THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1885.

Lieutenant Austin, treasurer of the Salvation Army at North Adams, Mass., decamped on Wednesday with all the money. A telegram was sent to General Moore of Brooklyn for relief.

Members of the State Legislature who are merchants recently held a caucus for the purpose of formulating some stringent law to protect merchants from the encroachments of hawkers and peddlers. It was decided to make an entire revision of the existing laws on the subject and enact a new law prohibiting hawking and peddling in the state except by cripples. A committee was appointed to get up a law like this.

The new heads of departments at Washington have been overrun with visitors the past week, most of whom were seeking places for themselves or friends. No changes have yet been made, and none are likely to be until the members of the Cabinet become acquainted with the duties and necessities of their positions. Petitions for the President for offices that come under the Cabinet officers appointments, will be useless, as it is understood that all such applications will be referred to the head of the proper department.

Republican office-holders don't get much encouragement from Senator Edmunds. He says that the logic of the situation is that they must go. As the Senator reaches his conclusions by logic only, the opinion is weighty, even if displeasing. Mr. Edmunds doesn't think there is to be haste, but that ultimately the offices will be in the hands of the dominant party. He says this is according to the inexorable logic of necessity, weightier than that of any which attracts the attentions of Mr. Cleveland or any one, sincere and deliberate as they unquestionably are. The Vermont Senator's forecast of the future has always been skillful.

Under the new administration there will not be many removals for the purpose of appointing democrats to office. Those who have held commissions will probly be allowed to serve until their time expires. When vacancies occur in that way the democratic party has a perfect right to expect that all vacancies will be filled by democrats. The republican party established the precedent, and has rigidly adhered to it for years. If death removed a Prothonotary, a Sheriff, or a Justice of the Peace in a democratic county, a republican governor has always filled the place by the appointment of a republican. The substitution of democrats for republicans at the expiration of the commissions of the latter can be no cause for complaint. The party in power is entitled to it, and expects to have it.

The citizens of Bradford, Pa., were startled Tuesday by a terrific explosion which shook the houses in all parts of the town. Inquiry revealed the fact that the nitro glycerine manufactory of the Rock Glycerine Company, located at Howard Junction, three miles away, had been the scene of a terrible casualty. A magazine containig 6,000 pounds of glycerine had exploded, and W. H. Herrington, one of the proprietors, and H. O Pratt, an employe, were killed. The factory, twenty-five feet away, was blown into fragments. Pratt's body was found two hundred feet away. All his bones were broken, but the skin was intact. Mr. Herrington weighed 190 pounds. One or two pieces of flesh was the only trace that could be found of him. Trees were torn up by the roots and great holes were made in the earth.

Mine Inspector Williams of the Wilkes-Barre district in his report says: The average number of days worked at all the collieries during 1884, was 20,357 against 22,369, in 1883; persons employed in 1884, 23,997, against 20,977 in 1883; number of tons of coal mined in 1884, 7,881,985, against 7,667,221 tons in 1883. In 1883, 89 persons were killed and 196 seriously injured, while in 1884 the number of persons killed was 97, and of those seriously injured 161. The following table shows the number of tons of coal mined by the different companies during the past year: Lehigh Valley, 623,343 tons; Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre, 1,589,739; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 1,381,323; Susquehanna, 1,299,324; Wyoming Valley, 403,031; miscellaneous 2,576,225.

The admistration will not fail on its social side. The advent of Jackson to the White House was distinguished by excesses that will have no place now. Mr. Cleveland came down here accompanied by his clergyman brother, his three cultivated sisters and several nieces, and he took the oath of office on the little worn Bible that is hallowed by memories of a sainted mother. This was a genuine touch of moral feeling, and it illustrates the best side of Cleveland's character. His conduct of the White House will be such as to meet the approbation of the conservative people of the country, and in this regard is likely to be a wholesome improvement upon the pattern set by Mr. Arthur. Extravagant living has spread from the administrative circles to general society here in a way to embarrass people of modest means.—*Springfield Republican.*

The New York *World* says:

It is reported that Secretary Whitney has already discovered some recent transactions in the Navy Department which demand searching investigation. Among these developments are two payments for alleged inventions which are held to be wholly unauthorized by law and which are believed to have been made to supply election funds in aid of the late Grand Old Republican party.

Ben Butler is reported to have received a grant of between forty and fifty thousand dollars nominally for a wood-preserving process, but actually for a Blaine-preserving process. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs where was paid $12,000 for the use of an apparatus for ventilating vessels.

Doubtless many such transactions will be unearthed in Bill Chandler's recent office, and they will of course be pushed by the new Secretary in order that the money, if improperly and corruptly applied, may be recovered by the Government.

The License Question.

Our attention has been called to the following editorial from the *Shenandoah Herald* of recent date, by a gentleman of Centralia who is deeply interested in the suppression of the unlawful sale of liquor at that place. The article is applicable to no other portion of our county, but from common report it fits Centralia so well that we reprint it. The *Herald* says:

"The announcement by the Court, on Monday last, that a number of applications for liquor licenses, in Mahanoy City, had been refused, fell like a thunderbolt among the applicants and their attorneys. They were not prepared for it, and the curses and execrations which they heaped on the heads of those who were instrumental in securing such a result were long and loud. The Court, also was freely criticised, but its action is endorsed by fully nine tenths of the community.

That there is the most urgent necessity for restricting the already great and ever increasing evil of the liquor traffic no intelligent person will essay to dispute. In this county the evil has assumed gigantic proportions. This is especially true of the towns north of the Broad Mountain, where the saloons, taverns, and so-called restaurants outnumber all other places of business. There are anywhere from 150 to 180 licensed and unlicensed places in Shenandoah, with a population of perhaps 14,000. Within the bounds of a single square on Main Street there are thirteen saloons, and it is nothing unusual to find bunches of four and five grouped together.

This evil must be remedied, sooner or later. This extraordinary number of saloons and the loose manner in which they are conducted have a demoralizing effect on both the old and young of the community. The Court has a duty to perform in the matter, and if we are to judge by its action on Monday last, it means to perform it.

We have some knowledge of the difficulties that beset the Court in dealing with the matter. We know that there are men who, without the slightest compunction of conscience, will testify that a license is a public necessity where there are entirely too many drinking places. It is not necessary, however, that the Court should be longer imposed on in this manner. One-half the saloons now in Shenandoah is more than enough, and if the Court shall refuse to reissue half the licenses, it will perform an act for which it will receive the praise of the community.

There appears to be a very popular error regarding the interpretation of the law under which licenses are granted. The Court, in the past, appears to have acted on the interpretation that it was its duty to issue a license to the applicant if he could show that he was a citizen of good moral character and could procure witnesses to certify that the place ought to be licensed. It has been decided, however, by the highest judicial authority, that it is the duty of the Court to ascertain if there is a necessity for a licensed house at the place for which it is asked. It may be argued in opposition to this that the Court could not find the time to go through the county and determine where licenses are unnecessary and where they are not. This, however, would hardly be an argument. The Court knows, as does everybody else, that two-thirds of the saloons now licensed here are unnecessary, and if the Court shall indiscriminately refuse to reissue two-thirds of the licenses next week it can hardly make a mistake.

There are, perhaps, a dozen places in the borough conducted with a show of respect for the law, but outside of these the Court would be fully justified in refusing to grant the licenses, on the ground that they have regularly and openly violated the law, but more particularly on the ground that instead of being a convenience or accommodation to the public, they are a menace to the morals of the youth of the town, and a positive curse to hundreds of families, the fathers of which spend their scanty earnings for rum."

Luzerne's County Officers in Luck.

Judge Rice of Wilkesbarre has lately made an important decision in the suit brought by Recorder Glennon against the county for a larger salary. The law of 1883 fixed the salary of county officials in counties having less than 150,000 population. According to the census of 1880, Luzerne had only 135,000, and it was generally supposed that the county would this time come within the provisions of the act, as calculations based on the proportion of taxables to population showed that in 1883 the number of people in the county was 159,000.

The officials affected by the law, Recorder Joseph Glennon, Sheriff Oberrender, Treasurer Whiteman and Register Boyd, decided to test the matter before the courts, and Recorder Glennon began proceedings as a test case.

The Judge upholds the position taken by the officials, believing that where the law does not state what is to be taken as the basis of the population it becomes, as a matter of fact, susceptible of proof in any ordinary method. Under the decision the salaries of the officials will come under the provisions of the act of 1876, which will result in an increase to the Recorder from $2000 to $3500; to the Sheriff, from $4000 to $6500; to the Treasurer from $3000 to $4000, to the Register of Wills from $3000 to $3500, and to the County Commissioners from $1000 to $1500. The commissioners, however, will probably apply for a rehearing of the case. Although satisfied in their own minds that the population is over 150,000, they claim that in his opinion Judge Rice did not pass upon the point whether the evidence of the increase of population was sufficient as matter of law.

The Illinois Deadlocks.

There is no change in the senatorial situation. During the first sixty days of the session ended Saturday last the expenses of the General Assembly foot up, according to the pay rolls, to $104,000. There are to show for this expense the passage of a bill appropriating $5000 for the contingent expenses of the session, and $5000 for the improvement of the Illinois display at New Orleans, with the incidental diversion afforded by an attempt to elect a successor to Senator Logan. The last pay rolls include 25 Senate janitors, 43 janitors employed by the Secretary of State for duty in the Legislature, and 85 House janitors, 152, at $2 a day each, or $304 a day for the services of janitors.

If these janitors remain on the pay rolls they will pull down the surplus in the state treasury at the rate of $9120 per month. The next pay roll will be increased by the addition of full pay for twenty-six House Committee clerks, hardly any of whom will have done anything to earn their money and who have received pay for only twenty days on the previous rolls.

By the Hundred Thousand.

Several hundred thousand citizens of the United States are to-day indulging hopes of obtaining office at the hands of Mr. Cleveland. There is not a village or a hamlet in all the Union so small and insignificant that it does not contain some more or less eager seekers after places where they can draw the public pay.

It might be inferred from this great and widespread lust for office that salaries under the Government were great, or that the aspirants for the places were generally unable to make their living otherwise—that it affords new proof that the number of the unemployed was extraordinarily large at this time. But, with a few exceptions, the Government pays only moderate salaries, and the vast majority of those who are working so hard to get them are not spurred on by necessity. They are doing very well as they are, and yet they are neglecting their business and boring their friends to get signatures to their applications for places in the public service, at home or abroad, which they could not fill without breaking up or hazarding their present occupations, and in which they would obtain only a bare living. Their hold on these offices, too, would be very insecure if they got them. They might be turned out in four years, if not before. They might be taken far away from their homes, even to strange countries, and so lose the advantages of connections and reputations they have gained where they are.

And yet these hundreds of thousands of men fasten their hopes on Washington as if a gold mine of untold richness had been opened up there. What contented them before brings them only discontent now. They may have gone on proudly refusing to ask favors from anybody, but now they struggle to get their peitions for place to Washington, as if their lives depended on it.

One of the chief causes of this greed for office is undoubtedly the prevalent notion that Government service requires little work. The applications for what are or are supposed to be sinecures are especially numerous. Foreign Consulates are in the greatest demand, because it is thought they mean a life of ease in genial climes; and many thousands of our Democratic and Mugwump countrymen long to travel in foreign parts at the expense of the rest of us. They study the list of Consulates and hold family consultations as to which is the most agreeable for people of their tastes; and wives and daughters meditate over the wardrobes the climate of their dreams will require.

But, as a matter of fact, very, very few of these places, either at home or abroad, are at all desirable. The ordinary Government clerk leads a life of monotonous routine, and the less he has to do the worse off he is. The average Consul is poorly paid, and must endure an exile from his country and friends which soon becomes irksome to him. He is not the important functionary he supposed he would be; and when the novelty of his place has worn off, he is apt to weary of his life among strangers and long for the enterprising activity to which he had been accustomed at home. He has dropped out of sight and is forgotten.

The public service also begets habits which are very injurious to a man, which tend to weaken his self-dependence and unfit him for anything else. Old officeholders are all at sea when they lose their places. They have been under fostering care so long, have so long led lives of routine fixed them by others, that they lose their own power of initiative. They dare not take the risks and assume the responsibilities which other men regard as a matter of course, and which help to harden and strengthen their moral muscle, and enable them to win success. Washington is to day full of dependents on the Government, who would be almost like women deprived of the protection of their husbands if they lost their privilege of drawing their monthly supply from the pay-roll. They have forgotten how to work, and have acquired the habit of leaning on somebody else.

We therefore have no hesitation in saying that those who are disappointed in getting the places they are struggling for, will in general be better off as citizens of a democratic republic. They will be better fitted in the long run to sustain their part in a country where every man must fight his own way.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Pension Frauds.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF FRAUDULENT PENSIONS DISCOVERED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—For the past two months agents from the pension office at Washington have been engaged at the agency in this city, making a thorough examination of the twenty thousand and odd claims on the list here, and have discovered that fraudulent claims amounting to at least $20,000 have been paid. It is probable that as a result of the investigation, the bondsmen of the late pension agent, General Sickle, will be called upon by the government to make good the loss that it has suffered.

The examination by the experts is still in progress, and the loss may possibly exceed the amount named above. One of the clerks of General Sickle has already been convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment and another is under indictment for trial. The frauds so far discovered have been the payment by the government of pensions to the names of persons who were properly on the list, but were dead.

The method of the clerks was to suppress the fact and by forging the dead person's name secure the money themselves. The government does not charge General Sickels had any knowledge criminal or otherwise of what was going on, but the pension bureau says that the frauds were made possible through his lack of vigilance and consequently his bondsmen are responsible for the loss.

Fish Commissioner's Report.

The report of the commissioners of state fisheries, which will soon be published, gives the following as the principal reason why food fish in Pennsylvania are not more plentiful:

1. The dams which obstruct nearly all the large streams.
2. The lack of adequate fishways.
3. The non-observance of the close of spawning seasons.
4. The many illegal and deadly devices employed at all seasons for the capuring and killing of fish.
5. The pollution of streams with material poisonous to the fish.

The distribution of California trout for 1884 amounted to 43,500. The distribution of brook trout amounted to 64,600, of which Lebanon county received 1,500, Cumberland county 1,000 and Blair county 3,000. Of German carp 4,094 were distributed.

Inaugural Day at Vassar.

There were great times on Inauguration Day at Vassar College, and the Democratic lassies of the institution had full opportunity to "get square" with their Republican companions. Last November the spirit of election day prevailed with as much enthusiasm at Vassar as in the outside world. The Republicans—by far the most numerous—led the Democrats and Prohibitionists a dismal life, finishing up by celebrating Blaine's election before the returns were verified. On that occasion the Democrats and Faculty entertained the supposed victors at an oyster supper, the memory of which became a huge joke when the true result was known. But last night the Republican jewels came to the front, and in return received and feasted the democrats. At 8 o'clock the Reception Committee, Miss Henning, '85; Miss Green, '87, and Miss Crosley of the Preparatory Department, took a stand in the middle parlor, which was handsomely decorated with flags and pictures of the ex-President and of the President and Vice-President. Soon Faculty, teachers and students, representing all possible shades of political opinions, came pouring in, when the monotony of the reception proper was relieved by dancing, in the midst of which there was a halt, when the Anti-Cleveland Club sang a dirge:

And many a good Republican hurrahed for Blaine,
And reviling the Democrat she said:
"You're left again!"
So we don't grudge you or Cleveland your success to-night;
So take, pray, the good wishes that are yours by right.

Quickly the Democratic girls in strong chorus responded:

Come, rally to-night my girls,
Sing "Victory!" our Cleveland has conquered,
Triumphant are we.
We've eaten the crackers and also the stew
Of humiliation,
And now you must too.
We know it is hard—
But we did it before.
You have our example,
Do as we did of yore.
For years twenty-four you have lived at your ease;
You've staid at the White House and done what you pleased.
And longer your stay would surely have been,
If not with a Jimmy you'd tried to get in.

After the songs a procession was formed, which proceeded to the dining-room. Over the door an elaborate drapery of red, white and blue framed a picture of Cleveland, toward which the Republican girls glanced rather gloomily. But their display reached its height as they discovered themselves passing under a large and formidable yoke suspended over the inner door. They were appeased, however, by fragrant whiffs of the oyster supper, their generous tribute to the victorious Democrats. The downcast Republicans were further revived with a stirring song from their glee club.

The 4th of March has come at last,
And p'raps you'll think to find us
All groaning over the defeat,
Of which the day reminds us.

The chorus came out with all the ringing vigor of which "Yankee Doodle" is capable.

Cleveland's got it; we don't care,
Though he's inaugurated,
And all you valiant Democrats
With trinmph are elated.

The hatchet's buried very deep.
By this time it's quite rusty
And portraits of the candidates
Are very, very dusty.

Then the Republicans were represented by a speech and President Caldwell made a few remarks in his usual happy style. After the supper with its general hilarity all sang "America" from blue lettered, red-bordered cards found at the plates and then dispersed well pleased with the celebration of Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 10, 1885.

To relate the events of the past week in the space allowed for a letter, I am afraid will require a power of condensation that your correspondent does not possess.

The President was inaugurated with well ordered pomp and pageantry, in the presence of a crowd unprecedented in numbers and respectability. The weather attributed by some to the arrest of Gen. Hazen, the chief of the Weather Bureau, was as perfect as it had been regulated by a thermometer. The inaugural address was delivered in the presence of at least 90,000 spectators, and owing to the strength of the President's voice, a large proportion of them were actual auditors. The parade that followed was such as has never before been seen in this country, and it was reviewed by the President, and many distinguished personages around him, as well as by 250,000 people who covered the sidewalks, temporary balconies, stands, and house tops of Pennsylvania avenue.

At night the sky was painted red, white and blue, with fireworks, and the great ball attended by the President and nearly ten thousand persons was the brilliant and frivolous finale of the day. I gazed upon Mr Cleveland's pale, strong face as he rode to the Capitol in the forenoon, and wondered how he would be able to bear up through the trying ordeal. The mental, physical and nervous strain must have been intense. To go through the preliminary etiquitte at the White House; to drive slowly to the Capitol, the cynosure of hundreds of thousands of eyes; to appear the observed and criticised of all amid the distinguished throng in the United States Senate Chamber; to deliver without reading, an address in the vast presence East of the Capitol; to stand for four hours while a line of 25,000 uniformed men passed before him, and then, at eleven o'clock at night, to appear in a stifling ball room, amid a mob of aggressively curious women—this was the gauntlet with which President Cleveland commenced his administration on the fourth of March. He is alive! and we thank heaven human ingenuity and pageantry has done its worst.

Since the fourth the White House has been besieged by delegations, but the President manages to find time to eat and sleep.

The Cabinet has qualified and gone to work. With the exception of the Cabinet of the late administration none of the rascals have yet been turned out, but quite a number have with the instinct of Davy Crockett's coon come down (gone out) of their own accord. The majority, however, will wait until Mr. Cleveland shoots. They expect to have to come finally, but will defer their tumble as long as possible.

The new president has given out that he will not personally hear or personally consider applications for office, unless they shall come to him recommended by the Cabinet officer in whose department the office is sought. It is believed that Mr. Cleveland will literally adhere to this rule. At any rate it will be a literal impossibility for him to consider one-tenth of the applications he is receiving. Each mail brings an immense load of petitions which Col. Lamont and his clerks look over, acknowledge with prepared blank forms, and refer to the Departments to which they belong. The President does not see them, and no persistence on the part of the applicant will secure his attention.

Miss Cleveland held the usual reception on Saturday afternoon last, and hundreds went to the White House who had not been there before, to pay their respects to the president's sister. Miss Cleveland is not what is known here as a "society lady." She is wanting in the *savoir faire*, the graces, and the *je ne sais quoi* which are characteristic of great social leaders. But she has what is better than all these, in a plain democratic country, an air of sincerity and amiability which impressed her guests with welcome. Her face is expressive of intelligence and character.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The largest strike of coal miners in any one district was commenced at Pittsburg on Monday.

—General Wallace, United States Minister at Constantinople, has resigned.

—The Governor of Mississippi has appointed General Walthall to succeed Secretary Lamar in the United States Senate.

—A millionaire Chinaman lives at Rockford. He owns mines, United States bonds, horses and carriage and a wash-house.

—Patent medicines are estimated by a leading English medical journal to cause the death of 150,000 persons per year.

—John L. Sullivan has accepted Paddy Ryan's challenge to fight with small gloves for $2500 of $5000 a side, a diamond belt and the championship of the word.

—A two-year-old child was burned near Lancaster. The mother was absent from the room about ten minutes and on her return found her little boy had set fire to his clothing. He died in about ten minutes.

—First Assistant Postmaster General Crossby was the first bureau officer to tender his resignation to President Cleveland. He expressed his willingness to remain in office long enough to instruct his successor. His offer was accepted.

—President Cleveland has selected Tuesday's and Friday's of each week as the days for Cabinet Meetings.

—The commissions of 68 presidential postmasters expire during the present month, and over 250 of such commissions will expire before the beginning of the next session of Congress.

—William H. Hill was arrested on Saturday for stealing an insurance policy from Mrs. Catharine Houck. Mrs. Houck had a beneficial policy in Quaker City Association of Philadelphia, of which Hill was an agent.

—Simon Cameron celebrated his eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth, on Sunday at his residence in Harrisburg.

—An old war-horse 28 years of age, belonging to a Mr. Clarke, of Philadelphia, is being treated for insanity, being brought on by indigestion. The owner prizes the horse very highly for the services rendered him during the war.

—A Mrs. Albertson of Wilkes-Barre became intimate with a stranger from New York city who frequented the rink at Wilkes-Barre, and last week left her husband and one child and followed the stranger to New York city. Another victim of the roller skating rink.

—A saw mill belonging to Thomas W. Thompson, of Williamsport was burned to the ground on Sunday morning. Loss about $40,000.

—A man by the name of Joseph Marquete, on a wager, last Saturday night ate 4½ lbs liver pudding, a loaf of bread, and drank ten schooners of beer, five of water, three glasses of whiskey and two quarts of pure cider. He was to eat with Henry Smith, but Smith in order to test himself for the occasion had eaten a thirteen pound turkey, and was ill. Marquette ate alone and took a wager of $20.

—The Methodist ministers of Chicago adopted a resolution that on Sunday next the city churches make a special day of prayer for the spiritual and physical welfare of General Grant.

—General George B. McClellan has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on Decoration Day at Antietam, where he commanded the Union forces on the day of the memorable battle.

—A box seat was tendered President Cleveland for one of the operas during the week, which he promptly declined, saying he would be pleased to attend the opera, but preferred paying the regular price of the box seat.

—General Grant's condition appears to be about the same that it was a week ago. There is no increase of the ulceration. He gets several hours good sleep each day, but mostly from stimulants.

—Rev. Dr. Burchard has been retired as pastor of Murray Hill Church, New York city, and given a salary of $5,000 a year, in order to make room for a younger and more energetic man.

—Charles S. Fairchild, of New York has been appointed by the president as assistant secretary of the treasury, and John C. Block of Illinois as commissioner of pensions.

—Cholera has broken out in Batavia, Java.

—Miss Cleveland as hostess of the White House held her first reception last Saturday afternoon.

—There is fully two feet of snow on the mountains of Sull van county, while Eaglesmere lake is covered with ice 34 inches thick.

—At the skating rink contest at Madison Square Garden, New York, last week a lad eighteen years old named Donovan, from Elmira, took first prize skating 1692 miles in six days. He is completely broken up physically, and has been out of bed only an hour since he left the rink. A hole was worn in the hollow of one foot, and he was poisoned from the coloring in his stockings.

—Secretary of State Bayard has selected John Cadwallader of Philadelphia as assistant secretary.

—What is supposed to have been an earthquake shock was experienced by the people of Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday evening.

—Barnum will open the season for his mammoth menagerie in Madison Square Garden, New York, on Monday next, March 16th.

—The greatness in the winter circus at Paris, attacked the lion tamer while he was giving his regular performance. The lion tamer preserved his self-control and gradually neared the gate of the cage, his person torn and mangled and bleeding from innumerable wounds. At a favorable moment the door was opened and he slipped out and the gate quickly closed. The moment he touched the ground he fell in a swoon from exhaustion. The audience was thrown in a panic, and many wounded.

—The citizens of New Orleans have named Saturday March 21st, as the day for formally acknowledging the courtesy of sending the Liberty Bell to the Exposition.

—Application has been made to have the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company and New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company placed in the hands of a receiver.

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MARRIAGES.

KEEN—BRYANT.—At the Lutheran Parsonage at Berwick on Feb. 21, 1885 by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. S. W. Keen of Briggsville, to Miss Millie Bryant of Kingston.

SEELY—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Feb. 28, 1885 by Rev. J. P. German, Mr. Wm. J. Seely, to Miss Ellen Smith both of Briggsville.

ASH—WERKHEISER.—At the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Pierce W. Ash to Miss Susan E. Werkheiser, both of Fishingcreek.

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. Belshitne, on the north by lands of the estate of John W. Belshine, 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. Belshitne, and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Belshitne. Fi. Fa.

Miller, Chisman, Knorr & Wintersteen, attys.

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, atty, Vend. Ex.

ALSO

all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of land situat 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 pin 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

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

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Sur libel in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named; Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary A Hill a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

mar 13w4

TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

Mar 13-4 w r

I WILL PAY $2.50 PER DAY

To all who work for me at home. To many I can afford to pay more.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Light, Pleasant Work. Send postal card to W. W. Riddout, Louisville, Ky. Mar 13-4 w r

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

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. From Am. Journal of Med. "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

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN, $1.50 A YEAR.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. 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.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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. Beacock, 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, Atty. W. H. HAGENBUCH, Administrator.

Feb 27-6 w

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 90
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour bar barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
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, 93; No. 2, 92.

CORN.—47 @ 50.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 38 No. 2, 39.

HAY AND STRAW. Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $18, fair to good Western and New York,