THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

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.

ELECTORS,

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Slevin.	15.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. P. J. Sensenderfer.	16.	P. R. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	H. J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	R. L. Wright.	19.	E. W. Mumma.
6.	J. H. Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stahler.	21.	F. P. James.
8.	C. F. Reutschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	H. M. North.	23.	John Swan.
10.	H. G. Stiles.	24.	A. R. Winternitz.
11.	A. G. Broadhead.	25.	John H. Hill.
12.	F. V. Rockafellow.	26.	Wm. A. Forguer.
13.	Richard Rahn.	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George H. Irwin.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

FOR CONGRESS.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,

OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

WILLIAM BRYSON,

OF CENTRALIA.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

W. H. SNYDER,

OF ORANGE.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

P. A. EVANS,

OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON PARR,

OF FRANKLIN.

STEPHEN POHE

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,

ELI ROBBINS,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

OF CATAWISSA.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, requests each member of the Standing Committee to make an appointment of a Vigilance Committee for his election district, borough or township consisting of at least two members, in addition to the member of the Standing Committee, and in the larger districts three or four, as may be necessary, and the members of the Standing Committee will promptly within not more than one week send the name to the chairman.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

		Post Office.
Beaver	J. Rittenhouse,	Beaver Valley.
Berwick—E.	Isaiah Bower,	Berwick.
Berwick—W.	G. A. Carey,	Berwick.
Benton	G. W. Hirleman	Benton.
Bloom—E.	David Lowenberg,	Bloomsburg.
Bloom—W.	Geo. E. Elwell,	"
Briarcreek	M. L. Houskneclt,	Willow Springs.
Catawissa	W. T. Creasy	Catawissa.
Centralia	D. F. Curry	Centralia.
Centre	Samuel Hidlay	Light Street.
Conyngham N.	None elected.	
Conyngham S.	John Monroe,	Ashland.
Fishingcreek	L. M. Creveling,	Van Camp.
Franklin	Daniel Loreman,	Pennsyl.
Greenwood	I. D. Patton,	Greenwood.
Hemlock	James Harris,	Buck Horn.
Jackson	S. W. McIlenry,	Wallace.
Locust	J. Snyder,	Roaringcreek.
Madison	Miles Smith	Jerseytown.
Main	J. W. Keichner,	Mainville.
Mifflin	D. H. Montgomery	Mifflinville.
Montour	O. A. Stonge	Grovanla.
Mt. Pleasant	Jacob Gilbert	Canby.
Orange	C. W. Ammerman	Orangeville.
Pine	G. H. Gardner	Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek	James Knittle,	Mill Grove.
West Scott	G. P. Reighard,	Light Street.
East Scott	D. Geisinger	Espy.
Sugarloaf	W. B. Peterman,	Cole's Creek.

Robert Bonner purchased Wm. H. Vanderbilt's fast trotter "Maud S." on Tuesday, for $40,000. Mr. Vanderbilt was offered $100,000 for her a short time ago, but refused it. He accepted Mr. Bonner's offer on condition that the trotter be kept off the race track.

A British steamer sailed from Calcutta, June 4th. On July 4th it arrived at Table Bay and had eighteen fatal cases of cholera aboard. In all there were twenty-three fatal cases. The last July 10. This vessel is expected to reach New York City either Sunday or Monday. Considerable excitement has been caused by the news, notwithstanding there is said to be no fatal cases of cholera on the vessel at present.

It has been repeatedly told that England is favorable to the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. The following despatch from London, dated August 16th, explains itself:

The *Standard* expresses surprise that Mr. Cleveland should have sent a letter to the the Irish meeting at Boston on Wednesday night, and says, even if the letter was inoffensive in substance it is to be presumed that it would not meet the approval of Englishmen. The *Standard* adds further "the power of the Irish vote in America shows the power it is likely to attain here."

David Mouat who has recently been released from prison, after serving his term of two years for having stuffed the ballot boxes in the elections of Philadelphia has been appointed by Secretary Folger as deputy shipping commissioner in Philadelphia. David Mouat pleaded guilty before Judge Biddle on the 15th of December, 1881, and was that day remanded to the County Prison. During the December term of Court he was brought up from prison and Judge Biddle sentenced him (December 21, 1881,) to two years in Moyamensing Prison and to pay a fine of $1,000. He had served "the grand old Republican party" in many capacities, local and national. He had been notorious for years as a manipulator of election returns. He represented his ward in Select Council and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1880—one of the famous "306." His medal reached him in jail. He was convicted for entering the polls of the sixteenth division of the Fifth ward and altering the tally-sheet so as to reduce the vote of Conway, the opposing Councilmanic candidate to Mouat's friend Carpenter, from 78 votes to 38. It was an act of filial devotion, but he has always boasted that "the party would take care" of him.

Gov. Cleveland's Letter.

Honest Government for the People.

The following was received Tuesday by Colonel Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac Lake, with instructions to make it public on its receipt:

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

WHEN THE PEOPLE GOVERN.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the engagement of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institution; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which would represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to the office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest, contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employed shall alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become American citizens, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peacably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury."

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should thereby be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the Constitution the General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

HONEST ADMINISTRATION WANTED.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention.

The Hungarian money is worth about half of our currency. That is one dollar American coin is equal to two of their dollars. Living in Hungary is cheap, much cheaper than in many other countries and especially the United States. In conversation with a Hungarian, who has been in America some years, we learned that with six hundred pieces of their money or three hundred American dollars the Hungarian peasant is considered wealthy. After saving that amount he returns home and invests his money and lives off the interest, with a little labor, comfortably for the balance of his life.

Just think of it, three hundred dollars considered a fortune. Many will doubt this statement, but it is the truth. That amount will not furnish a house in this country with any degree of taste or decency.

Mr. Blaine's War Record.

The New York *Sun* thus speaks of Blaine's war record:

At the beginning of the war Mr. Blaine was thirty-one years old. He belonged to an association in Augusta known as the Loyal Mutual Alliance, which had raised by subscription a fund to procure substitutes for such members as might be drafted. Mr. Blaine and the other subscribers afterward obtained a vote of the city Government for the repayment to them of the amounts subscribed, and this was done in the shape of city bonds bearing five per cent. interest, with twenty years to run. That is to say, the members of the Alliance formed a pool for mutual protection against the draft, and then got back the money thus invested, dollar for dollar, in city bonds. They lent to the city money to pay for their substitutes.

The draft caught Mr. Blaine. In spite of the enthusiastic patriotism which as he tells the soldiers, inflamed his young blood during the days of 1861 and 1862—days so "dark and dubious" that he cannot now recall them "without a chill of horror"—the pressure of business engagements at the North made it inconvenient for him to go to the front. He fell back easily upon the Loyal Mutual Alliance. The name of his substitute was Bradford, if we remember correctly. Bradford became Mr. Blaine's proxy in the strictly military branch of operations against the seceding States. There is on page 9 of the financial report of the city of Augusta for the year 1866 this item among the contingent expenses:

"James G. Blaine for substitute.....$300."

Who paid for Mr. Blaine's substitute? How much did he cost Mr. Blaine, and how much did he cost the taxpayers of Augusta? The question as to the exact amount of money invested in this proxy warrior is more complicated than his military record, which was simple and easily told. Bradford, like Blaine, never went to the front. He was provided with a post in the Provost Marshal's office at Augusta, was soon detected in the enterprise of forging draft exemption papers and selling them at $150 apiece, and was locked up in the county jail. Mr. Blaine's substitute watched the gigantic struggle from behind iron bars. He never even got so near the scene of actual hostilities as Washington, a point to which Mr. Blaine's business frequently took him during the dark and dubious days of 1862.

Blaine and the Irish.

From the New York World.

"I recall an incident of the Yorktown celebration in 1881," said a well known citizen to a Baltimore *Day* reporter, "of which I think those Irish-born citizens who are inclined to endorse Mr. Blaine because he is bound, as they say, to make war upon England should be informed. By chance I was on the boat that took Mr. Blaine down the Potomac to the celebration. Mr. John L. Thomas and a number of other Baltimoreans were on board and we had a very pleasant time. Well, the day of the celebration we were lying off Yorktown and that difficulty occurred between the French and Germans. Mr. Blaine, who was very affable on the trip, sometime in the afternoon walked up to Mr. Thomas, with whom he was well acquainted, holding a paper in his hand.

"Thomas,' said he, 'I think we ought to do something to show our respect and admiration for England. It is proper that we should do, and I have written an order directing that the army and navy shall salute the British flag.'

"Then he read the order. I was a little surprised at it, and I think you might do well to publish it."

The order alluded to was read by Mr. Blaine at the celebration, after it had been approved by President Arthur. It is as follows:

In recognition of the friendly relations so long and happily existing between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and good-will between the two countries for all the centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne, it is hereby ordered that at the close of these ceremonies commemorative of the valor and success of our forefathers in the patriotic struggle for independence, the British flag shall be saluted by the forces of the army and navy of the United States now at Yorktown. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give orders accordingly.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

ITEMS.

The cholera still continues in some of the towns of France. About fifty deaths are reported each day.

The latest crank is Thomas Williams of Racine Junction, Wisconsin, who started on Tuesday to carry a banner to Mr. Blaine at his home in Augusta, walking the entire way, a distance of 1,333 miles.

Lieutenant Greely in an interview in regard to the practicing of cannibalism by their crew says: "If there was any cannibalism, and there now seems to be no doubt about it, the man-eating was done in secrecy, and entirely without my knowledge and contrary to my discipline."

Fourteen coal cars went through a bridge on the extension of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad near Williamsport on Friday of last week and were completely wrecked. Conductor Reichelderfer, of Catawissa, was badly injured and brakeman James McCarty slightly injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle.

July 28 was the anniversary of the deplorable misfortune which befell the Island of Ischia last year. It had been resolved to celebrate it with religious ceremonies, and four steamers laden with the friends of the victims went over from the mainland on a sad pilgrimage. Four altars of wood draped with black were erected, and two Bishops celebrated a pontificial mass for the repose of the souls of the dead. At the cemetery, which was visited by a large crowd, a priest delivered a touching address, in which he alluded to many of the incidents of the terrible catastrophe.

The *Daily News*, Delphi, Ind., dispatch says: The body of Private Whistler, of the Greely party, was exhumed Tues. morning in the presence of his relatives at the family cemetery in the country. His identity was fully established. The face and neck are well preserved, but the flesh is all cut from the back and limbs. The intestins were in place but empty. The stomach only contained a small amount of hair and messy stuff.

Gen. McClellan was asked if he thought that, on the whole, the effect of army life had been demoralizing to those who participated in it. "By no means," he replied, warmly. "The point isn't susceptible of proof or disproof, but I have no manner of doubt that the ratio of drunkards is no greater than among other men. There were thousands of the volunteers whose methods of life were hopelessly unsettled, and who wouldn't or couldn't return to any sort of usefulness. But I believe there were many more thousands on whom the experience had a broadening, inspiriting, educating influence, and who, consequently, emerged from the war better qualified than they would otherwise have been to accomplish something or other. I think this is especially true of those who had rank above the mere private, though it might be only a sergeantcy. The feeling of leadership responsibility rendered them more disposed to go vigorously ahead in subsequent enterprises. No, no; it is a mistake to say that the war was in that way demoralizing on the whole."

London, with its population 4,000,000, takes precedence of all other great cities in its list of periodical publications, which number nearly 2,000. These have an annual circulation of about 1,017,000,000 copies. Paris with a population less than 2,000,000 issues 1,553 periodicals, and have an annual circulation of 1,100,000,000 copies, so that in fact the citizens of Paris are more liberally supplied with daily and weekly provender than their British neighbors. In fact it is estimated that the journalistic products of Paris amount annually to almost one tenth of the entire issue of the globe. New York and Brooklyn, with a population nearly equal to that of Paris, produce 587 publications, with an annual circulation of about 516,000,000; Berlin produces 536; Vienna, 482; Madrid, 253; Brussels, 233; Rome 213, showing a gradual diminution until St. Petersburg is reached, with a population of 667,063, and a newspaper issue of 183; and Moscow, with a population of 601,- and only 57 periodicals.

A dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, reports that the sculling match between Hanlan and Beach for the championship of the world and £500 a side took place Saturday of last week on the Paramatta river. Beach won the match by seven lenghts. This result causes general surprise in London. Hanlan was heavily backed, although Beach was known to be better than Laycock and was expected to be a formidable opponent of Hanlan whenever they should be pitted against each other for big money. Hanlan's chief backer in London was enthusiastic the day before the rowing over the prospects of Hanlan's success and laid £500 to £1,000 on Hanlan to all takers. He is a heavy loser, of course, but he and every one else believe that Hanlan did his best to win.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 1-1 y.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the undersigned at Weightown, about July 20th, a white pig, about 12 weeks old. The left ear is slightly cut. The owner will please call, pay costs and take it away or it will be disposed of according to law.

Aug 22-3w JOHN WARD.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome

TONIC,

For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

DYSPEPSIA,

Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,

DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU-PAIBA

Kidney and Urinary Cure

Buchu-Paiba

Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Flour," each $1.

For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs. Buffalo, N.Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

ESTATE OF D. WEIDMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor of said estate will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, August 25th, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Danville, Pa., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

HENRY VINCENT, Auditor.

aug 1-ta

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANNA P. EVANS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jno. W. Evans, administrator of said estate, will sit at the office of C. H. Jackson attorney at Berwick, Pa. on Saturday Sept. 13th 1884 at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims and those indebted to the same to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

R. R. LITTLE, Auditor.

Aug 15-4 w

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for a charter for "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Rupert, Pennsylvania," for the support of public worship according the Doctrines and Discipline of the M. E. Church of America, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1884, at 9 o'clock p. m.

HENRY S. IRAY,
JAMES T. FERNSWORTH,
NOAH S. CRITES.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

Store News.

It is a hard time for merchants, especially for manufacturers; and by a hard time we mean a time when they are losing money rather than making. This is the general fact. A merchant who bought his goods six months ago is sure to be losing now; a manufacturer who is at work on stuff that is already too plenty is worse off than the merchant. Such is the condition of most merchants and manufacturers now for a few months.

Wholesale merchants and manufacturers, both, are holding great quantities of almost everything in trade; holding—not for better prices—for buyers. Buyers are scarce, because merchants have got already more than they can sell. There is general stagnation.

But this very condition of things affords a signal opportunity for a merchant who is not burdened with goods and has the requisite outlet. He can buy any quantity of the most desirable merchandise, undersell the retail market, and still make a profit. This is our condition exactly.

We sell in a year more than four times the quantity of goods we now have in stock; and our sales are going to be more, not less; because we adapt our buying and selling to the times we are in. We spoke of making a profit on these low prices. Not always. We are not smart enough to judge correctly beforehand always. When we miss the best thing, we try the next-best. When we find we have bought on a falling market, we hasten to sell at a loss, instead of waiting after the ancient fashion; but the outgoing tide of trade here carries the wrecks off so quickly that we do not stop to grieve over losses. Time is emphatically money where events develop so fast.

What is the result, that we ask you to read of our problems and tactics? Why, the result is that here is a different condition of things from what you expect of the general dulness. It is said to be dull; no trade. It isn't dull here, not even in August of a very hard summer. Everybody is holding his or her money a little more firmly; everybody is a little more cautious in paying it out. That is all in our favor. The harder the time and the more cautious people become, the more readily they go to a place where advantage tumbles to their side of the bargain with the solidest guarantee (money back if they want) on the top of it. We are not old enough yet to be quite sure of the fact; but it looks as if hard times were actually good for us here, as if people might need the stimulus of fear to bring out the fullness of their estimate of what we are steadily doing in good times and bad.

The store is full of merchandise; and the prices are what our view of the opportunity makes them. It is not a time for the quickest things of fashion. It is a time for getting almost all the substantial staple things to wear and keep house with. It is a time to make money by spending it. It is a time for caution; but the caution is to be shown in choosing what you buy, and the bargain you make. And surely when the bottom appears to be reached in goods, and the top of the purchasing power in money, and people are trying to be watchful and wise—that is our time to advertise, to tell as nearly as we can what is going on here.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN LEWIS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on the 27th day of August, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must attend or be forever debarred from any share in said fund.

J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

7-1ta July 29th, 1884.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL DRUM, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county 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 o'clock 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. I. EYERLY, Auditor

July 18-4a

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF E. T. FIELD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of E. T. Field, late of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. 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 administratrix without delay.

MRS. SALOME BRADSHAW,
No. 119 Richmond St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Administratrix.

W. BRYSON, Atty.
July 4 6 w

BRIDGE LETTING.

Will be let at the residence of Ezra Stevens on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1884, a bridge to be erected over Fishing Creek near A. B. Stewart's saw mill where the open bridge now stands in Jackson township. To be a wooden brace covered bridge 56 feet long. Wing walls and abutments to be required by contract so as to admit of skew-back three feet from top of wall plate. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioner's Office Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHARLES REICHART,
B. FENDGAR } Com'rs.
JOSHUA FETTERMAN,

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DR. DAVID PETRIKIN, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 3rd, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested in said estate must attend, or be forever debarred from any share in said fund.

J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

7-7-4a

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

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,076,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	16,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,566,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,890
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,508

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-1

THE BEST AND ONLY AUTHENTIC LIFE OF CLEVELAND By Chauncy F. Black, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. Our book will contain facts to be found in no other, besides a complete history of the Democratic party, with ALL its platforms; sketches of the lives of all the Presidents; the women of the White House; protective tariff; revenue reform; electoral vote; home life of the President, and a full life of HENDRICKS. Ours is the best, most accurate, cheapest, and sells most largely. Send 50 cents for outfit at once. THAYER, MERRIAM & CO., 833 Arch St., Philad'a. 7-8-10w

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ADVERTISERS! send for our Select list of local newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Aug 8-4w r

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STAFFORD'S EXTRA BLACKING Gives a MORE BRILLIANT SHINE THAN ANY OTHER. IN BOXES WHICH PREVENT SOILING THE HANDS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. S. S. STAFFORD, New York. Aug 8-4 w

Headquarters for D. M. Osborne & Co's.

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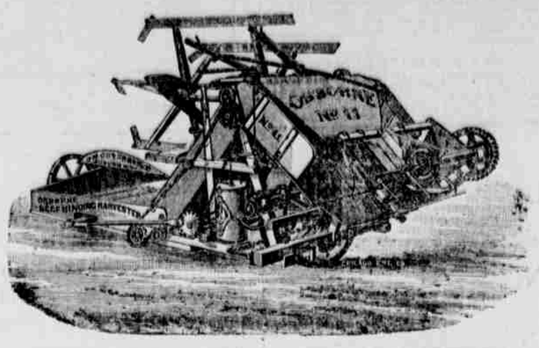

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June 27 tf

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