G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender. | Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1884.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND, OF NEW YORK.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

OF INDIANA. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE. RICHARD VAUX, B. J. McGrann, H. B. Plumer.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

Blaine says in his letter of accept-ance that not a dollar of the public money has been wasted. Quite cor-rect. It has been put where it would do the most good for the republican

In selecting delegates to the county convention, representative Democrats should be chosen from each township. This is an important year, and the convention should be composed of its very best elements.

It is an old trick in politics to an nounce just before an election, that certain candidates have withdrawn. Voters will do well to pay no attention

The republican platform says: "We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of

American commerce."

Well, why is it that the navy is in such a condition as to demand restoration? Since 1866 Congress has voted \$385,000,000 for naval purposes, and if this sum had been honestly expending the ed we would have a navy equal to that of any nation. Under Robeson's management millions of dollars were spent on ships that would not float, and which were allowed to rot in the water without being completed. From 1791 to 1860 the naval appropriations amounted to \$336,000,000, o- \$49,000, 000 less than those since 1866. That was done under Democratic administrations, and yet our navy was suffiernment during a three years' war with England, in the war with Tripoli, and the Mexican war. The only reason why Republicans in the recent session of Congress wanted an appropriation for naval purposes was to put a large amount of money in the hands of Chandler to be manipulated in the interest of the Republican candidates. The navy will be put in proper condition when the government gets into honest hands, and not sooner.

## THE NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

Two years ago, feeling that she was entitled to the representative in Congress for the eleventh district because of her large democratic majority, Columbia County presented one of her most distinguished citizens in the person of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, as a can didate for nomination at the conference. He was defeated, and the history of the causes that led to his defeat is too fresh in the minds of our readers to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that the democrats of this county are firmly of the belief that it was entirely by reason of the intrigues of Robert Klotz of Carbon county that Mr. Buckalew's candidacy failed. For two terms Mr. Klotz represented this district in Congress, each time receiv-ing the support of this county, alugh once, when through some difficulty among the conferees, Captain Brockway was a candidate, his vote was somewhat reduced. If reports be true, Mr. Klotz again has his eye on the office, and is endeavoring to secure the nomination of certain men in Montour, Lackawanna and some other counties, who will direct their conferees to vote for Klotz, in case they cannot make it themselves. Columbia county ought not to be a party to any such arrangement as this. She owes nothing to Major Klotz, and she wants no one to ask for her instructions who proposes to hand her over to him
Mr. Storm is a candidate for re-nom-

unless some good reason can be shown why he should not have it. If, however, the choice of this county, whether it be Dr. Megargell or Mr. Ranck, can secure the nomination in the conference, we shall rejoice with him, but if he cannot capture it, we most earnestly protest, in the name of the Democracy of Columbia county, against any trade with Robert Klotz. In other words, der that there may be no charges of collusion, we would most respectfully suggest that the county convention shall name the congressional conferees, and that men be appointed whose integrity cannot be questioned.

It is feared that she is a victim of foul play.

The New York Times has always been a republican paper, and has sup-ported every republican candidate for president since 1860. But now that it

organ, and the republican party says it is glad to get rid of it. If the Times is for free trade now, it has been so for twenty years, but our inconsistent op-ponents were willing to swallow that so long as it stood by their ticket. It is too late now, for them to cry "wolf." In calling to mind the steatings that

In calling to mind the stealings that have recently come to light in the several departments at Washington, the country is to be congratulated on the fact that there is a surplus of \$100,000,000 left in the Treasury. If the republican party should be continued in power for four years longer there will be no necessity for a revision of the tariff. Only give the Washington officials a fair chance and they can re-DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET. officials a fair chance and they can re-duce that surplus by peculations with-out troubling congress to repeal the internal revenue system.

Gen Logan has written a letter of acceptance. Among other things he says that "official dishonesty should be says that "official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished." If this proposition should be carried out, the government prisons will have to be greatly enlarged, and it will largely reduce the Republican vote. But does anyone believe that the party that accepted Belknap's resignation to prevent his being punished, and that suffered the Star Route thieves to escape, will carry out Logan's idea! Such talk is good for campaign purposes, but in view of the history of the Republican party, it won't wash

The Republican party is troubled with its same old complaint. Its war W. W. H. DAVIS.

Republicans argue that Cleveland cannot be elected because his record is too short. Before the campaign is over they will find that Blaine's is too long.

With its same old complaint. Its war cry is that the success of the Democrats will rain the industries of the country. We did not suppose that there were men outside of a lunatic asylum who would charge that one-half the American people want to get into power in order to rain the other half, and, necessarily, themselves too. half, and, necessarily, themselves too. But since the decline of the "bloody shirt" they must have a red rag to shake in the faces of the laboring men. This dodge is growing threadbare and it may be that they are using it once

Cleveland at Buffalo-

HIS TOWNSMEN DETERMINED UPON GIV

Never in the history of Buffalo ha there thus early in Presidential cam-paigns been so much enthusiasm at present. Governor Cleveland seems to have captured his adopted city by storm. On the day of his nomination Voters will do well to pay no attention to such reports, unless a card of withdrawal appears in the newspapers. All the candidates are announced in the Columbian, and they all expect to stay in the field until the delegate election.

The record of the republican party flatly contradicts the declaration of its platform, which says they are oppos-

> has no candidate, no political policy and no desire to dictate to any person whom he shall support. Another splurge was made to stay the tide of the German exodus. The local leaders even went so far as to engage the German headquarters at the Music Hall building. They drank more beer than was good for them, and in a hundred ways tried to carry the idea that they were thoroughly bad anti-Prohi-bitionists. In the same way they have been patting the colored voter on the back. This game was cut short when a colored statesman of New York arrived in the city on his return from Chicago, John W. A. Shaw, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the New York Colored Democrat's Association. Shaw is a man well able to tell why he is a Democrat, and he gathered his brethren around him and told them the lessons of the war in a

way that they never thought of before. In conversation he said : "I believe that the liberal and statesmanlike administration of Grover Cleveland as Governor of New York has paved the way for hundreds o colored voters, who tired of the Repub-lican party, but held in the ranks by fear of Democratic partisanship, are now sanguine of freedom. The colored men are tired of the gospel of hate, as preached by the Republican party in its press and pulpit. They turn from its special legislation, which has invited to them more hostility than it ever did them good. We refuse to be parties to Republican perfidy and de cline to be regarded as its wards and dependents, and we propose to assist in the election of Grover Cleveland whose name is a guarantee of hones and efficient government."

# Disappearance of a Hazleton School Teacher

WILKES-BARRE, July 21 .- On the 30th of June Miss Lizzie Fishburn, a eacher at the Mount Pleasant schools in Hazleton township, went to Hazle ton and purchased a railroad ticket to Wilkes Barre. She arrived in this city the same day for the purpose of attend ing the examination for permanent certificates which was held on the 30th of June. On that day she appeared before the committee and passed a very satisfactory examination. Since Wilkes-Barre for several days and then go to Philipsburg, Centre county, where she would spend the rest of her vacation. She also told her parents the same thing. Miss Fishburu's parents waited anxiously for her arrival, but week after week passed and she did not come. About a week ago they wrote to her brother Robert, who lives at Mount Pleasant, asking why she did not come home. Robert had thought ever since she left. Hazleton that she Mr. Storm is a candidate for re-non-ination, and in accordance with the custom of the district, is entitled to it, custom of the district, is entitled to it, seen or heard of his sister since the

to come to Wilkes-Barre. Search was made for the missing girl at once. Wilkes Barre was there oughly overhauled by her brother, ac companied by Chief of Police Myers and detectives and others. Despatches have been sent to all places where she would be likely to visit, and descripunless the choice of the county can be tions of her sent to police authorities nominated, the vote of the conferees should be east for Mr. Storm. In ortion of the State, but Miss Fishburn's BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of acceptance of Jame G. Blaine makes five columns of closely cannot gulp down the nomination of Blaine, it is called a free trade British will not permit its reproduction in full, and we therefore give its most important portions.
On the Tariff question he says

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to Revenus laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficient influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and benefice cent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of Protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The basue is thus distinct, well-defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The ttal invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and i shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official

record which seem to constitute a demonstration. In the Census of 1850 an effort was made, for the

exhibit of all the property.

In the Census of 1860, however, the work was d Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to arteen thousand millions of dollars (14,000,000, 000). This aggregate was the net result of the la-bor and the savings of all fhe people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toll of two

After 1860 the business of the country was en-ouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States as returned by the Census of 1880, nounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four ousand milions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). This great result was attained notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that, while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred aund fourteen per cent—showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000 had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nation of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigan-tic war and for an entire period of twenty years making an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present Revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party

The record of the republican party flatly contradicts the declaration of its platform, which says they "are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of the public lands, by corporations or individuals." For years they have been giving away the public lands to corporations. The rebuke they thus administer to themselves is justly merited.

spoken of is Monday, which place at the residence of Daniel N. Lockwood, on Franklin street, or at the residence of Solomon Scheu, the other delegates to Chicago. The details are not arranged, save that there will be a reception of gigantic proportions, in which all the organizations of the city will participate.

Rev. Father Cronin, the astute editors and clevation of our National character as a people, our opponents find fault that our Revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forter the father of the more and philanthropic neid.

State of the instory of the United States has there the history of the United States has there are opposed to the history of the United States has there are opposed to the history of the United States has there are opposed to the history of the United States has there are opposed to the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has them of the history of the United States has the history of the United States has the history of the United States has the history of the United States has

our opponents had tank that our feeveute sys-tem produces a surplus. But they should not for-get that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honor-ably applied—the reduction of the Public Debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagances with which the party stands charged is the generous pushoning of soldiers. charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recogaition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican Party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the

The Agricultural interest is by far the largest t the Nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of Revenue Laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of Agriculture in the United States must be abandoned.

Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of Revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the ef-fort is thus made to consolidate their vast influ-ence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be mis-led by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that, during the past twenty-four years, wealth has not been acquired to one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have made even more rapid progress than the manufacturing States.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and eight and nine hundred million each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six nundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to hirty-two hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1869, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred ral, has shared in the general prosperity, and that, having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farm-mers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue aystem, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly extended the home market! They see that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home the examination for permanent tificates which was held on the 30th June. On that day she appeared ore the committee and passed a y satisfactory examination. Since n nothing has been seen or heard of . When she left Hazleton she told brother that she would visit at likes-Barre for several days and ket becomes daily of greater concern to them and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every tillable land in the Union.

REFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER. A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and working-men of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate hischildren, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a con-flict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds

maintain just relations between Labor and Capt-tal-guarding with care the rights of each. A con-site between the two bear always lead to the past. and will always lead in the future to the lajury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the banks of absolute justice. The Republican Party has protected the tree labor of America for the purpose of investigating and extending the commercial related in any other country. It has guarded our flet between the two has always lead in the past ized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract countries. Mr. Curtis has had long taber from China and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is believed to be well qualified in all is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would ident without solicitation.

eave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer; is in-urious to all parties—not the teast so to the un-The national prohibitionists met at There were nincteen states represented, with 446 delegates. James Black of Lancaster and Ex Gov. St. John of Kansas are the most prominent persons spoken of as candidates for Presijurious to all parties—not the least so to the un-happy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just wea-pon of self-protecton to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the re.

duction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The kepublican Party ains to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

As a substitute for the industrial system which The President has called for the res ignation of Gen. James Longstreet a United States Marshal for the Northunder Republican administrations has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents of fer a policy which is but a series of experiments ern District of Georgia. The Attor ney General has preferred charges against him for carelessness and ineffi-ciency, and asked for his immediate re-moval. It is understood that he will be succeeded by John E. Bryant. Salt veins have been discovered near Perry, N. Y. The Silver Spring Salt Company began the drilling of an ex-perimental well some time ago at East Gainesville. On Saturday last, at a depth of 2,180 feet, the drill struck a solid bed of salt of the finest quality

The drill has penetrated pure salt rock for a distance of 100 feet. This strike

is one of the most important yet made,

as it demonstrates that the salt belt is not confined to the Warsaw and Wy-oming districts, but that it extends all

through this part of the territory. Ex-

tensive salt works will be erected at

the new well at once, and other wells will be drilled to the great salt vein.

zle of a revolver in the hands of a bur

glar, who was in the act of seizing Warner's clothes, which hung close beside the bed. Warner instantly seized

the man and a desperate struggle en sued, but the thief finally broke loose

and fled from the house. The resi dence of Councilman F. J. Niemeyer

was also entered and Mr. Niemyer's

clothes stolen from his bedside. They

were afterwards found in the street, th

robbers evidently having emptied the pockets. Mr. Warner's house was en-

tered some two months ago and over

\$200 stolen. Quite a number of simi

lar robberies have occurred lately

A new telegraph combination has been formed embracing the Baltimore

and Ohio Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph and Cable Co. and Bank-ers and Merchants Company. It is an opposition to the Western Union Com-

pany. On Monday they reduced the rates from Chicago to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to twenty-

five cents for ten words. The same

rate was made to New York on the

15th. This is a reduction of 50 per

cent from Western Union rates. Th

Baltimore and Ohio's night rate of fif

teen cents for ten words to all its off

ces, is the lowest rate yet established Mr. J. E. Zeublin, general superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Tele

graph Company, says that the pooling arrrangements will propably be made in a few days by the Baltimore and Ohio, Postal Telegraph and Cable Company and the Bankers and Merchants Company, by which rates will be reduced to other points to those name

ed in the recent reduction of the Balti

Absolutely Pure.

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Nice to take, true merit, mequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Norvous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, sexual begine, 1.00 per bots, 8 for \$5.00, at Druggista E. S. Wezza, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

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Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tet ter, Humors, Salt Rheum Scald Head. Sores, Mercuria Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness Loss of Amerite. Francisco

Loss of Appetite, Juandice, Affections of the Liver, Indi-gestion, Biliousness, Dyspep-sia and General Debility.

A course of Burdeck Blood Bittery will satisfy the most skeptical that if is the Greenest Blood Facilier of Satth. Bold by medicine dealers overly-blood.

Directions is steres languages. FRICE, \$1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's. Buffale, N.Y.

There is no clue to the perpetrators.

with the power of increased capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity fo speaking of two sections of our common country But the regret diminishes when I see that the ele In the Census of 1880 an effort was made, for the first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degrees unsuccessful. Partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the staty years preceding the election of President Lincoin? This is the result in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern Commonwealths are leaved to the clechange these influences under which Southern Commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil In the Census of 1860, however, the work was of political tranquility and industrial progress. A done with great thoroughness—the distinction between "assessed" value and "true value being there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the south against this peaceful progress, the public south against this peaceful progress, the public south against this peaceful progress, the public south against this peaceful progress. opinion of the country regards them as excep-tional and hopefully trusts that each will prove

ontroversy. As much as any part of the North, the South needs the ful protection of the Revenue Laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral

votes to destroy their own future.

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon i sues that grow out of the memories of the war, will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their energies which should be united in a common in-dustrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always inv. king and urg-ing Southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the Southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit o barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

OUR CURRENCY. The people of the United States, though ofter urged and tempted, have never seriously contem-plated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver—and currency directly conwith the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightlest reasons for an international agree-ment in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established -a standard that shall enable the United State to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of Commercial ex

The strength of the Republic 1s increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should hencethose seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownnership of in dividuals or corporations should, with proper re-gard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hun-dred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated hanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the republic, or willing to be

Your obedient servant. JAMES G. BLAINE Proclamation by the President-

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING SANITARY REGULATIONS IN CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNION.

Washington, July 20.—The following has been issued by the president of the United States :

A PROCLAMATION. While quarantine regulations are committed to the several states, the general government has re-posed certain powers in the president, to be used at his discretion in preventing a threatened epi demic. Feeling it my duty, I hereby call upon al persons who, under existing systems in the sever al states, are entrusted with the execution o quarantine regulations to be diligent and on the alert in order to prevent the introduction of a pes-tilence, which, we all regret to learn, has made its appearance in some countries of Europe be tween which ports and the United States inter course is direct and frequent. I further advise that cities and towns in the United States whether densey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and flifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that where pestilence has made or may make its appearance, to exercise vigilance in carrying out instruction heretofore given and communicating to the government of the United States any information of value relating to the progress or the abatemen of the disease. Chester A. Arthur, of the disease. By the President :

PREDERICK PRELINGHUYSEN,

## ITEMS.

Mrs. Lewis C. Cassidy, wife of the Atttorney General of this state, died at her home in Philadelphia last Fri-

The New Jersey State Agricultura Society will open its annual fair at Trenton, September 16th, continuing five days. At Bloomsbury, N. J., on Friday

last, an entire tea party was poisoned by eating chicken which was supposed to have had the cholera. At West Point, on the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville Railroad, recently a workman, while boring an artesian well, struck a poplar several feet in diameter at a depth of 550 feet. The

wood is in a perfect state of preserva-The Derringer colliery at Derring-ton, a small village near Hazleton, owned by Coxe Bros., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The breaker was one of the largest in the coal regions. It was a new one, hav-

America for the purpose of investiga-ting and extending the commercial re-lations of the United States with those countries. Mr. Curtis has had long

CANDIDATES.

All persons whose names are announced as can-didates, in this column, are expected to abide by the action of the Democratic county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 12th 1884. The price for announcing names in this column is \$2.00 for any office, and must be paid positively

FOR CONGRESS. DR. O. A. MEGARGELL, OF GRANGEVILLE.

> FOR CONGRESS J. M. C. RANCK, OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER G. A. HERRING, OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. P. A. EVANS, OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. A. B. CROOP,

OF BRIARCREEK. FOR PROTHNOTARY. W. H. SNYDER, OF ORANGE.

William Warner, residing on North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, was aroused from his sleep about 3 o'clock Sunday FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS morning by some one moving around his bed. He sprang up in a sitting posture to be confronted with the muz-WM. KRICKBAUM OF BLOOMSBURG.

> FOR REGISTER & RECORDER. M. F. EYERLY. OF BLOOMSBURG.

C. H. CAMPBELL OF BLOOMSBURG. FOR REGISTER & RECORDER

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER. OF BLOOMSBURG POR REGISTER & RECORDER.

OF BLOOMSBURG FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. CHARLES REICHART.

U. H. ENT.

OF MAIN. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. B. F. EDGAR,

OF FISHINGCREEK FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. WASHINGTON PARR,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONES STEPHEN POHE

OF FRANKLIN.

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. R. A. SHUMAN,

OF CATAWISSA. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. WM. G. GIRTON.

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, WILLIAM BRYSON. OF CENTRALIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG. FOR REPRESENTATIVE. E. M. TEWKSBURY.

OF CATAWISSA. I will not travel the county to solicit votes, but mes before the people, if desired,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. DR. L. J. ADAMS, OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. G. M. LOCKARD,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. DANIEL KNORR. OF LOCUST.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court f Common Pieas of Columbia county, and to me irected will be exposed to public sale at the Court Iouse, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

Saturday, Aug. 2, '84,

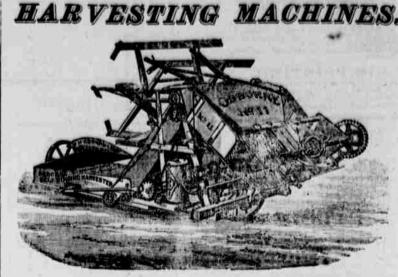
at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Alexander Black, on the east by an alley, on the west by Locust Avenue, and on the south by lot of David C. Black, being lot of 11 in block 74. . Black against William H. James and to be sold s the property of William H. James. B. B. & B. Atty's.

The following real estate situate in the village of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Penn'a. bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Be illage of Espy, belonging to Cyrus Barton, thence astward by Main street eighty-two and one-hal feet to corner of lot number 18 belonging to Isaa McKamie, thence southward by the same one hun tred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence by same eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 16 aforesaid, thence by the same northward one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning, be ing lot number 17 in said plan.

ALSO. Lot described as follows: Beginning at a corn-r on the north side of Main street in line of 10t of acob Hess, formerly W. Ruckle, thence along said treet south sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west street south sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west
sixty feet, theme by lot of George Ruckle north
twenty-three and three-fourth degrees west one
hundred and seventy, three and one-fou th feet to
alley No. 1, thence by said alley north sixty-six
and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet to corner
of said lot of Jacob Hess, thence by said lot south
twenty-three and three-fourth degrees east one
hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to
place of beginning, containing 10,325 square feet,
whereon is erected a twe story frame dwelling
house and out-buildings.
Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the
property of George M. Baker at the suit of M. A.

roperty of George M. Baker at the suit of M. A. saker. K. & W. Attys. JOHN MOUREY,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Young to learn telegraphy, 14,800 miles of wire now being extended by the E. & O. Telegraph Co., The National Tel. Co. Organized. The Bankers' & Merchasts' and the Postal Tel. Cos. are both pushing ahead with new lines. The Standard Multiplex Tel. Co., recently incorporated, extends East, West, North and South. Good postitions now ready. For further information, address with stamp. The Penna. & New Jersey Telegraph, shorthand & Type Writing Instruction Company, Main Office, 306 Chestaut street, Philadelphia, Penna. Headquarters for D. M. Osborne & Co's.



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W. S. FISHER,

OF MAIN.

I will not make a personal canvass of the county to solicut votes, but, if elected, I piedge myself to conduct the office in the best interests of the people.

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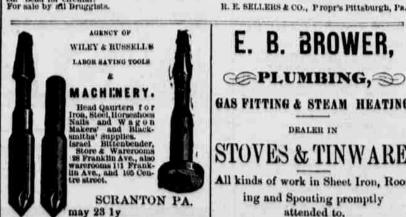
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO

bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at corner of lot number is in pian of said SEVYBRACE & DRAINACE.

For Tetter, Ringworm, Krysipelas, Scrofula, Pimples Biotches, Boils, Ulcers, Female Complaints, a n Dr. LINDSEY'SBLOODSEARCHER.



UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Columbia country to pass on the exceptions to the account of John K. Robins, executor, and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor, will sit at his office in Catawissa on Saturday, Aug. 16th 1884 at 10 orclock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate must appear and present the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

W. L. KYERLY,

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