THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

Five deaths occurred from sunstroke in Philadelphia last Saturday, and six on Friday.

Samuel J. Randall was endorsed for President in 1884 by the Lawrence county democratic convention.

Archbishop Purcell of the Roman Catholic church, was buried at the Ursuline Convent, Ohio, on Wednesday. The funeral was a very imposing one.

Judge Snell, at Washington, has fined a man $10 for "running down" a bicycle. He said that "in the eyes of the law a bicycle is a carriage, having in common with other carriages equal rights to the streets and highways, protected by the same laws, and their riders are amenable to the same road laws governing the drivers of other vehicles.

The convention of Wednesday was run by the machine as usual. Quay, Magee, Leeds, Rowan, and all the old Cameron lieutenants were on hand issuing their orders, while the independent leaders of last year, Lee, Stewart, Emery and others, sat in quiet seclusion. They have been whipped back into the traces, and have forgotten the stalwart abuse heaped upon them last year. While the leaders thus tamely submit, will the 43,000 independents through the state submit to being delivered over to the party that so recently denounced them as traitors?

Ruin Following the Sparrow's Death.

READING, July 8.—The farmers in this section now have a startling theory for the spread of the Hessian fly and the wheat worm in their grain. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed empowering persons to destroy the English sparrows. These birds are being slaughtered by the wholesale, and the farmers say that the flies and worms increase just in proportion as the sparrows are killed. The latter they say, formerly destroyed the insects, but now the bugs have full play among the wheat.

The Wild Woman in Ringtown Woods.

SHENANDOAH, July 8.—Later developments lead to the belief that the wild woman in the Ringtown woods, who chased several lads a few days ago, is the missing Mrs. Gensler, of St. Clair. Her friends scoured the woods this afternoon in search of her, but failed to capture her. It is believed that she has taken refuge in some of the mine caverns between here and Ringtown. A strict watch will be kept for her reappearance. Mrs. Gensler, about three weeks ago, took several children walking in a wood. She disappeared at the time, leaving the children in the thicket, and has not been heard of since—unless the wild woman is she. She was, apparently, perfectly sane when she started out with the children.

Poker in Texas.

Private "Jim" Wintersmith, candidate for doorkeeper of the House, tells of a game of poker he once saw in a Texas town, where the players put the cuspidor in the middle of the table for fear the cards would be "put up" on them if they turned their heads to spit. "Sometimes," he continued warming up to his work, "when there are no cuspidors the players are obliged to expectorate down their vests. They play under umbrellas so that nobody can look down through peep-holes in the ceiling and give their hands away. When one player announces that he has four kings and another player asks what his high is no further inquiries are made. It is taken for granted that there are eight kings out, and the ranking side card takes the pot."

Governor Pattison filed six more vetoes in the office of the secretary of the state last Friday, all of them appropriation bills. They are as follows: House bill No. 24 entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Society of the Home for Friendless Women and Children, of the city of Scranton;" House bill No. 25 entitled, "An act making appropriation to the Rosine Home, of Philadelphia;" House bill No. 301 entitled, "An act making an appropriation for the Union Home of Old Ladies, in the city of Philadelphia;" House bill No. 407 entitled, "An act appropriating five thousand dollars for furnishing and improving the Meadville hospital, in the city of Meadville, Pennsylvania;" House bill No. 425 entitled, "An act appropriating ten thousand dollars for maintaining, furnishing and improving the Hamot hospital, in the city of Erie and state of Pennsylvania;" and house bill No. 539 entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Pittsburg Dispensary."

He gives strong reasons for his action, and discusses the subject at length.

The veto of the numerous items in the general appropriation bill meets with general approval. Even Col. McClure, who has been sharply criticising Pattison, speaks of it thus, in the Philadelphia *Times*.

"Governor Pattison swung his veto tomahawk yesterday among the superfluous perquisities contained in the general appropriation bill. There will be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the boys to-day in consequence. To all appearance the pruning was impartial, applying to Democratic House employe and Republican Senate officer alike. The veto of the postage and incidental perquisities struck Attorney General Cassidy as well as State Treasurer Baily and Auditor General Lemon. Ex-Secretary Dunkel will mourn the folly of spending $1,900 for fitting up his office before he knew whether the bill would be paid by the state or not. Librarian Delaney will have the pleasure of paying his own expenses and salary for the coming year, if he has any. The fellows who have wisely advanced $2,600 for public grounds and buildings for 1881 and 1882 will have to wait for their money till a more obliging administration is inaugurated and the old board-walk will answer the purpose for a while longer. On the whole, the lopping off seems to have been reasonably judicious and gives one more illustration of the wisdom of the constitutional provision which allows a Governor to veto separate items of the general supply bill.

1884.

It ought not to be necessary to remind any sincere and earnest democrat that the country is on the eve of another presidential election, nor to impress upon him the fact that the democracy can win that election only by thorough and complete harmony in their ranks. The Republican leaders fully understand the importance of a united party and they are striving with might and main to secure it now. They do not propose to put off the work of reconciliation until next year or until the hour when the battle opens. The old Latin proverb has it that it is lawful to be taught by the enemy and the forethought and prudence of the republican leaders may well be emulated by democrats who are ready to produce dissensions now with the expectation of harmonizing next year the conflicting elements they are at present prepared to engender.

The democratic party was in an actual majority of the voters of the country in 1876. Divided counsels in some of the states, notably New York, during the period intervening between the presidential elections of 1876 and 1880 lost the party the vantage ground it had attained in 1875 and held for two years thereafter. The division in the state of New York in 1879 which resulted in the defeat of Governor Robinson unquestionably had a strong effect on the vote in 1880. The breach could not be effectually healed in a single year. That lesson should not be lost upon those democrats who seem to be disposed to stir up strife in the party now. Let them remember that but for the personal wrangle in New York which gave the electorial vote of that state to the republicans, Hancock would be president to-day. Do they propose to repeat the experiment of 1879? If so they may as well make up their minds that the result of 1880 will be repeated also.

The elections of last fall were the skirmish line of the presidential battle. They were carried by the democrats. The approaching fall elections will be either a forward movement, or a repulse of the visitors of last fall. If they shall prove the latter the advantage gained at the last election will be lost and the ground will have to be fought over again. If the former the prestige of the victorious democracy will be such that the battle of 1884 will be easily won. It is needed, then, that democrats should be warned against the petty bickerings and dissensions which have never had and can never have any other effect than the distruction of the party *morale* and the consequent defeat of the party ticket? Let us be wise in time! Let us forget our disappointments and ambitions and postpone our differences, if we have any, until we shall have settled finally with the common enemy in 1884.—*Patriot.*

A Republican Cry for Free Trade.

From the Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

Before long the American farmers and planters will insist on the right to buy as well as to sell in the market that is most profitable to them. They now have the right to export their surplus cotton, grain and meat to any country without paying an export tax thereon. One of these days they will insist on importing the goods taken in exchange for these surpluses of fibre and food without paying an import tax on such goods. They will wake up some fine morning and propound the question to their Congressmen why they should be taxed 40 to 100 per cent on their imports any more than on their exports. When they ship their farm products to foreign countries it is for the purpose of exchanging them for goods which they need. If they ship and sell 500 millions of their crops to other nations (the home market being unable to take the products) why should the farmers and planters not be permitted to bring home all the goods they receive in exchange for such surplus products? Why are they taxed 200 millions of dollars before they are permitted to land their goods at New York or other American ports? If the home market had bought all their crops they would not need to have shipped any surplus abroad, but could have exchanged all their products with the American townspeople for their manufacturers. But, as the townspeople cannot buy and use all their crops, and they are obliged to seek foreign markets for the portions which the home market is unable to take, we ask again, why should the tillers of the soil be forced to pay an enormous tax on the imported goods which they have received in exchange for such products of the farm as the home market refused? Now, this is really the gist of the question involved in the free trade and protection question, aside from all sophistry or partisanship, and if the farmers were not carefully and systematically deceived and stuffed they would see it, and act at once in the direction of their interests; but the wool has been completely pulled over their eyes, and they go on paying two prices, like a lot of simpletons, for their imported goods.

The use of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Postmaster General Gresham has rendered a decision in the Louisiana lottery case, ordering the execution of Postmaster General Keys' order, forbidding the use of the mails for the lottery business, regardless of Mr. Keys' subsequent temporary suspension of that order. The first order referred to is the following order: "Postoffice department, Washington, D. C., November 13, 1879, to the postmaster, New Orleans, La. It having been represented to me that a certain M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., is engaged in conducting a scheme, or device, for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, misrepresentations and promises, and being satisfied from the evidence before me that the said M. A. Dauphin is so engaged, I do hereby forbid the payment by the postmaster at New Orleans, La., of any postal money order drawn to the order of the said M. A. Dauphin or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, postoffice box No. 692, and the said postmaster is hereby directed to inform the remitter of said postal money order that the payment thereof has been forbidden, and the sum of said money order will be returned upon the presentation of a duplicate of money applied for and obtained under the regulations of the department, and upon the same evidence the postmaster at New Orleans, La., aforesaid, is hereby instructed to return all registered letters which shall arrive at his office directed to the said M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, postoffice box No. 692, to the postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word "fraudulent" plainly stamped or written on the outside of such letters.

(Signed,) D. M. KEY, Postmaster General.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and nominated J. B. Niles of Tioga county, for Auditor General, and William Livesy of Allegheny for State Treasurer. John Cessna was made permanent chairman. The Platform adopted is the following:

The republican party of Pennsylvania makes declaration of its principles as follows:

First—We unqualifiedly approve and demand the continuance of that system of protection to home industry which has proved itself to be the basis of national independence, the incentive to industrial skill and development, and the guarantee of a just and adequate scale of wages for labor; and we denounce all attempts to reduce the rates of the tariff below the level which will accomplish these objects.

Second—That any surplus in the public treasury arising from a redundant revenue should, after paying the national debt as fast as its conditions permit, be distributed from time to time to the several states upon the basis of population, to relieve them from the burdens of local taxation and provide ample means for the education of their people.

Third—That as the depreciated trade dollar is largely in the hands of our laboring people and is a disturbing element in the business of the country, we declare it to be the duty of congress to adopt such legislation as will insure its full redemption and conversion into other coin for circulation

Fourth—That we protest against the practice of foreign governments in aiding or enforcing the emigration of their pauper and criminal classes to this country, and we call upon the general government to take proper steps to prevent the same.

THEY ALL LIKE ARTHUR THIS YEAR.

Fifth—The republicans of Pennsylvania most heartily endorse the wise and conservative administration of President Arthur, and believe that his administrative policy has under the circumstances done much to secure the present happy and prosperous condition of the country, and thus we recognize in him a faithful and worthy successor to our lamented martyr, President James A. Garfield.

Sixth—We heartily approve of the provision made by republicans in congress for giving the patriotic soldiers of the late war a preference according to qualifications for positions under the government; the soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans have a first claim on the care, protection and gratitude of the American people.

Seventh—We commend every effort to inaugurate thorough and correct civil service reform in all the departments of the national and state administrations.

Eighth—We require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the sole basis of fitness. That competent and faithful officers shall not be removed except for cause; and that the ascertained popular will shall be faithfully carried out by those holding office by the favor of the party.

Ninth—That the republican party is unequivocally committed to an economical administration of the affairs of the commonwealth; the abolition of all taxes not actually required for the necessities of the state government. That all laws to prevent frud and waste should be rigidly enforced and a watchful care given to the multifarious interests entrusted to the executive department of the government.

REFORM AT A LATE HOUR.

Tenth—That the republican party of Pennsylvania hereby pledges itself to secure the passage of such legislation as will tend to its reform of the government of the state and its municipalities, and more particularly pledges itself to provide for cities such reform charters as will correct existing abuses and promote wise and economical government.

Eleventh—That the democratic party in the legislature of Pennsylvania is responsible for retarding the legitimate and necessary business of the legislature, causing the calling of an extra session, at an expense of more than $200,000, and preventing a fair and just apportionment of the state into congressional, legislative and judicial districts, and we hereby heartily commend the action of the republican senate on these measures.

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this convention that the freest and fullest expression of republican sentiment should be encouraged and sought in the primary meetings, which are the fountain of party action and the source of popular rule, and that the object will be promoted by holding the primaries for the election of delegates to state conventions throughout the state, as far as practicable, on some convenient day not remote from the convention; therefore.

Resolved, That the state committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing a uniform day day throughout the state for the holding of primaries for the election of delegates to the state conventions.

The New Pamphlet Laws.

THE LEGISLATURE PASSES 253 BILLS AND THE GOVERNOR VETOES 60.

The work of the regular and special session of the legislature was only known in its results when Governor Pattison cleared his table of the last bills before him. Of the 670 bills introduced in the senate and house, 253 were passed finally in a session covering 156 days. Of this number 60 vetoes have been sent in or filed in the state department. No bill became a law by a refusal of the body of the legislature in which it originated to sustain the veto. Of the 253 measures passed, 193 have became laws. The thirty-four bills signed Friday by the Governor are as annexed:

APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.

Appropriation to the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia, $5,000.

To the Lackawanna hospital, Scranton—$5,000 for maintenance, 1881, $3,000 for extension of the buildings and $5,000 for 1884.

Pennsylvania reform school at Morganza—$84,400 for 1881 and 1884, for the payment of salaries; to pay interest on bonded debt of $15,000—$5,000; insurance $1,300; for repairs to steam heating apparatus, $2,200; for the organ in chapel, $800; for payment of temporary loan, $13,000, provided no indebtedness shall be contracted hereafter without authority of law, and that no labor shall be let out by contract after expiration of present contracts. There are no other conditions touching the drawing of appropriation and furnishing of supplies.

To the Mercy hospital, Pittsburg, $30,000, to finish and furnish the buildings, provided there shall be paid in each year $15,000 by voluntary contributions.

An act relating to certain military claims on file in the office of the auditor general, $15,000.

A supplement of an act entitled "An act regulating lateral railroads," approved May 5, 1832, authorizing the owners or lessees of iron ore or coal mines to construct lateral railroads from the mines to the railroad, public road or navigable stream within the county in which such mines are situated.

RAILROAD PROPERTY WHEN LEASED.

An act relating to certain contracts for sale or conditional sale of railroad equipment and rolling stock and providing for the record thereof. The equipment and rolling stock is sold, leased or loaned on the condition that the title shall remain in the vendor, lessor or bailor until the terms of contract are complied with the record must be made in the book of mortgages in the recorder of deeds' office of the county in which the principal office is located locomotive or car must have the name of the vendor upon both sides.

State Insane Asylum at Norristown, $110,503 for 1883, $52,000 for 1883, also 1881—for maintenance and salaries; furniture for new building, $20,000; furniture in other buildings, $10,000; two boilers and fixtures, $500; sewerage, grading and fencing, $30,000; total amount, $160,000, to be paid with the usual restrictions.

State Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, $200,000.

State Insane Asylum at Warren, $40,000 in all $30,000 for furniture, $20,000 for improving grounds and erecting walls and summer houses, $20,000 to complete farm buildings and $10,000 for all needed improvements in them.

State Insane Asylum at Harrisbug, support and maintenance $20,000 1883-84; $1,750 insurance; hose and fire apparatus, $1,000; extension of sewer, $1,400; repairs to air shafts, $1,000; $450 insurance in 1884; introducing heating flues of metal $500.

Stater Hospital at Ashland, for anthracite coal regions, payment of debt contracted by trustees in completing the main building and outbuildings $15,000; for fencing and grading grounds, $6,000; for furnishing buildings and surgical instruments, $15,000; for salaries $20,000 for 1883, the same 1884.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

An act repealing section first of an act entitled an act repealing section seventh of an act entitled an act to carry into effect section five of article fourteenth of the constitution, relative to the salaries of our county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the state or county treasury in counties containing 150,000 inhabitants, approved March 31, 1876, and also repealing the supplement to said act, approved March 23, 1877, and conferring upon councils in cities of the first class the power of fixing the number and salaries of certain employes, approved May 31, 1879, and conferring upon the county commissioners and county controllers, where such offices exists, in all counties containing less than 500,000 inhabitants and more than 300,000, the power of fixing the number and salaries of certain deputies, clerks or employes.

To the Wilkesbarre City Hospital, $15,000 for 1883.

An act to provide for the auditing of the claim of Mary E. Thomas against the state and for the payment of rent due to her deceased husband for a building in Scranton occupied by the state militia as an armory prior to and after the riots of 1871. The armory was occupied nearly four years, and the sum to be paid, if the claim is proper, is not to exceed $900.

Pennsylvania Industrial Home, for Blind Women, Philadelphia, $4,000.

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia, $5,000 for 1883.

THE GAUGING OF PETROLEUM.

An act to provide for gauging the petroleum in the custody of an examination into the conditions to firms, associations and corporations engaged in the business of storing and transportation of petroleum by means of pipe lines.

A further supplement to an act in regard to the boundary monuments on the line between Pennsylvania and New York, with an appropriation for expenses of same, approved May 8, 1876, appropriating money for continuing the provisions of the act. The appropriation is $8,000.

To the Home of Friendless Children, Wilkesbarre, $2,000.

To Marine Hospital, Erie—The governor is instructed to have such repairs made as may be necessary, and $2,000 is appropriated for that purpose. The governor is also empowered to tender the hospital to the United States government for use as a soldiers' and sailors' home. He may also lease the building for manufacturing, mechanical or educational purposes.

The Harrisburg City Hospital, $5,000, payable half each year.

Appropriation to erect a hospital for sick and wounded coal miners and railroad men and others at Connellsville, Fayette county, $12,500, providing a like amount is raised by private contribution.

A MONUMENT TO GEN. REYNOLDS.

To the Reynolds monument association, $5,000 to erect a bronze equestrian statute of Major General John Fulton Reynolds.

To Home for the Friendless, Erie, $5, 00.

To the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, $7,500 to finish their building, improve premises and furnish equipments.

To the Southern Home for Destitute Children, Philadelphia, $10,000 in 1883 and 1884.

To the Pittsburg and Allegheny Home for the Friendless, $10,000

To the Reading Hospital, $20,000, providing there is a contribution of $25,000 from the citizens.

To the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, $8,000 for salaries and wages of officers and employes, maintenance, $7,000; $25,000 for insurance, repairs and extension of buildings, and $20,- for like purposes in 1884.

An act for the relief of Charles G. Patterson from the record of his conviction in the court of quarter sessions, Philadelphia, 1862.

To the Williamsport Hospital, $8,000 for 1883 and 1884.

For the erection of a hospital in Altoona, $15,000, a subscription of $15,000 already existing.

SAVING ABOUT $160,000.

And the act providing for the ordinary expenses of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the commonwealth, interest on the public debt and for the support of the common schools for 1883 and 1884; state officers in the departments and incidental expenses, $576,450; judiciary, $967,000; legislative, 1883, $521,919,73—senate, $133,854,13; house, $388,065,13 county superintends of public scools, $86,000 annually; interest on debt, $874,460 in 1883 and 1874, and $6,000 each for the compensation of the fiscal agent of Farmers, and Mechanics' national bank, Philadelphia; public grounds, $7,000; state arsenal, $1,200; to common schools, $1,250,000 annually. The list of items is very extensive. By the veto of certain appropriation bills the governor saves about $160,000 to the state.

The Champion Veto.

THE GOVERNOR PRUNES THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Governor has vetoed items amounting to $42,130 in the general appropriation bill. He has depressed the spirits of the clerks and other employes of the Legislature by depriving them of pay for the extra time. The only employes not effected are the pages and watchmen, who are paid by the day. Prominent lawyers of both houses say, that under the law the employes are onlyentitled to what the Governor allows them.

The most disgusted man on the hill is Librarian Delaney, from whom $3,600 are cut off, the Governor deciding that he must content himself with $800 for the years 1883 and 1884 or earn his living at something else.

Many of the clerks and employes have spent all they earned in the regular session and incurred debts which they expected to pay with the extra compensation.

SOME OF THE MARRIED.

The Governor strikes out $3,250 for the chief clerk, journal clerk and message clerks of the House and $4,250 for the Senate clerks, for pro rata pay, according to their respective salaries, for every day of the regular session of the Legislature exceeding one hundred days, on the ground that they are salaried by the year. The chief clerks are deprived of $1,000 apiece for the year 1884, when the Legislature will not meet, because the Governor thinks that whatever little work there might be to do then could be done just as easily this year. He strikes out $8,600 to pay the employes of the House, for time of the regular session beyond one hundred days, holding that they are engaged "by the session." He does the same thing in the case of other Senate employes, for whom $7,590 were appropriated. The chaplain of each house must also be content with $3 a day for one hundred days. All these employes except the salaried clerks will, however, be paid for the extra session.

The Chief Clerks of the senate and House will not get $800 apiece, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for taking care of the electric clocks, etc., during the recess. Librarian Delaney cannot have $1,200, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," for "postage, labor, express charges, etc.," for 1884, when, if his past custom be continued, Delaney's "postage" will be for correspondence in the interest of the bosses, his "labor" in the same cause and his "express charges" for the transportion of the packages to a Kearns, a Congdon or some other political auctioneer. Nor can the Librarian get $1,800 for "services" during the recess ending December 31, 1883.

Neither the Resident Clerk of the House nor Delaney will be given their $1,800 appropriation each "for clerical and other services which may devolve upon them" in 1884. The Governor says: "The fact that the Librarian is made the custodian and distributor of supplies for the Legislature and departments does not call for his expenditure of $1,200 for the year 1884. Both he and the Resident Clerk are given fixed annual salaries for the years when the Assembly is not in session, and the law did not deem that they were entitled to or should receive any compensation for years when it was not in session.

"The item of $1,800 for the Librarian for the recess ending December 31, 1883, seems to have been put into the bill at some late stage by amendment, being inserted above the part of section nine which required the Librarian to place seventy-five copies of the *Legislature Record* at the public bindery, to be bound for the use of the Senate and certain officers. Eighteen hundred dollars is a large sum to give the Librarian for placing in or carrying to the public bindery seventy-five books. This is a part of his duty, for which he is paid a yearly salary, and he is given $1,200 additional to pay for labor and express charges, which will cover any cost of shipment of these books to Senators and others.

SOME MYSTERIOUS POINTS.

"This bill appropriates altogether to the two chief clerks and the resident clerk and librarian $9,600 for services and expenses in a year when there will be no regular session of the Legislature, and for the entire recess, from the adjournment of the Legislature this year until its reassembling in the year 1885, $16,000. The various methods by which this sum is distributed throughout this bill under various designations, such as 'expenses,' 'labors,' 'services,' 'express charges,' etc., is very puzzling and mysterious.

"I am unable to comprehend how any such sum can be needed or can be properly used in a period when no session is being held. The practice, under various forms of words, of making these offices perpetual, at large compensation and great expense, has in the past grown into a regular system. I feel disposed to see if it cannot be safely abandoned. Any trifling necessary service they may have been accustomed to perform in the past few years, when there was no session, can, I think, easily and at very little expense be performed in other ways by those within the line of whose duties such services would legitamately fall."

OTHER ITEMS CUT OFF.

The Governor vetoes the $2,635,46 appropriated the Commissioners of public Grounds and Buildings for a deficiency in 1881 and the $1,900 which the Legislature would give Ex-Secretary of Internal Affairs Dunkel to reimburse him for the purchase of furniture and repairs in 1880. These items, the Governor says, should not be in "a bill to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government for the year 1883." He will not allow $1,000 in addition to the amount already granted by law for postage, express charges and other incidental expenses of the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Attorney General. He vetoes the $2,000 for balance of salary due Dr. Diller Luther, secretary of the State Board of Charities, because the law requires such an appropriation to be made by a separate bill. He will not allow $1,000 for supplies for the Senate and House from March 1 until the close of the session, saying that the contingent fund should furnish money for this purpese.

The English army in Egypt is alarmed at the spread of the cholera.

The intrinsic value of the trade dollar is 86.52 cents, of the standard dollar 84.93 cents, and the Mexican dollar 85.50 cents. The coinage of the trade dollar was authorized by act of congress of February. 1873. At the close of the fiscal year 1881-82 there had been coined of trade dollars $35,959,360. A larger part of this coinage has been exported and is now in foreign countries.

CANDIDATES

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

ROBERT BUCKINGHAM,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

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WAY'S SWIFT SURE OINTMENT

Cures Piles, Itching, Blind and Bleeding; Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Ulcers, Chilblains, Pimples, all the Skin Diseases. The best Ointment in the world. The people to be the Judge. All Druggists. Wholesale for JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13-1w

ALL FOR NOTHING.

Why the Doctor was Disgusted, and what Might have been Done without Him.

"Well, wife," said Dr. E——, as he entered his house, which was situated in a cosy village in central New York, "I have got back from a long and dreary ride away down among the mountains, and all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he had only an ordinary attack of colic. If the simpletons had only had sense enough to put a BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER on his stomach he would have been all right in an hour or two. But some folks are slow to learn," added the old physician, swallowing the cup of steaming tea which his wife had just poured for him.

Doctor E—— was right, yet people do learn, even though slowly. The rapidly increasing use of Benson's plaster proves this beyond question, and the good doctors are certain to be saved much of their needless toil. In all diseases capable of being affected by a plaster Benson's acts efficiently and at once. The genuine have the word "CAPCINE" cut in the centre. Price 25 cents. Scabury & Johnson, Chemists, N. Y. July 13-1w d

CATARRH

HAY FEVER.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE COLD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

I have been afflicted for 20 years, during August and September, with Hay Fever, and tried various remedies without relief. I used Ely's Cream Balm with favorable results, and can recommend it to all afflicted. R. W. TOWNLEY, ex-Mayor, Elizabeth, N. J.

HAY-FEVER

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores, and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—samples. July 13-4w d ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

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 the township of Catawissa, on

MONDAY, August 6th, 1883.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late of Joseph Helwig, deceased, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest of a messuage and tract of land bounded by lands of the estate of Solomon Helwig, deceased, Nathan Helwig, Joseph Breisch, Mathias Gingles and others containing

97 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a Log

HOUSE, BANK BARN,

and other out buildings, two good springs of water, good apple orchard and the land in a good state of cultivation.

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. Purchaser to pay for the deed.

JOHN MOURRY, Trustee.

THE SLAYER SLAIN!

GREAT DUKE'S TRIAL

For the killing of brave-hearted Capt. Nutt. The Son Avenges his Father's Death. Our new 25c book. Agents Wanted. Contains complete account. All the evidence; all the letters and likenesses of all the parties concerned. Sample by mail 25c. Agents Wanted. Big profits. BAIL CLAY & CO., 21 North 3 Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. June 29 4-w d

BEATTY'S ORGANS. BEETHOVEN Price only $125 $450 for only $80 CATALOGUE DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. June 29 4w d

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