THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

DULY INAUGURATED ON WEDNESDAY.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Ring the bells, ring the bells,
Raise the joyful shout,
When the New is coming in,
When the Old goes out !

Though weary of corruption and the banded hosts of wrong,
The people waited patiently, but waited rather long,
Because they knew that truth was great, and virtue still was strong.

When patience was exhausted they no longer stood in doubs,
But speedily and swiftly put corruption's crew to rout,
And made them scamper to the tune of Turn the Rascals out !

Ring the bells, ring the bells,
Raise the joyful shout !
Be the stirring chorous now,
Turn the Rascals Out !

The past has had its glory, and has had its fill of shame,
When foul dishonor perched upon the gleaming crest of fame,
And place and trust were treated as a gambler's swindling game.

The Present brings its promise, and the burdened people pray
That all the old abuses may be quickly swept away,
And cleaner, better times begin on this auspicious day.

Ring the bells, ring the bells,
Raise the joyful shout,
When the New is coming in,
When the Old goes out !

N. Y. World.

On Monday evening President Cleveland and party drove quietly to a station about three miles from Albany, where a special train awaited them, and started for Washington, which place they reached on Tuesday morning at 6:30 o'clock. The party consisted of Mr. Cleveland, his brother and sister, his niece Miss Hastings, Col. Lamont and family, and Daniel Manning and wife. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, sleeper and hotel car. The railroad company tendered the free use of the train, but the President-elect rejected the offer, and insisted on paying for it.

On their arrival at Washington through some misunderstanding the committee was not at the depot to meet the President's party, but after a little delay carriages were obtained and the party was driven to the Arlington hotel where elegant quarters were prepared for them. Mr. Cleveland received during the day and in the afternoon he called on President Arthur at the White House, where he was shown through every room. An hour was spent in pleasant conversation and then Mr. Cleveland returned to the Arlington.

The sub-committee appointed by the Inauguration General Reception Committee to welcome the President-elect to Washington called on him by appointment at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Their Chairman, Richard T. Merrick, after introducing his fellow members, expressed the welcome in a few well chosen words, and Gov. Cleveland felicitously returned his acknowledgments. Informal conversation ensued for some little time. and the committee then individually took their leave.

Washington was never before so crowded. About 15,000 people went from Philadelphia alone, the State Militia numbered 7500, and this was only from one State. Crowds kept pouring in on every train until the throng was immense. From every State and Territory, from every city and hamlet, still they came and when the procession was formed on Pennsylvania Avenue no such scene was ever before witnessed.

THE INAUGURATION.

Precisely at 12:30 p. m., on Wednesday, the head of the procession appeared, coming out of the main east door of the capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the president-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the sergeant-at arms of the senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. The persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform in the following order :

Chief Justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the president-elect.

The committee on arrangements occupied seats immediately to the right of the president-elect, ex-presidents and ex-vice-presidents and associate justices of the supreme court.

The vice-president, secretary and members of the senate occupied seats further on the right.

The diplomatic corps occupied seats on the left of the president and the heads of the departments. The retired general of the army, the lieutenant-general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and the officers of the army and navy who had by name received the thanks of Congress, governors and ex-governors of states and ex-members of the senate, took their seats just behind the president.

At 12:40 p. m., the president elect arose and began delivering his inaugural address which was short and occupied only about 15 minutes in delivery. At its close Mr. Cleveland turned to the chief justice and bowing to him said : "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the chief justice rose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again. Th president-elect stood facing the chief justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKenney, of the supreme court, stood just to the side of Mr. Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the president-elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco-covered, gilt-edge volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Mr. Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and after President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the chief justice, who was the first to congratulate him, the cheering was long and loud.

* * *

President Arthur held his final reception at the White House on Tuesday night. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, *the* Cabinet Ministers, personal friends in the Senate and House were present.

LAWS ENACTED AT WASHINGTON.

The following bills passed both houses at Washington and became laws during the ten months' session of the forty-eighth Congress just adjourned. Bills to establish a bureau of labor ; to establish a bureau of animal industry ; to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among other domestic animals ; to repeal the test-oath of 1862 ; to limit to a period of three years the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violation of internal revenue laws ; to establish a bureau of navigation in the bureau of navigation in the treasury department; to grant letter-carriers at free delivery offices fifteen days' leave of absence with pay in each year; to provide retired list for soldiers and marines who have served continuously for thirty years or upwards ; to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and other periodical publications of the second class when sent by other than the publisher or news agent to one cent for each four ounces; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine (the Dingley shipping bill); to equalize the rank of graduates of the naval academy upon their appointment to the various corps; to provide civil government for Alaska ; to prevent and punish counterfeiting in United States government bonds or security of foreign governments; to extend the duration of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, to make all public roads and highways post-roads; to make it felony for any person to falsely personate an officer or employe of the United States acting under the authority of the United States or any department thereof; to authorize the national academy of sciences to recieve and hold trust funds for promotion of science and for other purposes; to relieve from charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war, who after having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave, to provide for the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers of the Mexican war and war of 1812, whose disabilities were not incurred in service against the United States; to reorganize the corps of judge advocates of the army; to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, in the state of Oregon; to reorganize the inspector general's department of the army; to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoiliations committed by the French prior to July 31, 1801, by referring them to the court of claims; to prohibit importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in this country; to declare the fofeiture of land grants to aid the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad; to provide for the erection of a building to contain the records, library and museum of the medical department of the army; to prevent unlawful occupation of public lands.

* * *

Cleveland on Silver Coinage.

A number of Congressmen favoring a continuation of the coinage of silver, recently wrote a letter to President Cleveland urging him to refrain from committing himself on the subject. The following is his reply :

"*To the Hon. A. J. Warner and others, members of the Forty-eighth Congress.*

"GENTLEMEN : The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and, indeed obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become the objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, under the operation of the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the Federal Treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less than 85 per cent. of the gold dollar prescribed as "the unit of value" in section 14 of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and which, with the silver certificates respresenting such coin, are receivable for all public dues. Being thus receivable, while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of $28,000,000 a year, it has followed, of necessity, that the flow of gold into the treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury now available for the payment of the gold obligations of the United States and for the redemption of the United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment. These are facts which, as they do not admit of difference of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us in the official reports of every Secretary of the Treasury from 1878 till now. They are plainly affirmed in the last December report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of this Congress, and in the records of the New York Clearing-House, of which the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payments of the Federal Government and of the country pass.

These being the facts of our present condition, our danger and our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope that you concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow-citizens in deeming it most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by a present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver ; to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States in the daily business of the people ; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate were it now to follow upon a period of commercial depression, would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in a prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprise and prosperity so ardently desired and apparently so near would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. Saddest of all, in every workshop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already de-

pressed, would suffer still further depression by a scaling down of the purchasing power of every so-called dollar paid into the hand of toil. From these impending calamities it is surely a most patriotic and grateful duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them. I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your fellow-citizen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Albany. Feb. 24, 1885.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6, 1885.

The streets of Washington are crowded with visitors who have come to the inauguration, and who improve their time while waiting for that event, by visiting the museums, art galleries, Departments, and other places of interest that this city, more than any other, affords. Old men may be seen among them, those who have not been in Washington since the inaugural ceremonies of the last Democratic President, and who look with admiration at the improvements that have taken place since then, and at the extensive preparations that are going on. The streets, the hotels, the shops, and the faces have a holiday appearance, and of course, the festivities on the fourth of March are the all absorbing topic.

The President-elect will arrive to-morrow night, and will be escorted to the Arlington hotel by an appointed committee. His first glimpse of his future home on the morning of the inauguration will be pleasant, for, from the windows of the Arlington, beyond trees, fountains, and Lafayette park, an excellent view of the White House can be obtained. At about ten o'clock, Mr. Cleveland will proceed to the Executive mansion, accompanied by a committee of Senators where he will be introduced to President, and they will go together, in an open carriage, in the midst of a grand civic and military procession, to the Capitol.

A broad stand has been erected on the Eastern front of the Capitol, and there the President elect will take his oath of office, and the President will deliver his inaugural address. Only a few hundreds will be able to hear his voice, but tens of thousands can see for the first time a Democratic President. After the ceremonies, President Cleveland and ex-President Arthur will quickly proceed to the White House, and after lunching, will take their places on a covered stand that has been erected in the grounds of the Presidential mansion, and review the procession. The latter will be five miles in length and embrace about twenty-five thousand. It will approach the Presidential stand from different routes Its line of march will include portions of Pennsylvania avenue, Twenty-second street; Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts avenues, and K street. During the progress of the procession, Pennsylvania avenue will be kept entirely clear from curb to curb, both from vehicles and people, and the police have orders to arrest any one incroaching upon the street. This will prevent crowding the line of march and will add greatly to the effect of the spectacle.

If it is a pleasant day, the pageant will be grand. The bright uniforms of the soldiers, the martial music, the thronging crowds, the gay draperies of bunting, red, white and blue, and the numerous decorations will make the panorama one long to be remembered.

The ball room is at last in readiness for its many distinguished guests. At least ten thousand are expected to attend, and under the dazzling electric lights the scene will be truly brilliant. The walls are draped with velvet bordered with gold, elegant silk banners, and patriotic designs. Huge plate glass mirrors are placed here and there, and flowers will be everywhere. A mammoth floral chair will be placed at one end of the hall for the President, and a superbly finished room has been prepared for his temporary use. The ventilation, heating and lighting capabilities of the ball room have been tested, and found nearly perfect. No matter how many persons attend, the hall will not be crowded. The gallery alone can seat three thousand persons, and five thousand can easily waltz at once in the space allotted for dancing, and there will be abundant room for promenaders. It is estimated that six hundred persons can be served at the same time in the supper rooms. A fire company will be kept constantly on duty in the building.

There is some talk of opening the ball room on the fifth of March for a small fee, so that those who felt unable to pay five or ten dollars for admission to the regular bill, might at least be gratified with a site of the decorations, and wander around in the "banquet hall deserted."

Republican Partisanship.

The practical defeat of Mr. Randall's proposition to give the Secretary of the Treasury the power to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar in his discretion cannot of course be fairly regarded as the work of either party. In the vote Democrats and Republicans were found on both sides.

But the proposition came from the Democratic side. The Republicans could have secured its adoption if they had chosen to do so. The vote stood 145 against Mr. Randall's motion and 118 in its favor. Of the 144 Republican members 33 voted against it and 47 ran away and dodged the vote.

We do not desire to remove the responsibility from the Democrats who voted against the proposition. But the Republicans, Mugwumps and case-hardened, have professed intense anxiety to suspend the silver coinage, and they are in harmony in the poor excuse they make for not adopting a method for doing so when the opportunity offered.

The Mugwump *Times* asserts that there were a certain number of Republican Representatives who would not consent to leave the suspension "to the discretion of the next Secretary of the Treasury."

The case-hardened *Tribune* says that enough Republicans could not be found who would vote "to put the thing entirely in the hands of an untried President" and to "trust an absolutely unknown man with such a power."

This excuse is ridiculous. If the power to suspend had been put into the hands of this "absolutely unknown man," pray how could he have used it to the public detriment?

If he had refused to exercise the power, the coinage would simply have gone on as it will go on now that Mr. Randall's proposition is defeated.

If he had exercised the power he would have done just what the Republicans who make the excuse profess to desire.

The conclusion is inevitable that the Republicans are better partisans than patriots. They would rather embarrass Mr. Cleveland's Administration than do what they believe would be a great good to the country.—*World.*

THE CABINET.

It is quite certain that the Cabinet portfolios are all disposed of. There may possibly be some changes from the generally accepted slate, but the indications are that the following persons will be President Cleveland's advisers: Secretary of State, Bayard of Delaware; Secretary of Treasury, Manning of New York; Attorney General, Garland of Arkansas; Secretary of Interior, Lamar of Mississippi; Secretary of Navy, Whitney of New York; Secretary of War, Endicott of Massachusetts; Postmaster General, Vilas of Wisconsin. As the nominations will not be sent in until after we go to press it is impossible to state more definitely who they will be.

A CONGRESSIONAL BLUNDER.

The vote on the silver bill last Friday resulted in a defeat of the proposition to give Secretary of the Treasury power to suspend the coinage for one year. The opposition was made up of both parties. The letter of Mr. Cleveland which we print in full, gives many satisfactory reasons why the coinage should be suspended. Mr. Randall led the anti-silver party, Mr. Storm voting with him. Congress has blundered in the failure to pass the measure.

* * *

The bill prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract has become a law.

Pennsylvania Soldiers at the Capital.

It is said that one of the grandest martial displays in Washington was the parade of the Pennsylvania National Guards, who, in a uniform that gave them the appearance of regular troops, turned out upon Pennsylvania avenue 8,000 strong. Their bearing, in spite of a necessarily uncomfortable night, was fine and soldierly, and as column after column marched with swinging stride up the flag burdened avenue towards the Capitol something of the splendor of the morrow's pageant was foretold. Arrived at the Capitol, the troops were drawn up in line and in the presence of a number of the Senators went through the manual of arms, their gun stocks ringing as the sound of a single blow at the command to order arms.

Gen. Grant's Condition.

A special despatch from New York dated Feb 27th, and based on reliable medical authority, says:

"Notwithstanding the rose-colored report of General Grant's health, recently given in a medical journal, the truth is that General Grant is a very sick man, and his death apparently not far distant. The public has no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system It is hoped that the affectation of the tongue may not prove fatal, but there is as yet no appearance that it is not the development of a malignant and fatal disease. Although somewhat better now than some weeks ago, the large and inflamed tonge continues, making it painful to speak or swallow fluids, the only nourishment he can take. In addition to this distressing malady, General Grant is a terrible sufferer from neuralgia and it seems to have taken possession of his whole system. He has had most of his teeth pulled to lessen neuralgic torture, and his injury in the hip caused by his fall a year ago is still the source of great suffering and forbids physical exercise.

"It is a fact that should no longer be concealed from the country that Gen. Grant is rapidly breaking down, and apparently without hope of reaction, and unless there should be some unexpected relief he will not be long among the living. He is wonderfully patient and uncomplaining, and he profoundly appreciates the expressions of sympathy which have been called out by his recent appalling misfortunes He works every day with bandaged head and an unremitting pain to finish his military autobiography or history of the war and hopes to complete it this spring. The first volume is entirely finished, but not revised, and the second volume is more than half done. He has not taken the time to revise the first volume because of his apprehension that he may not be able to finish his second volume."

GENERAL NEWS.

—A six days contest in roller-skating was started at Madison Square Garden N. Y., on Monday morning at 12:05. Thirty-three entered the race.

—Hon. F. E. Warren of Cheyenne has been appointed Governor of Wyoming territory. He is the first citizen-Governor the people of the territory have had.

—The college which has the largest number of graduates in the Forty-ninth Congress is the University of Virginia. Harvard stands second, Yale third.

—William E. Moses, Phila., has sued the Bell Telephone Company for rent in using the building as boxes for their overhead wires. A jury will be called upon to decide the matter.

—A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature providing that males and females shall not be allowed to use or occupy the floor of any roller skating rink in the state at the same time.

—Mrs. Eliza Blaine Walker, only sister of Hon. James G. Blaine, died in Baltimore, Md., Tuesday morning Her remains were taken to Brownsville, Pa.

—Commissioner Butterworth, of the patent office, has rendered his decision in the great telephone case, granting the priority of the invention to Alexander Graham Bell in all claims of importance.

—As the train conveying New York county democracy emerged from the tunnel at Baltimore Tuesday evening, some villiain fired a shot at the train. The ball passed through the window and through the hat of one of the passengers.

—A clerk in a pawnbroker's office in Boston was fined $10 and costs a few days ago for selling rifles to two boys who had fallen victims to cheap literature, and wanted to go West and shoot Indians.

An anonymous letter was sent to the Mayor and Post Office officials at Philadelphia last week saying that a dynamite machine would be placed in position to blow up the Post Office on Friday evening last.

—Three thieves entered a grocery store in Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday night and attempted to rob in the presence of the owner and his wife. One man attempted to beat the owner over the head with a poker, while another pushing his wife aside rifled the money drawer of about thirty dollars. The thieves made their escape.

—The freight house of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company at Albany, together with a number of freight cars were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss estimated at $100,000.

—President Arthur, according to the London *Truth*, is going to Europe early in July for several months. He intends to stay for some weeks in England before proceeding to the Continent for a tour.

—The latest discovery about Daniel Webster is that he never used a profane word. His greatness was what his contemporaries admired, but a Boston scoffer opines that his goodness is what the next generation will be asked to reverence him for.

—The last reception of Mrs. McElroy as hostess of the White House was given Saturday afternoon the 28th of February. The house was so crowded that a number of women fainted. President Arthur was present the last quarter of an hour of the reception.

—The Military Committee at Washington have made some important discoveries in connection with the management of the National Soldier's Home at the time Gen. B. F. Butler was President and Treasurer of the institution. General Butler has been called on for an explanation.

—Two freight trains were passing up the grade near Elmira Saturday last. The first train parted in the middle, and the second ran into the caboose of the first train crashing through it, and into a car containing ten tons of powder, causing a frightful explosion. The employes of the train fell flat upon the ground and escaped unhurt. They knew there was powder in the car.

—The jury in the Wainwright murder trial at Tom's River, N. J., announced their verdict on Saturday last, acquitting Mrs. Wainwright, and her children, George, Charles and Mary; and convicting Elson K. Rockwell of murder in the second degree. When the jury first retired it stood 8 to 4 in favor of murder in the first degree. The judge pronounced a sentence of twenty years in state prison at hard labor.

—It is written of Col. Ingersoll that he likes to go in a gorgeous barroom and spend an hour or two in sitting by one of the tables, "indulging in a maddening succession of drinks of Vichy water." He never takes a drop of alcohol in these days. There was a time early in his career when he did it, but immediately after his marriage he stopped, and has seldom so much as touched a glass of wine since. He seems, however, to have just as good a time in the barroom as the men who acompany him and who quaff the foaming champagne.

—In one column of the Lawrence *American* is a paragraph about the Germans of that city who have been out of work this winter, and in some of whose families there is much destitution. In another is a letter from a young man in the Concord reformatory prison to a friend, in which he says: "This is a fine place. You do not know what sport we have, nor can you realize how we are fed." The editor thinks it lucky that virtue is its own reward, or such comparison as might be made between the poverty of the industrious worker and the comfort and contentment of the criminal might have a bad moral influence.

—In one of his speeches, delivered in New York, Mr. Webster said: "It has so happened that all the public services which I have rendered in the world in my day and generation have been connected with the general Government. I think I ought to make an exception. I was ten days a member of the Legislature, and I turned my thoughts to the search of some good object in which I could be useful in that position; and, after much reflection, I introduced a bill which, with the general consent of both Houses of the Legislature, passed into a law, and is now a law of the State, which enacts that no man in the State shall catch trout in any other manner than with the ordinary hook and line.

—A distillery has lately been put in operation in Charleston, S. C., for manufacturing oil from pine wood. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine-wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar, and a quantity of inflamable gas and vegetable asphaltum. The oil alone is worth about twenty five cents a gallon, and is used by painters and shipbuilders. Apart from its commercial value, the process is interesting as showing how modern chemistry is able to supplant those old destructive chemical processes by which a single article was produced from a given material and all the rest wasted or ruined.

The Death that the Apostles Died.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Nero, St. Peter was crucified but with his head downward, affirming that he was unworthy to suffer in the same posture in which his Lord had suffered before him.

St. Paul was beheaded consequently allowed the privilege of a Roman citizen.

St. Andrew suffered martyrdom, he was first scourged, and seven lictors successively whipped his naked body.

St. James the Great was beheaded together with his informer, who confessed the Christian faith and both were beheaded at the same place.

St. John the Evangelist, died a natural death after being thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil. But the Almighty, who reserved him for further service in the vineyard of his son, restrained the heat, as he did the fiery furnace of old; he was transported to an almost desolate island in the Archipelago, called Patmos, and there wrote the book of Revelation. St. John continued to labor in the vineyard of his great master until death put an end to all his sufferings, which happened in the beginning of Trajan's reign, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

St. Philip was martyred, he was scourged and afterward being bound, was hanged against a pillar until dead.

BIBLE READER.

Deeds Recorded.

Locust Mt. Coal and Iron Company to Odd Fellows Lodge No. 586 of Centralia, Conyngham.

First Presbyterian church of Bloomsburg to town of Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg.

E. R. Ikeler and wife et. al. to town of Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg.

U. H. Ent sheriff to Samuel McKamey, Scott.

John W. Hoffman to M. E. Jackson, Briarcreek.

Alexander L. Smith to M. E. Jackson Briercreek.

Wilson Yeager, executor to Elizabeth Marks, Locust.

Phillip Heffron and wife to Joseph Lindsey, Centralia.

Matthias Tronsue to Nelson Tronsue, Scott.

Nelson Tronsue to B. Frank Zarr, Scott.

E. A. Sharretts et. al. to Elisha Hagenbuch and wife et. al. Mt. Pleasant.

H. F Bower and wife to Samuel Mellick, Orange.

John A. Funston, administrator to Conrad Kreamer, Madison.

John S. Mann and wife to Thomas Brobst, Centre.

M. M. Hicks, et. al. administrator to Thomas Kocher, Centre.

B. M. I. F. Association to Samuel Bidleman, Bloomsburg.

Wm. J. Bidleman, executor to George Bidleman, et. al., Bloomsburg.

George Bidleman and wife, et. al. to Wm. J. Bidleman, Bloomsburg.

Elisha Hagenbuch and wife to Hiram Thomas, Mt. Pleasant.

John Zimmerman and wife to Thomas J. Hoffman, Locust.

F. M. Bates to Laura M. Vanderslice, Bloomsburg.

Moses Hower and wife to Lucas A. Fahringer, Catawissa.

The citizens B. & L. Association of Centralia to John Moran, Centralia.

David Leiby and wife to Edward Kremser, Franklin.

W. M. Bredbenner and wife to Rebecca Marteeney, Berwick.

Rebecca Marteeney to M. Bredbenner, Berwick.

William Ruckle and wife to Stewart Poust, Benton.

Samuel Swoyer and wife to Stephen Swoyer, Mifflin.

Henry Wanich and wife to Joseph Lamon, Berwick.

Richard Thompson to Elizabeth A. Hill, Berwick.

Joseph Cole to Abigail Cole, Pine.

Lloyd T. Conner, administrator to Philip Creasy, Centre.

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aug 11-1y.

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. Fi. Fa.

Miller, 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. McReynolds 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 Muffley, east twenty-three and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of George Muffley 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 Shelhamer 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated.

GEORGE W. PETERMAN,
Administrator,
Muncy, Pa.

Feb 27-6t

A BIG OFFER! To induce them we are going to give away 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send your name, address and express office at once. It is a great labor-saving invention. Address National Co., 25 Dey. st., N. Y.

March 6-4w d

FITS

A Leading London Physician Establishes an Office in New York.

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"Dr. Ab. Meserole, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years standing cured by him. He guarantees a cure." Large bottle and Treatise sent free. Give P. O. and Express address to

Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

March 6-4w d

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS YOUNG, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an auditor by the court, "to ascertain and report amounts due the respective heirs arising from allotments of different purparts under proceedings in partition," will attend at his office in Browers Building, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 24th day of March, A. D. 1885, for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend and establish their claims.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

Feb 25 1885

Feb 27-3t

BROWN'S

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—THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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.**

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Orphans' Court & Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Personal and Real Estate !

In pursuance of the last will and testament of William J. Ikeler, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, the undersigned administrator with the will annexed, will sell at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 24th, 1885,

commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of A. J. Ikeler, on the east by lands of Eri and Joseph Ikeler, on the south by lands of Paxton Kline and A. K. Heacock, and on the west by land of Thomas Loro, containing

130 ACRES.

of land, more or less, a portion of which is well timbered with oak and chestnut. The land is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with fruit trees of all kinds, being the homestead of the deceased. The buildings consisting of a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and large summer kitchen, large bank barn, with straw shed attached, wagon house, hog pen, large spring house with upper story for shop use, and other convenient out-buildings, a never failing spring of pure cold water in said spring house and good well of water near the house, and flowing streams of water through the fields.

There will also be sold at the same time and place the personal property of said deceased: stoves, carpets, looking-glasses, beds and bedding, stands, sofas, chairs, and household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention.

Also farming implements, sleigh hayrake, harrow, cultivator, sled, buggy, harness, lot of lumber, chickens, grain in the ground and farming utensils generally.

Terms of sale of personal property will be made known by the undersigned on day of sale. In selling the real estate all grain in the ground and personal property on the premises are reserved. Possession given April 1st, 1885. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the 1st day of April, 1885, before taking possession, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest from April 1st, 1885.

ERI IKELER,
Administrator.

Ikeler & Herring, Att'ys.
feb. 27, ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

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

Elwell, Att'y.
Feb 27-6 w

W. R. HAGENBUCH,
Administrator.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour ber barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 0.
Butter	22
Eggs	20
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	14 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 21 ; western 12 @ 18.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 23 @ 24 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, 15, choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

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 follows, 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,
Administrator.

feb13

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STOVE STORE,

Is now offering his large Stock of

Heating Stoves and Ranges AT COST.

Please call and examine Stock

Before Buying Elsewhere.

☞ The largest stock on one floor in the County.

CARPETS !

Now is the time to buy your carpets. I have the largest stock ever brought to Bloomsburg and they are very much

LOWER IN PRICE

than last spring.

Very handsome Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels of beautiful designs and some as cheap as Tapestry Brussels.

A very large stock of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

at prices lower than ever were known.

Yard wide Ingrains as low as 20c—Rag Carpets at 35, 45 and 50 cents (Wool Stripe.)

A large stock of

SMYRNA RUGS,

Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Matting all widths, Floor, Table and Stair oil cloths of all grades.

STAIR and HALL CARPET

in large quantities, also Nickel end and

PLAIN WALNUT STAIR RODS, CARPET SWEEPERS,

best make.

J. J. BROWER,

Brower's Building, next to Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ Carpet Rags taken in exchange for Carpets.

Feb 13-3 mo