The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1882.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVI, NO 36
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVI, NO 27

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1M	2M	3M	M	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the 'Business Directory' column, one dollar a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Main Street, 1st door below Court House.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GUY JACOBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

WM. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Orangeville, Pa.
Office in Low's Building, second floor, second door to the left.
Can be consulted in German. aug 18 '82

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN. Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
Pensions and Bounties Collected.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building, third door from Main street. May 20, '81.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. June 24 '81.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 23-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
Is again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. july 16, '80-tf

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES.
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
Orders will receive prompt attention'

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
—)o(—
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—:0:—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Custom Tailoring,
promptly and at reasonable prices. Now is the season for a
NEW SUMMER SUIT
And Tingley's the place to get a proper fit.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Shop 3rd floor Columbian Building, Main street.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

W. H. CARTER.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
DRAWINGS
AND
SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDINGS,
FURNISHED.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
feb 3d '82-6m

PAINTING
AND
PAPER HANGING.
WM. F. BODINE.
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA. is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o.—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt, ——*BONE MANURE, &c.*——
feb 3 t-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London	5,266,372
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,585

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
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 are 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.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

LEGAL BLANKS,
ALWAYS ON HAND
AT THIS OFFICE

DARBYS
PROPHYLACTIC
FLUID.
A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.
I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room. — WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED
A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it. — J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse — it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia;
Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.;
Jos. LeCONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C.
Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University;
Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.
The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.
August, 4 '82 1y

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

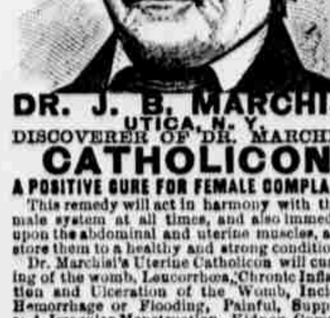
Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

March, 3, '82, 1y

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!



DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.
DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S
CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of Life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. New size $1 per bottle, Old size $1.50. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Moyer Bros., Wholesale Agents, Bloomsburg Pa
June 23-1y.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

CHAUNCEY FORWARD BLACK.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Chauncey F. Black was born "among the sons of frosty thunder," in Somerset county, Pa., November, 1839 His early education was obtained at Monongalia academy, Morgantown, W. Va.; at Hiram college, in Ohio, and he finished his studies at Jefferson college, Canonsburg. When he was a pupil at Hiram the late President Garfield was a tutor there, and the acquaintance thus formed ripened into a personal friendship, which was only interrupted by the president's tragic death. Their political differences were the widest, as illustrated by the scholarly and irresistible paper, in which Mr. Black took issue with Mr. Garfield's exultant boast that the influence of Jefferson is on the wane in our political system.

Young Black was admitted to the bar of Somerset, but never practiced much, showing early inclination toward journalism and other forms of literary work. From the time of beginning his law studies he wrote for various journals on a wide range of topics, doing a vast amount of effective political work, for which he had trained himself by profound study of the fathers of the Republic. Jefferson found in him an appreciative but discriminating admirer, and the Hamiltonian theories encountered his early criticism and dissent. Study of the constitution and of the discussions over its adoption and construction only confirmed him in Democracy, and with the growth of ideas he recognized that they who had founded our institutions had builded wiser than they knew, formulating a system which could be practically and profitably applied to every question that arose.

HIS LABORS IN JOURNALISM.

Since 1873 Mr. Black has been more closely and continuously identified with the journalism of the country—withdrawing temporarily from it since his candidacy and nomination for lieutenant governor. In this period he has been uninterruptedly an editorial contributor to the New York *Sun* and other prominent journals of the country, his facile pen being devoted to no special range of subjects, and often wandering into the more graceful lines of literature, in which his creations are as delicate and his fancies as tender as his fulminations are vigorous and effective when hurled at political evils. The geniality and native humor of his temperament, which make him a social favorite wherever he is known, unmistakably manifest themselves in his literary work, but the sturdy Anglo Saxon and virile thought of his editorial expression make it recognizable through almost any disguise.

Against the evils of monopoly and the pretensions of corporations to be above the law of the land, to the service of the common people and a just appreciation of the rights and dignity of labor, to the extirpation of bossism and the overthrow of the spoils system, against corruption in administration, whether practised by partisan friend or foe, and for frugality in public expenditures, his pen has always been enlisted. There are few that have done more effective service in the cause of the people.

AT HOME.

In 1863 Mr. Black was married to the daughter of the late Hon. John L. Dawson, whose home was at Friendship Hill, Fayette county—the former residence of Albert Gallatin, and the present residence of Mr. Dawson's widow, which is still in the ownership of Mrs. Black's family. Mr. Dawson represent the (then) XXI district in Congress with great distinction. He was in reality the father of the Homestead law now in force. Of the four children at "Willow Bridges," the three boys illustrate their distinguished lineage by the names Jeremiah Sullivan, John L. Dawson and Chauncey Forward, and Mr. Black's eldest child and only daughter is growing into stately womanhood. Possessed in eminent degree of those fireside virtues which are the best qualities of public men, Mr. Black has social accomplishments which make him extremely popular with his acquaintances. Upon his nomination he received the hearty congratulations of his neighbors and assurances of their support regardless of party, because of the warmth of feeling which his personal characteristics have awakened for him. No local interest fails to engage his sympathy and his farmer friends and neighbors are accustomed to count him among those who regard their agricultural concerns with community of interest. He was one of the charter mem of Springettsbury Grange, No. 79, organized in Spring Garden township, York county, Pa., January 4, 1874, by R. H. Thomas, State Secretary. He attends the Episcopal church.

IN POLITICS.

Mr. Black, though a student of politics, has never failed to take a laboring oar in the practical work of campaigns. Besides the engagement of his pen for effective work in many quarters, he has been heard upon the stump year after year, and a number of the later platforms of the Democratic State Convention are accredited to his authorship. In 1879 he represented York county in the State convention, and in 1880 he was one of the delegates from that Congressional district to the Cincinnati convention, voting on the first ballot for Judge Field and on the second for General Hancock. Prior to the late State convention, from the time his nomination for Lieutenant Governor was first broached, the suggestion was received with popular favor, and he was chosen by a large majority on the first ballot. The selection was ratified most heartily not only by the Democratic press of Pennsylvania but by many journals of large influence outside the State.

HIS POLITICAL PRINCIPLES.

From his youth up Mr. Black has been a supporter of those Democratic principles which he comes to by inheritance and holds by intelligent conviction. With ready pen and eloquent tongue he has steadily maintained them for over twenty years. In all his utterances and writings they never found abler nor more fitting expression than in his recent successful effort to revive the Jeffersonian societies and extend the study of Jeffersonian principles. To this patriotic task he has applied himself not because of any retrospective tendency of his mind, nor by reason of any failure to profoundly appreciate the spirit of true progressiveness and to adapt himself and his political principles to the wonderful development of our national life. He holds that in the Jeffersonian philosophy are the germs of all political progress.

In the system originated and declared by those illustrious men who settled our free institutions and founded the Democratic party to preserve them, he discovers certain fundamental principles by which all later day issues may be fairly tested, and departure from which can only be safely ventured upon when it has been determined to subvert the principles of the fathers.

THE JEFFERSONIAN SOCIETIES.

It will be remembered that in securing their rights from British tyranny and afterward in preserving them from insidious enemies at home, Jefferson and his compatriots of the revolution always trusted in the power of popular association, in committees of vigilance and liberty clubs. The evils which they were organized to uproot and the dangers which they averted are thus graphically pointed out in an address of the Jeffersonian Society of York, Pa., of which Mr. Black is President:

"How did the Republicans of that day face and avert the first grand conspiracy to destroy the republic? By the establishment, wherever possible, of what were called 'Democratic Societies,' in which the people met, discussed the designs of their enemies, contrived the means of defeating them, encouraged each other in the good fight for liberty, and directed and concentrated public opinion so as to make it most effectual. These societies were mighty engines in the politics of that gloomy period. Their influence was wide spread and irresistible. They spoke the voice of the people and made it respected. The result was the complete overthrow of the Federal party; the sullen abandonment of the dark schemes of the 'monocrats;' the election of Jefferson and the putting of the 'ship of state on her Republican track again.' They 'saved the constitution,'—to use the expression of Jefferson—at the last gasp.'"

APPLICATION TO MODERN POLITICS.

And, applying the same remedy to existing conditions, this address, written by Mr. Black proceeds:

"Will not the same means be equally effective now? There can be no doubt of it. Imagine Jefferson Democratic Associations established at convenient points in every district, wherein intelligent Democrats might meet to discuss the affairs of the country, to express to each other the dangerous character of the measures with which we are threatened, and to notify by resolution, by address, or by deputies, to their fellow Democrats and to the public, their opinions and their will! What power of perverted government, of patronage, of monopoly, of corruption, however combined or manœuvered by greed and ambition, could withstand the thunders of the popular clubs!"

Again: "It is beyond measure important that the Democratic party, being the party of the people, should be managed for the people, and not by professional politicians and bosses, as the so-called Republican party is managed. These associations would afford a ready, convenient, and regular method of expressing the people's wishes with regard to party concerns, local, state and national; but without displacing any part of the usual and necessary machinery.

Upon one thing at least we are all agreed, and that is that the teachings of Thomas Jefferson are the only true and infallible touch stone of faith. Let us then, by associating together, under his name, and pledging anew our allegiance to the sacred principles which he formulated, erect a common standard of doctrine and thus insure the complete harmony and early success of the democratic party.

I do not recommend that these associations be incorporated with the present regular organization of the party, but that each association shall be independent of every other, and that they be connected mainly by friendly correspondence. Established only by the voluntary action of the Democratic voters, they need not be expensive or burdensome in any way. Their meetings would be regulated by the desires of the members, or the exigencies of public affairs, but the organization once established would be there and available for any emergency, like the vigilance committees of the revolution, and the Democratic societies, which contributed so much to save the Constitution in 1800, dissolved the Federalist conspiracy of that day, and gave us the glorious Democratic Republican administrations of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson."

THE JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON SYSTEMS.

How admirably these Jeffersonian principles may be applied to modern politics is illustrated by the following extract from Mr. Black's famous paper entitled: "A Contrast—Jefferson and Hamilton—Democracy and Federalism—1800–1881—The Same Parties and the Same Principles—A plain Question! Shall the People Rule, or shall they be ruled?" published in New York on July 4, 1881. In that he says:

"Mr. Jefferson's sovereign cure for all the ills of the State was the introduction of the most rigid economy; a frugal government is seldom corrupt and never oppressive. He cut down the great military and naval establishments bequeathed by the Federalists as rapidly as the law permitted, and finally, with the aid of Congress, reduced the army to about three thousand men, which were all that an honest government had any use for. He reduced the diplomatic force to the three Ministers at London, Paris and Madrid. He dismissed unnecessary officials as fast as investigation disclosed their existence. He directed Gallatin to simplify the Treasury statements and accounts, so as to render them intelligible to the plainest citizen, and invited every aid in the work of reform. The whole system of internal taxation, including three-fourths of the whole civil list, was abolished at a blow, and the deficiency supplied by Jefferson's invariable expedient, economy. When he had exhausted his discretion he appealed to Congress for authority to make further reductions, and the curious spectacle was presented of an Executive petitioning the Legislature for permission to surrender power and to give up patronage. The result was the rapid decrease of the public debt, which the Federalists had regarded as a 'national blessing,' and the rise of a new question, new, indeed, in every part of the earth, 'What should be done with the surplus?' Of this government, in truth, the people knew nothing but the blessings; its burdens were imperceptible. This was 'the system of Jefferson.' It was faithfully continued under his lineal descendants, Madison and Monroe, and has never, for an instant of time, ceased to command the deliberate approval of the American people. If it has been displaced by corrupt administrations, they have never yet dared to go to the country upon their Federalist principles. They have uniformly disguised their measures, denied their purposes, and ridden into power upon false pretenses."

BOSSISM AND THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

At a time when relief from the boss system and the enforcement of administrative reform are the ruling political issues, what more fitly meets popular wants than these principles from the Jeffersonian system, as expounded by Mr. Black:

"Supreme confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people, and implicit obedience to their will when legally expressed.

"An honest administration of the government, which implies not merely a just application of the public moneys to the public service, but a faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution. Of applicants for office three questions only need be asked: 'Is he honest?' 'Is he capable?' 'Is he faithful to the Constitution?'

"A number of officials sufficient for the transaction of the public business: no supernumeraries to eat out the substance of the people."

LIBERAL AND AGGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

His close study of this Jeffersonian system necessarily makes Mr. Black an uncompromising opponent of excessive legislation, extravagance, corruption, needless taxation and expenditure, ring government, bossism and the spoils system. All of his journalistic work has been directed against these evils which independent and thoughtful men of all parties now denounce and condemn.

His broad and liberal views of the present canvass are the natural outcome of his political training. These views were expressed in the following speech, delivered at a serenade tendered to him by his neighbors, irrespective of party, soon after his nomination for lieutenant governor by the Democratic State convention:

"The battle now to be fought is not one for mere partisan victory; its object is the reform of the State government in all its departments and clean hands only must be put to work. The nomination of the gallant Pattison—the stainless young leader, who stands at the head of the reform column in Philadelphia, means precisely that and nothing else. Like the Black Knight of old, come to restore the rightful sovereign to his own, this bold tribune of the people will be found thundering at the gate of the ring citadel, battle-axe in hand, and when he makes his lodgement within, the 'black flag of the bosses' will be displaced by the purest political banner that ever floated on any breeze. Our Republican friends shall have no reason to complain of us. If we do not give them what we promise, an absolutely pure and honest government—they have the power to turn us out, and all decent citizens will help them to do it. But there is little danger of that. They tried Pattison once, and, instead of finding reasons to part with him, they discovered many powerful reasons for adding thousands of Republican votes to his previous majority.

"And the rest of the ticket, barring the present speaker, is fully up to the Pattison standard. The beginning of reform in this State was the adoption of the new constitution which, despite the most tremendous exertions of the ring, received something like 150,000 majority In the convention which framed that beneficent instrument, Clarke and Elliot were tall figures and devoted laborers. Every line of it is dear to them; they are actuated by its spirit; and their influence will of necessity be exerted to complete the reforms which they so auspiciously began.

"We can have no quarrel with good citizens, who have hitherto chosen to carry a party name different from ours. To such we shall address our appeals in the next four months with the most abundant confidence that they will be received in the spirit in which they are made. We admit that when united they are the majority; but the present struggle for the deliverance of the commonwealth from evils universally acknowledged and universally deplored, is an occasion which, like pestilence and war, drives all true men together for the public safety. Our Republican neighbors, who are tax payers and not tax eaters, are as earnest in their desire for pure and economical government as we are, and thousands of them will avail themselves of this opportunity for a radical change, which, under the peculiar circumstances, we alone of the three great parties, in the field, are able to offer them."

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Thus it will be seen that upon the leading issues of this State campaign Mr. Black takes a position which entitles him to the support of honest men of all parties. Whoever is against bossism and the spoils system, and whoever is for administrative reform and the encouragement of the new constitution in all its provisions, can conscientiously support him for lieutenant-governor for this commonwealth.

Unpublished Page from the Life of George Washington.

It is the merry summer time. To him the mother of the father of his country:

"George dear, where have you been since school was dismissed?"

"Hain't been nowhere, ma."

"Did you come straight home from school, George?"

"Yes, ma'am!"

"But school is dismissed at 3 o'clock, and it is now half past 6. How does that come?"

"Got kep' in."

"What for?"

"Missed in joggrafy less'n."

"But your teacher was here only an hour ago, and said you hadn't been to school all day."

"Got kep' in yestiddy, then."

"George, why were you not at school to-day?"

"Forgot. Thought all the time it was Saturday."

"Don't stand on one side of your foot in that manner. Come here to me. George, you have been swimming."

"No'me."

"Yes, you have. George. Havn't you?"

"N o a p."

"Tell your mother, George?"

"N u c k."

"Then what makes your hair so wet, my son?"

"Sweat. I run so fast comin' from school."

"But your shirt is wrong side out."

"Put it on that way when I got up this morning for luck. Always win when you play for keeps if your shirt's on wrong side out."

"And you havn't the right sleeve of your shirt on your arm at all, George, and there is a hard knot tied in it. How did that come there?"

"Bill Fairfax tied it in when I wasn't lookin'."

"But what were you doing with your shirt off?"

"Didn't have it off. He jes' took'n tied that knot in there when it was on me."

"George!!"

"That's honest truth, he did."

About that time the noble Bushrod came along with a skate strap, and we draw a veil over the dreadful scene, merely remarking that boys do not seem to change so much as men.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

RATS AND MICE.—A writer in the *Scientific American* says: "We cleaned our premises of the detestable vermin, rats, by making whitewash yellow with copperas, and covering the stones and rafters with it. In every crevice in which a rat may go we put the crystals of copperas, and scatter in the corner of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard around the house. Every spring a coat of yellow-wash is given the cellar as a purifier, as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving the fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar or pantry, and you will soon starve them out. These precautions, joined to the service of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling. They are apt to die between the walls, and produce much annoyance."

THE SUNFLOWER.—This flower has recently been brought into bad repute as the favorite of the soft-headed æsthete. But it is a flower of valuable properties which seem not to be properly appreciated in this country. The blossoms feed the bees, the seeds are excellent for poultry and contain a most excellent oil that burns clear and long, and makes good toilet soap. The sunflower will grow anywhere and it is an excellent plant to absorb bad air and prevent malarial diseases. It should therefore be planted about pig pens, barn yards and hen roosts and serve a double purpose. The seeds should be planted about 12 inches apart and when 10 or 12 inches high earth them up like corn hills, and they will ask no further attention at your hands. Each plant will produce at the lowest estimate 1,000 seeds. The centre flower often produces that amount, and the lateral flowers several hundred. Six pounds of seeds will plant an acre, and it can be planted after the crop of early potatoes has been harvested.

A Rabbinical Legend.

1. And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the Temple at Jerusalem, that he prepared a feast for his chief Craftsman and artificers, and spread the tables with the fatness of the land, and with the wine and corn and oil thereof.

2. And the seat of the King was apart on a raised dais facing the head of the table, and the two famous pillars of bronze with their beautiful capitals of lillies, pomegranates and delicate network stood, one on his right hand and the other on his left, and the lintel thereof was as a canopy over the head of the King.

3. And Solomon had also prepared a seat of honor, and set it on his right hand, ready for that Craftsman who might be pronounced most worthy among all who wrought in building the house of the Lord.

4. And when all was ready he called unto his chief architects and master overseers, and the head artificers, who were cunning workers in gold and silver, in bronze and ivory, and in wood and stone, yea, all who had labored in building the Temple of the Most High, and he said unto them:

5. "Come now with me and partake of the feast which I have prepared. Stretch forth your hands. Eat, drink and be merry. The skilled artificer is worthy of honor. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn upon the threshing floor.

6. And when Solomon and his guests had arrived at the place of the feast they beheld a man clad in the garb and covered with the soil of labor seated in the chair of honor not yet awarded. And the King waxed wroth and said:

"What manner of man art thou? Why comest thou thus unseemly and unbidden to our feast, where none are invited save the chief workers on the Temple?"

And the man answered and said:

"Please you, I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that this day the chief workmen of the Temple dine with the King. Therefore am I come.

And when the man had thus spoken, the guests talked with each other, and he who carved the cherubim spake aloud and said:

"This fellow is no sculptor. I know him not."

And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said:

"Neither is he of those who work in refined metals."

And he who wrought in raising the walls said:

"He belongs not with those who are cutters of stone."

And one who labored in shaping the timbers for the roof said:

"We who are cunning in cedar wood, and know the mystery of joining strange timbers together, know him not. He is not of us."

Then said King Solomon:

"How sayst thou now? Wherefore should I not have thee plucked by the beard, scourged with a scourger and stoned with stones even unto death?"

But the man was nowise daunted, and he rose from his seat, and came to where the wine was set, and took a cup of the wine and raised it high and spake aloud, saying: "O King! live forever!" Then he drank long until the cup was emptied."

He now returned to the seat and spake to the guests who had rebuked him, and said unto the chief of the carvers of stone:

"Who made the instruments with which you carve?"

And he answered: The Blacksmith."

And to the chief of the workers of wood he said:

"Who made the tools with which you felled the cedars of Lebanon and shaped them into pillars and roof for the Temple?"

And he also answered: "The Blacksmith."

Then he spake unto the artificer in gold and ivory and precious stones, saying:

"Who fashioned the instruments with which you wrought beautiful ornaments for my lord the King?"

And he, too, made answer the same, "The Blacksmith."

Then said the man to Solomon:

"Behold, O King! I am he whom, when men deride, they call Blacksmith, but when they would honor me, they call me the Son of the Forge. These Craftsmen say truly that I am not of them. I am their superior. Without my labor first, their labor could not be. The great Tubal Cain, whom all men honor, taught those who in turn taught me my handicraft, and the mighty Vulcan, who wrought in fire and smoke and sweat as I do. Was it deemed fitting he should have even the Queen of Beauty to wife?"

"Son of the Forge," said Solomon, I, too, honor thee, thou worthy successor of the great master, Tubal Cain. Take thou this seat at my right hand, prepared for the most worthy. It is thy due."

Thus it came to pass at the feast of Solomon, the wise King of Israel, and from that time forth the Smiths were held in high esteem, and greatly increased and multiplied in all lands.

AFTER EIGHT LONG YEARS.

C. C. Jacobs, 78 Folsom Street, Buffalo, writes that for eight long years he had tried every known remedy to cure him of piles, also had been treated by physicians without success, when he was ultimately cured by Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

A Spanish curate having preached with great eloquence against the deadly sin of gluttony, his housekeeper was so deeply impressed by his discourse that she slipped out, ran to the parsonage, threw the succulent breakfast she had prepared for the master into the pig-pen, and spread the tables with herbs and such-like savory messes. The good priest, on returning from the church, complained of the Spartan simplicity of his fare, whereupon the housekeeper recalled to his mind the position he had taken in his sermon.

"Juanita," said the good clergyman, "you have gone to the piazza of a Sunday afternoon to see them dance, haven't you?"

"Certainly, your reverence."

"Did you ever see the fiddler dance!"

"Never, your reverence—of course not."

"Well, Juanita, I am the fiddler."