THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1885.

The bill to put Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army failed in the House on Monday.

Mrs. Dudley, who shot Rossa, was arraigned in a New York court on Monday, and held in $5,000 bail for her appearance before the grand jury.

The contested election case in the Prothonotaryship of Lackawanna county has just been decided, after two-thirds of the term has expired. McDonough, democrat, and Dale, Republican, were competitors in 1882 and the former was returned elected by 104 majority. Dale contested, and Summers who was elected in 1879 held over. After much litigation it was decided in favor of Dale.

Mr. Cleveland's Model Secretary.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The President-elect is fortunate in having a private secretary who knows how to talk fluently and agreeably without giving anything away. Col. Lamont has a talent in that respect which entitles him to be regarded by his employer as a boon of the first magnitude. We do not know of another man in public life, in fact, with the possible exception of a few members of Congress prone to make speeches on finance, who can grant his mouth full swing and yet impart so little information; and it is very clear that Democratic politicians who think of getting pointers from him concerning offices and the like might as well listen to the winds that fan their familiar and obdurate cheeks.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb'y. 17, 1885.

Congress for the past week has been the football of obstructive, dilatory and mischievous cranks. Appropriation bills and other important if not indispensable legislation have been delayed and an extra session seems very probable. Well, who cares? Let an extra session be called. A member of Congress is paid $5000 a year and whether he legislates in Washington or vegetates in his rural home, he draws his pay all the same. We pay Congress to make laws. It is desperately difficult to keep them down to their work. They are wretched shirks; they seldom pull together except on a motion to adjourn, but since they are paid so much per year let their alleged work be continuous throughout the year. It would be better to pay them by the day and only when they are in their seats. When a member fails to answer to his name on roll call dock his wages. If he is tardy, require him to bring a written excuse from his wife. If these wholesome rules were enforced there would be less absenteeism, less skipping around the corner, less solitary and informal adjournment to the restaurants in the basement of the Capitol. The fact is, that the people are too easy and lenient with those who, with vaunting hypocrisy, call themselves "public servants. These deputized legislative employes, to speak it mildly, are many of them bummers and loafers, interested chiefly in their private ambitions and pleasures, and utterly indifferent to, or ignorant of, the needs of the great interests which they are sent to represent. Congress is not up with the times. It is not at all progressive. So far as I know parliamentary methods and procedure are not much better now than when Rome was a Republic 2000 years ago. A plan has been devised to call the roll by electricity, and thus register instantaneously the vote of every member, but the old and tedious plan of calling the ayes and nays is still followed, consuming a great portion of the session.

An extra session will probably be called early in April. It is said that the democrats desire to avoid an extra session on political grounds, but apprehensions are perhaps exaggerated, and it is time legislators should rise above mere party expediency and do their duty without fear. In the end this would prove to be the broadest and highest expediency.

It will be remembered that eight years ago the petty Michigan accident who occupied the Vice President's seat in the Senate, assumed that he was the proper person to declare who was President of the United States. Worked by Zach Chandler, John Sherman, Morton, and other desperate conspirators, this puppet had much to do in making the deplorable makeshift of the electoral commission possible. I will mention that his name was Ferry, for perhaps the reader has forgotten his name, as has the world his existence. Senator Edmunds, the present Vice President's recent much discussed announcement of the "appearance" of the returns is a political denial of the authority claimed by all republicans, Mr. Edmunds among them, then in 1876 Mr. Edmunds was ready, by any means, as he afterward showed, when a member of the court which made Hayes President, to perpetuate the rule of his party. This man is a profound and able lawyer, but he is as conscienceless and as cunning as James. G. Blaine.

It looks now as if Mr. Thurman will be a member of the Cabinet of President Cleveland. He is earnestly urged by influential democrats throughout the country. Senator Pendleton does not want a Cabinet portfolio, but asks that Mr. Thurman may be appointed. The objection has been made that he is too old, but he is younger than Gladstone, Bismarck or Moltke.

He is the ablest among the able. No man is better equipped for the portfolios of State, Finance, Justice or the Interior. It is no disparagement of others to say that he is the most profound lawyer that has been in public life since the war; he is thoroughly posted in home and foreign questions. While a member of the Senate he exercised without arrogance, and through a voluntary recognition of his superiority, the functions of leader and counselor to the democratic side. There were able democratic Senators around him. There were Lamar, Beck, Vest, McDonald, Pendleton, Voorhees, Hill, Morgan and others who might have led, had they not with one accord trusted to the learning, the wisdom, eloquence and the patriotism of "the grand old man."

Southern Sentiment.

The following letter was received by a gentleman of this county from a friend at Petersburg, Va, shortly after the election last fall, and as it clearly shows the patriotic spirit of southern democrats, and contradicts the allegations of the opposition, we give it a place here. The writer says:

"Although my health is grown so wretched that I cannot even attend to the various matters that pressingly claim my attention, I must take a little time and make a little effort to exchange felicitations with you upon the recent great victory, which our "grand old party," after years of strenuous, though abortive exertions, and, after many glorious battles, though resulting in disastrous defeats, have at last, achieved. We have "smitten the Phillistines, hip and thigh" we have "beaten the enemy down to the ground" never to stand again upon their legs, I trust. We have rescued the Government from the piratical plunderers, which were in an evil hour, permitted to seize upon it, only to advance the private interests of its various officers, and have restored it to the party to which it can only properly and safely be confided, the party which comprehends its theory, which respects its constitutional limitations throughout and will drive it back into and keep it confined within them; which does not ally itself with monopolists in their struggle with the masses, or sympathize with capital in its oppression of labor; which will not pamper particular industries at the expense of others by taxing the many for the enhanced prosperity of the comparatively few; which does not consider that the states have forfeited all of their reserved rights, because a minority recently attempted to assert by force of arms the exercise of one, which was questioned even by those who strove to make it good; which ignores geographical distinctions, and recognizes the co-equality of sister States; which in a word, favors the administration of national affairs upon the Jeffersonian rather than the Hamiltonian principles; upon the sound old democratic ante-bellum methods, which advanced the country in all of its diversified interests, to that high degree of prosperity which it was enjoying when the deplorable war broke out, a war undertaken most unwisely and wickedly to avert a danger imagined to be menaced by the possession of the Government by a strictly sectional party. There is no reason to apprehend that our party, in the long lapse of time during which it has been excluded from power has abjured any of its doctrines, or unlearnt any of its lessons. The great sages who have illustrated its history and exemplified its beneficent principles have left their memories to their followers, and we still have our Randalls, our Bayards, our Tildens, our Seymours, our Tuckers, our Lamars, and a host of kindred spirits, to follow in the path which they glorified with their patriotic footsteps, and to carry on the great work to which they devoted a lifetime of noble endeavors.

There need be no dread that the South will embarass the party in the administration of the Government by any intemperate deportment. We fully understand and adequately appreciate the delicacy and responsibility of our position. We are aware that we are watched by the defeated conspirators, with a lynx-eyed eagerness, in the forlorn hope that by our foolish misconducts we may damage our party and give them a little capital for another campaign; for at present they are utterly bankrupt of available issues," and nothing but howls of "rebel insolence," "rebel yells," "rebel designs," and such sickening stuff, of which the country has had much more than enough can help them. We shall not seek to control the Government, or take any active part, even in conducting its operations. We feel the imprudence as well as the indecorum of our assuming such a part when we remember how comparatively brief a period has transpired since our desperate and frantic attempt to subvert it, and the trouble and tribulations, which we occasioned our political allies at the North. We are contrite, modest, loyal (not to the radical party, however,) and patriotic. We are satisfied to know that our matters are now in the management of a party who have some regard for the rights, the interests, the sensibilities of the real Southern people and do not view our section as the mere habitation of a vast horde of ignorant black, partially reclaimed barbarians, who can be driven by Federal office-holders to vote the "radical ticket." Let us rejoice over the change!"

Congressional Apportionment.

The congressional districts in the new apportionment as agreed on by the senate apportionment committee, are as follows: First, Philadelphia, 1st, 2nd, 7th, 26th and 30th wards; Second, Philadelphia, 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 20th wards; Third, Philadelphia, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th and 16th wards; Fourth, Philadelphia, 15th, 24th, 27th and 29th wards; Fifth, Philadelphia, 17th, 18th, 19th and 31st wards, and the part of the 28th ward south of Lehigh avenue; Sixth, Philadelphia, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th wards, and the part of the 28th ward north of Lehigh avenue; Seventh, Bucks and Montgomery; Eighth, Chester and Delaware; Ninth, Lancaster; Tenth, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne; Eleventh, Berks and Lehigh; Twelfth, Schuylkill and Columbia; Thirteenth, Luzerne; Fourteenth, Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland; Fifteenth, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Susquehanna; Sixteenth, Tioga, Bradford, Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan; Seventeenth, York, Adams, Cumberland; Eighteenth, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Union, Snyder, Perry, Fulton, Franklin; Nineteenth, Cambria, Blair, Somerset, Bedford; Twentieth, Clarion Forest, Elk, Clearfield, Clinton, Centre; Twenty-first, Washington, Green, Fayette; Twenty-second and Twenty-third, Allegheny; Twenty-fourth, Butler, Armstrong and part of Allegheny; Twenty-fifth, Jefferson, Indiana, Westmoreland; Twenty-sixth, Venango, Warren, McKean, Potter, Cameron; Twenty-seventh, Erie, Crawford; Twenty-eighth, Mercer, Lawrence, Beaver.

The districts are those of the McCracken bill of the last session with slight alterations.

It will be observed that the eleventh district is entirely changed, and Columbia and Schuylkill are made the Twelfth. Although our district is an objectionable one as at present constituted, we consider it preferable to being annexed to a mining county. Our interests are all agricultural, and we object to being annexed to a county with a large floating population where the vote is uncertain. As the Republican majority controls the apportionment, however, Columbia county cannot expect to receive many favors from them. We will have to take what we get.

Mr. Cleveland has been devoting himself to the work of preparing his inaugural address, and the selection of a cabinet. There is no certainty as yet, who will be chosen. Nobody knows, unless it be the President-elect himself, and if he knows he evidently won't tell. The list of the possible cabinet officers now includes Thurman, Pendleton, McDonald, Vilas, Wallace, Manning, Whitney, Adams, Garland and Bayard.

Restricting Immigration.

A bill entitled "An act to prohibit the immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia" was discussed in the Senate a few days ago. The bill originated in the House, and prohibits any person or company from preparing the transportation or encouraging the importation of foreigners under agreement to perform labor in the United States, and makes void all contracts of that character, whether express or implied, parole or special. A penalty of $1,000 is fixed for infraction of that provision. Shipmasters are forbidden under penalty of $500 to bring emigrants who have made such agreements. Citizens of foreign countries temporarily sojourning in the United States are not amenable to the provisions of the bill so far as relates to their private secretaries or domestic servants. The bill does not apply to the cases of actors, professional singers, &c., nor is it so to apply as to prevent persons or corporations from engaging in foreign countries workmen skilled in any industry not at present established in the United States, provided skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained. The bill further provides that it shall not be construed as to prohibit any individual from assisting any member of his family or relative to immigrate to the United States.

Considerable debate arose on the bill. Mr. Hawley thought parts of the bill in contravention of natural right. Among the millions of people that came here only a very small proportion were not ready at once to demand substantially the same wages as were paid to American workmen. All came here to better their condition and very soon learned what wages they would be entitled to under the conditions of business.

Mr. Blair had supposed the bill in accord with the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the rights of mankind. It was aimed, he said, not at immigration, but at slavery, at the introduction of servile labor. The wages of the working classes, Mr. Blair said, should be protected from the effects of imported gangs of laborers. In the course of his remarks Mr. Blair alluded to the recent disturbances in the Hocking Valley which were attributed to a class of people that this bill would exclude. These disturbances had resulted in a loss of $4,000,000.

Mr. Ingalls said he sympathized with Mr. Hawley in his regard for natural rights, but we were confronted with a portentous exigency. We should soon be called on to decide whether every man, woman and child on the face of the earth, no matter in what condition of physical or intellectual development or moral standing, has a natural right to come to the United States and do and act as he pleased to the detriment of those already here. There were at this present moment, Mr. Ingalls said, 500,000 wage-workers in this country who were idle, but were willing to labor. With their dependent women and children that would make 3,000,000 of people, who amid the extraordinary rigors of an unusually inclement winter, were suffering for the necessaries of life. They needed shelter. They needed the clothing that might be manufactured from the surplus productions of our manufactories now stored in warehouses and waiting for a purchaser. They were in need of the corn that was to-day being used for fuel on the plains of Nebraska and the wheat that was being fed to hogs in the valleys of Kansas. The question was, had we a right to protect our own citizens against a dangerous and detrimental competition, whether forced on us by the ambition of those desiring to improve their condition or by the cupidity of those great employers who were indifferent as to the means they employed to swell their already egregious gains. The nations of this earth, under this doctrine of natural "rights," had been dumping their paupers and criminals and dangerous and uneasy classes until, in Mr. Ingall's opinion, in view of recent events in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago the time had come to consider whether we might not be called upon to modify, in some degree, our views as to the significance of the declaration of American independence and the universal rights of man. It was becoming a very serious question, Mr. Ingalls added, how we should secure what we had by exertion, religion and the observance of the "rights of man" built up. If we did not take care the dangers that had threatened despotism would with ruthless rage assail the institutions of republican freedom. Another financial crash might witness dangerous assaults upon our institutions. As to the bill under discussion, while Mr. Ingalls thought some of its provisions not altogether unexceptionable, it was a measure in the right direction. It would protect our laborers from an infamous free trade in labor that was worse than African slavery, because it involved an ignoble and degrading competition—ignoble and degrading alike to those who make the contracts and to those who accept them.

Mr. Bayard did not see the present direct application of Mr. Ingalls's remarks. Those remarks were directed against communistic forces which proposed to array numbers against property. It was not, however, by bills of this character that such forces were to be met by measures amending our criminal law, so as to punish unrelentingly, the foes to humanity whose doings and threatenings had been adverted to by Mr. Ingalls. That was the obvious duty of every state as a means of self-preservation. But this bill was not levelled at the difficulties involved in dynamite. Mr. Bayard then analyzed the bill to show that its provisions were impracticable. It was an illustration, he said, of zeal without knowledge, a quixotic attempt to relieve evils by scraping the surface. He moved to strike out the section affecting ship captains.

Mr. Sherman defended the bill. It was directed not against free men but against men who were not their own masters—who did not come as free individuals, but were imported in a body at a prearranged price to compete with free and intelligent American workingmen. It was not a race discrimination. Mr. Sherman had voted against the Chinese bill, and would have opposed this bill if it were a discrimination on account of race.

One of the Boys.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN WITH HIS ARMY FRIENDS AT THE THEATRE.

Washington Dispatch to Pittsburg Post.

Governor Curtin, who is quite a conspicuous figure here, either in Congress or the social circle, created a sensation at the theatre last night, being the object of much unsolicited attention. He has been anxious to see Henry Irving and told Mrs. Curtin and their daughter, Mrs. Wilson, to go and he would meet them there. "They need not engage a seat for him. No, no; he would get a seat and be all right," he said, as they parted. The House stayed in session on the river and harbor bill until it was quite late and by the time the Governor reached the theatre there was standing room only and very little of that. He wedged himself in along one of the side aisles and happened in front of some men who were perched upon a window-sill. One of them touched him on the shoulder and told him to stand aside. Just then a big, double-fisted fellow, who was standing close by, pointed his index finger at the three window sill ornaments with the firm inquiry: "Do you know who you're a shov'en? That's ex-Governor Curtin, our old war Governor." Then getting louder, "Im one of the boys: I served under you, Governor; nobody shall shove you around where I am: git down off that window sill," he shouted;" git down quick,' and as they slid from their roost he yelled: "Shill I knock them down, Governor; shill I knock them down?" and the fellow fairly danced with excitement. By this time the doorkeepers had reached the parties, when Curtin's protector shouted, "Git the old Governor a seat," and pulling out a roll of bills, "git him a seat," he continued in a voice that silenced all the actors on the stage. "Git him a seat; here's the money for it." There was one private box not yet occupied and the managers were glad to rush Curtin into it to end the scene that was not on the bills. "One of the boys," as he called himself then took his station in the middle aisle, and for the rest of the evening gazed intently into the private box at the old War Governor, who during the melee was unable to avoid the attention he was receiving. It created more amusement and applause than any scene in the play.

Anti-Silver Movement.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND SAID TO BE OPPOSED TO SILVER COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The *Evening Star* says to-night: The purpose of the visit of Chairman Barnum and Representative Scott to the capital was to have a clause inserted in the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the suspension of the coinage of silver. In this it is understood they represented Mr. Cleveland. They saw the members of the appropriations committee and all the leading members of the house and urged the pressing necessity of action on the proposition at this session.

They left the city under the impression that their mission had been successful, and Mr. Scott is quoted as saying that the matter was all fixed. It cannot be learned just what assurances they have, but the understanding that they were acting for Cleveland added great weight to their arguments, and the anti-silver men in the House claim that if the question of suspending silver coinage can be gotten before the House it will pass this session.

Many members who have been inclined to oppose the suspension, but who have not given the question much study, are said to be wavering, and the list of names on the silver men's petition has not grown much since Scott's arrival. The sub-committee in charge of the sundry civil bill have not, however, included the Scott-Barnum proposition in the first draft of the bill, and it must be added to the whole committee if it is to become a part of the committee's bill. This, it is said, has been arranged for, but if the proposition should fail in the committee it will be introduced in the committe of the whole House.

DEATHS.

SHOEMAKER.—Emma E. wife of Edward Shoemaker, Feb. 8th, aged 20 years, 4 mos. and 17 days.

JONES.—In Briarcreek township, January 7th, 1885, Mrs. Eliza A. Jones, aged 63 years, 1 month and 3 days.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIAS KRUMM, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Elias Krumm, late of Scott township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrators. 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.

JACOB HARUMA, Grovania,
MARY KRUMM, Light Street,
Administrators.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. addr ss.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

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 in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, March 14, 1885.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by lands of Jonas Doty and lands of the estate of William Barrett and others, on the west by lands of the estate of John W. Beishline, on the north by lands of the estate of John W. Beishline, and on the south by lands of F. M. Pealer and others, containing 66 acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn, and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution as the property of Jacob M. Beishline, and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Beishline. Fl. Fa.

Millier, Chisman, Knorr & Wintersteen, att'ys.

ALSO

all that certain house and lot situated at Buck Horn, Columbia county, Penna, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stone in an alley, thence by lot of Joseph Snyder on the north, south fifty-nine and one-fourth east ten perches to a stone, thence Main street of Buck Horn south thirty-three degrees east seven and three-tenth perches to a stone by an alley, north fifty-nine and one-fourth degrees west ten perches to a stone, thence by an alley and lands of John Appleman north thirty-three degrees west six and eight-tenths perches to a stone to the place of beginning, containing seventy and one half perches of land strict measure be the same more or less whereon is erected a one story and a half frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of H. W. Melleynolds vs. William S. Marshall, and to be sold as the property of Wm. S. Marshall.

Buckingham, att'y, Vend. Ex.

ALSO

all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Briarcreek to Orangeville, thence by land of Cyrus Boone south twenty-two and five-tenths perches to a stone thence by land of the heirs of Christian Mutfley, east twenty-three and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of George Mutfley north twenty-two perches to a stone, thence along said road north eighty-five degrees west twenty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-five perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO

all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the above named township described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pine tree, thence by land of Cyrus Boone south three and a quarter degrees west twenty and five-tenths perches to east side of pine stump, thence by lands of Allen Shellhamer south eighty-eight degrees east, twenty-one and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence north three and a quarter degrees east seventy and one-tenth perches, thence by above named land north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-one and two tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one hundred and ten perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Alfred Bower vs. William Kisner and to be sold as the property of William Kisner. Levari Facias.

Ikeler, atty.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.

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PUBLIC SALE
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Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, &c., of Margaret Mellick, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Wednesday, March 11, 1885.

At two o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described lot of ground situate in Light Street, Scott township, Columbia county, Pa, bounded and described as fol ows, to-wit: On the east by the public road leading from Light Street to Bloomsburg, on the north by lot owned by the heirs of A. J. Eyer, deceased, on the west by an alley, and on the south by an alley, containing in width along said public road 86 feet, and in depth 165 feet, whereon are erected a good two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

with kitchen attached, a stable and other outbuildings. Good well of water on the premises with pump.

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.

WILSON D. MELLICK,
feb13 Administrator.

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LETTING.

The County Commissioners will receive proposals on Monday, the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1885 at 2 o'clock, P. M., to rip the court room and furnish all material. Plans and specifications can be seen at their office. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

STEPHEN FORE,
WASHINGTON FARR, } Coms.
ELI MENDENHALL.

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY, Clerk.

Commissioners Office Bloomsburg, Feb. 10, 1885.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1885.

This selling Guinet black silk for three-quarters is a puzzler. It *is* a puzzler. All Philadelphia is wondering what it means. The merchants are wondering, not what it means, but how it is done. Ask them. Go over to New York—ask merchants there. The black-silk trade in this city is mostly suspended. [Of course it isn't stopped in New York—they don't see Philadelphia advertisements over there.]

We couldn't have picked out a stuff, or any sort of merchandise, that would have been more of a bomb to throw into the market. It was exactly the same to sell Holly Tree muslin below the cost of making it, except that nobody knew anything about Holly Tree muslin.

It was a stirring enough event to sell those cloths of Lupin's below the wholesale price. [By the way, they are gone.] But Lupin makes a great many cloths; and his fame doesn't rest on any one of them—while Guinet makes nothing but silk; and all his fame has come from silk. When we sell two Lupin cloths below the wholesale price, we only touch a trifling part of his product. When we sell Guinet black silk below, we sweep the breadth of the market as far as we reach.

Why sell Holly Tree muslin so? To introduce it. To advertise it. To quickly force attention to a stuff you ought to know about. To conquer a market.

Why sell Lupin's dress-stuffs so? Because we could stir up trade by the means, do nobody harm, and scatter twenty-thousand yards of Lupin's splendid stuffs among people who commonly buy a lower grade. Surely nobody is going to complain of that.

Why sell Guinet silk so? Do you really want to know?

For some reason, trade in silk is slow to change its channels. We want five times as much as we've got. We don't see any reason why this store shouldn't be the first one to think of, whenever silk comes into the thoughts of everybody within trading distance. So we *make* you think of it—think of it and silk together—think of it, of silk and *of saving $5 or $10 on the silk for a single dress by buying it here.*

If we were only selling a ton or two of Guinet black silk at three-quarters to gather trade, and meant to make up our losses now by extra profits by and by—that would be one thing. That isn't our way; or, if it is, we haven't got to it yet.

Guinet $1.65 black silk for $1.25 and $2 for $1.50; guaranteed to wear as well as the average of Guinet black silk. And you will never see the time when we shall be above the lowest market.

We want the trade: and that's the whole of it.

Southwest from the center.

Dollar ladies'-cloth of about fifty colors and mixtures for seventy-five cents a yard; 56-inch; $4.50 for an average dress. And that is just as big an event as Guinet for three-quarters; *just* as big. Of Guinet the dollar quality is gone already; the 75-cent quality is only 10 cents off; the 95-cent quality 20 cents off; the $5 quality $1.25 off; some of the higher qualities not so much off. Of this dollar ladies'-cloth every style is 75 cents. About fifty ladies may each have a dress of it, no two of a color.

Southeast from the center.

More of those 90-cent black armures and serges for 50 cents—the figures, 90 and 50, tell the whole story—a dozen styles; about 42-inch.

Southeast from the center.

Little-check dress-stuffs, half wool (and good wool), for 12½ cents a yard. The wholesale price is 21 cents. Three sizes of checks, forty to the inch, twenty and twelve. Twenty-thousand yards of them.

The wool isn't fine, but long and strong.

Southeast from the center.

Best Ingrain, 60 cents; best Tapestry, 75 (inferior Tapestry, 50); best Velvet, $1 (inferior velvet, 90 cents); best five frame Brussels, $1; Smyrna, $1.15; best Moquette, $1.25.

A roomful of Brussels, another of Moquette, a part-of-a roomful of Ingrain, and still another room is full of Tapestry and Smyrna.

Market-street front, second floor. Take car to Market from the center of the store.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirty-ninth and Market streets, Southwest corner.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

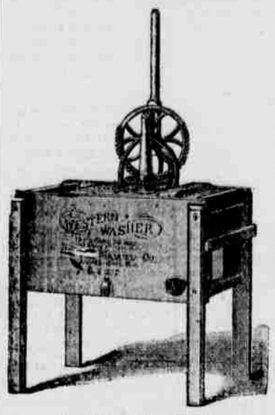
PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corter Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attentin

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 Laundry, 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 your 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 80
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	25
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	13
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR.—Western extra's 2.75 @ 3.12½; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.87 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 95; No. 2, 92.

CORN—47 @ 5?.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 38 No. 2. 39.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $16. fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 31; western 12 @ 18.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 33 @ 34 Western extra 24 @ 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9½ @ 10; dressed turkeys, extra, 13, choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o.—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

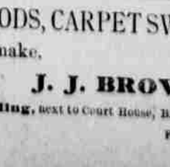
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

CATARRH



CHRONIC CATARRH.

The bridge or division of my nose was about half gone, the result of 25 years' catarrh. I obtained a bottle of Ely's C