Reflections on the Story of Optimus Architectus, or the Folly of Teaching Definitions.

BY FRANCIS HECK, S. I.

Some have complained to me that they got toothache in reading my piece last week. There will be nothing of that kind in this piece.

I have for a long time desired to present this matter of requiring pupils to commit to memory rules and definitions, in a way that it might appear as foolish to others as it does to me. If Optimus Architectus seems to you to have employed the right way to teach building, then have I failed. If he seems to you as ridiculous as I intended that he should, then have I succeeded. This matter of rote learning (memorizing) has been entirely discarded in very few schools. If you will allow me a little wandering from the text I will show you what rote learning is.

Growth and strength of mind are obtained in the same manner as growth and strength of body. With a proper supply of wholesome food the body grows. The stomach is said to digest it and the blood carries it to every part of the body and it becomes a part of the body. If, however, you undertook to live on brickbats you would not only find that the stomach would not digest them, but that they would do you much harm. You then conclude that food that can be digested produces growth, while food that cannot be digested prevents growth. By exercise the body becomes strong, without it, weak. Knowledge is food for the mind and a proper amount of wholesome knowledge is good for the mind. A parrot might be taught to say sentences that are full of wisdom for those who understand them; but we say the parrot does not understand what it says, and therefore has learned nothing—has gained no knowledge. I might teach a child to say this beautiful line from Horace: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori," but the child would not know what it was saying; or, to continue the former figure, we would say that the child's mind could not digest it. Nor would it become a part of the child's mind. This would not be knowledge, and as the feast of brickbats was injurious to the body, so would this be injurious to the mind. What is not understood is a burden to the mind, and prevents mental growth. To require pupils to memorize the expressions of knowledge I would consider absurd. To teach knowledge without its expression would not be a very good way either. On that head I would say that no pupil has entirely mastered any subject till he can tell it himself. What more is desired? We should not attempt to teach pupils what they are not able to understand. I know an antiquated unmarried female (an old maid) who had sense enough to know that a class of young girls could not understand Mental Philosophy; but she didn't have sense enough to know that she should not have attempted to teach it to them. The girls were required to memorize the whole book. They knew no more of the subject than so many parrots. I know a man who had learned a whole grammar by heart—an accomplishment of which he felt very proud. "Why," said he, "grammar was the easiest thing in the world for John and I." I remarked that "for John and I" was not very good grammar, and asked him to give the rule for prepositions; in an instant came "a noun or a pronoun used as the object of a preposition, must be in the objective case." "But," said he, "I cannot see what that rule has to do with "for John and I." Here was a man to whom an entire grammar was a feast of brickbats. He knew no more about it than a phonograph. There are thousands just like him. Now we come to the defense of our story. I promised to prove by example and argument that it was true.

Here is a grammar written by the president of West Virginia College. That he understands the subject you can determine from the book itself if you can understand it. The author calls it a Scientific Grammar, because of a lot of foot-and-a-half words. All other grammars are trash, foolish and false, thinks the author. It is considered by him simple enough for beginners. He directs the teacher to have his classes memorize the order, the definitions, the rules and the index. After that the teacher is to use his own judgment. I would use my own judgment first and would do so as did the pupils of Optimus—have a bonfire of the whole business. The subject is first defined: "Grammar is that part of philology which relates to correctness in the formation of words, sentences, verses and stanzas." Quite an easy thing to commit if you know nothing about the subject. Try it. I will not weary you with extracts, but will say that in the first four pages there are 59 definitions to be learned by heart. Words of 3, 4, and 5 syllables are frequent. It has, by count, 13 kinds of nouns and 13 long defininitions; 7 kinds of conjunctions with as many definitions; 7 kinds of interjections, such as inarticulate and contemptuous. It has periphrastic, periphrastic ascending and periphrastic descending comparison. It has 29 kinds of sentences and 29 hard definitions. Here is something so plain that he who runs may read: "The Compound Indefinite Tense of a Verb is the aggregate of its Compound Indefinite Forms." Notice this: *His refusing to apologize was proof that an insult was intended.* This sentence is complicate, simple, co-mixed, secondary, copulative, neuter, affirmative, positive." This is also pretty good on a short sentence: "Thomas and William refused to go." This sentence is "complicate, complex, subjective, co-predicative, secondary." I impose on your patience a little more, but this time for the benefit of the printer. "The system of punctuation," says the author, "though comprised in a few pages, is more comprehensive and infinitely more practical and correct than any other grammar whatever. It is adequate to the wants of the printer, and will, it is hoped, bring something like order out of the *existing chaos* in that department." Everything you will see is as clear as a whistle. "Use the colon to separate a prospective sentence from its consequent; use the semicolon to separate the principal members of a double or triple compact sentence; use the comma to separate the members of a close sentence when it is complex, complicate or reversed." Remember, Mr. Printer, that these rules come in the beginning of the book without any explanation of terms. Remember, also, that they are to be memorized by beginners in grammar. If you should have any trouble to commit them, mark yourself down, in the biggest kind of type, an *Ass*. If you do not understand them after you have committed them, hire a sign painter to write you down an ass. Why not make a long story short? I counted 1000 definitions from the beginning of the book to page 206. There are a hundred rules or more. Here are a few of the favorite words: Heterography, Hypothetical, Ablative, Frequentation, Reduplication, Adlative, Genus, Genera, Homogeneous, Heterogeneous. Just think what a mess there is here. Would you like to learn by heart all these rules and definitions? If you have a child, would you be willing to have it become a sacrifice? Is not this a worse book than the Opusmagnum? The pupil is to fill his mind with a great lot of indigestible matter, and to remain forever ignorant of the beautiful and useful subject of grammar. I have here another grammar known as being one of the simplest. It begins with: "Grammar is the science which teaches how to speak and write correctly." The definition is false to begin with; and I never knew a boy or girl beginning the study of grammar to whom it meant more than would "Manin acide Thea Palaradeo Achilaos." I have known men, who, after learning definitions for years, could not tell you what grammar is, unless in the language found at the beginning of the book, and when asked to explain it could not. This grammar, so all the rest, is filled with definitions and rules to be learned by heart. Why will we pester children with things which teach them nothing, with things they *cannot* understand and which dwarf their minds. All the teachers who do not require their pupils to memorize rules and definitions will please hold up their hands. All I have said of grammar is true of geography. Why do pupils dread the descriptive and historical—the most interesting part of geography—and like the dry and almost uninstructive map questions? Simply because they understand the latter, while they do not the former, and must commit the former to memory in order to make a recitation. I know of a number of instances where pupils were "kept in" because they could not say their geography lesson; but upon being questioned afterwards they knew nothing about that for which they were "kept in." A feast of brickbats you say! When a pupil repeats "Geography is a description of the earth's surface," teachers generally take it that he understands it, while in most cases it is not more for him than a meaningless jingle of words. I would like to give a few examples here. Every boy and girl in the county who have studied arithmetic will say upon being asked, that "arithmetic is the science of numbers and the art of computation." If you think this is for them more than a jingle of words, ask them to explain it for you. It does not add a bit to their knowledge of the subject, and why should they have been required to waste time in learning it? A knowledge of arithmetic based on definitions and rules memorized is soon forgotten. We are getting nearer right on this matter of arithmetic than on any other branch. Why do our boys and girls know so little of history? This, to them, is the dryest study. Here there is no let up. They do not understand it, and in order to make a good recitation and get a *good mark* they must learn it by heart. It has been often shown that they know no more of the subject than an automaton. Boys and girls are fond of stories, and remember them. History should be a very interesting story to them. To ask a pupil to memorize definitions, you ask him to do what the author has not done. If the pupil does not know the definitions you call him ignorant of the subject. What would you call the author? To ask a pupil to learn definitions is just as foolish as it was for Optimus to ask his boys to learn those horrid definitions in the Opusmagnum. No matter how simple a definition is, it teaches nothing unless the pupil knows from experience or from previous instruction all there is in it. A definition then, you see, is the last thing arrived at in the investigation of any subject. But we teachers and the book-makers expect the pupil to begin where wise men have finished. How absurd! If I want to teach a boy what an ax is I show him one. If I want him to become skillful in handling it I have him use it. All the definitions you could frame would not give him an adequate idea of an ax. All the rules you could formulate would not make him a skillful axman. If I want to teach a boy addition I show him. All the definitions can't teach it to him. If I want him to become an expert adder I put him to adding. All the directions you could give would only confuse him. I would teach all things in this way and the pupil, I venture to say, who learns a subject thus, will give you rules and definitions of his own, equal to any you can find in books. How many are there who return from school to their father's house and when asked what they can do, reply "repeat definitions." What do you know in grammar? "I can repeat all the definitions and rules." What in geography? "Definitions." What in arithmetic? "Rules and definitions." What in history? "I know nothing about it. It is a hard study. As soon as I learned one lesson I was sure to forget the preceding one." How many are there who, when asked what these things mean, reply with the boy in the story, "Lord, I know not. How many are there who have been out of school 5 years and have forgotten the definitions they spent 12 in learning? Their name is legion.

THE ILL-FATED STEAMER.

THE STORY TOLD BY THREE SURVIVING PASSENGERS.

HALIFAX, April 6.—The three surviving passengers of the Daniel Steinmann are now in this city. They state that the vessel struck lightly twice and the captain then summoned everybody on deck, directing them to prepare to enter the life boats if it should become necessary to do so. One boat was launched and all made a rush for it, though good discipline was maintained among the ship's crew. The boat was well filled and attached to the steamer by a rope. When those on board the steamer were about cutting the rope the vessel suddenly went down, dragging the boat and its unfortunate occupants with her. The boat, it was noticed, turned over, and every person in it was thrown out and drowned. When the stern of the vessel sank, the cries and screams of the women and children were heartrending for a few minutes. Capt. Schoonhoven made his way up the fore rigging. Two men caught the rigging of the mainmast and endeavored to climb along the stay between the heads of the masts, and in the perilous undertaking one of them lost his grip and was washed away. The other, John Neiderman, succeeded by his desperate efforts, in the course of which his legs were seized by some one then drowning, in reaching the fore rigging when he was about exhausted, and pulled into a comparatively safe position above him on the mast. One of the wire uplifts of the foretop-gallant yard was broken, and this gave play to the yard, which worked back and forth with the action of the waves and threatened to tear the mast, the motion making the mast quiver and crash alarmingly. The captain feared that he would be obliged to abandon his dangerous refuge and take to the water and pulled off his boots. The two unfortunates from time to time cried out together for help but the roar of the wind and water drowned their feeble voices, so that even if assistance had been at hand it is doubtful if they could have been heard. They were doomed to painfully watch the passing minutes and hours until the light of day broke upon their despairing eyes. In this dismal watch they could feel that the vessel was drifting nearer to Sombro Island. To add to the horror of their situation they saw blue light burning on the shore and signals to guide the boats to safety, while conscious that they were beyond assistance or relief. At last daylight appeared, and the look out on the island noticed one man in the rigging, and then the head of another appeared from behind the mast. Soon after a boat put out from the cove manned by five men, who approached them. The captain was by this time so benumbed that his companion, Neiderman, had to use force to disengage him from the spar and assist him into the boat. He then followed and both were landed and taken to the lighthouse. Eleven bodies so far have been recovered from the wreck of the Daniel Steinman, two of them young girls.

A. T. STEWART'S BODY.

CONFESSION OF THE MAN WHO ATTEMPTED TO PLUNDER PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes an interview with an unnamed detective who claims that in the summer and fall of 1882 Chief of Police McGarigle, of Chicago, and two or three detectives held negotiations with the notorious crook Lewis C. Sweigels, then serving a term for robbery in the Chester, Ill., penitentiary under an assumed name. Sweigels, who was known to be a professional grave robber and was concerned in the attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, told a consistent story of the robbery of A. T. Stewart's grave by himself, Larry Gavin and a man named Koffe, keeper of a saloon in Fourteenth Street, New York.

Sweigels promised to restore the body only on condition of his pardon from the penitentiary and receiving a part of the reward. His pardon was secured and, according to the detective's story, a syndicate with a capital of $10,000 was formed, which included McGarigle, Detective Chapin and Lansing and E. J. Lehman, all of Chicago, for the purpose of working up the case and securing the reward of $100,000 offered by Judge Hilton for the return of Mr. Stewart's remains; that two or three visits were made to New York, and that negotiations were conducted through Mrs. Johnson, a female detective of New York, and at one time connected with the Chicago force; that Inspector Byrne, of New York, became offended because he was not consulted after the first visit; that the remains were finally returned upon the payment of $25,000 by Judge Hilton, as an evidence of which Sweigels had plenty of money about that time.

Interviews with McGarigle and the detectives are also published. They deny the formation of a syndicate to work on the case. McGarigle admits the general details of the story, including Sweigels' pardon and the subsequent negotiations in New York, but says that they finally became disgusted with Sweigels because he trifled with them, claiming that the daughter of the expressman who carried the remains to the place where they were buried instigated her father to secretly remove them to another spot, unknown to Sweigels. The latter claimed that he had been intimate with this woman, but could obtain no information from her as to the whereabouts of the body. McGarigle says he became convinced that this was merely a trick of Sweigels so secure a pardon, and that the negotiations were broken off before the remains were returned, and never resumed.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Blaine is tall and not slim, and she is grave and dignified in manner. Born in New England and well educated, she met Mr. Blaine in Kentucky, and was his first love.

The broadside from Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, declaring that sure defeat awaits the Republican party should it nominate Blaine, fell like a thunder bolt from a clear sky, stunning and stupefying the leaders who expected help instead of opposition from that quarter.

J. E. Durham, Esq., who during the past year has represented the Penn Mutual life insurance company as general agent with signal success in the Lehigh valley, has been transferred to Williamsport. His headquarters and office will be with B. S. Bentley, Esq., attorney-at-law, who will also be interested with Mr. Durham in the management of his district—Northern Central Pennsylvania.

According to the *Times*, of Philadelphia, a platform to win is embodied in the following brief space: "A revenue to meet the expenses of the government administered, and scrupulously honestly, and scrupulously maintain the National credit, with just discriminations in favor of general productive industries and against every form of monopoly."

HALF MAN, HALF WOMAN.—A person who attracted much attention from the fact that a fine black moustache bloomed on the upper lip, while the body was attired in female apparel, arrived at Castle Garden, New York Sunday on the steamer Elbe. A brother of the person said; "His name is Frederick Ross, and he was born in Dantzic, Prussia. Since the day Fred was born he has never spoken a word, nor can he understand anything that is said to him. He can hear, however, where an ordinary person cannot, and has often signified to us that a person was approaching whose footsteps we could not hear for some minutes afterwards." Fred is a repulsive looking being, with large, bony and horribly maimed hands, while his feet are exceedingly small and well-shapen. His mother, who accompanied her two sons is a healthy well-formed woman, and seems to admire her unfortunate son. In Prussia Fred attained fame for his graceful dancing, and the ladies frequently over-looked his horrible deformity in order to dance with him. The party are bound for Detroit, where the father resides in good circumstances.

A Husband's Crime.

HE IS CHARGED WITH AND CONFESSES TO MURDERING HIS WIFE.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 7.—Mrs. Dr. L. U. Beach, the wife of a prominent physician, was discovered in a room at her residence this morning with her head cut almost from her body. An investigation developed circumstances of so suspicious a character that the doctor has been arrested. It is said that he has already admitted to a member of the family that he committed the deed. Two large knives and a cleaver used for amputation purposes were found beside the victim. The coroner's jury found that Mrs. Beach came to her death at the hands of her husband, and the doctor was accordingly remanded to jail. He admitted that he killed his wife, and wants to be hung or shot. Since his arrest he tried to borrow a knife, and on being refused, asked for a pin, which was also refused, as it is believed he intends to commit suicide. He was received into the Lutheran church only yesterday morning, and partook of communion. It is generally believed that he is insane. The inquest developed the fact that the couple did not live happily together. The woman, who was about forty years old, had been married twice before, her last husband having been shot and killed by a desperado two years ago. She married Dr. Beach a year ago. The doctor, who is of German birth and forty years old, had a lucrative practice here. When he gave the alarm he went to his brother-in-law's house and told him he had murdered his wife. The room where the murdered woman was found shows evidence of a severe struggle, and the victim's hands were much hacked by clutching the knife used by her murderer. Her head was held to her body by only about half an inch of flesh. The doctor's socks and underclothing were found and showed many blood stains.

Judge Woodward, at Wilkesbarre, has decided that the publishers of the *Wyoming Valley Sentinel* may copy from the court records the names of signers to license petitions. The decision is said to have caused considerable excitement

Expert fishermen say that the winter has been favorable to bass, and that they will be plenty the coming season.

An Incident of Grant's Administration.

Washington Letter to Boston Herald.

When General Grant was inaugurated president, after his first election, it is said that a few families who had long ruled Washington society combined to exclude the new comers from their circle. The official families were to be recognized as officials, but socially they were to be ostracised. The alleged cause for this sentence of banishment was the fact that the President had once been a tanner, and had frequently been seen driving a cart in the streets of St. Louis. A brilliant ball was given by one of the leaders of fashion, to which none of the new comers were invited, and the hostess took occasion to observe to a foreign minister who was present: "We may have to accept tradesmen and mechanics as our rulers, but we are not obliged to associate with them." The remark was repeated widely. A few days later a paper was privately circulated, bearing the names of nearly all the American guests at the dinner, with an appended note of their origin, as "Mrs. A, daughter of a blacksmith;" "Mrs. B, granddaughter of a horse-jockey;" "Mr. C made his money by swindling the Sioux," etc., etc. The act was that of a vulgar and malignant nature. But no one can deny that the punishment was deserved.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Town of Bloomsburg for the year ending with March 31st 1884.

Showing indebtedness etc., of the Town of Bloomsburg, for the year ending March 1884, made in accordance with the Act of Assembly of April 12th, 1875, entitled "A supplement of an Act to regulate the manner of indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof.

Prepared and published by the corporate authorities of said Town.

FUNDED DEBT.

Bonds due Aug 1, 1883	$ 140 00	
" " Jan 1, 1884	100 00	
" " Feb 1, "	700 00	
" " Aug 1, "	1060 00	
" " Jan 1, 1885	200 00	
" " Feb 1, "	700 00	
" " Aug 1, "	1060 00	
" " Jan 1, 1886	300 00	
" " Feb 1, "	700 00	
" " Aug 1, "	780 00	
" " Jan 1, 1887	700 00	
" " Feb 1, "	500 00	
" " Aug 1, "	800 00	
" " Jan 1, 1888	600 00	
" " Feb 1, "	500 00	
" " Aug 1, "	320 00	
" " Aug 1, 1889	320 00	
" " " " 1890	320 00	
" " " " 1891	340 00	
" " " " 1892	360 00	
" " " " 1893	380 00	
" " " " 1894	400 00	
" " " " 1895	400 00	
" " " " 1896	420 00	
" " " " 1897	460 00	
" " " " 1898	480 00	
" " " " 1899	240 00	
Total Funded Debt		$ 12 320 00

With interest on $140—from Aug. 1st 1883, and upon $12180—from Feb. 1, 1884.

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN 1883.

Real Estate	$ 694705 00	
Personal property	19 40 00	
Occupations	9475 00	
Total valuation	$ 809 65 00	
2 per cent of above valuation.	16109 10	

ASSETS.

Balance of tax due on duplicate of 1882	69 65	
Balance of tax due on duplicate of 1883	1187 22	
Due from sundry persons on account	5 46	
Due from Wm. Webbs Est on Mkt St opening	25 00	
Due from Normal school on Sewerage	508 28	
Due from Columbia Co. on Sewerage	250 00	
Balance in hands of Treasurer	53 64	
Total amount of assets		$ 2090 25

LIABILITIES.

Orders outstanding	$ 2583 09	
Coupons "	6 00	
J Karns Judgment for injury to leg	416 66	
Costs on said judgment	48 88	$ 3054 63
Excess of liabilities over the assets		$ 964 38

Newton Boone Collector for 1882.

DR.		
To bal of dup of 1882		$ 424 30
CR.		
By amt paid Wm Chrisman Treas		363 65
Balance due		$ 60 65

Newton Boone collector of 1883

DR.		
To amt of dup for 1883		$ 2617 94
CR.		
By amount paid Wm. Chrisman Treasurer		1430 72
Balance due		$ 1187 22

Wm. Chrisman Treas for 1883 in account with the Town of Bloomsburg.

DR.		
To amt of tax roll of 1883	$ 1713 97	
To bal in Treas hands as per statement of 1882	143 27	
To amt from N Boone collector of 1882	363 65	
To amt from N Boone collector of 1883	1430 72	
To amt collected from State tax on bonds	66 02	
To amt from S C Creasy rent of Town Park for 1883	30 00	
To amt from G A Herring Pres. being amt collected as fines, licenses &c	40 00	
To amt rec'd from Col Co on Sewerage	750 00	
To amt from J C Rutter damage from opening Market street	15 00	
To amt from G W Sterner 2 yrs rent of Town Park & interest	59 49	
To amt from E. W. M. Low removing snow	75	
To amt from Wm Chrisman hauling earth	1 00	
To amt from S Neyhart hauling earth	50	
To amt from Co tes Robbins h uling earth	3 20	
To amt from Henry Clark hauli g earth	1 20	
To amt from Richard Jones hauling earth	1 70	
To amt from Wm Krickbaum hauling earth	1 00	
To amt from Co. E. er removing ashes	50	
To amt from Wm Winterstein for breaking street lamp	2 00	$ 10062 29
Wm Chrisman Treas		
By amt of dup N Boone Col of 1883 being uncollected by Treas on tax roll of 1883	$ 2617 94	
By bonds paid during year, viz:		
No 111 $ 140 00		
" 41 300 00		
" 42 200 00		
" 60 300 00	$ 940 00	
By state tax on loans	52 72	
By interest coupons paid during year	894 80	
By orders paid during the year	8374 18	
By Treas commission	109 21	
By bal in Treas hands	53 44	$ 10062 29

RECEIPTS.

Bal in Treas hands as per statement of 1882	$ 143 27	
Amount collected by Trs on tax roll of 1883	4513 73	
Amt from N Boone Col of 1882	363 65	
Amt from N Boone Col of 1881	1430 72	
Amt state tax collected on bonds	66 02	
Amt S C Creasy park rent for 1883	30 00	
Amt G A Herring collected as fines, licenses etc	40 00	
Amt Col Co on sewerage	750 00	
Amt J C Rutter damage for opening Mkt St	15 00	
Amt G W Sterner 2 yrs rent of Town Park with interest	59 49	
Amt from miscellaneous sources	12 47	$ 7494 35
Amt of outstanding orders, less outstanding orders of 1883, to equal expenditures		1799 59
Total amount		$ 9293 94

EXPENDITURES.

HIGHWAY.

Nathan Bomboy St Com for March 1883	$ 13 13	
C R Housel St Com to March 1884	365 80	
Sundry persons for labor team, repair of tools and material	1689 70	$ 2068 63

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

J J Brower, rent to Friendship Co to April 1883	$ 30 00	
C A Prentis for repair on H & L hose carriage	2 50	
R H & Co for truck, ladders, hooks, chains, ropes etc	167 57	
Columbia Co rent of old jail stable to April 1883	20 00	
G M & J K Lockard for H & L pole	1 00	
Darrow & Turner for hose oiler & oil	93 75	
Wm Chrisman for transportation of oil & oiler	1 46	
W G Rhodomoyer for oiling leather hose	6 00	
W C Evans for making troughs for hose	5 56	
Isaiah Hagenbuch rent Friendship Co to June 1884	30 00	
I W Hartman rent to R H & Co to April 1884	30 00	
Harman & Hassert for lumber & bolts for hose carriage	8 34	$ 396 18

CONSTABLE AND POLICE.

B B Freas police service for March 1883	$ 7 00	
M C Woodward, Town Constable	123 96	
S W Stutt, chief police	63 00	
Sundry persons police duty	31 50	$225 46

SEWERAGE.

C R Housel for service as Superintendent	$ 43 75	
Sundry persons for digging & filling	1071 56	
Samuel Neyhard engineer & assistant	131 25	
James McCormick for laying sewer pipe	51 23	
Layton Runyan Co cement	57 50	
Moyer Bros cement	3 40	
C B Brockway for acknowledgement of releases	1 75	
G A Herring telegrams etc	1 20	
Samuel Trump for hauling sewer pipe	18 97	
C C Gallagan, terra cotta corking etc	3 27	
F P Billmeyer lanterns, pail dipper etc	2 79	
Wm Chrisman Treas freight on sewer pipe	138 84	1524 84

MISCELLANEOUS.

D Hall for removing bodies from Episcopal burying ground	$ 124 20	
G B Ewell rent Council room from Jan 1883 to Jan 1884	60 00	
Rosemont Cemetery Co for lot, digging graves deed etc	27 75	
Bloomsburg Water Co for water rent & fire hydrants	849 78	
Bloomsburg Gas Co for use of gas in 42 posts & repairs	932 10	
A L Fritz service as secretary	180 00	
U H Ent Stiff fees in No 2 May T'80 No 1 Feb T'83	6 50	
G M & J K Lockard, coal for lockup	2 04	
John Jones for water trough at East & Main Streets	5 00	
J H Maize, oaths of council for 1882 & 1883	3 50	
F D Dentler, C R Housel & T Webb, auditors for 1882	9 00	
Columbian, Sentinel and Republican, publishing statement 1882	45 00	
Samuel Neyhard town surveyor	73 75	
Reuben Hess for hauling cinder on river bank	22 30	
Daniel Bryfogle for hauling cin on river bank	5 85	
G M Hughes for hauling cin on river bank	23 44	
Thomas Chrisman hauling cin river bank	31 50	
Samuel Trump witness fee in No 1 Feb T '83	1 50	
Wm Krickbaum prot fee in No 1 Feb T 1883	9 50	
E R Reiter atty fee in No 1 Feb T '83	100 00	
Moyer Bros, rent of lockup from June 1882 to June 1883	20 00	
D R Coffman, serving notices of appeal	10 00	
John C Rutter attending small pox patients in 1881	132 00	
C M Vanderslice for printing tax notices ordinance etc	22 00	
Elwell & Bittenbender for tax book, advertising ordinance etc	16 65	
G A Clark stationery from April 1881 to Aug 1883	15 50	
C G Barkley for service as solicitor from Feb '83	200 00	
Mrs Baker cleaning council room	2 10	
S N Walker, for service as stenographer in Karns case	10 00	
W J Corell for hall rack	5 00	
A L Fritz postage stamps, telegrams etc	2 08	
Thomas Vannata repairing town pump	3 00	
Moyer Bros. lanterns, globes, burners, etc	2 52	
W C Evans for pole	1 00	
Lafayette Fuller for taking tramps to lockup and shooting dog	3 00	$ 2958 46
Total amt of orders issued during year		$ 7178 57

OTHER DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State tax on Bonds	$ 52 72	
Bonds rede med	940 00	
Paid interest, coupons, during year	894 80	
Treas commission	109 21	
Amount in hands of Trs	53 64	2050 37
Total amt of expenditures		$ 9228 94

Attest: A. L. FRITZ, Sec. G. A. HERRING, President of Town Council.

We the undersigned auditors of the Town of Bloomsburg met on Tuesday March 25th A. D., 1884, and do hereby certify that we examined the foregoing accounts and statements and find them correct and do approve the same.

CHARLES H. HOUSEL, FRANK D. DENTLER, THOS. WEBB, } Auditors.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Mary Osman by her next friend, E. M. Tewksbury vs. John Osman. Subpoena in libel in divorce.

To John Osman, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary Osman a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOURER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, February 1884. C. W. Miller, Atty. March 21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SUSANNAH RUMBLE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susannah Rumble, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. 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.

LEVI MICHAEL, Administrator, Mifflin X Roads.

3-14-6w*

ATTENTION

FARMERS

THE PLACE FOR ALL REPAIRS.

Harman & Hassert

Are the sole dealers in the Celebrated

OSBORNE

SELF-BINDING

HARVESTERS,

Combined and Independent Reapers and Mowing Machines. All repairs for any of these machines

Constantly on Hand,

both of the Old Style and Late Patterns.

Repairing of any other Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Grain Drills and general farming implements

PROMPTLY

Attended To.

Keep constantly in Stock a full line of Knives, Sections and Rivets for all kinds of Harvesting Machines.

Prompt attention given to repairing Steam Engines, Saw & Grist Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

Sole Agents for Hancock Inspirators.

Sole Agents for Judson Valve Governor.

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of Steam Guages, Water Guages, Glass Tubes, Valves, Cocks, Steam and Gas pipes and fittings.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Harman & Hassert,

East Street,

Near L. & B. Railroad

Bloomsburg, Pa.

AT

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S

STORES

YOU CAN BUY

Good Unbleached Muslin 4-4 for 6½ cents per yard.
Best heavy unbleached Muslin 4-4 for 7½ cents per yard.
" fine unbleached Muslin 4-4 for 7½ cents per yard.
Good bleached Muslin 4-4 for 9 cents per yard.
Best dark Spring Prints for 6 cents per yard.
" Merrimack Shirting Prints for 5 cents per yard.
" Ginghams from 8 cents to 10 cents per yard.
" line of Seersuckers, Chambrays, Cheviots, Cambrics, &c., for warm weather dresses. Cheap worsted Dress Goods from 10 cents to 25 cents per yard. Black and colored Cashmeres from 25 cents to 1.00 per yard. Extra good Black Silk for $1.00, $1.15, $1.25 per yard. A full line of Dark and Spring shades of Dress Cloths made at Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. Extra Good Linen Damask for 75 cents per yard; Good Table Linens for 25, 37½, 50, and 60 cents per yard; Best Linen Napkins for $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 per dozen; Extra Linen Towels for 50 cents per pair; Lace Curtains for 15 cents per yard to $6.00 per pair; Ready-Made Curtains, on rollers, for 50 cents apiece; Linen and Lace Collars from 10 cents to $1.00 apiece; Lisle Thread Gloves 20, 25, 35, 50 cents and up; Black and Colored Silk Gloves for 50 cents per pair; Black Kid Gloves, 5 hook, $1.00 a pair; Colored Kid Gloves, warranted, 5 hook, $1.00 a pair; Hamburg Embroideries ½ last year's prices; Linen Torchon Edgings from 32 cents to $1.25 per dozen yards; Children's cotton Hose 10 to 75 cents a pair; Misses' cotton hose 12½ to 75 cents a pair; Ladies' cotton hose 12½c to $1.00 a pair. Easter Cards, Birthday Cards, Writing Papers and Envelopes, Stationery sundries in great variety; H. M. Smith & Co's. Gold Pens; Germantown Wools, Zephyrs, Crewels and Saxony Wools. Colored Band Chamber Sets 3.75, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00. Best Queensware Tea Sets, 3.00. Everything in Queensware, Glassware, at the lowest prices.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED, BY

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

BLOOMSBURG,

PENN'A.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF

FINE CLOTHING

THEN GO TO

EVANS & EYER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

COR. OF MAIN AND IRON STREETS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

50 Styles of Men's Pantings,

50 Styles Men's Suitings,

Ready-Made Clothing for

MEN, YOUTH'S & BOYS.

Large Assortment of Children's Clothing.

Sole Dealers in Cluett Bro. & Co's., celebrated

MONARCH SHIRTS,

AND CROWN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Full Line of White Shirts, Percalle Shirts, Bicycle Shirts, (lace fronts) New Spring Styles of Neck Ties, &c.

In their department for Hats they have the

Fedora, Rover, Planter,

and many new Styles in Stiff Hats for Men and Youths.

EVANS & EYER,

Cor. of Main and Iron Streets,

Bloomsburg, Pa.