THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1883.

FOR DIRECTORS OF BLOOM POOR DISTRICT.

WESLEY MORRIS,
OF GREENWOOD.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
OF SCOTT.

The Border raid bill has been reported negatively to the House.

S. Davis Page was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday, as controller of Philadelphia.

Mr. Vanderslice is reported as voting against a resolution providing for longer daily sessions of the House.

The tariff question is taking up a great deal of time in Congress, and as only about twenty days are left for the present session, it is doubtful whether a bill will be passed this year.

Storms, freshets and ice gorges are reported from the west. In the western part of this state the streams rose rapidly, bridges and houses were swept away, and a number of lives lost.

Eight persons have been arrested in Dublin, Ireland, for the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, some months ago, in the park. The identification seems complete, and great excitement prevails.

The Constitution of this state provides that no railroad shall grant free passes, or passes at a discount, to any person except officers or employees of the road. The constitution was adopted eight years ago, and the Legislature has failed up to this time to pass an act to enforce this provision. Recently a bill was introduced in the House for this purpose and referred to a Committee of which Messrs. Vanderslice and Bryson are members, and both of them are reported as voting for a negative recommendation. As we have not seen the text of the bill, we cannot say whether there is anything objectionable in it, but if not, our members should vote for all measures that are intended to carry out the provisions of the constitution, even if it compels them to pay their railroad fare.

Township elections will be held on Tuesday, February 20th. Among the offices to be filled there is none more important than school director. The persons selected for this position should be men of intelligence, of sound judgment, and who will take an interest in the schools. It is an office that should be kept out of the hands of improper persons so that it may be entirely in the interest of the public, and not be used simply for the purpose of rewarding friends or punishing enemies. The success of the common schools depends greatly, if not entirely, upon the efficiency of the directors. The appointment of teachers should be made from those best qualified for the work, and not given to those whose chief merit is lie in the fact that they are the sons or daughters of directors. As a general rule the teachers of the county, as well as the directors, have been well chosen, as is shown by the flourishing condition of the schools, and the voters should see to it that the high standard of excellence is maintained at the coming election.

Not having been given the county statement to publish, the *Journal* is awfully virtuous, and has had considerable to say about other papers being kept from showing the "crookedness" in the statement, by a "crust worth $40." If there is any crookedness, there is nothing to prevent the *Journal* from exposing it, but up to this time the only thing it has discovered is that the Commissioners neglected to throw it a $40 crust, and that the water closet back of the court house cost $440. Although the COLUMBIAN has always been given the statement, because of its large circulation, it has never failed to point out crookedness wherever it can be found. It criticised the Commissioners in the new jail business, and in the proposed addition to the court house, when neither the *Journal* nor any other paper in the county dared to squeak, for fear of losing a few dollars' patronage. The law requires the statement to be published in newspapers, and it is puerile for those who fail to secure the publication to accuse others of allowing themselves to be silenced by the receipt of money that is doubly earned at the present low price paid for the statement, by the county.

Refuses the Fees.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday World* writes the following:

"Mr. Cassidy has had a chance to make a clear thousand outside of his salary since he became attorney general, but he could not see how he was entitled to the money, and resisted the temptation which was set before him. Among the counsel of the Standard Oil company in the recent suit of the commonwealth against the corporation was Cassidy. He was considered an able lawyer, and as this great monopoly always employs eminent legal talent, they employed him and gave him a substantial fee. Soon after he took possession of the office he was surprised to be informed that a check had arrived for him amounting to over nine hundred dollars, and that it was from the Standard Oil company, and intended to pay the commission in the case, the attorney general being entitled to five per cent, of the amount collected from companies which have appealed from the settlement of the auditor general to the courts. Cassidy refused to take the money, stating that he had received a fee as counsel for the Standard and could not take money now from the same corporation in the same case as a law officer of the state, especially since he had earned none of it. The check was sent back with the instruction that it be turned into the state treasury. In declining to accept the money Cassidy did not follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, who appropriated commissions earned by those whom they succeeded as attorney general. Cassidy is free to say that he favors the abolition of the fee system so far as it relates to officers of the state. He would rather have a fixed salary even if it should not reach the amount now received by the attorney general in fees and salary. Gov. Pattison is said to be in accord with the attorney general in his views of the fee system.

Bloom Poor District.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Democratic Standing committee for the townships embraced in the Bloom Poor District, Wesley Morris of Greenwood, and Dr. F. W. Redeker of Scott were nominated as candidatet for directors of the poor, for this district. The meeting was called and held in accordance with the custom of the Democratic party, the nominations were fairly and regularly made, the candidates are well qualified for the position, and are therefore entitled to the support of every democratic voter in the district. The present board of directors is composed of two republicans and one democrat, and while they have conducted the affairs of the district satisfactorily, that is no reason why others will not make just as efficient officers. The election of two republicans three years ago was brought about by a split in the democratic vote, and the same result may be reached this year unless the nominations are supported by the party. The office of Poor director is not, or at least ought not to be a political office; but as the democrats are largely in the majority in the district, they ought to have a majority representation on the board. The only sure way to accomplish this is to vote for the men who have been regularly named by the party organization and these are Wesley Morris and Dr. Redeker.

The Boarding House Act.

SUPREME COURT AT PITTSBURG PRONOUNCES IT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme court of this State recently rendered a decision of great importance to boarding house keepers, lawyers, justices and the general public. The case in which the opinion was delivered originated in Allegheny county and was entitled Smith vs. McGinty. The action was for a debt, the defendant having failed to pay a bill for boarding due the plaintiff, and suit was instituted under what is generally known as the "boarding house act," passed by the Legislature in 1876. The justice before whom the case was originally heard rendered judgment for the full amount of the bill. The matter was appealed to the district court, where the justice's decision was reversed. It was then taken by the plaintiff to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal sustained the opinion of the District Court, the judges holding that the act of 1876 is unconstitutional and in conflict with other laws on the statute book, and that a bebtor has the same right to the benefit of the "three hundred dollar law" in an action to recover a board bill that he has in suit for any other kind of claim. This decision, of course, "knocks the bottom out of the law," and keepers of public houses will have to resort to some other means to protect themselves.

Constitutional Prohibition.

More strenuous efforts are being made this year than ever before, to secure an amendment to the constitution concerning the liquor traffic. Three separate proposed amendments have been drawn and are now before the Legislature for consideration. They are as follows:

FROM THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION.

Article XIX., Section 1. The manufacture or sale, or keeping for sale, of any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, whether brewed, fermented or distilled, or any compounds thereof, or any compound of which any such liquors constitute a part, to be used as a beverage, is prohibited within this Commonwealth; but the manufacture and sale of such liquors, or compounds thereof, for purposes other than a beverage, shall be regulated by law. The General Assembly, after the adoption of this article by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, shall without delay enforce its provisions by adequate penalties.

JUDGE AGNEW'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

Section 1. The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of all intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, brewed, fermented or vinous, and all compounds thereof, or of any thereof, to be used as a beverage, is forever prohibited within this Commonwealth, and the General Assembly shall without delay pass all laws necessary to enforce this prohibition. The manufacture and sale of the aforesaid liquors for other purposes than as a beverage shall be regulated by law under sufficient penalties and securities.

HOUSE COMMITTEE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, to be known as article XIX: The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of all intoxicating liquors, whether distilled, brewed, fermented or vinous, and all compounds thereof, or of any thereof, to be used as a beverage, is forever prohibited within the Commonwealth, and the General Assembly shall, without delay, pass all laws necessary to enforce this prohibition. Provided. That compensation shall be made out of the Treasury of the State to all persons who own real estate which has been occupied and licensed and the license paid for the manufacture or sale of the articles before named, for five successive years previous to the adoption of this amendment, which will be injured or reduced in value by reason of the destruction of their business by its adoption, provide the manner in which the said injury or reduction in value shall be ascertained or paid.

Section 2. The manufacture and sale of the aforesaid liquors for other purposes than a beverage shall be regulated by law under sufficient penalties and securities.

The indications are that there will be a fierce struggle on the question in the House, and as it will be necessary to obtain a two thirds vote to carry the Prohibition amendment, its adoption is somewhat doubtful.

Another Faith Cure.

A WOMAN CLAIMING TO HAVE RECOVERED HER HEALTH THROUGH A MIRACLE.

Doylestown, February 1.

The little village of Chalfont, about four miles west of this town, is gossiping about what its residents call a miracle. The miracle is the reported cure of a young woman named Ella Ebert, daughter of Gottlieb Ebert, by what is known as the faith cure. She has been an invalid for more than two years. Disease has made her a physical wreck and life was apparently a burden. For months she was not able to rise from her sick bed. Several physicians were called to treat her case, but none afforded her more than temporary relief. Her malady was called consumption of the lungs by some and spinal disease by others.

Last week the invalid expressed a belief that she could be cured by prayer, and her friends accordingly took steps to hold a special prayer meeting at the Ebert residence. At the appointed hour, 2 o'clock last Tuesday, four members of her church assembled and engaged in earnest petitions for her recovery. Presently the sick woman showed signs of regaining strength, arose from her bed, dressed and joined in the supplication. Since then she is said to be slowly recovering. This is the second cure of this kind reported lately in this county. This one is regarded by the the residents of the neighborhood as being very remarkable.

Governor's Message.

Governor Pattison sent a message to the Legislature on Tuesday afternoon, of which we give portions below. He says:

Though so short a time has elapsed since the former executive addressed you in an able, wise and exhaustive message, yet in accordance with requirements of the constitution, that the governor shall from time to time recommmend to the general assembly such measures as he may judge expedient, I send you this communication.

The message then refers to the abuses of the Recorder's office Delinquent Tax office, and Sealer of weights and Measures, in Philadelphia, and proceeds:

NEEDLESS AND EXTRAVAGANT OFFICES.

I have always entertained the opinion that needless and extravagant offices, such as those I have referred to, should be utterly abolished. Some of these places pay their incumbents greater compensation than is received by any officer of the commonweath and at least one of them, more than the president of the United States. The legislature should not hesitate about what to do in these and similar cases. The public service should not be made attractive because of its emoluments. Extravagant salaries breed an office holding class, inspired, not by patriotism and public spirit, but by avarice and greed of gain. The youth of the land should be taught to look to official preferment for its honorable distinction as an avenue for faithful public service, and not as a means of money-making and of escape from the burdens of labor. These opinions always entertained and frequently expressed, I will gladly cooperate with the assembly in putting into practical operation by abolishing all needless and retrenching all extravagant offices. I have been gratified to observe the disposition shown, and progress made, by the legislature toward that end. While such office exist, however, the executive deems it his duty to see that they are filled by those in whom he has the highest confidence, and can repose the fullest trust. This is his first and sworn duty if he is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

FIXED SALARIES ADVOCATED.

The spirit of the constitution is undoubtedly that all officers and employees either of the state or local government, should be paid by fixed salaries and not by fees. This spirit should be faithfully carried out by the legislature, and a law enacted abolishing fees whenever possible, and fixing a definite salary for all incumbents. However it may be disguised, every law authorizing the charging of a fee for an official act is equivalent to the levying of an additional tax. It is an indirect form of taxation, objectionable for its uncertainty and the difficulty of ascertaining its amount. All taxes whether fee or otherwise, should first go into the public treasury, that the people may know how much they contribute toward the cost of the government, and the public officers should afterward be paid therefrom known and fixed amounts for their services.

SALARIES DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE WORK.

In abolishing the fee system, however care should be taken that the compensation be not merely changed to a fixed salary equally as exorbitant as the former sum received. Many of the salaries fixed under the present constitution are out of all proportion to the service rendered. There are clerks of courts receiving greater pay than the judges whose subordinates they are, and registers of wills whose salaries are twice as much as those of the court who adjudicate the dead men's estates. By what possible system of adjustment these results were arrived at it would be difficult to determine, but such incongruities should not be permitted longer to exist. They will serve to illustrate, however, the necessity for a careful scrutiny of official salaries with a view to the general reduction of many. The appointment of a joint committee of the legislature to inquire what offices in the various executive departments of the state may be dispensed with is a most desirable undertaking. Diligent inquiry will, I am convinced, enable the committee to recommend a considerable reduction in the force of employees in the departments and the amount of their compensation. I regret the scope of the inquiry was not enlarged so as to include the entire civil service of the state. The results, I am sure, would have been more effective. It is not too late for the legislature yet to empower the committee to so extend its investigation.

REFORM IN OFFICIAL ADVERTISING

The advertising of official notices has been the source of many abuses and much scandal, particularly in our cities. Much of the official advetising as now done is practically useless and a waste of public money. I would recommend the enactment of some general law upon this subject requiring public advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers of the largest circulation. If there is any purpose to to be served by such advertisment, beyond the mere expenditure of money, if publicity is really what is desired, then the most evident means to obtain that publicity should be adopted, and papers of largest circulation employed. Not only would such a course execute the plain purposes of the law, but a great saving of money could be effected, as there would not then be a necessity for so frequently inserting the notices or advertising them so much at length. Economy and publicity would both be served by the enactment of such a law. In municipal advertising it would be well to invest the control of such matters in the councils of the cities. They are the nearest to the people whose money is spent, best know the popular wish and it would be wisest to trust to their discretion. Such provisions as I have indicated with reference to advertising would enable officials to be more independent of party journals, and would have a healthful influence upon the press by enabling that avenue of public information to be more free and independent in its strictures upon officials. The public money should not be used to subsidize the channels through which the people learn to a good extent how their servants execute their trusts.

* * * * * *

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

A measure has been introduced into one of your bodies to provide for the settlement in disputes between employees and employers in certain of the great industries of the state. This is a movement in the right direction. Though limited to but a few of the departments of labor, yet it is beginning upon a subject that ought long ago to have received legislative action. The concerns of that great body of our citizens who labor for wages are entitled to the most earnest consideration. The law should most jealously and rigidly guard their intersts and protect their rights. When either is injureed or denied they ought to have some resource in the law to which they can look for assistance. Some provision should be made that when disputes arise between those who pay and those who receive wages, the contention should be settled under the conditions of a law which should administer justice alike to both parties to the controversy. The courts are open to other citizens to enforce their rights, why should they not be to those who toil for wages to enforce theirs? I suggest the practicability in many instances of a provision being made requiring employees to give a certain timely notice to their employers before quitting work on account of a refusal to increase wages, and the employers to give a similar notice to the laborer before reducing pay. This would prevent many of the mischiefs of strikes, and enable both parties to provide in time for changes that by their suddeness often bring want, misery and ruin to many. The bill before you, and the whole subject, ought to occupy much of the best thought of the legislature.

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BALLOTS TO BE PRESENTED BY LAW

While upon this subject I would suggest the passage of a law similar to that in force in other states prescribing how all ballots used by electors shall be printed, their shape, the size, the character of type, and the quality and color of the paper to be used. This would contribute to the secrecy of the ballot and, would be a protection to many in the exercise of their franchises, free from the knowledge and and surveillance of employers and others, upon whom they may be dependent. It would also prevent many deceits and impositions being practiced upon voters by deceptive headings. To how great an extent this mode of fraud has prevailed is well known and was forcibly illustrated when a few days ago an imporant public officer of the state voluntarily testified in the trial of a cause that he had procured large numbers of tickets to be prepared for use at an election with one party's heading, and another party's candidates printed thereon. Such deceptions upon the voter would not be possible if the entire character of the ballot was prescribed and regulated by law.

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THE STATE APPORTIONMENT

You will be called upon to apportion the state into congressional, senatorial and representative districts. It is important that the work should be done at this session. There should be no difficulty in agreeing upon such bills as will give fair and just representation to all sections and interests. So important a matter should be approached without party zeal, and with no design to do anything but to carry out the plain spirit and intent of the law. Any advantages gained by one party over another by partisan apportionments have always proven short lived, and have often terribly reacted upon their authors. Let the directions of the constitution be observed as to compactness of territory and as far as possible equality of population, and let party and personal interests be subordinated and forgotten, and there will be no trouble in promptly making an apportionment that will give true and just representation to all the people. To give one locality more representation than it deserves is to disfranchise other localities that get less than their share, to huddle together into one tortuous, misshapen and incompact district all citizens of a particular faith, that their influence may not be distributed into other districts, is to commit a serious wrong against such constituency. I hope many of the defects and much of the injustice of the present apportionment will be remedied by the work of this session.

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DISCRIMINATION IN RALROAD TRAFFIC.

I recommend that the legislature takes steps to enforce by appropriate legislation Article 17 of the constitution. That article provides that all individuals and associations shall have equal rights upon railroads and canals, without discrimination in charges or facilities to persons or places. It prohibits the consolidations of the stock, property franchises of competing companies. It provides that common carriers shall not engage in any business other than than that of common carrying. It seeks to prevent officers of corporations from corruptly profiting by the business of their companies. It prohibits unfair preferences in furnishing cars or motive power, by drawback, or otherwise, between transportation companies and individuals.

THE FREE PASS SYSTEM.

It also forbids the issuing of free passes to any persons other than officers or employes. In short, article 17 seeks to make transportation companies act justly; to compel them to treat all citizens impartially and fairly; to make them deal honestly, and to prevent harassing or oppressing any part of the community. Such wise and wholesome provisions would seem intended for the common good, and ought not to be rendered abortive by the neglect of the legislative power. I sincerely recommend that a bill be passed to give full effect to these sections of the fundamental law, either by imposing penalties for their violation, or in such other way as the legislature may determine. The constitution was adopted in 1873, and up to this time no effort has been made to enforce its just provisions as to railroads and canals. I am glad to observe that a bill is now before you relating to the free pass abuse, which the constitution prohibits. I trust an effective measure will be enacted on that subject, as well as all those referred to in article 17.

THE STATE REVENUES.

A commission to consider the revenues of the State appointed at the last session of the legislature has, I understand, completed its labors and reported a bill to your bodies. The executive, therefore, defers any suggestions on the subject of taxation until it has an opportunity of considering the completed recommendations of that commission. He wil lfrom time to time, as the constitution directs, communicate his thought to the legislature, as occasion may seem to warrant.

CONCLUSION.

No session for many years has presented so important subjects for legislative action. The people look with high expectations to the results of your deliberations, and I entertain the belief that their hopes for wise and wholesome legislation will be realized.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

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feb 9-4w

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ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELE. TRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Feb. 9th—1yr. r

MOTHERS READ THIS. Stone Ridge, N. Y. Van Deusen Bros.—Dear Sirs: Your Worm Confections have been invaluable to us. Our little boy, two years old, discharged over thirty worms in a few days, using only a few of your Worm Confections. I am glad to bear testimony to the value of Van Deusen's Worm Confections. Yours, Rev. J. L. McNAIR. Try them—25c. a box. VAN DEUSEN BROS., Kingston, N. Y. Feb 9-4w d

PILES A SURE CURE sent for $1.00 per package. U. S. MED. CO., Walton, N. Y. feb 9-4w d

Wanted Teachers! $100.00 PER MONTH Steady employment during Spring and Summer. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. feb 9-4w d

Public Sale!

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of John Sands, late of Greenwood twp., Columbia County, deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises on

Tuesday, March 6th, '83

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate situate in Greenwood township Columbia county, Pa., bounded by Green Creek, and lands of A. H. Kitchen, the heirs of John Reece deceased, Jacob Gerrard, Samuel Albertson and others, containing

78 ACRES,

and sixty-six perches, more or less, on which are erected a large 3 story Fulling Mill in good running order, a new FRAME HOUSE, barn as good as new, and all necessary out-buildings, water at the house and Green Creek runs along the edge of the farm and supplies the mill with water. A young orchard of choice fruit on the place.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the ¼ less the 10 per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining ¾ in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

D. K. SLOAN, EXECUTOR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF ELIZABETH WALTER LATE OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Walter late of Montour township Col. Co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to Robert Buckingham Esq. administrator. All persons having claims against the said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. ROBERT BUCKINGHAM, Feb. 9. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF THOMAS J. WILLIAMS, LATE OF BOROUGH OF CENTRALIA, DECEASED. Letters of Administration in the estate of Thomas J. Williams, late of Centralia Borough Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. LAFAYETTE FETTERMAN, Centralia January, 2, '83-6w. Administrator.

LICENSE NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of Columbia county, their petitions for license, which will be presented to the said court, on Monday, the fifth day of February, 1883, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Gilmore F. M.,	Bloomsburg,	Restaurant.
Robbins Cortez B.,	do do	Liquor store.
Tubbs W. H.,	do do	Hotel.
Mann Jno. S.,	Centre,	do
Hagenbuch Samuel,	Orange,	do
Heckman George,	do	do

Bloomsburg, Jan. 12, '83. WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk Q-S.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the partnership between C. C. Trench and James M. Shew, under the firm name of C. C. Trench & Co., in Scott township, was dissolved on the 6th day of January, A. D., 1883, by mutual consent, all debts due and owing said firm are to be paid to C. C. Trench, and the business will be continued hereafter under the firm name of Maize & Shew. C. C. TRENCH, JAMES M. SHEW. Jan. 12, '83-4w*.

CLARK'S COVE GUANO CO. OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS., MANUFACTURERS AND COMPOUNDERS OF Complete Manures, High Class and Full Strength, for General & Special Purposes.

Guaranteed standards, full commercial values, and complete mechanical condition. Prompt shipment from Warehouse on this Water adjoining R.R. Terminal, convenient for Water Transportation. Reliable firms wanted as dealers, to whom territory can be assigned permanently. Address correspondence to THOS. M. HART, Treasurer, New Bedford, Mass., or to GEORGE W. KIRKE, GEN'L SALES AGENT. OFFICE, 46 SOUTH ST. (near Wall St.), NEW YORK. Send for the "FARMER'S HAND-BOOK ON MANURING AND MEADOW CROPS." Illustrated. r feb 2-4w

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. 100. ald Jan 26 '83-1y.

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Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.

Invalid's Home.

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

Devotes special attention to Chronic Maladies including Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, Diseases of Women, and to

Cancer,

in all its varied forms.

Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. ESTATE OF W. J. BUCKALEW, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of W. J. Buckalew, late of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay. DORA BUCKALEW, Jan. 5 '83-6w. Administratrix.

EVERY LADY SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR Strawbridge & Clothier's FASHION QUARTERLY.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Nearly one thousand engravings, illustrating the new things in every department of fashion.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: Four pages of new music, in most cases original, either vocal or instrumental.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS: The prices of all kinds of Dry Goods, together with descriptions and engravings to show what they look like.

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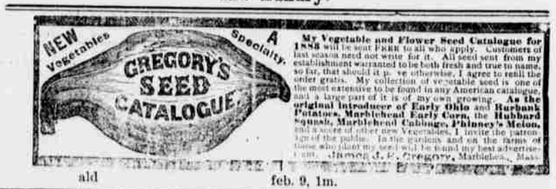

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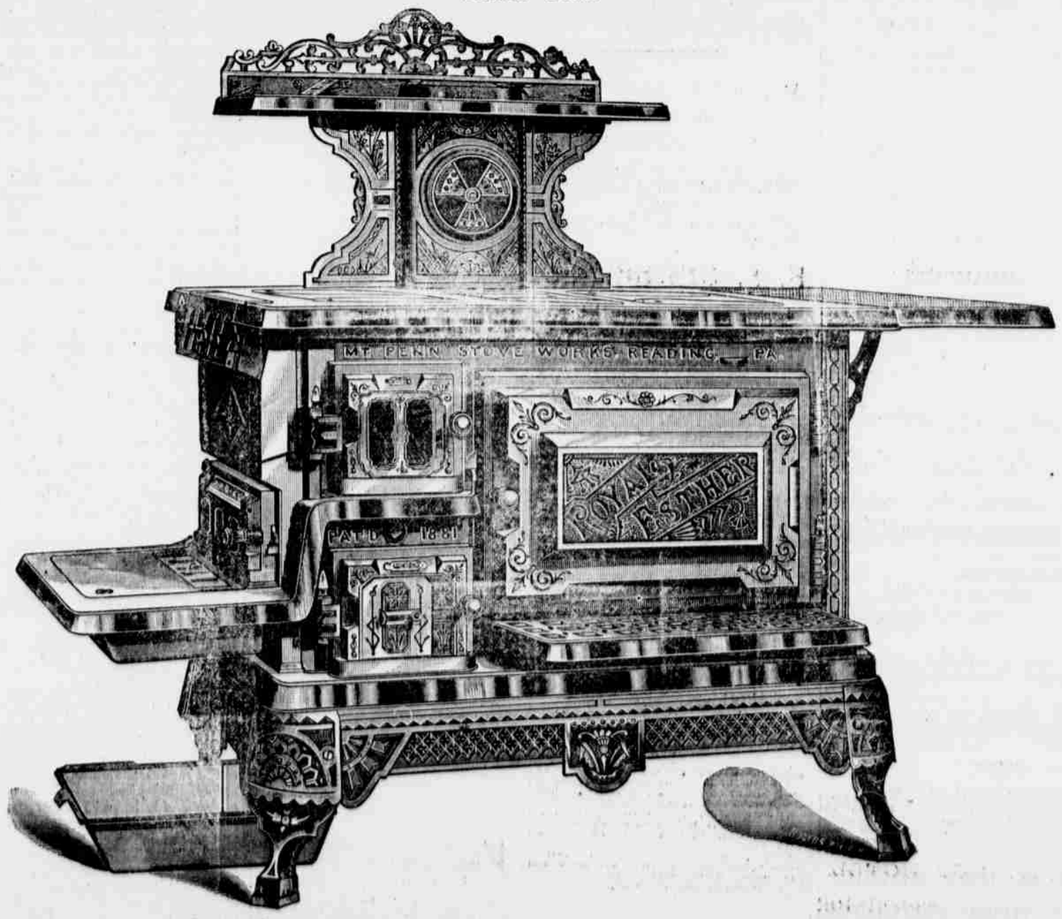

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