THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

John C Black of Illinois has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions, Charles S. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Wednesday was the 48th anniversary of the birth of the president and most of his callers took occasion to congratulate him, and wish him "many happy returns of the day." A little child, to whom the president had been particularly kind a few days before, sent the President a handsome bouquet of violets with her card, wishing him the compliments of the season.

The reports from the states of Ohio, California, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia Georgia, and South Carolina, indicate a falling off in the wheat products over last year of 101,800,000 bushels This will bring the crops down to that of 1883 and probably 1881. We may soon expect an advance in the price of wheat.

The secretary of the treasury Wednesday issued a warrant for $3 950.73 in favor of R. B. Hayes, being the sum appropriated by congress to reimburse him for payments made on account of the expenses of the commission appointed to go to Louisiana in April, 1877. Warrants were also issued in the name of Charles H Reed for $3,000 and in the name of George Scoville for $2,000 for services rendered as counsel for the defence in the case of the United States against Chas. J. Guiteau.

A caucus of republican Senators on Tuesday night agreed upon a new congressional apportionment bill which makes our district composed of the following counties: Clinton, Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia counties, which will give a democratic majority of about 6,300. The majority in the present district was always about 8,000. Columbia giving more than one-fourth the majority. Should the present bill pass Columbia will contribute more than three-eighths of the majority. The two most distant points in the district would be about 125 miles.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate Wednesday. Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, to be first comptroller of the treasury. Wm. Garrard, of Nevada, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at Carson City, Nevada. James R. Ryan, of Nevada, to be coiner of the mint at Carson City, Nevada. Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be first assistant postmaster general. Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be commissioner of patents. David S. Baker, Jr., of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island. Benjamin H Hill, Jr., of Georgia, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Georgia.

Mrs. Surratt and Stanton.

TWO STRANGE STORIES TOLD BY WILLIAM P. WOOD, EX CHIEF OF DETECTIVES.

Some time after the execution of Mrs. Surrat President Johnson sent for me and requested me to give my version of Mrs. Surratt's connection with the assassination of President Lincoln. I did so, and I believe he was thoroughly convinced of the innocence of Mrs. Surratt. He assured me he sincerely regretted that he had not given Mrs. Surratt the benefit of Executive clemency, and strongly expressed his detestation of what he termed the "infamous conduct of Stanton" in keeping these facts from him. I asserted my unchangeable friendship for Mr. Stanton under all circumstances, and while I regretted the course adopted by the Secretary of War towards Mrs. Surratt, I would never hesitate to perform any act of kindness for him. President Johnson commended me for my devotion to friends, and the subject of the assassination was never afterwards discussed between him and myself. The great War Secretaty of the Union was no longer in power. He was a plain citizen of our Republic, broken in health and tottering between life and death.

The Republican leaders had, after much pleading, induced President Grant to name Mr. Stanton for judge of the Supreme Court. The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination, but Grant, for some reason best known to himself, did not put his signature to the commission, or if he did sign the commission he did not forward it to Mr. Stanton. It was at this time the latter sent for me, and I called at his residence on K—— Street. When ushered into his presence I was startled at his woe-begone and wretched appearance. He inquired if I knew the reason why that man (meaning President Grant) withheld his commission. I told him. Then we drifted in our talk to the executions herein referred to, and he rebuked me for not making greater effort to save the woman that was hanged. He said he would have trusted his life in my keeping; that I would have saved him the torments of hell if I had been more persistent in my efforts. I reminded him of my call on President Johnson to plead for mercy of Mrs. Surratt, and that I was met by L. C. Baker at the entrance of the President's house, and Baker produced an order over his (Stanton's) signature which set forth that I should not be permitted to enter the building or communicate with the President.

"Too true," he responded, "and the Surratt woman haunts me so that my nights are sleepless and my days miserable, and Grant aids my enemies by refusing to sign my commission, which would afford me temporary relief and perhaps prolong my life. He will not do it, and, Wood, this is at last the end." Placing his hands to his head he continued: "I cannot endure the pressure; I am dying, dying surely, dying now!"

A few parting words were exchanged between us, and the following day the death of Edwin M. Stanton was publicly announced. He never received his commission of judge of the Supreme Court though he had been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.—*From the Washington Gazette.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16, 1885.

The situation in Washington is interesting, and even surprising. It is plain that in the presidential chair, around it, or behind, there is a mind and a will I will not say that certain fiery reformers are happy in the realization of their impatient hope. And it must be said that those in need of reformation, have taken new heart and hold; but let all wait with patience, and prayer, and they will, I think, see the glory of the new dispensation revealed, with the exaltation of the right men, and principles—with the confusion of thieves, and money changers who have so long preyed upon the substance of the country.

There is an old latin maxim, *festina lente*, hasten slowly, and this seems to be the result of the new administration. Reform was very properly begun at the White House. Four clerks swept from office with one swoop of the new broom. Five thousand dollars per year, and much desk room saved. The example was taken up in the Treasury Department where Secretary Manning has discharged forty useless employes from one bureau.

Secretary Lamar has first applied his broom to the stables adjoining the Interior Department. For years of Republican ascendancy carriages and horses have been kept at extravagant expense in all the Departments, and have been used not for the public service, but for the convenience of the families of public officials. The fine equipage that has been used to convey ladies to receptions late at night, has been ordered to be sold and the seven persons who have been carried on the pay roll as drivers will no longer have even the semblance of a right to draw their unearned pay. Of course this is only a beginning. In all the Departments, and in all the bureaus, and subordinate offices superfluous clerks are stumbling over one another. Turn the loafers out and then it will be easier to find the rascals. Twenty thousand employes can be discharged with result of positive improvement, and expedition in Government work. Get your little pencil and multiply 20,000 by $1500, and you will have an idea, but not a full one, of the amount that will be saved; for you have not taken into account the office room, and furniture of this vast army.

It is not necessary to say that there is much uneasiness, and alarm in all the departments. The reduction of the clerical force is an unexpected flank movement, and it has set thousands of clerks quaking in their luxurious sinecures. "Turn the loafers out" is a new and terrifying sound.

There are many straws indicative of a new era. An order has been issued to all the employes in the Patent Office that there shall be no more reading or talking during office hours, and that those behind with their work must work after office hours until it is brought up to date. The Patent Office has been conducted in a lax and slatternly way. In some classes of invention, as textiles, harvesters, printing, stoves and furnaces, household furniture, builders, hardware, surgery, etc., the Patent Office Examiners are from three to twelve months behind with their work, and applicants for patent have frequently to wait six months or a year before their cases are taken up. The recent order indicates that the new administration will introduce a new order of things, not only in the Patent Office, but in other branches of the public service.

The rush of office seekers has abated, and the new administration has more time to address itself to work. It is a fact much commented on here that very few office seekers have come from the South, and that many have come from the Northern and Northwestern republican states. Since the President has announced that he will not hear applicants for office personally, but will refer all applications to the proper cabinet officers, he has been but little troubled. There will doubless be important changes made, but policy and good business management would require that they should not be made until after the most careful deliberation, and a thorough study of the needs, and abuses of the service. Any person acquainted with affairs will know that the work will be all the better done for the caution that precedes its inception.

Lady of the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S SISTER AS A TEACHER IN A TOWN IN INDIANA.

From the Lafayette Sunday Times.

The President's sister, Miss Rose E. Cleveland, the mistress of the White House, was a resident of Lafayette a few years ago and engaged as a teacher of the higher classes in Professor Allen's Institute, which was carried on in the building now known as the Stockton House. For several months of her residence in this city she was a member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. H W. Chase. They inform us that although quite young, she had taught for a year in the Houghton female Seminary, where she received her education, at Clinton, near Utica, N. Y., and that her ability as a teacher had given her such a reputation as to attract the attention of Professor Allen.

In the home of her friends here she was bright, genial and often full of girlish mirth, but discreet and ladylike. She was a thoroughly competent, earnest faithful and successful teacher, and the conspicuous traits of her character are strong common sense, discretion and firmness. A woman of superior talents, cultivated and refined, self-possessed, of a kindly disposition, pleasing manners and address, excellent conversational powers and thoroughly conversant with the customs and usages of the best society, she will be a charming mistress of the Executive Mansion and a model for her intelligent countrywomen.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the senatorial apportionment bill, which pretends to be based on the vot for Garfield of 1880, and which republicans claim will give thirty-one republican and nineteen democratic districts, when in reality it cannot possibly give more than eighteen democratic and possibly not that many districts. If the senate propose to make the apportionment in proportion to the vote cast in 1880 they would make it appear that Garfield received 300,000 majority over Hancock. The majority was less than 40,000. If the republican senate allow less than twenty democratic districts they are unjustly depriving a great number of our people from representation. Some districts would have populations of more than one hundred thousand, while others would not have half that number.

—Attorney General Gray of Delaware has been named by the democratic caucus as the successor of Senator Bayard lately chosen by President Cleveland as Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Every effort is being made to save the life of Edwin Botheras, now in the jail at Wilkes Barre, who murdered William Nichols, at Hazleton, and who is to be hanged on April 7th. Medical experts now swear that probing for the ball was the immediate cause of Nichol's death.

—Miss Hattie Melvin is one of the managers of the Faith House in Newark. She was married the other evening at the house of a Mrs. Owen, in Morristown, to Thomas Johnson. Believing that faith secured all things, Miss Melvin gave no heed at all to preparations for her wedding. She even had no curiosity as to what she should wear. Her faith received a response, a Morristown Bible class of young ladies preparing everything that was necessary and presenting a wardrobe at the last moment.

—Dorman B. Eaton, president of the Civil Service Commission, in response to an inquiry in regard to the enforcement of the civil service rules by the new Administration, said: "vacancies are being regularly filled under the rules."

A man named Coyle who went to Shenandoah on Saturday last to receive pay from the Lehigh Valley Collieries, got into a dispute with some of his friends on his way home, when a coal and iron policeman named Harris, interfered, shot Coyle, in the breast the ball penetrating the heart, killing him instantly. Threatswere made of lynching Harris, who it is said interfered without cause.

—Preliminary steps were taken at St. Louis a few days ago, to organize a national association of base ball clubs.

—Thomas Caffrey and John McAvey fought several rounds at Plainsville, Luzerne county, Saturday. Both men were badly punished. In the last round Caffrey broke his opponent's nose, when the fight was declared in Caffrey's favor.

—Secretary Lamar has ordered that notice be published that the Texas Pacific Railroad lands have been restored to the Government, and are for sale at $2 50 an acre as provided by the Homestead, Preemption and other land laws.

—General Grant had a bad turn on Sunday night. During the night he took a narcotic pill, and it lodged in his throat so that he could neither get it up nor get it down. His coughing and efforts to expel it caused him much pain, and greatly irritated his throat.

—A fight took place lately on grand Island near Buffalo, between Fred Young and John Slurb. Young had spoken disrespectfully of Slurb's wife, and Slurb demanded and received an apology. Slurb, however, was not satisfied, and from hot words the two came to blows, and each seized the other's thumb in his mouth. When friends interfered to separate them, it was found that Young's jaws had set around Slurb's thumb, and the service of a physician was found necessary to unlock them. Slurb's hand is very much swollen, and the physicians pronounce his case hopeless on account of blood poisoning. Young has fled to Canada.

—The constant rush of visitors to the Executive Mansion at all hours of the day has so encroached on the time of the President that he has felt impelled to make a set of rules for the reception of visitors. Hereafter he will limit his office hours to from ten to one o'clock, except on Tuesdays and Thursdays (Cabinet days), when they will be from ten to twelve o'clock. During these hours he will receive all persons who call on official business. An hour will also be set aside every afternoon for the reception of visitors who have no business with the President, but who merely call to pay their respects. The President desires to reserve the afternoons and evenings to considering the business of his office and will receive no persons outside of the hours above specified, except by special appointment.

—Charles Corwin, an Englishman, residing in New York, a worker in the ranks of the Salvation Army in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre, was arrested on suspicion of attempting to enter a Philadelphia and Reading Railroad pay car. When searched a key was found in his possession which unlocked the car. The police think he is a thief and using religion as a cloak to cover crime. From letters in his pockets it is known that he recently served a term in one of the New York prisons. He is also suspected of being complicated in a robbery at Ashley. He was committed to jail until the case is fully investigated.

—John L. Sullivan the Boston prizefighter arrived in Philadelphia Monday where he will go into training for a contest with Dominick McCaffrey at Industrial Art Hall on Monday, March 30th.

—Business men in Boston and vicinity who handle large quantities of subsidiary silver coin are considerably disturbed by the occasional detection of "genuine" counterfeit half dollars, which, it is judged, must be in very extensive circulation. They call them "genuine counterfeits," because when properly coined they are identical in size, weight and composition with those from the government mints. It is only by means of an occasional flaw in coining that one of them is detected, and is therefore impossible to estimate the quantity of them in circulation. Counterfeiting of this sort is exceedingly profitable when done on a large scale, as detection is practicably impossible if ordinary precautions are taken.

It is not at all surprising that "crooks" who have recently stooped so low as to counterfeit pennies, should make this a branch of their work. The bullion value of one dollar in subsidiary silver coin is only 77 cents and the 23 per cent. margin of profit makes quite an inducement to the counterfeiters. It is believed that most of the metal used is from re-melted trade dollars. By the purchase of these in large quantities the counterfeiters obtain the metal already mixed at just the same as standard alloy. To illustrate the profit in the operation, 100 trade dollars purchased for $84, the present market price, will yield 217 standard half dollars, a profit of $24 50, less the small cost of recoining. The secret service officers here have no clue to where this work is being done. It is believed, however, that an important combination of crooks, have undertaken a wholesale venture in high-grade coin counterfeiting. It will take the cleverest detective work to root them out.

—Mr. Frank Gabby, of Franklin township, Washington county, is one of the few lucky farmers who have made money out of the oil craze. At the beginning of the excitement he was given $200 to hold his farm free from a lease for five days. At the expiration of that time he was given $500 to hold the place for three months. Subsequently he leased his farm to the company for whom he kept his place. By the terms of the lease he is to get a bonus of $200 upon the striking of gas or oil.

—E. K. Rhoads, late station agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Mahanoy City, was convicted of the embezlement of $3,000 from the railroad company, and sentenced to two years and two months' imprisonment.

—It is said that General Grant was much disturbed lately about some disparaging remarks he made about General Hancock five years ago, and sent him a message of regret, to which General Hancock returned a kind answer.

—If Arthur had put bells on his cabinet officers before they were turned loose a better understanding of their present whereabouts might be had now.

—The anguish which fills the souls of the republican office holders at the prospect of being turned out is only equalled by the anguish which rends the columns of the republican papers because the democrats won't quarrel over the offices.

—Roller skating rinks are on the decline all over the country. The better element of society giving them but little encouragement. They are detrimental to the health and moral condition of society.

—The people round Hagerstown are delighted to know that General George B. McClellan is to deliver the Decoration day oration at Antietam.

The great railroad strike of the West was brought to a speedy settlement on Monday by the railroad companies restoring the rate of wages which prevailed up to last September, and giving the men one and a half time for all extra work.

Dr. Rufus H. Bartlett, of Chicago, writes a letter to the *Inter-Ocean* about an ancient book which he recently found in the possession of one of his patients. He says: "Its heavy covers of rotten and honeycombed wood, its leaves on ancient parchment, all very worn and stained, some portions written with ink of one color and some with another, which is in many places entirely faded out, all go to show that it is of a very ancient origin. Comparisons were made with specimens of early writings in the works of John Kitto, which indicates that it must have been written between the first and sixth centuries. There were very few Testaments written in the Apostolic age by the early fathers, most of which remain until to-day. One is in Berlin, one in St. Petersburg, one or two copies are found in the libraries of Rome, Paris and the British Museum. Mr. George Memor, of Asia Minor, who was educated at Smyrna in one of the best Greek schools and who has seen two or three of these Testaments, gives it as his opinion that this book is of much earlier date.

"It is believed to be the first written reports of Christ's sermons and to be a copy of the original letters by St. Paul to the different churches. In a letter written to Bishop Titus St. Paul addresses him as 'my child Titus,' and when writing to Timothy he addresses him as 'my child Timothy' always. In all his letters to the different churches he uses always the expression, 'my brethren,' which is not found, so far as I know, in our Bibles of to-day. Further comparisons show that translators have succeeded in making some very plain things very difficult and hard to understand. Proper names are changed and even the Lord's Prayer loses much of its force and beauty by being wrongly and unnaturally translated."

Methodist Conference.

The Conference of the M. E. Church held at Huntingdon during the past week adopted the following resolutions:

1. "That we pledge our influence, labors and votes in behalf of constitutional prohibition and in support of candidates only for the legislature who are in favor of submitting to the people, a constitutional prohibition amendment."

2. "This conference, composed of 214 ministers and representing over 38,000 members, earnestly and unanimously recommends to the House of Representatives, now in session, to pass the bill requiring temperance instruction in the public schools."

A memorial was sent to the Senate and House of Representatives which read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully request the modification of the present marriage laws so as to require all persons desiring to be united in marriage to secure from the Orphan's Court Clerk of the county in which the ceremony is to be performed, a certificate setting forth that said parties are of age, or if minors, have the consent of their parents or guardians, and that said certificate shall exempt ministers from all fines and penalties."

The appointments were made for the various districts, but we give our readers only the following:

DANVILLE DISTRICT.—M. L. Smyser, presiding elder; Ashland, John Donahue; Beach Haven, E. M. Chilcoat; Benton, G. V. Savidge; Berwick, E. H. Yocum; Bloomsburg, D. S. Monroe; Buckhorn, T. H. Tubbs; Catawissa, W. G Ferguson; Circuit, W. S. Hamlin; Centralia, J. W. Buckley; Conyngham, J. R Fisher; Danville, St. Paul's, Richard Hinkle; second church, B. P King; Elysburg, H. B. Fortner; Espy and Light Street, J. S. Beyer; Gordon, J. A. Wood, jr.; Harveyville, J. F. Kerlin, jr.; Hazleton, J. C. Clarke; Helfenstein, A. W. Houtz; Herndon, L. L. Logan; Jeanesville and Audenried, W. C. Hesser; Jerseytown, Bruce Hughes; Mifflinville, J. D. W. Deavon; Mt. Carmel, S. W. Sees; Mahleuburg, J. L. Brishline; Northumberland, James Hunter; Orangeville, A. B. Hoover; Riverside, N H. Smith; Rohrsburg, R. S. Taylor; Selinsgrove, G. W. Stevens; Shamokin, S. M Frost; Shickshinny, A. M. Barnitz; Snydertown, John Horning; South Heberton, E. T. Owen; Stockton and Beaver Meadow, G. M. Larned; Sunbury, R. T. Wilson; Town Hill, T. O. Clees; Trevorton, R. L. Armstrong; Washingtonville, Jonathan Guldin; Weatherly, E. T. Swarts; West Hazleton, to be supplied by S P. Boone; West Shamokin, D. F. Stubs; White Haven, G. H. Day; Hugh A Currin, professor State Normal School, Bloomsburg.

In the Williamsport District are the following: E. H. Witman, Duboistown; Fairfield, N. B. Smith; Ralston, A. P. Wharton; Salladasburg; M P. Crosthwaite; Watsontown and Montandon, D. H Shields; Pine Street, Williamsport, J. H. McGarrah.

J. S. Murray is presiding elder of the Juniata district.

R. H. Wharton has an appointment at Greencastle in the Harrisburg district.

In the House on Wednesday bills were reported favorably appropriating $80,000 for the indigent insane at the state hospitals from June 13, 1885 to June 13, 1887; House of Refuge, Philadelphia, $123,000; fish commission, $25,000; Pennsylvania oral school for deaf mutes, $20,000.

The Eclipse.

The annular eclipse of the sun announced for Tuesday, made its appearance at the time previously announced. At just twelve o'clock by our town time the moon was first seen to enter the outer circle of the sun, and gradualily passing over the face, soon gave it the appearance of the moon in a little more than its crescent shape. At about 1:15 more than one-half of the sun's face was covered, when the moon gradually passed over the north side of the sun, and at half-past two the eclipse was ended. The sight was witnessed by a great many people in this town who might be seen on the corners, or from their place of business with smoked glass in hand. The previous announcement by all papers, and the exactness of the time of the eclipse, probaly was the cause of such a general observance of it. Frequent expressions were made as to how exact the astronomers were in fortelling. The New York *Sun* in speaking of it thus says:

The most interesting feature of the eclipse of the sun to those who were armed with good telescopes was the appearance in profile of the great mountain ranges on the eastern edge of the moon's disk. There are several places in the eastern hemisphere of the moon where a powerful glass will always show the serrated horizon line of the peaks and craters that lie close to the moon's edge; but when these same mountains are seen, as they were then with their outlines showing absolutely black against the white sun, their appearance is much more striking than usual. At moments when the air was steady, permitting the use of a high magnifying power, it was a grand sight to see the profiles of the gigantic ranges of the D'Alembert and Rook Mountains, and the Lunar Cordilleras pictured with sharpest outline against this brilliant background. The whole forward edge of the moon was seen to be deeply notched and lined with sharp peaks, presenting the striking contrast to the perfectly even curve of the sun's edges. Even with a small magnifying power the outlines of the principal mountains could be clearly seen. In one place a broad dish shaped valley was conspicuous, with a ridge of mountains on either side and a lofty peak in the centre, whose sharp conical form stood out from a blaze of sunlight behind it with beautiful distinctness. Here and there the edge of the moon appeared flattened and sometimes scalloped out, showing the presence of broad deep valleys sunk far below the general level.

The large mountain masses presented a particularly impressive spectacle just as they entered upon the sun's edge, peak after peak slowly moving into view, while the light streaming through the intervening valleys brought them into still greater prominence. Some of the mountains in this part of the moon rise to a height of 20,000 feet, and there are valleys among them which in some cases appear to sink in an almost equal depth below the lunar surface. It is no matter for wonder, therefore, that this rugged region presented a grand appearance when cut out, as it were, in blackest silhouette against the sun.

There was a group of sun spots a little west of the center of the sun, and the gradual concealement of the spots as the moon advanced over them, followed by their reappearance as it passed off, was an interesting feature of the telescopic observation of the eclipse.

Institute Proceedings.

The Local Institute, at Shumantown, Beaver township, convened promptly at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday morning March 14. Notwithstanding the fact that this was the first institute held in our district for a number of years, the people evidently manifested much interest in the subject of education.

The house was quite well filled, the parents accompanying the little ones, eager to hear them perform their parts in the programme of the day.

Five of the seven teachers in the district were present, although but few of the patrons of the Scotch Valley schools honored us with their presence.

The institute opened with the usual devotional exercises. After a few words of welcome from Supt. Grimes, the pupils, from the schools of Mr. Theo. Hannon and Mr. Gearhart, entertained the audience with a variety of work consisting of essays, recitations, dialogues, etc. The efforts of the pupils gave great credit to their respective teachers, and proved they were doing good work. The specimens of penmanship and map-drawing, prepared by Mr. Gearhart's pupils were highly commendable.

Supt. Grimes then addressed the meeting on the importance of teaching history in our public schools. To arouse an interest in the minds of the pupils, he says, it is important to dwell upon biography and anecdotes of noted persons, instead of historical facts. Having the pupils reproduce, on slates or tablets, stories recited or read by the teacher.

After a few more recitations the institute adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Noetling of the Bloomsburg State Normal School whose fame as an institute instructor is too well known to require an introduction, having arrived on the noon train, opened the exercises with an address on the Value of a Practical Education. He says, a farmer must mix brains with the manure. He then took up the subject of primary reading, comparing the old method with the new and saying any teacher compelling a child to study the letters of the alphabet upon entering the schools, is a thousand years behind the times. The subjects of arithmetic, language and spelling were also discussed by him. He says throw your spelling-books to the dogs, and banish all text-books on arithmetic from the school-room.

Thinking the audience was becoming weary he interested them with some comical stories in German * * * * The secretary not being familiar with the language could not record that on the minutes.

Supt. Grimes then spoke about the necessity of a school-room being comfortable and attractive, well supplied with maps, dictionaries, and other good books.

Prof. Noetling sanctioned his remarks and concluded with a short talk on morals. Habits of truthfulness, and obedience should be encouraged. Compel a child to do what you tell him.

The institute then closed, all feeling they had spent a profitable and pleasant day.

James Reilly is fitting out his barber shop and pool room with a new spring suit all around. The walls and ceiling are handsomely papered, and the wood work has a new coat of paint. New flooring has been laid and everything looks very fresh about the establishment.

A handsome new sign has been hung in front of William Knorr's tobacco store.

Death of the Apostles--Continued.

St. Simon the Zealot, some say he went to Egypt, Cyrene, and Africa, preaching the gospel to the inhabitants of these remote and barbarous countries and others add, that after he had passed through those burning waters, he took ship, and visited the frozen regions of the north, preaching the gospel to the inhabitants of the western parts, and even to Britain; where having converted great multitudes and sustained the greatest hardships and persecutions, he was at last crucified, and buried in some part of Great Britain, but the place where, is unknown.

St. Jude was cruelly put to death by the Magi.

St. Matthias, it is uncertain by what kind of death he left the regions of mortality, and sealed the truth of the gospel he had so assiduously preached, with his blood. Doratheus says: He finished his course at Sebastopol, and was buried there, near the temple of the sun. An ancient martyrology reports him to have been seized by the Jews, and as a blasphemer to have been stoned and beheaded. But the Greek offices, supported herein by several ancient breviaries, tell us that he was crucified.

St. Mark. His feet were bound with cords, and he was dragged through the streets, and over the most craggy places to the Bucolus, a precipice near the sea, leaving him there in a lonesome prison, for that night; but his great and beloved master appeared to him in a vision, comforting and encouraging his soul, under the ruins of his shattered body. The next morning early the tragedy began afresh, for they dragged him about in the same cruel and barbarous manner, till he expired, after which they burned his mangled body.

St. Luke. As a historian he was faithful in his relations, and elegant in his writings, as a minister, careful and diligent for the good of souls, as a Christain devout and pious; and to crown all the rest, laid down his life in testimony of the gospel he had both preached and published to the world.

BIBLE READER.

Glascoe Cameron has made many improvements in his barber shop. The ceilings and walls have been re-papered. Glascoe is always up to the times in improvements.

M. C. Woodward has been seriously ill for some days with inflammation of the bowels, brought on by contracting a severe cold.

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Absolutely Pure.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

CROUP. "Greenville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent attacks of croup for a number of years, I hereby certify that Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried. JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent*."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected. HARVEY BACHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

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Meals to order at all hours Ladies and Gents Restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 20-tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY W. MAJOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Henry W. Major, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

D. A. MUNSON, Administrator. E. R. IKELER, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE REMLEY, Administrator. Waller P. O.

Mar 20-6 w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

of Bloomsburg, at Bloomsburg, in the State of Penn'a., at the close of business March 10, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	118 757 34
Overdrafts	85 71
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50 000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	96 575 00
Due from approved reserve agents	78 654 06
Due from other National Banks	7 587 12
Due from state Banks and bankers	2 851 47
Current expenses and taxes paid	1 981 52
Checks and other cash items	36 24
Bills of other Banks	895 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and pennies	47 00
Specie	6 595 00
Legal tender notes	5 489 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation	2 250 00
Total	$370 784 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50 000 00
Surplus fund	100 000 00
Undivided profits	2 996 62
National Bank notes outstanding	45 000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	151 598 23
Cashier's checks outstanding	1 225 00
Due to other National Banks	13 964 61
Total	$370 784 46

STATE OF PENNA., COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, J. P. Tustin, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 16th day of March 1885. JAMES C. BROWN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

M. G. HUGHES, E. W. MCKELVY, W. M. LOW. } Directors.

STATEMENT

OF FINANCES OF

MONTOUR TOWNSHIP,

FOR YEAR ENDING 9th MARCH, 1885.

DAVID MOURER, COLLECTOR POOR TAX.

DR.		
To duplicate	$165 67	
CR.		
By cash paid overseers		140 00
" tax returned to commissioners		15
" Exoneration Mrs Sommers		15
" " Henry Rupert		67
" Cash paid C Crawford overseer		99 92
" Commission		8 28
	$165 67	$165 67

ELIZABETH WALTER'S ESTATE.

DR.		
Assistance rendered by overseers of poor	26 32	
Interest	2 55	
CR.		
By cash received by C Crawford		28 87
	$ 28 87	$ 28 87

PHILIP FAUST AND C. CRAWFORD OVERSEERS OF POOR.

DR.		
To cash from collector	156 92	
" balance	109 90	
" E. Walter's estate	28 87	
" unseated land	1 85	
CR.		
By cash paid for clothing Geo. Johnson		11 00
" cash paid J Casey for duplicate		2 00
" " for boots for Geo Johnson		2 25
" " for support of Geo Johnson		5 59
" " att's fees Knorr & Winterstein		5 00
By cash services as overseer		11 00
" " auditors' fees		4 00
" " paid I W McKelvy account of Mrs Sommers		120 00
By cash paid justice for oaths administered		75
By balance		142 95
	$295 54	$296 54
Amt due twp from Crawford	142 95	

ASA D. HAY, LATE SUPERVISOR.

DR.		
To balance	57 82	
MICHAEL RAUCH, SUPERVISOR.		
DR.		
To balance	33 73	
To duplicate	439 00	
CR.		
By cash for plank		14 73
" " " gravel, Fisher & Mensch		7 58
" work on roads		510 4
" services as supervisors		23 25
" cash paid D Fry supervisor		30 00
" commission		21 5
" balance		17 18
	$472 73	$472 73
Balance due township	17 18	

DANIEL FRY, SUPERVISOR.

DR.		
To balance	14 49	
To duplicate	551 51	
To cash from Mr. Rauch	30 00	
CR.		
By work on roads		627 73
" exonerations Mrs Sommers		1 50
" " W Brocking		42
" commission		27 63
" auditing		1 25
Balance	63 51	
	$658 51	$658 51
To balance due D Fry	63 51	
By " " from Asa Delly	37 82	
" " " M Rauch	17 18	
Balance		11 49
	$ 75 00	$ 75 00
Balance township	$ 11 49	

We the auditors duly elected to examine the accounts of the several officers of Montour township met at the office of W M Monroe and do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them correct as above stated.

signed W. M. MONROE, P. S. KERCHNER, P. A. EVANS, } Auditors.

Rupert, March 9th, 1885.

mar 20-3 w

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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