence of free hydrogen and helium from our atmosphere, these gases both being too active in their molecular to be kept in check by the earth's gravi-tational force. On Mercury water cannot exist, while nitrogen and oxygen would gradually dribble away. The conditions of Venus resemble those of the earth; but the case of Mars is of exceptional interest. Dr. Stoney says that it is legitimate to infer that on this planet water cannot remain. The atmosphere of Mars he thinks to consist mainly of nitrogen, argon and carbon dioxide. Upon this view there can be no vegetation, as we understand the term, upon the planet, and its snows, frost and fog do not arise from the same cause as on the earth. Jupiter is able to imprison all gases known to chemists; but whether the more distant members of our system can retain hydrogen is doubtful. Helium and the denser gases probably float in their atmosphere; but the lighter gases are gathered about the sun, the velocity which their "molecules" can acquire enabling them to escape from plane-tary control, but still being insufficient to liberate them from the gravitation-



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great cure for piles."—6.

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TOWN CAVED IN.

Hundred and Fifty Houses Wrecked at Duryea.

Buildings Sink Through the Earth. Two Miners Supposed to Have Perished.

The mining town of Duryea, near The mining town of Duryea, near Wilkesbarre, was the scene of a disastrous cave-in shortly before noon on Friday and two men are thought to have perished. For some time past the surface over the old workings of the Halstead mine has been settling and Friday morning it went down with a loud crash. Over 150 houses were wrecked. They rocked to and fro for a few seconds and then began any more." to settle in the earth.

Men, women and children rushed men, women and children rushed in terror from their homes. In many cases the houses were so twisted that the doors could not be opened and such occupants as were penned in their homes were in a state of terror precautions against a recurrence. This

The land involved in the settling is over the old working of the Halstead colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and is from one-half to three-quarters of a square mile in area.

They were Fred Hensel, James Hardy, Thomas Robson, Henry Hudelson, Charles Carey, David Emanuel and Thomas R. Williams. All were rescued with the exception of Emanuel and Williams. It is believed they have perished. The loss will reach \$80.000. will reach \$80,000

A veteran of the civil war recently told us the following: "I suppose I got excited with all the war talk, and when I went to bed I got to dreaming about old Virginia in 1863. We were marching along a road through a piece of swampy woods when the rebels cut loose on us from the thicket. It was a beautiful fight, and I was right in the middle of it cheering on the men. 'Hold the road,' I shouted, 'Hold the road and shoot low.' Just then I got a poke in the ribs that doubled me up like a jack knife, and I woke up to hear the old woman say: 'Hold your tongue, you crazy loon, you'll wake up all the folks in the house.' I turned over on the other house.' I turned over on the other side and the rebels didn't bother me

APOPLEXY .- Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is equally effective in apoplectic symptoms. If you have apoplectic symptoms. If you have unpleasant dizziness, lightness or sudden rush of blood to the head, take until others came to their assistance and chopped open a means of egress.

The press of the land has daily a long. The land involved in the settling is list of sudden deaths which would not be chronicled if Dr. Agnew's Cure for

the Heart were used.—. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Denmark's kings for 384 years Men the cave-in occurred there were seven men at work in the raine. They were Fred Hensel, James Hardy, Thomas Robson, Henry Henry Robson, Hen To attain this and without the changing of names in case of death or other teason every Danish prince, no matter what other names he may teceive, always includes Christian and Frederick among them.

Bears the Bignature Charff Flutthing,