THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1883.

Lady Florence Dixie, sister of the Earl of Queensbury, was attacked at Windsor, while walking in a secluded spot, near the woods. Two men disguised in women's clothes approached her and asked the time of day. She noticed that they were men and were closely shaved, and immediately became alarmed, and fell in a swoon. She recived several cuts from daggers, over the palms of her hands, and two dagger holes in the right breast of her dress. The saving of her life is attributed to her St. Bernard dog, which, it is supposed, protected her while she lay in the swoon.

Senator Coxe thinks the auditor general's sytem of keeping the accounts of the state very much out of joint, and as the senator has had experience in the management of a very extensive coal business for a number of years, he ought to be an expert on that subject, and we have no doubt that he is "conscientious" in his endeavors to reform what he considers a grievous error in the manner of keeping accounts at Harrisburg. For a long time Mr. Coxe's usefulness in the senate was not manifest, but now we think we have the right man in the right place, and perhaps he may have it in his power to do more service to the state than some] of the more showy and blustering members.—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

The Chambersburg *Opinion* says that when Lee's army was passing through that place in 1863 en route for Gettysburg, Mr. Messersmith, cashier of the bank, standing on the bank steps undertook to ascertain the number, tallying every one hundred on a slip of paper in his hand. A rebel officer ordered him to desist under threats of arrest. Mr. Messersmith politely bowed, went to his barn, procured 100 grains of corn, which he held in his right hand thrust in his pantaloons pocket. He took his stand on the steps of the bank, like any other careless looker on, and for every hundred men he dropped a grain. When his hand was empty he had numbered 10,000 men, and then he gathered the grains up again to repeat the census. Thus he stood in the hot sun that summer day counting through its weary hours, until he had numbered the entire host, 60,000. The night after the march he communicated to Gov. Curtin the information he had thus gained.

Changes in the New Nickle.

Superintendent Snowden, of the Mint, has prepared and submitted a design for changing the new five cent nickle that at last meets the approval of the Treasury Department. The only change will be on the reverse. The legend, "E Pluribus Unum, will be taken from below the wreath surrounding the "V" and placed above the same, while in the vacancy thus left the word "cents" will be placed. The Superintendent will commence the coinage of the altered piece as soon as practicable.

Chinese Retaliation.

At the time the Chinese emigration bill was discussed it was understood that the Chinese Government represented that they were indifferent to the matter and readily assented to the treaty which was made the basis of restrictive legislation. It appears, however, that the impression received that China was oblivious to the enactment of the anti-Chinese bill was erroneous and that the position of the United States in this matter is deeply resented. The Department of State is informed that every means is being adopted by that government to drive Americans from the Empire. Onerous restrictions are placed upon their business and new enterprises are entirely prohibited if conducted by Americans. The latter find it more convenient to leave the country than to remain in the face of such difficulties, as it is absolutely impossible, it is reported, for them to carry on their business, owing to the retaliatory measures resorted to by the Chinese authorities.

The Day of Petty Abuses.

Mr. William E. Chandler has had his peace of mind disturbed for a day or two over the case of a negro messenger named Black, who makes the charge that he was dismissed from his place because of his refusal to do menial work for some insignificant head of a bureau in the Navy Department.

As to the merits of this case no special knowledge is had other than the servant's statement and the official's denial of its truth. But there is no reason why it should not be true. The government departments and bureaus are honeycombed with just such abuses. There is scarcely a head of one of these divisions who does not secure a considerable part of his personal service from his employes at the expense of the government. Door-keepers, hall-porters, messengers and coachmen are required to do the little work imposed upon them by the public and then to do personal service for their chiefs or their families.

Many of them drive the family carriage to and from the theatre or other places at night. Others do household work, while still others do even more menial labor. The result is that picayune politicians who perhaps never knew the luxury of having their shoes polished, unless they did it themselves, and who never kept a carriage before, soon import some faithful negro from their homes and pension him on the government, with no other purpose than to have their work done for nothing. The same thing is true of the public carriages, so that the government is plucked on every hand.

This may be a small abuse, but it must not be forgotten that the majority of the men who fill these places are necessarily small. That it is petty larceny is true, yet many men who will get on the stump to proclaim the glories of themselves and their party practice it and all combined they make up a pretty large abuse in the course of a year, even from a financial standpoint. The old days were not halcyon in every respect, but there were few men who had the audacity to pension their coachmen and scullions on the Treasury.—*Times.*

The bill permitting owners of iron ore or coal mines to construct a lateral railroad from their mines over intervening lands and any railroad, public road or navigable stream, passed the Senate finally on Saturday and was sent to the House for concurrence, as was also the bill prohibiting the advertising of lottery schemes.

The Uniontown Tragedy.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. NUTT BY N. L. DUKES—TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES —THE VERDICT OF THE JURY— THE CITIZENS INDIGNANT.

The history of this affair is perhaps the saddest, the people of Pennsylvania have been called upon to read. A prominent and respected citizen is killed, and his family suffer a blight that may go with them throughout life. It is impossible for us to give an extended account. We give below a statement of the case and the evidence of the witnesses.

THE TESTIMONY.

A. D. Boyd, Esq., opened for the Commonwealth, outlining what they expected to prove. He began by stating that some two weeks previous to the 24 of December, the day of the murder, N. L. Dukes opened a correspondence with A. C. Nutt, then at Harburg, relative to some trouble. He said the Commonwealth would claim a verdict of murder in the first degree.

BRECKINRIDGE'S STORY.

Frank C. Breckinridge, Cashier of the People's Bank and the nephew of the late Captain Nutt, was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows: Capt. Nutt came to my room at the Mc. Clelland Hotel at about 6½ a. m on Sunday, December 24th. He asked me to go and see Dukes with reference to an interview. I went over to the Jennings Hotel where Dukes boarded, entered the front hall door, and asked the colored porter to show me to Dukes' room. He led the way and I followed him through the sitting room and up stairs. On knocking at the door, Dukes opened it, and I told him Mr. Nutt would like to speak with him. Mr. Nutt had by this time entered the other front hall door and come up stairs. I said, "By the way, here is Mr. Nutt himself." He walked in and the door was closed. I stood on the outside, and in a short time I heard the cry of murder in a smothered voice, and then the voice of Mr. Nutt crying, "Clark! Clark!" I opened the door and went in: the two men were grappling, each had hold of the other. Both were bent over. I jumped between them and tried to separate them. Mr. Nutt said, "Take hold of him." I got them separated. I went with Mr. Nutt to the back part of the room when I heard a pistol shot and saw Mr. Nutt throw up his hands and fall.

MR. FEATHER'S TESTIMONY.

I was living at the Jennings House at the killing of Capt. Nutt on the 24th of December last. I was at the hotel the morning his life was taken. I first saw him on the pavement outside of the office about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. I next saw him come in the upper door. I was then in the hall. I saw Capt. Nutt go up-stairs and he went into Mr. Dukes' room. I saw Mr. Breckinridge at the door of Mr. Dukes' room. The door was closed and Capt. Nutt went into the room.

I heard scuffling in Mr. Dukes' room after Capt. Nutt went in. I also heard some person call "Clark, Clark." I thought it was Capt. Nutt's voice. I was standing two or three feet from Mr. Dukes' door at the time of the cry. Upon hearing the scuffling and cries I remarked to Mr. Breckinridge, "what is going on in there?" Mr. Breckinridge went into the room first and I followed right after. I saw Mr. Dukes and Mr. Nutt scuffling at the foot of the bed. Mr. Nutt was the lower of the two when in the scuffling. Mr. Breckinridge grabbed hold of Mr. Nutt and I put my arm between them and separated them. Mr. Nutt then stepped back to the mantle-piece and Mr. Dukes toward the wall. They got apart I suppose about seven or eight feet. After we got them separated I remarked to Mr. Dukes:

"Mr. Dukes, what does all this mean?" Mr. Dukes said: "He came here to whip me." I said, "he can't whip you now." I think he repeated his remark, and in the meantime he was fumbling around his clothes and drew out his revolver, said 'I'll shoot you,' jerked it up and fired.

THE PORTER'S STORY.

Louis Williams was sworn:—I was working at Mr. Jennings House at the time Capt. Nutt lost his life. Mr. Breckinridge came to me that morning and asked where Mr. Dukes' room was. I saw Capt. Nutt standing right at the upper hall door. I next saw Capt. Nutt at the other hall door. I knocked at Mr. Dukes' door myself, and Mr. Dukes opened the door. I stepped aside and Mr. Breckinridge said he did not want to see Mr. Dukes but that Capt. Nutt did. Capt. Nutt was then looking in the door. Mr. Dukes said "come in," Mr. Nutt went in and I think Mr. Dukes closed the door. I went down two steps and I heard scuffling and also heard some one call "Breckinridge" three times. Mr. Feather got in the room first. Nutt and Dukes were scuffling as though trying to throw each other down. Mr Breckinridge caught hold of Mr. Nutt's coat and pulled him back. Then Mr. Nutt had his right hand upon the mantle piece.

DUKES' ROOM—NUTT'S HABITS,

Mrs. Henry Jennings sworn:—I am wife of the proprietor of the Jenning House. I was at home the day Capt. Nutt was shot. Mr. Dukes had boarded with us about eight years. I saw him about 9 o'clock on the morning of the killing. I met him in the hall that morning and he requested that his room be cleaned up. He had asked before to have his room cleaned up.

MR. JENNINGS' STORY.

The court reassembled promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Henry Jennings, proprietor of the Jennings House was sworn:—I saw Capt. Nutt coming to the office door on Sunday December 24th. Breckenridge and the colored porter went through the sitting room, Breckenridge asked for Mr. Dukes' room and I told the colored man to show them up stairs. After all the men had got upstairs I heard scuffling on the floor in Mr. Dukes' room. I suppose it commenced as soon as they got into Dukes' room. My daughter opened the door that leads to the hall way; about that time we heard the shooting. I suppose the scuffling had been going on from one to three minutes. After the shooting I went up stairs. I jumped up two stairs at a time. I saw Mr. Nutt lying in the corner and Mr. Breckenridge standing at the fire. Mr. Dukes was standing over by the window backed up against a trunk against the wall. Mr. Feather was rather between the two and around the foot of the bed and seemed very much excited. He was between Mr. Dukes and where Mr. Nutt was. Feather said "now you have killed him! You had no business to do that. You could have whipped him without that." Dukes had a cane in his left hand and a revolver in his right hand. We gathered Mr. Nutt up and laid him on the bed. I couldn't say positively what Mr. Feather did then with Mr. Dukes. When I first came into the room I said "What does this mean?" and Feather said "He shot Nutt." I said "Mr. Dukes did you shoot Mr. Nutt?" He said "If I did, I did it in self defense." Dukes gave the cane to me and turned around to go out. I let the cane stand right behind the door. The cane was produced and Mr. Jennings identified it.

THE WOUND DESCRIBED.

Dr. J. B. Ewing was sworn.—I saw Capt. Nutt living after he was shot. He was lying on a bed in a back room in the Jennings House, up stairs. He lived probably fifteen or twenty minutes. He was bleeding very profusely, was unconscious and had all the appearance of a man who had received a fatal wound. The ball entered back of and a little below the under angle of the left eye, passing through the eyeball through the orbit into the brain, rather upward backward and a little to the right. A pistol shot caused his death. The immediate cause was hemorrhage from the nose and mouth. His right arm was moving about and his hand was grasping various objects about him. The muscles of his face were moving; the respiratory muscles were moving very vigorously. There was a bruise on his cheek and a contusion on the right side at the top of his head. I observed also the marks of four finger nails at the top of the head and a wound on the lip. His left eye was somewhat contused, having the appearance of having been struck. I would say it was rather a sudden blow that caused the wound on the top of the head.

COUNSEL PLEADS.

C. E. Boyle, Esq., was counsel for Dukes and took the plea of self-defense. He talked very forcibly for two hours and fifteen minutes.

Hon. W. H. Playford gave a very able and eloquent address for the prosecution for about one hour and three-quarters.

THE CHARGE.

About 3 p. m. Hon. Judge Wilson began his charge to the jury. His Honor occupied a little over an hour, and his charge was universally pronounced fair.

Shortly after four o'clock the jurors retired to the jury room, and the vast crowd filed out of the Court House to speculate as to what would be the verdict.

THE VERDICT.

About 8 o'clock in the evening the verdict of "not guilty" was returned to Court, and Mr. Dukes was again a free man.

When the jury rendered the verdict, a few friends of Dukes tried to raise an applause, but it was defeated by the hisses of the crowd, who deemed it the greatest burlesque ever played.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

On Wednesday evening an indignation meeting was held, and in ten minutes the large hall was packed, floor, gallery and aisles, and many unable to gain admission. Rev. N. P. Kerr, spoke for his profession in the following words:

"Well may parents tremble for their daughters, he said, when twelve men can be found who are so base, so lost to all sense of manhood, decency and honor as to render, directly contrary to all the evidence, the verdict which acquitted Lyman Dukes of the murder of Captain Nutt and of the responsibility for the terrible blot which he had attempted to put upon the fair name of his family. May the names of the jurors go down to posterity as the black list of Fayette county, to be remembered only with shame and inexpressible disgust, to be remembered throughout the State as those who had committed the monumental act of infamy; and as for Nicholas Lyman Dukes, continued the preacher, raising his voice in imprecation until the ceiling rang, may he go forth to learn as Cain did what it is to bear upon his brow the brand of a murderer. May he learn that there is a punishment which no bribery can avail, and no treachery turn aside. Let him go forth to learn that when he shall stand in the presence of purity and innocence his conscience shall sting him and accuse him of the lowest forms of licenciousness and debauchery. Let him learn that the curse of Cain is upon him whithersoever his footsteps may go. Let him learn that the hand that penned such letters as he wrote to Captain Nutt is the hand of a cowardly assassin. Let him learn that, all in all, he is a man who would shame the most abandoned inhabitant of the infernal regions.

A committee was appointed who reported a set of resolutions, among which are the following:

WHEREAS, A great public calamity has befallen us. An esteemed citizen has fallen by the hand of the base traducer of the honor of his family, and with shame and humiliation be it said a jury has been found in Fayette county so grossly disqualified for the proper discharge of their high trust as to make exemption from punishment a premium upon crime.

RESOLVED, That the acquittal of N. L. Dukes, the murderer of Captain A. C. Nutt, by a Fayette county jury is a reproach to the intelligence and decency of our people and destroys public confidence in the intelligence and purity of the decisions of the jury-box.

ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Dukes was elected a member of the Legislature last fall, but on account of his difficulty with Capt. Nutt, he did not appear on the 1st of December to be sworn in office. On Monday the matter of claiming his seat in the legislature was brought up for consideration and referred to a sub-coommittee of five members of the house judiciary committee. The committee decided on Tuesday to "recommend the expulsion of Nicholas L. Dukes, without a hearing, on the grounds that 78 days of the session have passed and he has not offered to take oath." The committee should have had the courage to recommend his expulsion, on the ground that he was an unmitigated scoundrel and unfit to associate with honest men.

A Combination in Iron.

During the past two weeks a combination has been formed in the south composed of all coke iron furnaces in the states of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, with the exception of the Oakdale, Tennessee, furnace, to be known as the southern coke association. The object is to obtain and maintain a uniform scale of prices, and prevent indiscriminate competition and trickery of all kinds. A uniform scale of prices has been agreed upon and agents are required to strictly abide thereby. It places all brands of iron on the same platform, so that a furnace making an iron of low standard will get the same price as for high standard, that is, if they sell any. The advantages will be seen to be on the side of the maker of the better brands, while the other man will have to work hard to make sales at all. The scale agreed upon is not above the prices which have been ruling lately, except on a few grades, and they are all on the basis of the fixed price at the furnace, adding transportation.

READING FOR BOYS.

Notwithstanding the fact that books have multiplied until there is scarcely a single subject upon which a volume has not been written, the number of learned scholars and statesmen of the present age does not seem to have increased proportionately with the facilities now afforded for obtaining knowledge on all subjects. One great cause for this condition of things is that the minds of our boys and young men are not properly directed in the matter of general reading. Parents seem to be satisfied if their sons go to school a few years, and gain a superficial knowledge of what is contained between the covers of their text books. Many young men who are considered bright students may even pass through college with a good record, and yet come out with little or no knowledge of a general character. They may be able to read Greek and Latin, to solve geometrical problems, to name the constellations, and explain the motion of the planets, to describe the chemical forces, but all this is the result of routine work, and in a few years the information thus gained slips from them. Their knowledge of history and of the great questions of the day, of political economy, and the science of statesmanship is exceedingly limited, if not altogether a minus quantity. While a thorough course of school training is necessary for the developement of the mental faculties, a liberal education is never completed within the school house walls. The finished scholar, the learned judge, the wise statesman, must all acquire their knowledge by hard labor, done after school books are thrown aside. Those who have attained prominence in the different walks of life, have not done so as a matter of chance. Long years of study alone have brought distinction, and the foundation was laid in the days of their youth. The point that we would emphasize is this, that parents should take the direction of their sons' reading in their own hands. That boys spend an hour each evening with their lessons for the next day at school is not enough. A regular course of reading should be mapped out, and a certain time each day devoted to it. Talk with your boys about what they have read, explain to them what they do not understand, incite in them a desire for general understanding, and do not leave their mental training entirely in the hands of teachers. Boys thus trained at home will have no difficulty at school, and the number of men who possess general information, and ability fitted for the requirements of the present day would be largely increased.

Freight Discriminations.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill to prevent discrimination by railroads in their charges. We believe the bill simply enacts the language of the constitution, provides a penalty of $1000, and leaves to the jury the question of the injustice of the discrimination. A railroad company gets into merciless hands when it falls under the harrow of a jury, and probably the Legislature could do nothing worse to them than to hand them over to a jury's care. Railroad officers hate juries with great fervor. They have a very low opinion of this great "paladium" of our liberties; but the public generally find the jury a very good institution, especially when in gives heavy damages against a railroad. For the fact is that the people hate the railroad managers; that is the reason the juries do, because they come from the people. The people and the jury cannot help being in sympathy. There exists between railroad corporations and the public an irrepressible conflict; the railroads, when they have the people under their thumb, handle them without consideration. They do as they please, and to those who do not like it, they say in the language of Mr. Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" And when a jury gets hold of a railroad, it uses its power with as little consideration for the feelings of those whom it has by the ears.

So that on the whole the people have reason to be satisfied if the Legislature turns over to their juries the matter of restraining railroad discrimination. If the Legislature makes the whip stout enough, and gives it a good stinging lash, the juries will be apt to appy it with a discrimination that will at least suit the public taste. The effect of such a law ought to be to make the railroad officers very accommadating. We all know how the most arrogant of people become the most humble when they come before anyone who holds a whip over them. There will be not the least profit in the practice of anything but the justest rules in arranging a freight and passenger tariff, when juries everywhere along the line of the road in the state stand ready to put their scrutiny upon the charges; they will have to be of the fairest kind to pass muster.

The constitution says that everyone shall have an equal right to railroad transportation, and that "no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for, or in facilities for, transportation of freight or passengers within this state, or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad, shall be delivered at any station, at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class, in the same direction to any more distant station." That language might be improved, but it is good enough for its purpose, if a jury is left free to construe it, and the penalty is made severe enough to be feared.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mount Royal, York County, Saturday, to consider the propriety of building a railroad from York to Dillsburg, a distance of twenty-one miles. A committee of the representative men of each district through which the road will pass was appointed to raise money and report their success to a meeting to be held at Dover on Saturday next. If this road is built it will give railroad communication to the rich iron ore beds in the Conewaygo Mountains. A vein of copper ore is being developed on the Thillito farm in Warrington township, through which this road will pass. The approximate cost of the road will be $20,000 per mile, and the grade will not exceed 60 feet to the mile.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company have leased the Central New Jersey road, and the papers will soon be drawn and executed. This lease will place the Philadelphia and Atlantic road in the possession of the Reading. It is said that Mr. Gowen will tender his resignation soon.

The citizens of Duncannon, Perry Co., have donated 3 acres of ground and $1500 to induce S. T. Sankey & Co., of Milheim, Centre Co., to locate their agricultural works there.

The quantity of timber now banked along the upper Delaware is greater than for many years.

A Law to Prohibit Treating.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature by Senator Greer of Butler county, the text of which is "to prohibit persons from treating other persons to intoxicating drinks, under a penalty of $25." Should this bill become a law it will prove very effective for temperance. The Harrisburg *Patriot* in referring to the bill says as follows:

"It does not require the gift of prophecy to see that the passage of this bill will materially circumscribe, if it does not completely obliterate, the practice of drinking. Who ever took a drink alone, before that period when habit had become disease? Drinking is a peculiarly social custom. It is said that in some of the old countries treating is an unknown practice, but is beyond conception that such a state of affairs could grow up here. It may be that after many years of effort to overcome prejudice the jovial young fellow of the period will seat himself to a solitary glass, but the chances are so decidedly against this that the temperance folk will prove their wisdom by abonding their plan of constitution tinkering and concentrating all their forces in support of the anti-treat act. Senator Greer should be canonized as the apostle of temperance reform."

This bill strikes at the roots of temperance—and is far preferable to a bill to regulate the manufacture of distilled spirits by certain laws, which is now being so earnestly urged by the advocates of temperance. This bill should, as it does, receive the hearty approval of all good citizens. The Philadelphia *Times* has this to say on the subject:

"Some of our esteemed contemporaries are disposed to poke fun at the proposal of Senator Greer to stop treating in the interest of temperance. Many funnier things could be found to joke about. The idea did not originate with Senator Greer, but it is nearly as good an idea as if it had. The habit, which is purely American, of treating, probably leads to more drunkenness than any other thing. It is the demoralization of young men who go about together a great deal. They treat each other and get drunk. Such a thing is not done in any other country, and is very rare indeed that a man gets drunk unles he is in company and drinks because it is sociable. It is not likely that Senator Greer will be able to get his proposition adopted—at least not in Harrisburg—but it wouldn't be a bad thing at all if he could succeed."

GLEANINGS.

Erie will have a new canning factory this spring.

A Catasauqua horseshoe factory turns out 3000 shoes per day.

The axe factory at Bellefonte, has suspended until April 1st.

Lower Salford, Montgomery Co., will shortly have a stocking factory.

On Tuesday, the Bethlehem Iron Co's steel works turned out 809 tons of ingots.

The York papers state that a beet sugar factory will shortly be started there.

The National Association of Shot Manufacturers is in secret session at Pittsburg.

Pennsylvannia has 3,956 cigar factories which last year turned out 755,949,246 cigars.

Agents of Western iron companies are trying to secure non-union men in Pittsburg.

Clearfield's houses and business places are to be heated by steam.

Company F, Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard, has been disbanded.

The new gymnasium of the Lehigh University will be opened in a few days.

Boyerstown Farmers' National Bank has been chartered. Capital $30,000.

Of 173 applications for liquor licenses in Cambria county, 80 were refused.

Reading is troubled with a gang of young thieves, who commit petty depredations

The Meadville Episcopal Church will be torn down and a new one erected after Easter.

For the seduction under promise of marriage of Katie Junker, a jury in the marine court, New York, on last Friday rendered a verdict of $10,000 damages against Peter Heckman.

At a meeting of the Methodist conference, Lancaster, last week, Rev. Dr. Everett, private secretary of Governor Pattison, was given a "location," equivalent to making him a local Methodist preacher.

The bill to settle the state debt of Tennessee at fifty cents on the dollar, with three per cent. interest, as it came from the house of representatives passed the senate Friday last and awaits the Governor's signature.

It is understood that Folger has tendered the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing to John W Corning, Geneva, N. Y. He was once a sergeant-at arms in the legislature of New York, and he has virtually accepted.

The President is evidently growing weary of the good things of this world. He recently received a dozen bottles of whisky, with a note from the agent of it requesting him to taste of it and kindly send his opinion of the quality, to be used as an endorsement. The agent received the dozen bottles by express two days thereafter, and a letter by mail from Mr. Phillips, the President's Secretary, stating in somewhat satirical language that the President was indifferent as to the merits of the whisky and declined to sample it.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, dislodge it and expel it from your system.

SCROFULA For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the

CATARRH true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies, and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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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.

THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

NO PART OF THE BUSINESS of Bailey, Banks & Biddle is conducted with greater perfection of detail or more general satisfaction to purchasers than that of selecting and sending goods in response to requests by mail.

WHETHER THE ORDER IS for costly or inexpensive articles—whether for an assortment to enable a purchaser to decide at home which article suits best, or for something to be shipped directly to a third person as a present, the purchaser relying upon the house for a good choice—the selection is invariably made by an expert of well-tried taste, possessing thorough knowledge both of the goods and the changeful fashions.

DIRECTIONS ARE INTELLIGENTLY followed; the least hint of preference is carefully noted, and in every instance the newest and most desirable goods are sent, excepting when an article not quite so new presents such inducements in price as to make it seem best to inform the customer and await further instructions. Full explanations are given whenever the interest of the customer requires them.

GOODS MAY ALWAYS BE RETURNED if not entirely satisfactory.

12th & CHESTNUT,

PHILADELPHIA

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ISAAC SNYDER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Isaac Snyder late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by Register of said County to J. E., and I. E. Snyder. 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 without delay.

J. E. SNYDER,
I. E. SNYDER,
mar 23 4w Executors

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LOUIS SCHUYLER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Louis Schuyler, deceased, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus Welliver. 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 without delay.

CYRUS WELLIVER,
Jerseytown, Col. Co. Pa. Executor.
mar 23 6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LLOYD KRESSLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Lloyd Kressler, 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.

WILLIAM HOUGHTON,
Pine Summit, Administrator.
mar 23-6w

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

By virtue of the last will and testament of George Shuman, late of Mifflin township, deceased, the undersigned executor of said estate will expose to public sale on

TUESDAY, April 24th 1883.

At one o'clock p. m., upon the premises, a valuable

Timber Tract,

of land, containing

60 ACRES,

more or less situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded north by lands of heirs of Daniel Shuman, deceased; east by lands of Harman John; South by lands of ——— ———; west by lands of heirs of Samuel Shuman, deceased.

The tract is heavily timbered with good

Rock Oak and White Oak

car timber, and is located near the Bloom ferry, and line of the North & West Branch railroad, and is convenient to good market.

Parties wishing to see the property before day of sale, can call upon Harman John, who lives near the tract, and will give any desired information.

Terms easy, and will be made known on day of sale.

ALLEN MANN,
3-23 Executor.

OF ANOTHER AGE.

Gradually Supplanted by a Better Article, Certain old things are Done away.

In the general reception room of the Western Union Telegraph building on Broadway, New York, are exhibited the coarse, crude and clumsy instruments of the infancy of the telegraph. They are only relics now. More perfect machinery has superseded them

Years ago what is now styled the old-fashioned porous plaster did some good service. There was then nothing better of the kind. Now all that is changed. Science and study have gone deeper into the secrets of medicine and produced BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER, which embodies all the excellencies that for possible in an external remedy. The old plasters were slow—the Capcine is rapid; they were uncertain—the Capcine is sure. Cheaper articles bear similar names. Be careful, therefore, that some thrifty druggist does not deceive you. In the centre of the genuine is cut the word CAPCINE. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

mar 23 4w d

WATER-PROOF BUILDING MANILLA

Resembles fine leather, is used for roofs, outside walls of buildings, and inside in place of plaster. Catalogues and samples free. (Established 1860) W. H. FAY & CO. Camden, N. J.

mar 23-4 w d

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

ENGINES, THRESHERS, SAW-MILLS, Horse Powers, Clover Hullers

(Mailed to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio

mar 23-4p

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN.

$1.50 A YEAR.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to distribute the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Samuel Bowers among the lien creditors entitled thereto, will sit in the discharge of the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the seventh day of April, 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where and when all parties interested in said fund must appear and present their claims or be forever barred.

PAUL E. WIRT,
mar 16 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JARED HARRISON, LATE OF FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of R. F. Chapin one of the executors of said decedent, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, April 9th 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties interested in said fund must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred.

C. W. MILLER,
mar 16 Auditor.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM IVEY, LATE OF HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of William Ivey, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Ann Ivey and Edward Ivey, administrators. All persons having claims against said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

ANN IVEY,
EDWARD IVEY,
feb 16 Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANN P. EVANS, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF BERWICK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Ann P. Evans late of the borough of Berwick, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersignep administrator without delay.

C. R. Jackson, Att'y. J. W. EVANS, Administrator, de bonis non
Feb 16

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.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARBER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor has been appointed to distribute balance in the hands of Conrad Kreamer, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., as shown by his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, March 23d, 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested will attend and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Mar 2 Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ESTHER BARBER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor has been appointed to distribute balance in the hands of Conrad Kreamer, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., as shown by his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, March 24th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested will attend and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Mar 2 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM DANIELS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor having been appointed to distribute funds in hands of I. W. McKelvy administrator, to and among parties entitled thereto, will sit at the office of Geo. E. Elwell in Bloomsburg, on Friday, April 6th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his office, when and where all persons having claims against said estate, must present them, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

W. L. EVERLY,
Mar 2 Auditor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 980 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

Mar 9-4w r

WANTED Energetic, Reliable men to sell Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c. Salary and expenses paid. Full instructions given, so inexperienced men can soon learn the business. Address J. F. LECLARE, BRIGHTON, N. Y., (6 mile east of Rochester, N. Y.)

Mar 9-4w d

Salesmen Wanted!

Good reliable men (no others need apply) to act as Agents for the sale of our

NEW FRUITS AND SPECIALTIES

together with a full line of nursery stock. No peddling. Previous experience not essential. Live, active men earn good wages. Salary and expenses paid. For terms address, giving full name, age, previous occupation, and reference, HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS, Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. Mar 9-4w d

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Cesar Alexander and Charles F. Woodhouse, under the firm of Alexander & Woodhouse, expired on the seventh day of March, A. D., 1883, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by Alexander & Bro., and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.

C. ALEXANDER,
C. F. WOODHOUSE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Mifflin township in said county on

THURSDAY, March 29th, 1883.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate late of William Keichner, deceased, to-wit: A farm adjoining lands of Low Bros. & Co., on the North and East, on the South by lands of Samuel Dresher, George Fedder and others, on the West by lands of George Fedder, containing

43 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a two-story log house, frame barn and out buildings; also a good well of water and apple orchard.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

Purchasers to pay for deeds.

P. FRANK ZARR,
Mar 2 Trustee.

Public Sale!

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate

The widow and heirs of Hiram P. Kline, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Wednesday, March 28, '83

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to-wit: A messuage and tract of land situate in Orange township, aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone by a public road and corner of land of John Cadman, and running thence by said road north twenty-eight degrees, east twenty-six and nine-tenth perches to a post in said road, thence by land of estate of H. P. Kline, north thirteen and a quarter degrees, west forty perches to a stone to line of land of Eden Kline, thence by same north eighty-eight and a quarter degrees, east four