The Columbian.

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

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

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

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

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

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers n tae county.

JOB PRINTING.

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

The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1883.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVII, NO 40
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVII, NO 31

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1w	2w	3w	m	1y
One inch	$9 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	16 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ext's Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over 1st National Bank.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

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

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

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

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

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

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.
May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

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

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

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞ Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-1 f

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

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. In COLUMBIAN Building. June 24

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIVORCES.—No publicity; residents of any State. Desertion, Non-Support. Advice and applications for stamp. W. H. LEE, ATY, 299 B'way, N. Y. r Sept. 14th 4w

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

John Wanamaker's Store, Philadelphia.

These are the First Days of the

Fall Business,

already the hum of activity begins. We launch the busy season with

Some Special Things

that prove to be strangely low. A few of these have been in store some days, but, to give everybody a fair chance, we held the announcements until the return of people from their holidays.

A good lot of first-rate Jerseys at $2.25. These are all black. The colors are $2.50.

A Black Dress Silk at 75 cents, that until recently was always $1.00.

A fine Black Rhadama, 22 inches wide, at $1.50.

Half-wool Black Dress Goods at 12½ cents, which is just half-price.

All-wool stylish Plaid Suiting, 42 inches, at 50 cents. We sold the same at $1.00.

Another in stripes at 65 cents. Not dear at $1.00.

A quality of Lupin's Cashmere for 50 cents (all wool). The new tariff will prevent this quality from ever again selling at this price.

A Black Albatross at 25 cents, exactly half-price.

A fine Black Camel's Hair, 46 inches wide, at 60 cents.

A good 36-inch all-wool Cashmere at 40 cents.

An excellent Black Cashmere, all-wool, a yard wide, at 45c.

A very few much admired Embroidered Robes at one-third off of usual price.

A Bleached Muslin, full yard wide, for 10c. The best we ever had at that price.

The best Twilled, All-Wool Red Flannel we ever sold for 25c.

The best Canton Flannel for 12½c. We never could get so good a quality at the price before.

An extraordinary lot of Towels at 25c.

Eight lots of Ladies' and Children's Hose that are on our counters at 25 per cent. under prices.

These lots of Shoes that are amazingly desirable for the prices:

250 pairs Women's Straight Goat Button, $4.35.
172 pairs Women's Straight Goat Button, $3.25.
245 pairs Women's Curacoa Kid Button, $4.25.
186 pairs Women's French Kid Button, $5.00.
152 pairs Women's Kid Slippers, $1.25.
112 pairs Women's Kid Ties, $2.00.
110 pairs Women's French Kid Oxford Ties, $3.25.
141 pairs Women's Front Lace Walking Boots, $3.25.
131 pairs Women's Front Lace Walking Boots, $4.50.
150 pairs Women's French Kid Button Boots, $5.25.

China and Glassware we hardly dare to risk saying anything about, as the lots announced are nearly always sold out in a few hours of the day they are presented. Watch the city daily papers for the announcements, and if these lots are sold when you come do not be disappointed, as we have new lots in every day or two.

In Furniture. Young couples should see

The new Ash Suite of Bed Room Furniture for $25.
The same goods in Cherry for $28.

Our Works at present turn us out only four suites per day of these goods, so that first come, first served. Nothing like this has ever been done in Philadelphia before.

A fine frame Body Brussels Carpet at $1.25 that we are willing to endorse as a good thing.

We are not permitted to give the makers' names. The goods are new this season, and fifty patterns at least to choose from.

The first Fall Offering of Ladies' Robes are all-wool, of ample material, in nine varieties, dark, rich hues, and the new patterns are on the palm-leaf order. The effect is much the same, if not a full equivalent, as though an expensive Cashmere Shawl were dissected and made into a robe, as is often done. The expense being infinitely less—$25.

Also a few Wrapper Patterns, Persian, and with a decided Oriental effect. The olive, old gold and rich, dark hues are subdued in a broad border of consistent but curious formation, 10 to 11 yards each. $2.00 per yard.

There are other lots equally interesting, and new things daily arriving.

Samples of Dress Goods sent by mail; a "Postal" will receive immediate attention.

John Wanamaker

Thirteenth Street. Chestnut Street.

Market Street and New City Hall.

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

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,075,224
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London	5,356,373
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,585

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities and are liable to the hazard of fire only.

Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The people of Columbia county should patronise the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

N. S. TINGLEY,
MERCHANT and CUSTOM TAILOR,
Is now fully prepared to furnish
SUITS MADE TO ORDER,
—FROM THE—
BEST MATERIAL
IN THE MARKET AT
REASONABLE RATES,
—ALSO TO FURNISH—
Ready--Made SUITS
MADE TO MEASURE, AND
As Good & Cheap
AS CAN BE HAD AT ANY
Ready-Made Establishment.
Orders taken for shirts, made from measurement.

READY FOR FALL.

Our Clothing is known to be superior in make and style. We guarantee everything we sell, and will refund the money on goods not found as represented.

Samples furnished on application.

A. C. YATES & CO.

Ledger Building, Chestnut & 6th Sts

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept 7

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE

"You claim too much for SAMARITAN NERVINE," says a skeptic. "How can one medicine be a specific for Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?" We claim it a specific, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein referred to. It's known world wide as

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. $1.50. Sold by all Druggists. The DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York City. (4)

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

If you are growing Gray or Bald;

If your Hair is Thin, Brashy, Dry, Harsh, or Weak;

If you are troubled with Dandruff, Itching, or any Humor or Disease of the Scalp,

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequalled dressing and toilet article.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The following by J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate* in a literary notice of September 20, 1883, I think should be widely circulated. The italics are mine, but it seems to me the whole article ought to be in italics, and read by every citizen. Twenty-three years ago was a trying era in our country. *Time* has vindicated many who were then under the ban of Republican censure.

"Truth crushed to the earth shall rise again."

E. M. TEWKSBURY.

Catawissa, Pa.

"Twenty years ago few believed that a *Life of James Buchanan* could ever find a market north of Mason and Dixons' line. Despised by loyalists of both parties as a weakling, if not detested as a traitor, he retired from the Presidency, to die in 1868 with little more than formal honor to his memory. The giant passions of the civil war had not then begun to die out, men had not then to look calmly and judicially on a career which seemed to have crowned itself only with weakness and indecision. The popular mood of that time made small account of character or public services which preceded the struggle for the national life. What men believed and did during the war were the criteria by which they were judged. James Buchanan was believed to be unsound in his Constitutional views and over-sympathetic with traitors. That was enough. That he he had been a statesman and diplomatist of unstained honor was nothing. It is perhaps too much to say that the masterly life of James Buchanan by George Ticknor Curtis wholly relieves him of the charges which have been so universally believed. But it is not too much to say that the most strenuous of those who have discredited the loyalty and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan will, if responsive to truth, *be obliged to revise their judgments and acquit him of intentional unfaithfulness to the Union. Such will see that if the President did not take more active steps to preserve the Union it was because the Republican Congress distrusted the President and refused to put the means of action within his reach.* There does not upon the evidence now before us, seem to have been a sufficient justification for the conduct of Congress. From a certain point of view this distrust was natural. All the "statesmanship" which preceded the war was of the compromise kind. It had failed to secure quiet because it was a concession to wrong. But Mr. Buchanan was not to blame for believing, according to his education and famous precedents, that conciliation to the utmost should precede war. He still seems weak and timid, a man of late expedients and tentative compromises. But he can no longer be justly esteemed a traitor, nor can his devotion to the Union be fairly questioned. When candid men remember their own rapid growth of opinion from the time of Lincoln's election to the shot on Sumter, they will see that President Buchanan was in a place of extreme difficulty, at an age when complications are seldom boldly cut, and when new views are entertained with difficulty. They will see that he acted with patience, *wisdom, and a union loving spirit, and that to his care it is due that the war did not earlier brake out* under conditions of feeling at the North less likely to have permitted that wonderful unification of purpose which was secured at a later time.

In two large volumes, with portraits of Buchanan in early manhood and in later life, Mr. Curtis tells the story of the statesman's career. Of Scotch-Irish descent, of God-fearing parents, Buchanan felt during his early life and through his whole existence the influences of the integrity and piety characteristic of his ancestry. To his mother, a woman of great industry and ability, he owed his liberal education. His college life was a singular mixture of hard study and a wildness of conduct which nearly brought him to expulsion. After graduation he studied law and gave early promise of the eminence gained later on. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1814 and made reputation at once for sagacity and legal ability. Just previous to his election to Congress he becomes engaged to a lady worthy of his love, who, for some reason not fully explained, cancels the engagement and dies shortly afterward. Never again does Mr. Buchanan appear to have contemplated matrimony though it is known that the cause of alienation was one that was trivial and would have been temporary but for the death of the lady. As a relief from sorrow the young lawyer enters upon political life, and accepts a nomination for Congress without hope of election, but is elected.

Henceforth his life, until the close of his Presidential term, is the history of the United States. At twenty-nine, on entering Congress, he already possessed legislative experience and debating power. His political principles were still unsettled, and a political stagnation of Monroe's administration needed the storm which followed to isolate and clear opinion. Opposition to John Quincy Adams was the force which broke up the truce of parties, and gave the warring factions the names of National Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Buchanan, in leading, with others, the opposition to Adams and Clay, found himself a "Democrat."

The account of Mr. Buchanan's Congressional career is enlivened, not only by the interest of the facts, but by excellent sketches of his contemporaries, written at the time, or as recollections in later life. The correspondence, which illuminates the inner political life of the time, is amazing in quantity, and of the highest order of ability. These documents must hereafter form part of the materials of history, and essentially modify, even to the point of restatement, many accepted views. A very interesting chapter is that which shows how early the third-term question came up, and how vigorous the opposition to the third term was. In February, 1829, Smyth of Virginia offered a resolution looking toward the prohibition of a second Presidential term by Constitutional amendment. On a motion to postpone consideration until March 3, Mr. Buchanan said: "The example of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe has forever determined that no President shall be more than once re-elected. The principle is now become as sacred as if written in the Constitution." Yet he believed it best that the matter should be left to the people, and his forecast was correct when he believed that the passage of time would make a third term impossible.

It has almost passed from recollection that Buchanan succeeded Randolph as Minister to Russia, and that he contended with Nesselrode, and had an interview with Nicholas as creditable to the minister as to the monarch. His account of this interview is delightful in its frankness. The Old World life, not only at St. Petersburg, but in other capitals, is charmingly described, in private letters as well as public documents.

But, interesting as is the record of his senatorial and diplomatic career, the reader will scarce scan it first, but turn to the years in which Mr. Buchanan was President. Yet there are many charming pages, relating to social life in England, which will divide the reader's attention with the great bays before the war. *And it is proved beyond all contradiction that to President Buchanan, and not to Gen. Scott, was due the order which prevented the arming of several Southern forts by ordnance from Pittsburg.* A new face is put on the conduct of Secretary Floyd by evidence which makes it doubtful whether the distribution and sale of arms, so much complained of, was intended by Floyd for the benefit of the Southern states. It is shown, apparently beyond contradiction, *that Floyd was a strong Unionist until Buchanan forced him from his Cabinet for the misconduct about the Indian Bonds*, and that Floyd to save himself, by a hastily constructed political bridge, got up a new issue, over which he departed with eclat to the Southern side. *It is also shown that Gen. Scott's memory was far less to be depended upon than his patriotism. His memory was senile, his patriotism virile. He can be regarded after the revelations of this book, as a man of truth only by the charity due advanced years and failing powers.*

Our conviction, after pondering the evidence here displayed, and against long-maintained prejudgmets, is that *Mr. Curtis has succeeded in relieving the memory of President Buchanan of almost all of the charges against him.* The interests of truth compel this statement. We say "almost all." There still remains that radical vice in a statesman for troublous times, over caution and indecision. But of sympathy with practical secession, of desire to get rid of cares which ought to be borne by passing them over to his successor, we can find no trace. What he could do according to his best conception of duty to prevent war and save the Union, he did up to the last moment of his official career. His judgment may still be criticised; *his intentions cannot be.* When it is remembered that *Mr. Seward wholly mistook the duration and seriousness of the war, even after it had begun, we may well be charitable to one who endeavored to prevent what he foresaw and said would be one of the most terrific conflicts of the world.*

In private life Mr. Buchanan is a delightful figure. Courteous with the old courtesy, he knew how to be playful and yet retain dignity. His old age is patient and cheerful. He declares his faith in the Gospel of Christ, and dies with clouded fame, indeed, but in peace and hope.

It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Curtis has done his work well. He has done it supremely well. With a judicial mind he has sifted documents, compared dates, and authenticated facts, until one rejoices that a task so difficult has fallen into the hands of a master. Never personally known to Mr. Buchanan, he seems to have no object in view but the truth of history, and if this verdict on the ex-President's career goes contrary to the prejudices of thousands, it will compel acceptance widely, because of the evidence, clear and irresistible, by which he rehabilitates the subject in the respect of his countrymen. His work, in a literary sense, is of the highest order, and will be an authority henceforth for all who can yield prejudice to the truth, and rancor to charity.

Demands of Colored Voters.

THE SECOND PLACE ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET OR THE PLEDGE OF A CABINET POSITION.

The utterance of fred Douglass in his recent speech in Louisville that will attract most attention and comment is that which insists that some high executive office, such as the Vice Presidency or a cabinet position, should be given to a negro as the mark of the political equality, and it might be added, their fealty to the Republican party. This remark was not made at haphazard. For some time there has been a movement among political colored men to get recognition on the Republican Presidential ticket in 1884. They want Bruce nominated for Vice President. Who would be the head of the ticket in that case would be immaterial, though preference is expressed in many of the colored newspapers for Secretary Lincoln. But, failing in this programme, they will try to extract a pledge from the Republican candidate for President that he will put a negro in the cabinet. Bruce would get the strongest backing from his race for this position. Douglass has been supposed to be very conservative on this point, and has lost caste thereby among the more radical negroes, who have charged him with bartering his independence for office. That he comes out thus boldly, therefore, for recognition for the race by political preferment, shows either a change of feeling on his part or a shrewd desire to place himself in line with popular tendencies. That the allegiance of the negro to the Republican party has been shaken of late, and is now worn loosely, is growing more evident daily.

She went to the circulating library and asked if they had the "Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle," and received the reply, "You will get 'em at the Post-office."

In commenting on the future of the negro, John C. Calhoun says that "it may be safely left to time." Yes, and the wood pile, chicken coop and watermellon patch.

The Child of the Forest Must Go.

With increased population and numerous railroads to the Pacific and all through the western territories, there comes a demand for opening the Indian reservations for settlement and development. Secretary Teller said to a Chicago reporter the other day that the time had come when the Indian question must be handled without gloves. It was absurd that large tracts of valuable lands should be given up to the savages, when the public needed them. He had been much struck with this fact traveling over the Northern Pacific, where, at one point in Montana for about 100 miles, the road ran through an apparently desert country which seemed to be very good land. Noticing no cattle nor any evidences of civilization, when he reached Billings he inquired into the matter and found that the tract was the Crow reservation—8,000,000 acres given up to about 2,500 Indians, who had no use for the land. In this statement of Secretary Teller's there is no reference to the fact that the Indians hold these lands under a sacred contract with the government, and their title is as good as the deed of the farm of any man in Pennsylvania or any other State. Still the white man wants the land and the child of the forest must go. But the government should see that no injustice is done to the Indian in the matter.—*Erie Observer.*

The Apple Aspect.

TWO "OFF YEARS" HAPPEN TO COME TOGETHER.

The apple situation is peculiar this year. It was the "off year" last season, and there was the customary light crop at prices ranging from $2.50 to $4 per barrel. This year "by good rights," as the farmers say, there should be a larger crop, such as they gather oftentimes, for sale at $1 to $2 per barrel, and export thousands of barrels at those prices. The Boston *Commercial* says: Reports from nearly all apple growing sections give promise of a very different state of affairs. It is too much, perhaps, to say that the apple crop is a failure, but it will fall short of expectations. This is the talk of our leading dealers in this fruit, and numerous private advices were quoted in support of this view. These all point to the fact that the crop is a scattered one rather than a failure. One New England farmer writes here that he will have a large crop of 500 barrels. His neighbors will not do as well as usual. Different counties in the same State return varying reports. On the same farm a marked difference is noticed in the bearing of trees. Generally, trees in sheltered localities have done the best, and this seems to be the key to the whole situation. The trees blossomed well throughout the country, but were seriously affected by cold and damp weather in June, and the crop is largely in proportion to the natural protection of orchards. Under such circumstances it is next to impossible to estimate the shortage. As the harvest advances there is likely to be considerable change in the situation. But it is safe to count on an unusually small crop for an apple year. It looks now as if higher prices than those of last year would be realized. A prominent dealer informs us that he will contract for choice Baldwins at $4 per barrel. Farmers are acting cautiously about contracts, and only placing them at safe figures. The export movement will be very small at the best, with a likelihood of a much great value of imports from Canada, where the crop is said to be large.

SAVING AND SOWING CLOVER SEED.—The *Germantown Telegraph* very seasonably says that in securing clover seed it is best to cut it as soon as the heads become brown, some time in September. If cut later the heavy dews and reduced heat of the sun will cause dampness and the hull to cling very tightly to the heads; When cut, it is recommended to be at once put under cover to secure dryness; some put in stacks or cover with straw. If the ground is dry and the sun is hot, it may be hauled in the same day it is cut. Some farmers cut it and stir it and put it in windrows the same as making hay; but this is a waste of seed, as the stirring rattles off the ripest and best of the seed. In moving it to the barn, it can be stored on the barn floor until ready to thresh. If there is no huller in the neighborhood, enough can be threshed out for one's sowing; and, as it will not be very clean, it should be sown in February or earlier, so that the hulls and seed may settle in the ground and germinate as soon as the soil is warm enough giving it a good start, which is almost certain to produce a good crop.

THE JEWISH LEAP YEAR.—This is a Jewish leap year, and is remarkable for containing thirteen months and 393 days. The lateness of the Jewish holidays this fall is attributed to the peculiar and exceptional character of the year, for ordinarily the New Year celebration occurs prior to the middle of september, while this year—5643 according to the ancient reckoning—the holiday did not occur until the first day of October, not less than fifteen days subsequent to the date of its usual happening, and what is still more remarkable, twenty-eight days later in the Jewish calendar than last year's occurrence of the same festival, for that year contained but 355 days.

APPLE BUTTER.—Nice apple butter is excellent with cold meat. Use tart apples, and to three pecks after they are peeled and quartered allow nine pounds of brown sugar and two gallons of water. Let the water come to a boil, then add the sugar; when it is dissolved put in the apples. Stir them constantly with a large wooden spoon. After they are soft let them simmer until they are thick, and do not seem at all watery. If you wish to add any spices you may do so. Cinnamon, nutmeg and a little ginger are liked by some people. When it is possible to get it, boiled cider makes a delicious addition; in this case less water should be used.

Editors are as a rule very accommodating. In the far west the other day when a church fair committee came into the sanctum to ask the editor to give them a free puff he very kindly handed out an old clay pipe and told them to help themselves to all the puff they wanted.

ODD ITEMS.

A paste of equal parts of sifted ashes, clay and salt and a little water cements cracks in stoves and ovens.

Mixtures of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia, and a little rose water whiten and soften the hands.

Cover plants with newspapers before sweeping. Also put a little ammonia on them once a week.

Corn husks braided make a servicable and handsome mat. The braids to be sewed with sack needle and twine.

Cabbage is made digestible by first slicing, and then putting in boiling water, with a pinch of soda and some salt, and boiling just fifteen minutes.

A porcelain-lined kettle that will no longer serve for fruit is just the thing for corn loaf. A three or four quart fruit can answers well the same purpose.

Fourteen Mormon missionaries have been working for three months in Minnesota and have secured ten converts, four men, three women, two girls and a boy.

An advertisement in a West Virginia paper calls for "a No. 1 male teacher, strict, stern, severe and of good morals, to teach the St. George School this winter."

It is said that ferrets are rapidly dying off in this country. They are afflicted with a mysterious disease similar to that which was so fatal to horses a few years ago.

The first patent on record was taken out by Samuel Hopkins, in 1790, for making pearlashes. Then, in 1791, Pollard got a patent for spinning cotton by power.

In 1827, Patrick Bell, in Scotland invented the first successful harvesting machine. It had the principal of the shears cut, which is in all modern machines.

Out west, the cellar is the place to go to in time of a cyclone, and when a man has a barrel of cider in the cellar, it's surprising how many times a day he thinks there's a cyclone.

A Buchanan (Mich.) bee-keeper has forty stands of bees from which he will get over 2,000 pounds of honey this season. He keeps both German and Italian bees, but prefers the German.

We don't think that the Chinese would ever be able to wallop France, if the Chinese go to war the same as they walk through the street—in single file.

The man who boasts that dishonesty is just as good as honesty and will pay as well in the end is so green that the cows would mistake him for grass and eat him.

It has been demonstrated that man can exist without food from eight to ten days, and yet he will growl like the mischief if the dinner is only ten minutes late.

A man was arrested in Detroit for stealing the crape off the door of a house in which lay a corpse. It's a pity that fellow didn't go into politics. He'd be just the chap to collect campaign assessments.

That Milwaukee girl who declares that she married one brothrr supposing him to be the other, has a very poor excuse. Suppose they did look exactly alike, she ought to have courted long enough to tell them apart by their breaths.

It is an undeniable fact that the water supply in Philadelphia is not sufficient in case of a big fire, and yet some would blame people for not drinking it.

All kinds of hats and bonnets and all kinds of cloaks will be worn this fall, says a New York paper. And it might have added that so will all kinds of umbrellas and all sorts of noises.

The buckwheat cake season will soon be upon us, and therefore it is well to advise all housekeepers that the cakes this year should be made light and full of small holes. The nearer you get them to resemble a porous plaster the more fashionable they will be.

David Davis in Washington always lived in a second-class hotel, and was the closest man ever in public life. It is said that he would dispute with the apple women in the Senate hall over the price of an apple.

Coffee taverns seem to pay in English provincial towns, but not in London. One of the reasons for this, London Truth thinks, is the execrable character of the coffee which is generally sold in London coffee taverns.

INGROWING TOE NAILS.—For ingrowing toe nails begin the effort at cure by simple application of the solution of the tender part of a small quantity of perchloride of iron. It is found in drug stores in fluid form, though some times in powder. There is immediately a sensation of pain, constriction or burning. In a few minutes the afflicted portion is felt to be dried up, tanned or mummified, and cases to be painful. The patient who before could not put his foot to the floor, now finds that he can walk upon it without pain. By permitting the hardened wood-like flesh to remain two or three weeks, it can be easily removed by soaking the foot in warm water. A new and healthy structure is found below. If, thereafter, the nails be no more cut around the corners or sides, but always carved across the front end, they will in future grow only forward; and by wearing a shoe of reasonable good size and shape, all further trouble will be avoided.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Soak a teacupful of tapioca over night in milk. The next day stir into it the yolks of three eggs well beaten, and a cupful of sugar. Place a quart of milk on the fire; let it come to the boiling point, and then stir in the tapioca, and let the whole cook until it has thickened; then take it off the fire and stir in the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth. Flavor to suit taste. A small portion of the beaten whites of the eggs can be saved to decorate the top. Stir into the latter a little sugar, put it into a paper funnel, press it out over the top of the pudding according to fancy, and place it in the oven a few moments to color.