THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey the Irish informer, has been convicted in London and sentenced to death.

Nearly all the leading Democratic papers of the State condemn the salary bill, and commend the Governor's course in vetoing it.

We would suggest the Governor's veto of the salary grab bill to the *Sentinel* as a text for another article on the subject of legislative pay.

The President's message was sent to congress on Tuesday. It discusses the fisheries, pauper immigration, the relations of the United States with other nations, Chinese immigration, finances, revenue and taxation, sea coast defenses, agricultural interests, civil service reform, and other matters. It is about as thrilling a document as these messages usually are.

The defeat of Mr. Randall is a disappointment to all Pennsylvanians. There is nothing left to do but to support Mr. Carlisle so far as he shall merit honest and intelligent support. We have the assurance that he will promote every substantial interest of the country, and his claim to the support of his party will be measured by the manner in which he keeps his pledge.

The salary bill passed last Friday. Mr. Nicholson, democrat, was the first to assail the report, which he claimed was particularly objectionable because the appropriation to Senators and members was contained in one item, when it should have been divided into two. The Senate, in his opinion, should not have been allowed any pay after it had decided to consider no apportionment legislation passed by the House.

Crawford, democrat, said that the bill should have been framed to allow members pay only for the days in session. Buttermore, democrat, also opposed it. Furth and Green, democrats, favored the bill. On final passage the yeas were 74 republican, 71 democrats; nays, 1 republican, 21 democrats; absent 14 republicans, 20 democrats. Mr. Vanderslice voted for the bill. Mr. Bryson was absent.

Folger and Free Trade.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report to congress just made public discusses the revenue question in a very candid and elaborate manner. It seems that Mr. Folger is still the pronounced revenue reformer he proved himself in his last report, for he declares that a reduction in the revenues is absolutely necessary and though he does not recommend an "immediate revision of the tariff," he does not hesitate to declare that "ultimately the just and expedient method of relief from taxation and limiting the revenues to the needs of an economical government, must be found in a reduction of the duties on imports."

The estimated surplus revenues for the current fiscal year are *eighty-five millions of dollars*. The sinking fund for the payment of the public debt will absorb about fifty millions of dollars, thus leaving an excess of *thirty-five millions*. If the present policy of paying the public debt at the rate of fifty millions of dollars per annum is to be continued the excess just mentioned would still occur from year to year so that at the end of ten years three hundred and fifty millions of dollars would be lying idle in the treasury. But this excess is likely to be much greater, as the pension list will be gradually reduced and the increase in the revenues will correspond to the increase of population and wealth. It is probable that the actual surplus at the present rate of taxation will average at least one hundred millions of dollars per annum or fifty millions more than will be required by the sinking fund.

Secretary Folger says: "As our interest bearing public debt is $1,312,446,050, and about $740,000,000 of it beyond our reach for payment, for about nine years and seventeen years respectively, and may not be brought in by purchase save at heavy rates of premium, even if it can be by paying those rates, there is forced upon our attention the question, how shall a heaped-up surplus of public money be avoided? * * * *There ought to be a reduction of taxation.*" He then goes on to discuss the manner in which taxation should be reduced and declares against the repeal of the internal revenues, especially the tax on whiskey, and concludes, as already stated, that the reduction must come through *a modification of the tariff*. He quotes from the report of the Tariff Commission to congress last year in which it was asserted that "a substantial reduction of tariff duties is demanded, not by a mere indiscriminate popular clamor, but by the best conservative opinion of the country, including that which in former times has been most strenuous for the preservation of our national industrial defences." He further shows by the report of the Tariff Commission that the bill recommended by the commissioners was intended and expected to effect a reduction in the revenue of 20 to 25 per cent., and then proceeds to explain that this intention and calculation has not been verified, and that on the contrary the actual reduction is *thirty millions of dollars* less than was expected. He, therefore recommends a further reduction in the tariff on articles of necessity. He does not declare against immediate legislation on the subject but simply says that his department does not recommend it.

The discussion of the tariff question has therefore been begun by the republican administration at Washington. The secretary of the treasury declares that the question, "how shall a heaped-up surplus of public money be avoided? is forced upon our attention." The ghost of Banquo will not down. Had the late republican congress made an honest and genuine revision of the tariff with a view of effecting a proper reduction in the revenues, the country would not now be called upon to face the question anew. It is shown conclusively by this report of Secretary Folger that no matter who would have been elected speaker of the house of representatives the republican administration meant to introduce the tariff question into congress. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that the administration and Speaker Carlisle occupy substantially the same ground.—*Patriot.*

THE SALARY BILL VETOED.

The Governor discusses the act in forcible language.

THE BILL PASSED OVER THE VETO.

On Tuesday morning Governor Pattison sent a communication to the House, refusing to approve the salary bill, and stating his reasons very clearly and forcibly. The House passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 165 to 26, Mr. Vanderslice being among the yeas. The senate also passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 38 to 4. The veto message is as follows:

In accordance with the authority given to the governor to disapprove of any items of an appropriation bill, I disapprove of all items of the herewith returned bill, except those items in section three providing for the pay of certain employes of the senate, and those items in section four for the pay of certain employes of the house, and section seven for the expense of serving a writ of election to fill a vacancy in the house of representatives. To all the other items of the bill I decline to give my approval.

The members of the general assembly were convened in special session for the purpose of apportioning the state as commanded by the constitution. The command was upon them to pass such laws at the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after their right to pay ceased with their sworn constitutional duty unperformed. They were immediately recalled into session to obey the organic law, to keep their oaths and to accord to the people the most important political rights. They again deliberately refuse to perform their constitutional duty and are about to adjourn. After wasting six months in contemning the constitution they now send me this bill appropriating over a half million dollars to pay themselves for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. Such an inconsistency could not exist in the jurisprudence of any enlightened government. No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill. The fact that one has been elected by the people to an office does not of itself entitle him to pay. He must first perform the duties of his office. As well might a judge claim his salary who refuses to hold court or try the causes before him. The members of the legislature have refused to do their duty in compliance with the command of the constitution, the vow of their official oath, and the purpose of their election.

THE ELEVEN DAY RECESS.

When this session was convened, instead of proceeding at once to perform their duty, the members of the legislature, for their personal convenience, immediately took a recess for eleven days. By this bill every legislator is given of the peoples money ten dollars a day for each day of that recess. To sanction this would be to admit that they might have taken a recess for the year and a half remaining of their terms, and have paid themselves many thousands of dollars each while remaing at their homes and attending to their private concerns. For over one-half the time since the legislature was convened the senate has not yet been in session at all, having by formal resolution deliberately resolved not to sit or make an effort to obey the law. On many of the days when it did hold sessions but a few minutes were occupied, and no single official act was done looking to a performance of duty. The record of the house of representatives upon this subject, while not so culpable is yet highly reprehensible, it not having held sessions for many days, yet for the whole 182 days, from June 7 to December 5, whether days of session, Lord's days and holidays, for all alike, ten dollars a day for the entire time is given by this bill to every senator and member.

Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstances, it is yet the more repugnant to law equity and common sense when asserted by officials who menace the very existence of republican government by refusing to obey the plainest and most imperative constitutional commands and gives to the people the most sacred and valuable of political rights. This bill exacts to the last penny all the compensation that the most faithful, industrious, patriotic and law-obeying legislatures could get for the performance of every duty imposed upon them, and the realization of every public benefit that could be expected from them.

Under this bill mileage is claimed by members and officers for going from their homes to the seat of government and returning, who were present in Harrisburg when the extra session was called, having been paid by the state to there, and have also been already paid for returning to their homes. So, too, ten dollars a day is claimed by this bill for sessions upon days when, to use the language of the law, there were no sessions held "at" which members could be.

AN INDEFENSIBLE ATTEMPT.

It would be useless for me to go over this bill and discuss its unjust provisions in detail. It is a most indefensible attempt to take money out of the public treasury without warrant of law, shadow of justice, or possibly of right, by a body of officials, which, as the executive of the commonwealth, I am obliged to say resists, defies and assaults the constitutional government of the people.

There often come times in the history of popular government when the hope of their preservation rests, not in the functional power given to officials but in that last and mightiest of resources, the intelligent and resolute action of free people at the ballot box. This hope alone is left to the lovers of free government in Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the constitution. I have exhausted all my power to that end without avail, and confess the futility of my efforts. Not only may I be unable to secure obedience to the constitution and see that the laws be faithfully executed, but I may also be powerless to prevent the gross injustice attempted against the people in this bill. So far as I am able, however, I shall thwart the wrong by this disapproval.

COMPLIMENTING SOME MEMBERS.

It is only right for me to say that there are, I know, many members of the assembly who have faithfully striven to perform their duty, and who by such efforts have equitably earned their pay. They are in no wise chargeable with the default of the session. I regret that they should suffer by this veto. It is their misfortune to be members of a body whose acts I must view as a whole. They will have the consciousness, however, of having honestly tried to serve their state and the people. The people, it is certain, will not fail in the end to recognize and reward upright servants, and separate them from the faithless and avaricious. I have no power to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy, the deserving from the reprehensible. The fault of the gross, not the merits of individuals, is all of which I can take notice.

PAY FOR EMPLOYES.

Seeing no reason, however, for depriving of their pay the employes of the two houses, whose attendance was compulsory, and who are in no way blamable for the failure of this session, I have approved the items for their compensation. I wish it to be understood, however, in allowing these items, to approve of the compensation of those employes only for those days when they were necessarily employed about the duties of their offices. They may have had official service to perform upon days on which the legislature was not in session. If so, they should be paid. But for those days upon which they were absent from attendance upon duties pertaining to the legislature and unemployed, I do not give my sanction to their drawing any compensation. I regard the words "fixed by the law," in the clause of the bill making the appropriation for them, as recognizing this limitation which, in my judgment, is a proper interpretation of the act of 1874.

LEGISLATIVE PAY.

It is a well known fact that the state senate under the leadership of Cooper, met only twice a week for several months, and after holding ten minute sessions, adjourned, positively refusing to transact any of the business that was sent to it from the House.

The *Sentinel* of last week strongly endorses the proposition of the legislature to take pay for the ten days between the convening of the extra session and the day it assembled and for each and every day since, including Sundays, notwithstanding the fact that the republican senate spent but two days a week in session, and then refused to work. It says "they will make asses of themselves if they do not take every dollar they are entitled to under the law."

In other words, it wants the senate to draw pay for seven days in each week instead of two, and insists, in effect, that every member, whether absent or present, shall draw his ten dollars a day for the full time.

We have only to say to this as we said before that the members or senators who do this will assume a responsibility for which they will be held to answer by the people. If such a course is endorsed by the voters we shall be satisfied.

We are not unmindful of the fact that "members of the legislature are not the only persons who take all the law allows them." We distinctly remember that a few years ago Congress passed an act giving to its members $1500 of back pay. The law gave them this compensation, and "under the law" they were entitled to it. We also remember that when a prominent member of Congress of the state sought to be made chairman of a Democratic State convention, he was denounced in scathing terms publicly on the floor of the convention, and defeated for the position, because he took what the law allowed him. Public sentiment then was against the taking of back pay, just as it is now against paying the legislature for time spent at home.

The act providing for the pay of common pleas Judges is not a parallel case with the present one. It is a law made by one body providing for the pay of another branch of government. It was not made by the Judges to provide for their own pay, and if it is in such shape as to permit abuses the legislature should have corrected it. It will be remembered too, that the additional pay of Judges for special courts is for *time spent in holding courts and disposing of business*, and not for Sundays and days between adjournments. It may be that some judges have taken advantage of the special court act, and called on other judges to try cases where it was not absolutely necessary, but we have never before heard such a charge made. Certainly the writer of the *Sentinel* article would not have attempted by insinuation to make a local application, if he had any knowledge of the history and practice of the court in this county, for it is a fact that only two or three times in more than twenty years has another judge been called upon to sit on the bench here.

The *Sentinel's* criticism of our article is simply a subterfuge, and the object of its remarks will be easily understood. Our views on this question are based on the past record of the Democratic party, and on its profession as the party of economy and honest government.

CARLISLE CHOSEN.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of Congress met last Saturday evening in the Capital at Washington for the purpose of nominating officers of the House. The contest was between Carlisle, of Kentucky, Randall of Pennsylvania, and Cox of New York, for the speakership, and a vigorous caucus had been made by the friends of each. General Rosecrans called the caucus to order, and Mr. Geddes of Ohio was elected chairman. A roll call showed 188 members present, and when the vote was taken, the result was 106 for Carlisle, 52 for Randall, and 30 for Cox. On motion of Governor Curtin Carlisle's nomination was made unanimous, and he was escorted to the hall by the defeated candidates. On taking the speaker's chair Mr. Carlisle spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CAUCUS:—Your committee has just formally notified me of my unanimous nomination for the office of speaker of the house of representatives for the Forty-eighth congress, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence you have reposed in me. If this had been a mere personal contest between me and either of the three distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with this nomination, I should have had but little hope of success. They are gentlemen of great ability, and I assure them and their friends that this contest closes, so far as I am concerned, without the slightest change in the friendly personal relations which have heretofore existed between us.

Gentlemen, I trust that you may never have reason to regret your action this evening, and that when the labors of the Forty-eighth congress are closed you may be able to congratulate yourselves that no material interest of your country has been injuriously affected by my administration of the office for which you have nominated me. In fact, I may go a step further and venture to express the confident hope that every substantial interest will be advanced and promoted by the united efforts of the presiding officer and the democratic majority on the floor. Such a result will insure victory in the great contests yet to come, and guarantee a long line of democratic executives with an honest, economical and constitutional administration of our public affairs. But, sir, you have much other labor to perform, and, again thanking you for what you have already done, I shall say no more.

RANDALL'S GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. Randall then addressed the caucus. He said: "A majority of the democratic representatives of the Forty-eighth congress has seen fit to designate the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky for the exalted position of speaker. His administration shall have my firm, fixed and honorable support. To my friends, the minority, who may be disappointed at this result, I tender my gratitude for their support, which was actuated by a noble, disinterested friendship, based upon the highest considerations of duty, as they believed, both to their party and to their country. I bow to the decision of a majority of my colleagues. The duty imposed upon me by my constituents will be performed with earnest zeal for their interest, for the triumph of my party and the real prosperity of my country. If in the future there be any service I can render that will tend to these ends it will be performed with a cheerfulness that no other citizen can excel." [Applause.]

Ex-congressman Clarke of Missouri was nominated for Clerk, John P. Leedom of Ohio, for Sergeant-at-Arms, J. G. Wintersmith of Texas for Doorkeeper, L. Dalton of Indiana for Postmaster, and Rev. J. S. Lindsay of Georgetown D. C. for Chaplain.

On motion of General Slocum, of New York, seconded by General Rosecrans, of California, it was unanimously resolved that the fourteen crippled and disabled soldiers now borne on the soldiers' roll under the doorkeeper of the house of representatives shall be retained on said roll, subject however, to dismissal for a just and sufficient cause. The caucus then, at half past twelve a. m., adjourned sine die.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN BEHNE, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Benjamin Behne, late of Locust township, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, December 31st, 1883, at 9 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims and those indebted to the same to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

H. V. WHITE, Auditor.

dec 7-4t

Centre Notes.

Thanksgiving was kept by most all, a great many going to hear the Thanksgiving sermon, while others went hunting.

On Wednesday night of last week some of our Centre folks attended a surprise party at Frank Reighard's, of Scott. It was a complete surprise to some of the family. While the young people were gathering in some proposed a square dance, when a violin was procured and Elmer Kline played some of his favorite tunes. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The Centre sports, and those adjoining, celebrated Thanksgiving Eve at Conrad Hippensteel's. There were about forty persons in attendance. Dancing was commenced at an early hour and kept up until two o'clock, a. m., when all departed. We were also surprised by meeting our neighbor, Elizabeth Ruckle, there.

On Saturday last a surprise party was held at Simon Sitler's, it being his wife's birthday.

On Sunday last our former pastor, Rev. Sharetts, preached an excellent sermon at the Hidlay church. He was met by a great many warm friends.

On Thanksgiving the ministers went to Elisha Hagenbuch's, and the school teachers to Esq. Hidlay's to spend the day.

The schools of Centre are all in a flourishing condition and promise good work during the coming winter.

ENTRE NOUS.

Cheaper Postage.

If, as reported, Postmaster General Gresham contemplates advising that the limit of single letter postage be fixed at an ounce instead of half an ounce he will find himself supported by the whole army of letter writers. There is hardly any likelihood of the length of letters being extended, no matter how liberal the rates and rules may become, but there is much dissatisfaction over the general uncertainty as to the weight of letters. Probably nine mailed envelopes in ten could hold an additional sheet of note paper without weighing more than half an ounce; on the other hand, however, a very thick sheet of letter paper may be heavy enough to be suspected of overweight, tested by the Post Office scales, ornamented with notice of postage due—and who likes to appear so stingy as to underpay his letters? It is said that only about one in twenty of all letters mailed in this city weighs more than half an ounce, and it is quite certain that scarcely any member of the class that does most writing will increase the bulk of single letters. Why not, therefore, make one ounce the unit of postage, so that the multitude of writers may no longer have to gravitate between uncertainty and letter scales whenever they add a card or an extra bit of paper to a note?—*N. Y. Herald.*

A successful swindling scheme is reported: A man and woman locate in a town, put on lots of style, and lay claim to the "way up" circles. After a time the man visits the leading stores and says his wife had spoken of buying a bill of goods and if she had done so he wanted to pay for them, as he was going out of town for a short time. No goods had been bought by her, and he goes to the next store. In a short time the wife comes in and easily succeeds in getting credit for a large bill, as the merchant thinks it is all right because of the story told by her husband. When they get a large amount of goods in this way, both of them disappear, taking the goods with them.

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CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the 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.

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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.

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93 ACRES,

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Purchaser to pay for deed.

GEO. A HONS, Administrator.

dec 7-ts

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A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of JOSEPH D. WEEKS on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with America. Mr. Weeks, who had charge of this subject for the Census of 1880, has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades-unionism, arbitration, etc.

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By virtue of a Test Vend Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, Pa., to the Sheriff of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale at auction or outcry, at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Locust twp., Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stone corner in a line of land now or late of Jacob Webs and running from thence by the same north six and three-quarter degrees east seventy-eight and three tenth perches to a stone, thence by land now or late of Henry Herner north three-quarters of a degree east twenty-three and four-tenth perches to white pine stump; thence by the same north forty-two and one-half degrees east eighteen perches to a stone; thence by M. E. meeting house lot south forty-six and three quarter degrees east five perches to a stone; and north twenty-nine and a half degrees east twelve perches and four-tenths to a stone; thence by land now or late of William Carl and John Herner south seventy-one and a half degrees east forty-one and nine-tenth perches to a stone; thence by land now or late of William Roth and William Yeager south two degrees west one hundred and eight perches to a stone; thence south three and one-half degrees west eight and six-tenth perches to a stone; thence north eighty-two and one-half degrees west thirty-one perches to the place of beginning, CONTAINING forty-four acres and one hundred and nine perches neat measure, be the same more or less. To be sold as the property of Timothy Bolich at the suit of John Woolside & Co.

Terms of sale, cash on striking down of the property.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 27, 1883. nov. 30

THE SUN.

NEW YORK 1884.

About sixty million copies of *The Sun* have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months.

If you were to paste end to end all the colums of all the *Suns* printed and sold last year you would get a continuous strip of interesting information, common sense wisdom, sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three-quarters of the way back to the moon again.

But the *Sun* is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty-seven or twenty-eight times.

If every buyer of a copy of the *Sun* during the past year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife or his grandfather has spent another hour, this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, night and day.

It is only by little calculations like these that you can form any idea of the circulation of the most popular of American newspapers, or of its influence on the opinions and actions of American men and women.

The *Sun* is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear or consequences, which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without waste of words and in the most readable shape which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which therefore believes that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord, 1884.

If you know the *Sun*, you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not yet know the *Sun*, it is high time to get into the sunshine.

Terms to Mail Subscribers.

The several editions of the *Sun* are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows:

DAILY—50 cents a month, $6 a year; with Sunday edition, $7.

SUNDAY—Eight pages. This edition furnishes the current news of the world, special articles of exceptional interest to everybody, and literary reviews of new books of the highest merit. $1 a year.

WEEKLY—$1 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unequaled value, special market reports, and literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence make the weekly *Sun* the paper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with $10 an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,

Nov. 3-6 t THE SUN, N. Y. City.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

G. W. BERTSCH,

THE MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CLOTHING!!

Having very recently opened a new Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store, in KNORR & WINTERSTEEN'S building, on Main street, where I am prepared to make to order, at short notice, first class suits of clothing—always in the latest styles—and prices reasonable. Fits guaranteed. Having learned how to cut garments to suit customers, and also what kind of material will give satisfaction, I would ask you to please call and examine the

BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF GOODS

Ever shown in Columbia county,

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 13-1

IT WILL PAY YOU

To call, inspect and compare our large and complete stock of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS SHOES, HATS, CAPS

FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

LADIES' COATS, &c.,

Before purchasing.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

To every Purchaser.

No trouble to show goods.

Every person purchasing of us will receive a numbered ticket, entitling them to a chance in any of the handsome prizes which can now be seen in our windows. Prizes to be awarded on Christmas day. Call and see these prizes and tell your neighbors about them.

Don't forget the place.

M. LEVY & CO.

Successor to M. A. LOEB.

Kings of the Clothing Trade,

122. WEST FRONT STREET. 122.

BERWICK.

OIL WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, ETC.,

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

DODGE & OLGOTT,

86 & 88 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Nov 16-4w

PIANO

AND

TABLE COVERS,

The second shipment, consisting of seven cases of our celebrated

TONQUIN TABLE COVERS,

Reached us a few days ago, and are even more handsome (if that is possible) than the first lot which sold so rapidly. We have them in

EIGHT DIFFERENT COLORINGS.

And the following sizes:

5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10 & 8-12.

It is almost impossible to praise these goods too highly. The colorings are so rich and effective and the prices so very moderate that they should meet all tastes and suit all purses.

Our stock of

Raw and Spun Silk and Fine Tapestry Table and Piano Covers

Is now complete and comprises the following sizes:

1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-2, 3 yards long.

Our magnificent stock of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO COVERS

Is attracting much attention.

All the goods were manufactured to our order and imported direct.

We have all the latest styles in

PLAIN AND

VARIEGATED BORDERS

At very moderate prices. We have them in

4-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 sizes,

And in all the new designs and colorings. We have also a complete line of

CARDINAL AND TURKEY RED TABLE CLOTHS

In all sizes and grades, with napkins to match.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Eighth Street. Market Street. Filbert Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

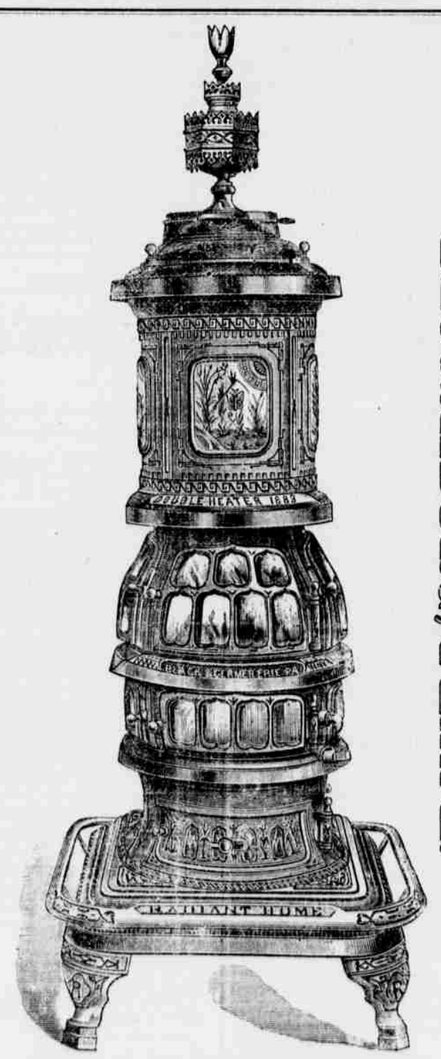
Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY C. C. GALIGNAN,



BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

John Wanamaker's Store

The Block from Chestnut to Market Street, and 13th Street to Public Buildings.

Fashionable and Staple Dry Goods and House Furnishings.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS

of ALL PLANTS, for ALL CROPS, for ALL CLIMATES. All are tested; only the best sent out. Grain and Farm Seed Manual (History and best methods of culture of Grains, Root Crops, Grasses, Fodder Crops, Trees, Planting, etc. only 10cts. Annual Catalogue and Price List of several thousand varieties. FREE.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Rochester, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. POOR SEEDS.

February 9-1y a&s

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SIMON FRY, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Simon Fry deceased, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. 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.

SAMUEL HEIDLAY,

Light Street, Col. co., Pa. Executor.

Nov 16-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF JOHN J. STILES DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John J. Stiles deceased, late of Fishingcreek township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

M. A. AMMEHMAN, Administrator.

Nov 23rd Forks, P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEO. KELCHNER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Geo. Keichner, late of Centre township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William S. Hess Administrator *D. B. N. C. T. A.* All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

WM. S. HESS, Administrator.

Nov 23 Fowlersville, Pa

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THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR