

INDIAN STATE FAIR.

Piutes at Pyramid Lake, Nev., Hold High Carnival.

They Are Great Gamblers and Put Up Their Last Cent on Races of Various Kinds—Their Dances Are Said Shows.

This has been a "fandango" week among the Piutes at the Indian reservation about Pyramid Lake in Nevada. The tide of prosperity which has swept the country seems to have reached the Piute Indian, and he is celebrating its advent, or return, and declares he is doing well and having a rip-roaring good time.

For weeks past, says the Chicago Journal, the Redskins of the plains have been making elaborate preparations for and looking forward to the great "Indian state fair," as they now call it, or the "grand fandango," as it has been heretofore known. Just beyond the post trader's store, outside and to the north of the agency grounds, in about the deepest sand that could be found in the vicinity, the Piutes put up their teepees, wickiups, and temporary abiding places of all kinds and descriptions, and on Saturday declared the "fair" open.

The Piute "400," together with about 2,000 other ordinary, more or less dirty, rather good-for-nothing, altogether lazy Indians, were on hand and conspicuously in evidence almost continually throughout the week. It was probably the largest gathering and most extensive demonstration the Piutes have had since their last war, in 1860-61, when Maj. Ormsby, Capt. Storey and Lieut. Meredith were defeated and killed near the scene of the present fandango.

The festivities of the week consisted principally of horse races, baseball and football games, dances, numerous games of chance, contests in feats of strength, and other games and contests



TWO PIUTE BABIES.
(They Took the Prizes in the Recent Pyramid Lake Show.)

strictly Piute in character, like "Piute poker" and "Nyunque," or the "stick game," as some call it. The usual programme was about as follows: Commencing early in the forenoon, a horse race or ball game; during the afternoon another; throughout the day and until the dance starts at night, numerous and diversified games of chance, in which parties of all squaws, all bucks, or a congregation of both take part, on which they wager anything and sometimes everything they have, and around which large crowds gather to watch the sport; between eight and nine o'clock at night the chances start and continue usually until daylight, all other games being for the time suspended.

If one comes to Pyramid Lake to learn from the Indians that state fairs or horse races may be successfully conducted without the evil of the betting ring, he will be most woefully disappointed. The Piute is, above everything else, a natural born gambler. The Indians have no regular bookmaker or pool-seller, and no "touts" to assist in robbing the public, but every Piute has his choice and he backs it, and backs it high.

The races themselves are grotesque. They have no high-salaried judges to draw fine distinctions in favor of the masters of the track. The whole crowd of Piutes decides who has won, and they make no mistakes.

The other games in vogue among the Piutes, while nearly all betting games, are of the simplest character. "Piute poker," the favorite game with both buck and squaw, is more like a simplification of casino than any other American game. Yet an aggregate of a large sum of money changes hands on this game every month. "Stick," or "nyunque," as the Indians call it, has a strong resemblance to the children's game of "button, button, who's got the button?" with an unceremonious accompaniment of yells, howls and beating of sticks.

Though they usually dance all night, they have but two dances. One is the "Que-que" dance, which is supposed to be a celebration of the annual run of the que-que fish, large numbers of which are caught daily at this time of the year in the Truckee river and in Pyramid Lake. In its performance as many as wish to—sometimes 200 or 300 Indians—form in a circle, shoulder to shoulder, and to the time of a doleful chant, sung by a number of the participants in the dance, all move sideways, the entire circle moving in the direction of the hands of a clock.

The pace accelerates until at a signal, which sounds like the twittering of a tree frog and which is passed around the circle, all commence to hop sideways, dragging their feet through the sand. This time seems to have an acceleration mark over it, and continues apparently until they get tired, when a few minutes' rest is taken, after which the dance is repeated and repeated again, sometimes for hours.

WOMAN LEGISLATOR.

Mrs. Clara L. Campbell is a Valued Member of the Idaho House of Representatives.

Mrs. Clara L. Campbell, one of the women legislators of the Idaho house of representatives, from Ada county, was born and educated in Connecticut. She has still a kindly remembrance of her old home, and says: "I am proud to have been born in Connecticut, and trust that I shall never disgrace dear old New England."

Mrs. Campbell is a womanly woman, in every sense of the word. She has had no especial "career," but has been



MRS. CLARA L. CAMPBELL.
(Member of the Idaho House of Representatives.)

thrown upon her own resources to a great extent, owing to the feeble condition of her husband's health, which has given her a training and experience which, in connection with her sound sense and upright character, fit her for almost any public position of trust and responsibility.

She was married to William O. Campbell in 1868. After the birth of their three eldest sons they removed to Illinois, where they spent a few years. In 1875, owing to the ill-health of her husband, they went to the Pacific coast, where she spent some time in Eugene, Ore., teaching music.

The continued ill health of her husband, caused by long service in the civil war, called for another change of climate, and in the fall of '72 they were commissioned by the United States government to take charge of the government school upon the Nez Perce Indian agency, where they remained for nearly five years. That they might better educate their boys, they resigned their position and went to Boise, Idaho, which has since been their home. Mrs. Campbell is a prominent worker in the Relief corps, having served as department secretary and chairman of executive board.

At the convention which nominated Mrs. Campbell as representative she received 72 of the 73 votes. During the campaign, however, the battle waxed hot, there being a bitter fight against her because she was a woman. The saloon and sporting elements had said that no woman should sit in the legislature, and with all the money at their command did their utmost to defeat her, but in spite of their efforts she was elected.

GEORGE KILBON NASH.

Short Biographical Sketch of the Republican Candidate for the Ohio Governorship.

George Kilbon Nash, of Columbus, is no stranger to Ohio politics or the people of Ohio generally. He was born in York township, Medina county, on August 14, 1842. His father, Asa Nash, came to Ohio in the early years of the century from Massachusetts.

In 1870 Nash was nominated by the republicans of Franklin county as a



GEORGE KILBON NASH.
(Republican Candidate for Governor of Ohio.)

candidate for prosecuting attorney, and although the county was strongly democratic he accepted the nomination and went into the fight with such vigor that he was elected by a plurality of nearly 400, although the democratic state ticket carried the county by 1,500. He made a good record in the office, and two years later was re-elected.

After the expiration of his term Nash resumed the practice of his profession. In 1879 he was elected attorney general, and re-elected in 1881. Before the expiration of his term he resigned to accept an appointment tendered him by Gov. Foster upon the supreme court commission. The commission went out of existence in April, 1885, since which time Judge Nash has pursued the practice of his profession.

He was chairman of the republican state executive committee in 1881-'83, and has always taken an active part in the committee work upon the stump in the succeeding campaigns.

Jelly from Elephants' Tusks.
The finest, purest and most nutritious animal jelly known is that made from elephants' tusks.

A MODERN PASTORAL.

It Is Spoiled by a Prosaic Irish Workman with No Eye for Romance.

They were waiting for the 5:45 p. m. New York train—five Italian bootblacks in a group on the platform of Mamaroneck station, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Why there and in such numbers with only himself—taking the season by the forelock for summer board—the passing stranger could only wonder idly as he watched them seated in a dirty but attentive semicircle, each on his blacking kit, before the eldest of them, a well-grown, handsome lad of about 15.

He was seated flat upon the station platform, braced against the warm red brick of the station wall, a picturesque figure, picturesquely occupied. He had cut a branch from a tree and had fashioned it, dexterously enough, into that first of all musical instruments, a shepherd's pipe. And he was playing on it, as the shepherd in "Tannhauser" plays when he sings about the lovely May. It was May 1, too, as it happened, and a beautiful May 1, as this last one was. Spring in the air; on the trees about the station the first filmy shadowing of green; filtering through it the golden haze of the declining sun, and there, against the warm red background of the station wall the comely lad, dreamily at ease, with the tapered flap of his soft hat flung back and his black-fringed eyelids pensively downcast, as he played his shepherd's pipe—but did the real shepherd's pipes sound like that, the passing stranger wondered, on old Hymettus' heights?

"Say, boy," said a prosaic Irish workman, coming along, puffing with haste, and covered with the lime and plaster of his day's job, "a little music goes a long way. Shut up."

A SELF-RESPECTING HORSE.

Mr. Goslington a Little Put Out, However, by Its Failure to Recognize True Merit.

"As far as my observation goes," said Mr. Goslington to a New York Sun reporter, "the horse prefers not to be petted by strangers. He is a reserved sort of creature, not encouraging familiarity, but on the contrary, rather withdrawing from it; but it seems to me the horse's intelligence is scarcely on a par with his sensitiveness. Thus: 'Passing over a crosswalk at a downtown corner the other day, I encountered, hooked to a wagon standing in the intersecting street, a horse that stood with his nose close to the crosswalk, within easy touch of the passers-by. The man ahead of me, with the most friendly intentions, but with, as it seemed to me, quite superfluous good nature, reached out as he passed and drew his hand down the horse's nose. It was done gently enough, and it was meant to convey to the horse a sense of the man's friendly consideration. But the horse actually didn't care for it; he drew his head back from the touch. May be he was dozing when the man touched him, and so drew back mechanically, but I thought that was all right, but I was a little piqued a moment later, when, as I passed him, the horse drew his head back from me; he had been touched by the man ahead; he feared a repetition of that action on my part, and he drew his head back to avoid it. He didn't distinguish between me, who would never have dreamed of disturbing him, and the man who had intruded upon him; in fact, he appeared not to recognize my remarkable refinement at all; he simply regarded me as he did all the rest."

MILL OWNED BY NEGROES.

In It White People Are Employed to Instruct the Colored Labor.

Sixty hands are now daily employed in the mill of the Coleman Manufacturing company at Concord, N. C., placing the machinery and getting the mill ready to begin work. This is the mill organized by colored people and to be operated by colored labor, says the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore. Warren C. Coleman, the secretary and treasurer, was instrumental in placing the stock, the bulk of which was subscribed by colored people. The capital stock is \$50,000. The mill building is 80 by 120, three stories, with a tower and four chimneys and a chimney 20 by 100 feet, all neatly painted and white-washed. A waterworks system has been built in connection with the mill, the source of supply being a spring 1,100 feet distant. The company owns 100 acres of land adjoining the mill. J. C. Speekin, of Indianapolis, is superintending the placing of a 200-horse power Corliss engine and two 100-horse power boilers.

When the mill begins operations white people will be employed to instruct the colored labor. The mill and its equipment cost about \$65,000. It will operate 7,000 spindles and 100 looms. All its officers are colored. By its charter it will be allowed to spin, weave, manufacture, finish and sell warps, yarns, cloth, prints or other fabrics made of cotton, wool or other material.

Tight Lacing in Saxony.
Saxony's minister of education has issued a decree that all young girls attending public schools and colleges shall abandon the use of corsets and stays. It is alleged that girls of ten and twelve years were addicted to tight lacing.

Cost of Glory.
War and glory have been costly things in France. Between 1792 and 1815 she sacrificed one-half of the 4,500,000 soldiers she sent to fight her battles. War has cost her in this century nearly 6,000,000 lives.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS.

Two Eastern Specials That Run More Than a Mile a Minute on Regular Schedule.

The 60-minute flyers on both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads to Atlantic City are establishing a record for time. The regular schedule time of the Pennsylvania railroad's Atlantic City flyer was 65 miles an hour from Camden to Winslow Junction, and 75 miles an hour from the latter point to Absecon. There are two trains between Philadelphia and New York on the Pennsylvania railroad's regular schedule that make a faster run every day in the year. The Business Man's express, leaving Philadelphia at 7:33 in the morning, is scheduled at 49.83 miles per hour, while its mate, the four p. m. train from New York, annihilates time at the rate of 50.30 miles per hour. All things considered, these two trains are really the fastest regular trains in the country, and on sections of the road, notably between New Brunswick and Trenton, their schedule speed is considerable over a mile a minute. The sustained rate of speed, by the way, on all express trains of the Pennsylvania railroad between New York, Philadelphia and Washington is fully as high as that on any other railroad. Taking 33 trains in this group, the lowest rate of speed per mile is 41 and a fraction, while all of the others range from 44 to 55 miles per hour.

An Objectionable Answer.
"Questions as to one's household management are always objectionable unless they come from intimate friends who are anxious to give or take counsel in the affairs of daily life," says Mrs. Humphrey, in her chat on "Social Blunders and How to Avoid Them," in the Young Woman. She goes on to say that she once met at a lunch a young lady who annoyed her hostess very much by answering, when asked if she would have roast mutton or boiled fowl: "Whatever you do not want to keep for the servants' dinner." The hostess did not conceal her displeasure at this apparent reflection on her management.

Hard on Wheelwomen.
In the course of a speech the other day Lord Salisbury declared that "if a new Dante arose to write a new 'Inferno' its lowest circle would be tenanted by the ladies who dress themselves in the bicycle skirt or knickerbockers."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Pl. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit:
All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land, lying and being in the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described in the recorded deed of conveyance as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the westward line of Magee avenue, now being opened, one hundred twenty-six feet, northwardly, from the north line of sixth street, extended, and one hundred ninety feet westwardly from the west line of Leonard street, now opened, forty feet wide; thence along said Magee avenue northwesterly fourteen feet; thence southwesterly, at right angles, to Magee avenue, seventy feet, to line of land of McKelvy & Neal; thence by same parcel to Magee avenue, southeastwardly, fourteen feet; thence northeastwardly, by other land of James Magee, 23, seventy feet, to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a two-story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE.
Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Anglo-American Savings & Loan Association vs. James Magee, 23, and to be sold as the property of James Magee, 23, with notice to tenants at:
W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.
HERRING, ATLY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Pl. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1889,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain piece and parcel of land, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, beginning at a point in the line of Magee Avenue, fifty-six (56) feet northwardly from the line of sixth street, and thence westwardly parallel with sixth street seventy feet; thence northwesterly parallel with Magee Avenue fourteen (14) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with sixth street seventy feet; thence in a line with Magee Avenue southwardly, fourteen (14) feet to place of beginning, whereon is erected

A BRICK HOUSE,
being No. 5 (aforesaid) block, constructed by James Magee, Jr., being the same premises conveyed to S. H. Harman by Charles M. Crevelling, Deed Book 66, page 231, dated August 11, 1898, recorded August 12, 1898.
Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Co-operative Building & Loan Association vs. Samuel H. Harman, and to be sold as the property of Samuel H. Harman.
W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.
HARMAN, ATLY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CHARLES WHITMIRE, LATE OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Charles Whitmire, late of Centre township, Columbia Co., Pa., deceased, have been granted to George M. Whitmire, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to
GEORGE M. WHITMIRE, Administrator.
625-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of David Goss, late of Sugarloaf Township, deceased.
Letters administration on the estate of David Goss, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay to
WILLIAM W. GEARHART, Administrator.
J. M. FRITZ, Attorney.
Luzerne Co., Pa.

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BESURE.

Be sure you need medicine before you take it, but having once found out that you need it—lose no time in getting the best. If it is for the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder or Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Chronic Constipation, the best is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and a very simple way to find out if you need it, is to put some urine in a glass tumbler and let it stand 24 hours; if it then has a sediment or a milky, cloudy appearance; if it is ropy or stringy, pale or discolored, you do not need a physician to tell you that you should take Favorite Remedy at once. It speedily cures such dangerous symptoms as pain in the back, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night, burning scalding pain in passing water, the staining of linen by your urine and all the unpleasant and dangerous effects produced on the system by the use of whiskey and beer. All reliable druggists sell Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at \$1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
By a special and particular arrangement with the manufacturers, our readers can try this grand medicine absolutely free. By simply sending your full name and post office address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Roundout, N. Y., mentioning THE COLUMBIAN, when a trial bottle of Favorite Remedy; together with a pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be sent you by mail postpaid.
The publishers of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this liberal offer.

Roses should be worked lightly and be properly pruned. Roses produce their flowers on the new wood, and it is necessary that they be cut back. The fall blooming roses may be pruned this month, but the summer kind are pruned in the spring. If the season is dry much around the bushes with straw or hay.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Office, First National Bank Bldg., 2d Floor,
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These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

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