THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1885.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, Jan. 21st at 4 p. m., to elect a chairman and secretary and members of the executive committee.

The legislature was in session two days last week, and then adjourned until last Wednesday. The pins have all been set and they will proceed to elect Don Cameron as his own successor to the United States Senate without delay.

Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax died suddenly in a railroad depot at Mankato, Minn., on the 13th. He arrived on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road from the East at 10 o'clock and taking his satchel in hand he said he would walk to the Omaha Depot, half a mile distant. He was passing through Mankato on a business trip, as he has large business interests in the Northwest. On arriving at the Omaha Depot he entered the waiting room, set his satchel down and stepping over to the window looked out. People in the depot noticed that he looked pale and breathed fast, as though he had walked rapidly, but otherwise he appeared in excellent health. After gazing out of the window a short time he returned to his seat and sat down, crossing his legs. In a moment the agent and what few passengers were in the depot were startled and alarmed to see him fall suddenly forward to the floor. The agent, assisted by passengers, did everything they could for the unfortunate man, but it was too late, and with one or two short gasps he died without saying a word.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan., 13th, 1884.

The monotony of the week that has passed was broken by the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. "Jackson's day" as it is called. The election of Jackson marked the overthrow of a corrupt party despotism, and it was fitting that the names of Jackson and Cleveland should be associated in celebrating the victory of New Orleans when the country is rejoicing in the overthrow, though Cleveland, of the gigantic and despotic oligarchy of office stealers and holders known as the Republican party. The celebration here was Democratic, eloquent and successful.

Another event was the advent and departure, all in forty-eight hours, of Col. Lamont the private secretary of the president-elect. Col. Lamont came to loook for a home, and to scan the field of his future labor. He had not been in the city before. He has a wife and children and must have a house. He did not succead in getting a house, but will try again, after the fourth of March, when a few hundred residences will doubtless be vacated.

It is difficult to believe that only six weeks more remain of President Arthur and a Republican administration. Preparation is sleepless, and expectation is on tip-toe for the fourth of March. It is estimated that there will be 250,000 visitors here at the inauguration. I cannot think that there will be so many, but the number will doubtless be large. As a usual thing the interest of the country in Washington matters ceases with the adjournment of Congress, but this year it will grow with the inauguration of a new president, a new policy, the appointment of a new cabinet, and numerous other changes in all the departments of the public service.

It is edifying to see the desperation with which a large number of drones and sinecurists are trying to get themselves converted into real little civil service reformers and democrats. Many of them are shuffling over with an alacrity that is not graceful.

Congress is at work on the appropriation bills. The Navy bill has been passed by the House, and the consular and Diplomatic bill is under discussion. I heard a Republican statesman, so called, bewailing the fact that the trained and improved consular and diplomatic personel, which he said had been established in the last eight years by Evarts and Frelinghuysen, must give place to Democratic bummers and ward politicians. Well it will be a pity if it is so, but if this noxious class must have offices, by all means let's send them to the foreign courts where they will have nothing to do, and will therefore be incapable of harm. Modern diplomacy is an anachronism and a farce. There is not the slightest necessity for our sending representatives to foreign governments, or for foreign governments to send representatives here. We have no foreign relations. Steam and electricity, and the press have made the embassadorial establishments of contiguous states useless, then how utterly needless to keep them up between our country and trans-Atlantic powers. It would be better to recall our flimsy ships, crusing in foreign seas, exposing our weakness, and costing millions annually. It would be better to dismantle our diplomatic establishments in European capitals. The press with steam, and the Atlantic cable will furnish us prompter and more accurate information than can possibly be obtained by our heavy representatives abroad. We will state secrets as soon as they are known by kings and their ministers, for we will get them from the same source, the press.

I was walking on Connecticut avenue yesterday, which is the fashionable Sunday promenade of the city, and among other noted people was Mr. Blaine the late candidate. He was walking with Miss Loring, daughter of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and another young lady. The ex-candidate, or, should I say the perpetual candidate, is looking pretty strong, but he has a sinister face, a face in which his vaulting, foiled ambition is darkly written, a face that seems to say, I would rather be first in Hades than second in Washington.

The situation of the Blaines in this city is not a happy one. Mrs. Blaine is not magnetic, she is repellant. She has taken occasion to snub many ladies in society here, who openly rejoice at her disappointment and humiliation now. Mr. Blaine's course since his defeat has been such as to estrange many personal friends that he had among the democrats. In the long years and the new epoch that will date from the fourth of March 1885, the capital of the United States ought to be an uncongenial place for malignant disunionists like James G. Blaine.

Mrs. Grant Declines Vanderbilt's Offer.

THE GENERAL'S RELICS.

The Grant-Vanderbilt correspondence in which the great railroad millionaire makes a proffer of a fortune to the ex-President's wife, and in which Mrs. Grant makes a flat final denial of the gift, was the subject of general comment in all parts of the city. The general verdict was that the letters reflected credit alike on the man who made the offer and upon the lady who declined it, and that that the outcome of the correspondence has been to cut off a great deal of gossip, and possibly unpleasant talk, which might have been started had such a sum of money been taken from Mr. Vanderbilt by the Grant family. A curious feature of the case in the mind of the public was that the final offer of Mr. Vanderbilt to make a trust fund of the proceeds of the property sale for the benefit of Mrs. Grant, after being accepted on her behalf by the General, should then have been declined in the short, decisive letter of Mrs. Grant. To those who know the Grant family well and the peculiarities of the several members of it, there was no great surprise felt at this curious feature of the correspondence. It has frequently been the habit of Gen. Grant to allow a matter to grow and seemingly give it his approval, and then when the decisive moment came to put his foot down and make a final disposition of the whole matter in such a way as showed that he was watching the whole case closely and had taken the shortest way to make his view of the matter felt.

It was in this way that he allowed the recent effort of Messrs. Field, Drexel and others to run on even when he was informed of every move made, and when the thing had gone as far as he cared to have it, came his letter nipping the whole scheme in the bud. He had given no previous sign or intimation that the plan was not meeting with his entire approval, but there was no mistaking the import of his note. So it was with the recent bill reported in the Senate by Mitchell, the chairman of the Pension Committee, which would have given Gen. Grant a pension of $5,000 a year. This he disposed of at once by his letter of Dec. 5, in which he declares that he would not accept the pension provided in that way, even though the bill was passed unanimously by Congress, and received the approval of the President. He did not in this note, give way to an expression of opinion on the other proposition, which has been suggested for the action of Congress, providing for the reinstatement of the General at the position at the head of the army which he left about sixteen years ago to enter upon his duties as President of the United States. The passage of such a bill would be entirely in the line of military etiquette and it is believed and guardedly asserted by the few friends who enjoy intimate relations with the old warrior that he would accept such a position, and then as a retired officer of the United States Army feel that he occupied a position which would entitle him to the pay coming with the duties of a retired officer.

The bringing about of such a result would require very careful legislation lest it should be used as a precedent which might be extended to all branches and grades of the army as well as the navy service and open the way to no end of complications in the future. It is thought, though, that the problem can be successfully solved and the matter disposed of without bringing about any hitch in the somewhat delicate machinery of army codes and decisions. There is besides a strong popular feeling in favor of some such measure, instead of the rather indelicate method of making out-and-out donations to the object of the nation's solitude.

The General himself is a very busy man just now and spends a fair allowance of each day at his desk engaged upon his literary work in connection with army remembrances. He has found that writing is a very agreeable way of passing the time, and it seems to take his mind from the occurrences of last spring, when the Grant & Ward bubble burst into the face of the world and drew so much scandal about the Grant name. It enables him, when he wishes, to deny himself to all visitors, and it was this excuse which met THE WORLD reporter when he called to get the General's views of the act of generosity which Mr. Vanderbilt has so nearly succeeded in accomplishing.

It is now estimated by the author that the first volume of his memoirs will be ready for the publisher by the 1st of May. As yet no house has been selected to attend to the mechanical part and business end of the book, though almost every publisher in the country has sent in a request that he be accorded the exclusive right of putting his imprint on the title-page.

An intimate friend of the Grant family said of the letters and the situation: "I think that Mr. Vanderbilt has done enough to make the old General more than ever his friend. The one thing about which there was solicitude on the part of Gen. Grant was that the many gifts which he had gathered up in his tour of the world should find a suitable resting place under the care of the Government at Washington. There was a narrow chance of this failing after the collapse of the Wall street firm, but this is now happily averted and there will be no risk now of these gifts, really presented to the United States through Gen. Grant, finding their way into private collections and museums here and there over the country. This possibility was really worrying the old General, and now that it has been disposed of he is in a very good frame of mind, though he says little of the many troubles which have crowded upon him of late. Of course I could not venture to question Mrs. Grant in regard to such a matter as that touched upon in her letter to Mr. Vanderbilt. That she declines ought to be final without question and I don't think that there was any other reason beyond a sober second thought, a full realization of the entire import of the letter in which the entire sum is accepted on behalf of Mrs. Grant. Had his letter ended the correspondence there might have been much talk provoked, and I think that it was with the idea of making the salvation of the foreign gifts doubly sure that the letter of acceptance was written."

There were many who wished to see the military method of disposing of the perplexing problem of Gen. Grant's support tried, and opinion was very outspoken in that direction. Assistant United States Treasurer Thomas Acton and Collector Robertson were in favor of it, also President Simmons of the Stock Exchange; President Stewart, of the United States Trust Company, and President Dowd of the Bank of North America. As far as heard from it is not likely that Mr. Vanderbilt will do anything further in the matter, at least for the present.

The following letter from P. T. Barnum explains itself:

"BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 12, 1885.

"*Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, twice President of the United States, &c., &c.*

"HONORED SIR: The whole world honors and respects you. All are anxious that you should live happy and free from care. While they admire your manliness in declining the large sum recently tendered you by friends they still desire to see you achieve financial independence in an honorable manner.

"Of the unique and valuable trophies with which you have been honored we have all read and all have a laudable desire to see these evidences of love and respect bestowed upon you by monarchs, princes and people through out the globe. While you would confer a great and enduring favor on your fellow men and women by permitting them to see these trophies, you could at the same time remove existing embarassments in a most satisfactory and honorable manner.

"I will give you $100,000 cash besides a proportion of the profits, assuming all risks myself. If I may be permitted to exhibit these relics to a grateful and appreciative public, and I will give satisfactory bonds of $500,000 for their safe keeping and return. These precious trophies, of which all your friends are so proud, would be placed before the eyes of your millions of admirers in a manner and style at once pleasing to yourself and satisfactory to the best elements of the entire community. Remembering that the mementoes of Washington, Wellington, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Stephen Girard and many other distinguished men have given immense pleasure to millions who have been permitted to see them, I trust you will in the honorable manner proposed gratify the public and thus inculcate the lessons of honesty, perseverance and true patriotism so admirably illustrated in your career."

South and North.

An impression prevails, and the idea is frequently expressed with confidence, that the internal revenue taxation is more burdensome and it is felt more grievously in the Southern States than in the North. With a view of ascertaining what the fact really is, we have examined the records of the Internal Revenue Department, and find that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the tobacco manufactured, cigars made, and spirits produced in these two great sections of the country, omitting unimportant quantities were as follows:

TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.

Total Product, 168, 781, 429 Pounds.

Illinois	11,649,092	Delaware	1,730,327
Massachusetts	647,778	Kentucky	16,476,796
Michigan	5,609,028	Louisiana	1,913,966
New Jersey	21,078,542	Maryland	6,193,512
New York	15,176,434	Missouri	20,733,838
Ohio	8,524,864	North Carolina	18,890,932
Pennsylvania	3,141,648	Tennessee	656,049
Wisconsin	4,098,823	Virginia	24,419,816
Total	73,124,548	Total	94,054,802

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Total pounds of leaf used, 73,525,401.

California	3,355,575		
Connecticut	719,151		
Illinois	3,712,885		
Indiana	1,149,291	Florida	970,016
Iowa	994,4 4	Kentucky	820,659
Massachusetts	1,862,948	Louisiana	923,066
Michigan	2,256,517	Maryland	2,168,600
New Jersey	1,429,125	Missouri	1,431,432
New York	26,294,618	Virginia	788,888
Ohio	6,354,800	West Virginia	748,239
Pennsylvania	13,664,144		
Wisconsin	1,696,356	Total	7,858,899
Total	61,609,655		

SPIRITS.

Total Product, 74,013,308 Gallons.

California	1,950,171	Wisconsin	646,156
Illinois	25,917,928	Total	57,617,156
Indiana	5,122,048		
Iowa	4,284,820		
Massachusetts	1,849,648	Kentucky	9,900,676
Nebraska	1,246,407	Maryland	1,176,160
New York and New Jersey	2,026,493	Missouri	19,184,082
Ohio	12,240,048	Tennessee	931,440
Pennsylvania	2,333,442	Total	15,194,198

These figures show that, while in manufactures of tobacco other than cigars and cigarettes, the former slave States exceed the former free States by about 30 per cent., the production of cigars and cigarettes in the North is about 700 per cent. greater than in the South, and of spirits about 280 per cent. greater.

It is evident, therefore, that, while the taxes on these two great products may bear more oppressively upon the Southern States, by reason of their inferior ability to pay them, yet in actual amount the contributions to the revenue from these sources are very much greater in the North than they are in the South.

But the reason for abolishing these taxes is national, not sectional, and they ought to be wiped out, without regard to the question whether they are more inconvenient of payment in one part of the country than in another.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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 11-1 y.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of Columbia county, their petitions for License which will be presented to the said Court on Monday, the second day of February 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bibby, James R.	Catawissa	Liquor Store.
Curry, Daniel F.	Centralia	Hotel.
Gilmore, Fred M.	Bloomsburg	Restaurant.
Gilmore, Wm. H.	"	Bottler.
Girton, Jacob L.	"	Restaurant.
Hagenbuch, S. H.	Orange	Hotel.
Heckman, George	"	Hotel.
Mann, John S.	Centre	Hotel.
Markle, M. A.	Berwick	Restaurant.
McBrearty, James	Centralia	restaurant.
McLaughlin, Arthur	"	Liquor store.
Peiffer, William	"	Hotel.
Ramer, Daniel	Beaver	Hotel.
Robbins, Curtiz B.	Bloomsburg	Liquor store.
Ron, Michael	Centralia	Restaurant.
Tubbs, W. R.	Bloomsburg	Hotel.

Jan 13th, 1885.
Jan 16-tf

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk Q. S.

1760 Lorillard's 1885

Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs

ARE THE BEST

CLIMAX PLUG

TRY THEM

Jan 16-4 w

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Sale sold by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SHORTHAND. Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand, 1431 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. J. M. LINGLE. Jan 16-4 w

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select list of local newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Jan 16-rw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of David Achenbach, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

ALBERT C. ACHENBACH, Jan 2-tf Administrator.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ortwine does not own the horses in his possession and that any person buying them or trading for them will be compelled to restore them to me, the lawful owner.

MARY ORTWINE. Jan. 2-3 w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Harriet VanLiew, late of the township of Orange in the said county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1885,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: A certain messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Orange and county of Columbia aforesaid, about one mile northeast of Light Street, and bounded by lands of Charles Jones, Isaac Boone, E. H. Little, Wm. Hagenbuch, the Johnson heirs and others, containing eighty-one acres and seventy-one perches strict measure be the same more or less, it being the same tract of land that Thomas Muffly and wife by indenture bearing date the 26th of March A. D. 1855 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Columbia county in Deed Book 2, page 148, conveyed to Harriet VanLiew the decedent, on which is a two-story frame house, a new and commodious frame bank barn and all necessary out-buildings, a large and good orchard and a good spring of water, with spring house between the house and barn. About twenty acres are well timbered and the balance is in good farming condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ALEM. C. VANLIEW, White Atty. Jan 16-2 w Administrator.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OF THE

Columbia County Agricultural Society

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer Jan. 4, '84.	$284 75
Members dues	4 00
Proceeds of mortgage	3000 00
Proceeds of note	494 69
Hay sold	29 45
Admission tickets sold	3389 75
Grand stand receipts	141 34
Stand rents	795 00
Horse entries	244 20
Fine	5 00
187 membership tickets	187 00
	$8576 18

EXPENDITURES.

Premiums paid	1802 20
Police, Detective and assistants	299 42
Music	100 00
Officers' salaries	625 00
Taxes	64 90
Printing, postage, &c.,	278 85
Labor for improvements	1474 15
Materials	1058 10
Note paid	500 00
Paid on real estate	2249 25
Miscellaneous	42 36
Balance in Treasury	102 07
	$8576 18
Balance in hands of treasurer Jan. 8, 1885.	102 07

INDEBTEDNESS.

C. Barton, agreement	300 00
Mortgage	3 00 00

FREAS FOWLER, Pres.
H. V. WHITE, Sec'y. J. C. BROWN, Treas.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will expose to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, February 7, '85.

At two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, and known as Glen City, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the west by Walnut Street, south by First Street, East by Charles Street, and north by Sixth street, according to the general plan of said Glen City, excepting lots heretofore sold as follows, to-wit: Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No 1; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Block No 2; Nos. 4, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 3; Nos 1 and 2 in Block No. 4; Nos. 6 and 7 in Block No. 5; Nos. 1, 2, 7, 10 and 11 in Block No. 11; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Block No. 21; Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Block No. 31; Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 33; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Block No. 41; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 42, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Block No. 43, said lots designated by number and Blocks according to the town plot of said Glen City.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association vs. C. R. Barnes and Almira A. Barnes, and to be sold as the property of said C. R. Barnes and Almira A. Barnes.

Miller, Atty. Lev. Fa.

ALSO

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Benton in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a white oak adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Abraham Owen south fifty-four degrees east one hundred and sixty-eight perches to a white oak, thence by land surveyed for John Clayton south thirty-six degrees west one hundred and one perches to a post, thence by lands of Daniel Ashleman north fifty-four degrees west one hundred and sixty eight perches to a stake and stones, thence north thirty-six degrees east one hundred and one perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres and eight perches, and usual allowances of 6 per cent. for roads, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and a log barn.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of A. B. Krickbaum's use vs. W. H. Krickbaum, and to be sold as the property of said W. H. Krickbaum.

Miller, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

All that messuage and tract of land situate at Millin Cross Roads in the township of Beaver, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a gum, thence by land of Jno. Hauck and Scotch Run south sixty-six degrees west 28 and four-tenths perches to a stone, thence along side of a public road leading from Beaver Valley to Millinville south nine degrees east eleven and four tenths perches to a stone near the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, thence up said road north sixty-eight degrees east forty-nine perches to a stone, thence by land of John Hauck north seventy-eight degrees west twenty-two perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one hundred and forty perches.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of Sol. H. Bredbenner now to use of Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. Charles Ashleman and Jonas Bredbenner, and to be sold as the property of said Charles Ashleman and Jonas Bredbenner. Vend Ex.

Miller, Atty. JOHN MOUREY, Jan 16 Sheriff.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1885.

Bring back whatever you buy to-day and hereafter, if you would rather have the money. Only bring it back quickly.

Half a million of goods are going for what they'll fetch: whatever we can spare.

Quantities of first-class merchandise, and very little else.

Prices, according to nothing but the GO.

Over-garments for ladies were fully treated last week. *Read the account: see any sort you happen to want; and judge the whole store by what you see there.*

In the same rooms are jerseys; silk and wool, plain and braided and beaded jerseys; and dresses of flannel, cloth, cashmere, black and colored silk; foreign dresses and others; and shawls.

Girls' over-garments and dresses. Newmarkets, Russian circulars, cloth coats, seal-cloth coats, striped-jersey-flannel Mother Hubbard wraps; and dresses of flannel, cloth, cashmere, satin. Everything new.

1305 and 7 Chestnut.

Seal dolmans, ulsters, coats and fur-lined circulars; small articles more or less. There's a clear $100 to be made on a first-class seal garment.

1305 and 7 Chestnut.

Muslin underwear, every sort of garment; of the grades we keep the year round. Warm skirts. Baby clothing.

1305 and 11 Chestnut.

Guinet and Bellon black silks all through, with all the music out of them, and more too. Guinet: $1.35 for $1; $1.50 for $1.25; and so on. Bellon: $1.25 for $1: $1.35 for $1.15; and so on.

Southwest from Centre.

Dress-stuffs of every grade. Lupin's colored cashmeres, for $1.25 for $1, $1 for 75 cents, 60 cents for 50, and 50 for 40.

French fine wool ottoman, $1.50 for $1. A dozen such stuffs ditto.

Wool poplin that began at $1 for 50 cents. Tricot, 85 cents for 65. Bison, 75 for 50.

French novelties, a hundred sorts, very little of any one, at a half, a third, even a quarter of where they belong.

French combination stuffs, several, $1.25 for 75 cents.

French plaids, fifty sorts or more, $1 for 75; and others for 50.

At the "low-price dress-goods counter" fifty different stuffs are down a fifth to a third.

Black damasse sicilian, $1 for 50 cents, 23-inch; a dozen patterns. Black damasse sateen, $1 for 75 cents; 41-inch; eight patterns. Black armures, 44-inch, 50 cents; three patterns. We consider them worth just less than $1. Black ladies'-cloth, $1 for 75 cents; 54-inch. The same as we have sold tons of. Black camel's-hair of a dozen grades: the lowest, 75 cents for 50; the highest, $4 for $2.50. Black heavy silk-and-wool fancy cord, for wraps, $3; $6 was too much for it.

First-rate calicoes, 4½ cents. Never did such a thing. Cottons all the way up to sateens are down.

All around the store, two or three circles away from the centre.

The list of cloths contains the following and many more:

Seal-skin, $21 to $16; $18 to $15; $14 to $11; $10 to $8; $8 to $6.

Plaid cloakings, $2.50 to $2.

Figured cloakings, $1.50 to $1.

Wool plushes, $2 to $1.50.

Stockinets, $4 to $2.

Black beavers, $2.50 to $1.75.

Tricots, $2 to $1.25.

Plaid cloths, $1 to 75 cents.

Corkscrews, $4 to $2.50.

Diagonals, $2 to $1.

Brocaded velveteens, 75 cents to 50.

Near the middle Market-street door

Will you go into the linens a little way?

Napkins: 60 cents to 50; 75 to 65; $1 to 75 cents; $1.20 to $1; $1.75 to $1.35; $2 to $1.65; $2.25 to $1.75; $2.50 to $2.00; $3.75 to $3; $7.50 to $6.

Barnsley, Scotch, Irish and German table-linens and cloths:

Barnsley, $3 to $2.25; $2.50 to $2; $2.25 to $1.75.

Scotch double damask cloths:

2x2 yds.	$6	to $3 75
2x2½	6 50	4 50
2x3	6 50	4 50
2x3	7 50	5 75
2x3	8 50	6
2x3½	9 50	7
2x4	10 50	7
2½x3	7 50	4 50
2½x3	8 50	5 50
2½x3	8 50	6
2½x3	11	7 50
2½x3½	9 50	6
2½x4	9 50	6

and so on.

We could fill the paper with figures. Take the general statement instead: Whatever we can spare is going. As good as we have is going at the lower prices.

Southwest corner of the main building

White china plates, second ends, 75 cents a dozen: value $2.25; but we sometimes sell them for $1.25: don't remember ever selling them lower before.

Let these stand for many things in crockery, fine china and glassware going for fractions of value.

Northwest corner of the first and basement.

Felt hats, brown and black, third off, 85 cents. About 200 trimmed hats, a third off.

East of Arcade steps, and up-stairs

Himalyan, Persian, beaver, and long Scotch shawls, a fifth off: Indias, a third off.

13th Chestnut, second floor. Take car.

Do you get our meaning? The most substantial merchandise is going at a rate that takes one's breath away.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall square.

GRAND JURORS.

FOR FEBRUARY TERM.

Bloom.—Harvey Geiger, George Kitchen, Moore Quick.
Benton.—Samuel Appleman, Jonas Rantz, Lafayette Reeder, Jacob Welliver.
Briar Creek.—M. L. Housekn echt, John H. Smith, James Sponenberger.
Catawissa.—J. R. Diemer, John T. Shuman, Phineas Wintersteen.
Centralia.—Henry Williams.
Fishingcreek.—Tilman Runyan.
Jackson.—Francis Albertson.
Locust.—Thomas Hoffman.
Main.—F. P. Grover, W. C. Richard.
Mifflin.—Horace Creasy.
Montour.—Benneville Rhoads.
Mt. Pleasant.—Wm. Miller.
Orange.—Wm. Fisher.
Sugarloaf.—Cyrus Larish.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

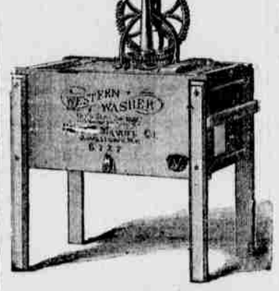
FIRST WEEK.

Bloom.—Leonard Bomboy, Dennison Brink, Henry Ohl, Charles Rice, Thos. Vannatta, Jas. Walter.
Benton.—Albert McHenry, George Foust.
Beaver.—Josiah Fisher, Joseph Klingerman.
Briar Creek.—Wm. Lamoy, S. E. Smith.
Catawissa.—Chas. Frahler.
Centralia.—Chas. Daros.
Center.—Frank Wagner.
Conyngham.—John L. Kline.
Fishingcreek.—Lewis Creveling, D. D. Eveland.
Greenwood.—Frank Eves, Jacob Martz, Jos. Redline, Jos. Trivelpiece.
Hemlock.—Hugh D. McBride, Chas. Shaffer.
Jackson.—Samuel P. Hess.
Locust.—Wm. Snyder.
Mifflin.—Stephen Gearhart.
Montour.—David Mouser, H S Reay.
Mt. Pleasant.—John Mellick.
Pine.—Eli Trivelpiece, Silas Watts.
Roaring Creek.—Henry Lenig.
Scott.—Thomas Bomboy, Col. Wm. Carson, Reese Fairman.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom.—Samuel Metz, Charles Sterner, John Taylor.
Berwick.—Kinney Adams, R. S. Bowman, Josiah Clewell, John Smethers, Jr., E. A. Wilson.
Beaver.—Johathan Bredbender, L H Michael.
Benton.—A Mc Columa.
Catawissa.—Kersey Cleaver, S B Diemer, J H Geary, Minner Hile, Fred Harman, Lloyd Miller, John Notestein.
Centre.—Edward Hartman.
Fishingcreek.—C B McHenry,
Franklin.—David Reeder.
Greenwood.—Wm D Reiter.
Jackson.—George W Farver, T C Smith.
Locust.—David Kreisher, Solomon Rider.
Madison.—Joseph Shoemaker, Geo. Whitenight.
Main.—J D Rodlie.
Mifflin.—Wellington Mowrey.
Mt Pleasant.—I K Appleman.
Roaringcreek.—Wm Houck.
Scott.—H S White.
Sugarloaf.—Norman Cole, Guth I. Hess, John J Laubach.

To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.



—THE NEW IMPROVED—

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co:

We bought from your agent, Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved Western Washers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. We can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do. Resp'y. Yours,

MRS. P. M. TEATS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Washer, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best one for my work that I have ever tried. It gives perfect satisfaction, and I would not part with it for double the amount I paid for it if I could not procure another one. Any person wishing to see it in operation can do so, by calling at my laundry.

Yours Respectfully,
C. H. BROWN,
Proprietor Bloomsburg Laudry, Dentler's new block, Main Street.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one moment's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had proved utter failures. But when your agent, in a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It has now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect in every respect, doing its work thoroughly, and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply matchless. Very Truly Yours,
L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

TRY ONE! And if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial return the machine to our agent, and he will refund your money.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.

I would say that I have secured the agency for the sale of the above Popular Washing Machine, American Hand Planters and other manufactures of the above firm, for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and would be pleased to deliver, and instruct in the use of the washer anyone who desires to buy one.

C. MEARS, Agent.

Salesroom, D. Stroup's old grocery stand, Main St. 12-12-3m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SHERIFF'S SALES

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House on

Monday, February, 2, 1885,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described Real Estate, to-wit:

A lot of ground situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining lands of John Gillaspy, Bartley Albertson, Sylvester Albertson, and lands belonging to the estate of Isaiah Kline, containing two acres more or less whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John C. Jones vs. Dennison Brink and to be sold as the property of Dennison Brink. Lev. Fa.

Ikeler, atty's.

ALSO

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Fronting on Locust avenue on the east, an alley on the west, a lot of Martin Cain on the South, a lot of Patrick Brennan on the north, lot being about twenty-five feet by about thirty-feet, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Gorrey vs. Thomas Farrell and to be sold as the property of Thomas Farrell. Vend. Ex.

Brockway, atty's.

ALSO

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Joseph and William Pursell, on the east by lands of Wm. Pursel, John Johnson and Ira Pursel, on the south by lands of C. W. Eves, and on the south by lands of A. J. Fine and Margaret Warner, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, whereon is erected a dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of A. P. Heller, administrator of Benjamin Eves, deceased, vs. Joseph Cole, and to be sold as the property o Joseph Cole. Vend. Ex.

Ikeler, Atty.

ALSO

A LOT OF GROUND

Situate in the town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at alley in said