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BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1883.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with columns for advertising rates: One inch, Two inches, Three inches, etc.

FALL OPENING.

Alexander & Bro.

NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail.

Alexander & Bro.

SELECT STORY.

HER BIRTHDAY.

"By-by, Dolly, don't sit up for me; I mayn't be home till late."

And handsome Dick Everett, seal-capped and overcoated, bent to kiss his pretty little wife.

"Must you really go, Dick?" imploringly.

"Must I really go?" he repeated.

"What a dreadful solemn face! Yes, you ridiculous darling, I really must."

"Why?" persistently.

"Oh, because of an engagement—I cannot break, dear!" a trifle guiltily.

"Good gracious! what an inquisitive little mortal it is, to be sure! Don't trouble your pretty head about business engagements, and once more, my pet, good-by."

I say, Dolly, turning back and putting a furry head inside the door, "if you are in search of a job, I just wish you'd mend my other overcoat. I noticed a big bill will you for the first time to night."

And his rather disconnected speech Mrs. Dick nodded, and smiled a bright acquiescence.

The door slammed behind Dick, and she glanced round the cozy, homelike room.

"If Dick had not been obliged to go out—and such a cold night, too. The gas burned brightly.

The chimney in the grate was a bed of golden coals.

The French clock on the mantel ticked musically.

Towards the crimson-covered table, on which lay a pile of unopened magazines, looked two wistful blue eyes.

But the bride six months ago her dainty, bronze-brown head with ruffled hair.

The rosy lips repeated the hackneyed formula—"Duty first, pleasure after."

So, accordingly, the little white hands laboriously jugged and haunched Dick's big overcoat into the room, turned it over, and began their wifely occupation.

She smiled softly to herself, for her thoughts were pleasant ones as she sat and sewed.

A rarely pretty picture in the parlour's fire, the childlike figure in the soft, dark dress and snowy muslin apron, the busy hands flying briskly through their task.

"To-morrow will be my birthday, and Dick has forgotten it, I know. How sorry he will be when I tell him to-morrow!"

And as she broke merrily into "Comin' Thro' the Rye," the French clock on the low marble mantel struck ten.

Her task finished, she turned the coat over to see if it needed other repairs, and as she did so a small square sheet of creamy paper fluttered from an inside pocket and fell upon the carpet.

She bent forward and picked it up with a low laugh.

"What a thick sheet of friends are sufficiently foolish to perfume his love letters, I wonder!"

Then she turned it right side up and looked at it.

And she saw—what?

"Nothing very alarming, with an Only a thick sheet of embossed paper, stamped with a monogram in blue and gold, incomprehensible as monograms usually are.

A woman's letter, decidedly, written in a pretty, scrawling, irregular hand, unmistakably a woman's.

The bird-like song died on Dolly Everett's lips.

The soft, bright color faded slowly out of her face.

The blue eyes grew wide and started, as delicately, though almost inaudibly, she told herself, with an air of present to whom his folks are trying to marry him. He told me all about it."

"Dick's shy arms went creeping round his neck, and blue eyes grew luminous through their tears, "I'm never going to be jealous again. I—I'm not going to ask you where you were to-night, with triumphant heroism, unaided, by a stratum of maddening curiosity."

"My pet, I was just going to tell you, but this was speaking better than I can. You see I had not quite forgotten what to-morrow was."

He had drawn a leather case from his pocket, and touching the spring disclosed a set and necklace of milk-white pearls on turquoise-velvet bed.

"Oh—! Dick!"

A long drawn breath, a rapturous lighting of blue eyes, a lighting of rosy lips, and then—well, when she got through Dick thought himself well repaid.

"Won't there be fun at the office to-morrow. Jealous of Dick Harvey?"

"But, by jupiter, what a reception I got! Oh, oh—! Dolly, Dolly, it's the best joke on record!"

And Dolly joined him merrily; for, after all, it is not the sweetest laughter that which springs from tears?

"What's Esther?"

"Heard on Broadway."

"Good morning, Smith."

"Good morning, Jones. Making money?"

"Yes—business never better. Sell \$40,000 a day."

"What! Forty thousand a day!—at a profit?"

"Lord bless you—no. I must keep trade up, you know—don't you see—my dog and revolver. They throw water over him as he slept, and I boxed his ears in his waking moments."

"If you can't live in peace why don't you get a divorce," asked the court."

"Huh! the cash!" answered the prisoner.

"Because we are bound to conquer or kill him," replied the mother-in-law.

"Then go and fight and law for I and scratch my hands out of the crowd!"

"They were cut in procession, and they were giving each other fits as they turned the corner.—Detroit Free Press."

Among the reasons urged by a Pooris, Ill., woman for a divorce are: Drunkenness, sweating, obscenity, arson, filthy habits, incompatibility, infidelity, brutality, laziness, bigamy, and non-support. She married him to spite her father for boxing her ears.

Coal men are familiar with the weights that are dark.

There is a vast deal of philosophy in the remark of Caline that "Providence has placed the rod in the hands of the people in order to give people time to prepare for it."

A lady at Saratoga has become blind from using something to make her eyes brilliant.

There is no greater delight than to be conscious of sincerity on self-examination.

The bronze statue of Washington is like the hero it represents—a man of metal.

SENATOR ANTHONY.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Upon the accession of Vice President Arthur to the Presidency in September, 1881, the Senate at its next session elected as its president pro tempore David Davis of Illinois, whose term of office as Senator expired on the 31st of March, 1883. Just before the expiration of his term Mr. Davis resigned the Presidency of the Senate, and Geo. F. Edmunds, Senator from Vermont was elected as his successor.

Senator Edmunds' Senatorial term not expiring until 1887. This procedure was the enactment of new ones in order to preserve the just and equal rights of the governed let them speedily be passed. Section 10, article I of our constitution, declares, "The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good and apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes by petition, address or remonstrance. "We therefore recommend."

First—That the common school law be so amended as to embrace in the rank of studies such additional practical branches as agricultural chemistry, the natural sciences and other technical instructions pertaining to agriculture. These studies if not pursued in every school in every district in at least one school in every district. We esteem such practical branches of really more importance in fitting our sons and daughters for farm life than bounding countries or tracing the length of rivers.

Second—We recommend that the state college, which was originally intended as a technical school of agriculture be restored to the designs of its originators. The magnitude of our industrial importance as it relates to the honor and dignity of our commonwealth demands that this institution shall be devoted to technical instruction in the higher branches of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Third—We demand that corporations claiming immunities as common carriers either by rail or water, shall be forbidden by law to discriminate between individuals or companies in carrying freight; that their rates shall be uniform for like service irrespective of distance.

Fourth—We recommend in order to prevent jealousy and rivalry between different agricultural organizations in so far as relates to the election of members of the state board of agriculture that they be elected annually by the different agricultural societies including granges and farmers' clubs. The present system is so manifestly unfair and so easily manipulated by a few personal friends, that it is exceedingly objectionable and calls loudly for reform. We cannot devise a more feasible plan than the one suggested by the master's annual address, to remedy the evil.

Fifth—We demand, at the earliest practicable moment, that just and fair apportionments be made, dividing our state into districts of compact and convenient territory so that the people of the state may have equal and fair representation in the councils of the nation and state legislature. The legislature in neglecting to perform this important duty devolving upon them under the constitution they had sworn to support and for whom they are specially convened by the executive of the state merits our unqualified condemnation. Their indulgence was only equalled by their greed. Had they manifested half the zeal and unanimity in the performance of their constitutional duty that they did in securing compensation for non-performed services, their action would not be a reproach to the fair fame of our great commonwealth.

Sixth—Regarding our order as a great educational and moral organization, we unhesitatingly set our seal of commendation upon its proceedings, not only as an unmitigated evil morally, but a fruitful source of expense in the administration of justice. Philanthropic citizens are pressing the subject of prohibition, and it is constantly becoming more and more apparent that the question will have to be met at no distant day. We would respectfully recommend that the necessary legislation be secured to submit it to a direct vote of the people of the state. Should a majority decide in favor of prohibition it would materially assist in its execution and render it more efficient than it would be otherwise.

Seventh—We demand the equalization of taxes. Upon this subject we wish to be distinctly understood—equal taxes upon equal values upon the basis of the bill presented by the special committee to the legislature last winter. The burdens of taxation are onerous and oppressive. Relief is sought and must be had. Justice and equity demand it, and no effort should be spared to secure a just and fair law by which all property, visible and invisible, of all citizens would bear its due proportion.

Eighth—That we, in state grange met, do resolve that congress should, and we ask them to foster, protect and encourage the production of sugar in our country, and ask them further to pass the needed appropriations to develop that industry.

To secure such legislation as we hereby suggest will require effort on our part. It cannot be secured by supine inaction. Action must be had. It resolves itself back to the people in their primaries. The ballot will have to determine the issue. Men of measure on the one hand, party prejudice on the other.

Choose which you will serve. The responsibility is upon you; the remedy is in your hands. Will you apply it?

The following was also adopted: WHEREAS, The legislature at its last session failed to pass the bill known as the "grangers' tax bill," thereby giving to the people the needed relief asked for, therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon the state grange the importance of still urging this question until the needed legislation is obtained.

No doubt business matters are not in a satisfactory condition. It is true that no especially alarming symptoms appear. There are no indications of any such commercial crisis as a widespread disaster, but we have so often had in the past in the United States. There is simply a general shrinkage of profits, and the incomes of business men have considerably declined.

A hand-to-mouth trade is done, however, consumption being large because of the rapid increase of the population and of the general prosperity of the people for five years past. The volume of transactions is so great that it gives an appearance of successful activity to commercial centers, while the railroads are showing large freight earnings. But the amount of profit is exceptionally small, and great quantities of manufactured goods have recently been sold at cost, or even at a loss.

The manufacturers are pretty generally depressed by the showing of their balance sheets. Mills which furnish domestic dry goods are compelled to face an overstocked market, and they must either shut down or go on piling up their product in the hope of finding purchasers in the future. In several goods the situation is not inspiring. The importations of foreign dry goods at this port fell off two million dollars last week as compared with the corresponding week in 1882. The iron trade is in a very depressed condition, and recent years have seen but few workmen employed in the Burden Iron Company's works at Troy accepted a reduction of their wages of from ten to twelve per cent. The situation was explained to them, and they were told that the reduction must be made or the mills would shut down.

This business depression has now lasted for many months. Indeed, signs of it began to appear so long ago as last autumn and winter. There have not, however, been so many commercial disasters as in the past few weeks. Besides, their prosperity for four or five years previous to the depression has fortified them against the effects of a considerable period of dull trade and small profits. But they are troubled about the future.—N. Y. Sun.

Women for Business.

What women need to make them business-like is to be brought into contact with business, to hear it talked about, to be expected to manage their small affairs in a business-like way. The farmer gives his little boy a calf and his little girl a lamb, and accustoms them not merely to the care of the animal, but to note its market value and the changes in that value at different times. So, it seems to me, every business man should put into the hands of each of his daughters some small piece of property, a railroad share for instance, and teach her to observe its fluctuations in value and ask their cause; and to learn by personal experience the difference between principal and interest. I once heard Mr. E. D. Chaney say that her father did this for his daughters, but I never heard of any other instance. If girls are to be very useful in the world, they need to know business; if they need to know business, they will not interfere with the ideal side of the nature—poets and artists, so far as I have seen, are as practical as any other people—but it will prevent that helpless dependence for the simplest business matters upon their fathers, a man which so often makes cultivated women the objects either of pity or of fraud.

Keep the Children Happy.

Invent every possible amusement to keep your boys at home in the evenings. Never mind if they scatter books and pictures, coats, hats and boots! Never mind if they do make a noise around you, with their whistling and rattling. If you would rather be agitated if we could have a vision of the young men gone to utter destruction for the very reason that, having cold, disagreeable, dull, stiff freckles at home, they sought amusement elsewhere. The influence of a loving mother or sister is incalculable. Like a train, reformed by casting a stone in the water, it goes on and on through a man's whole life. Circumstances and worldly pleasures may weaken the remembrance for a time, but each touch upon the chords of memory will awaken the old-time music, and her face, her voice, and her loving words will come up before him like a revelation.

The time will come before you think, when you would give the world to have your house tumbled by the dear hands of those very boys; when your heart shall long for the noisy steps in the hall, and their audibly cheeks laid up to yours; when you would rather have their jolly whistle than the songs of Nilsson; when you would gladly have dirty carpets, eye live without carpets at all, but to have their bright strong fingers on your feet. Like a train, reformed by casting a stone in the water, it goes on and on through a man's whole life. Circumstances and worldly pleasures may weaken the remembrance for a time, but each touch upon the chords of memory will awaken the old-time music, and her face, her voice, and her loving words will come up before him like a revelation.

It hurts a man pretty badly sometimes to fall into an error.

None laugh offener and better than women with the teeth.

Young people fall in love, and then fall out after marriage.

State Grangers on the Subject of Legislation.

The state grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in session in the hall of the house of representatives, last week adopted the following report relative to legislation.

It is the highest duty of the American citizen to uphold and defend the constitution of this country. It is the bed rock upon which our political superstructure rests. Upon its inviolate maintenance and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof depend our highest hopes and dearest interest. Under our form of popular government the people are sovereign. Their pleasure when they properly exercise is potential. They speak as they shall be done.

It is true the people are forbearing and long-suffering. Submission to unwise legislation is often silently endured. Difference of opinion is not esteemed a sufficient cause for resisting enforcement. But public opinion is the alert. It is tireless and scrutinizing. It is constantly in the balance, testing by experience. When laws cease to meet the ends for which they were intended they should be amended or repealed. Or when the public demands the enactment of new ones in order to preserve the just and equal rights of the governed let them speedily be passed. Section 10, article I of our constitution, declares, "The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good and apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes by petition, address or remonstrance. "We therefore recommend."

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