

THE COLUMBIAN.

A Fortune for a Working Man.
SHELTONSVILLE, June 2.—Considerable excitement prevails here over a story that \$100,000 have been deposited with the United States Treasurer in favor of a man by the name of Jacob Strickler of Sheltonsville. It is not Strickland, but Jacob Strickler, who is meant. He is employed at the depot of the Sunbury and Lewisburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Strickler received a letter a few years ago from Peter Smith, of England, stating that this amount had been deposited in his favor. The vice of Congressman L. E. Atkinson, ex-Governor Pollock and an attorney at Washington have been secured to get possession of the fortune. In 1854 Strickler made the acquaintance of Smith, who was a contractor on a bridge being across the Susquehanna river at Harford, and when he left he told Strickler he would make him his heir.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1885.

The Bill which regulates the government of cities of the first class, has been signed by the Governor.

The New Orleans Exposition has closed. Financially it was a failure. But in some of its results, it will prove a blessing to the country.

The bill fixing the pay of the members of the legislature at \$1500, and \$500 extra for speaking session, was defeated in the House on final passage, on Tuesday.

The funeral of Victor Hugo was attended by thousands of people in Paris, and the marks of affection and respect were almost unparalleled. Hugo was one of the greatest men France ever produced.

President Cleveland spent last Sunday in New York, accompanied by Postmaster General Vilas, and Secretaries Whitney and Fish. They reviewed the parade on Decoration day.

The Senator Republican complains that all attempts of the Legislature to protect the fish and game of this State have failed in regard to brook trout, and this species of beauty is gradually becoming extinct in our mountain streams.

The wheat fields of the Pacific Coast have heretofore been free from the ravages of the Hessian fly. But Professor Riley pronounces some insects forwarded from California to be the genuine old pest, which has crossed the Rocky Mountains at last.

In some parts of Northern New York the farmers are getting on slowly with the season's work on account of a disease among their horses. The vets attribute the malady to the sudden change to warm weather from a long hard winter—a kind of Spring fever.

President Cleveland does not believe in the nepotism so assiduously practiced by the later republican presidents. He has declined to appoint his nephew to office in Ohio notwithstanding the fact that the young man was the choice of the Congressman in his district and came excellently recommended.

The Republican state convention will be held at Harrisburg July 5th. As there will be nothing to do but nominate Quay for State Treasurer, the delegates may as well save the expense of the trip by sending proxies to Quay, who will see that the votes are cast for the right man.

Miss Cleveland has sent her publishers in New York the title of her forthcoming book. It is "Geo. Elliot and other studies" and is taken in part from the first chapter, which is a paper on "George Elliot's poetry."

The Brooks high license bill failed to pass, but the Brown bill, which is a measure formed on popular classification for licenses in cities, boroughs, and the country, is before the legislature with fair prospects of success. One feature of it is that it requires the fees to be paid into the county treasury.

The age which the sportsman fondly hopes to attain is the patronage of Iress.

The sportsman attained that age about twenty four years ago, and clung to it most tenaciously until the 4th of March last. And now when he has to give it up, it goes like a feather from his teeth pulled at once without an anesthetic to alleviate his suffering.

A rumor is afloat to the effect that Postmaster Haidckoper of Philadelphia will be removed soon. One of the many cases assigned to the charge of a letter-carrier is not supporting Blaine. No matter what the charges are, or whether there are any charges against republican office holders, they ought to be removed and their places supplied by men who are in sympathy with the administration.

For twenty four years the republican party filled all offices from the highest to the lowest, with men of their own faith, and we believe there is no occasion now to abandon this precedent. This is a democratic administration, and we expect to see some radical changes before long.

Louisiana is, we believe, the only state in the Union where lotteries are not prohibited by law. It will not be long before it will be the only state in the Union where the sale of lottery tickets is not prohibited by law. A. M. Dauphin, manager of Louisiana State Lottery, some months ago brought an action against A. K. McClure of the Philadelphia Times, for libel. The case is now in the New Orleans courts, and has taken such a turn that the plaintiff himself very much in the situation of the man who caught the bear by the tail. He would like to loosen his hold, but can't. Before he gets through with the fight the mouth of the bear will be turned towards the plaintiff, and if Maximilian A. Dauphin is not swallowed at one gulp, it will not be Col. McClure's fault.

In his address at Annetiam on Decoration day General McClellan referred to the battle fought there twenty three years ago and its separation of the parties engaged on both sides. He spoke of the necessity of the preservation of the Union and his conviction of this fact, which caused him to take the part he did in the late civil war. He said that what was now looked upon as a misfortune and disaster will come in the future to be regarded as a national blessing; that the conflict was inevitable, and he was of the opinion that it was better it should be fought out when it was. He spoke of the disaster and unfortunate results which would follow a disintegration of the Union and its separation into petty principalities, which would inevitably be continually jarring with each other. He paid a high compliment to his adversary, General Lee, and also spoke of the acceptance of the results by those who had been in the van on either side and of the country now before more firmly united than ever before.

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A Press correspondent is alluding to the... and at attempting to account for them as the result of the election of Cleveland. This sort of nonsense may do for some people, but no intelligent citizen will heed such simple charges. There always have been strikers, and there have been frequent seasons of dull trade, all through the existence of six successive republican administrations. Next thing, the democracy will be accused of responsibility for the unpleasantness between England and Russia.

An Earthquake in India.

A CITY DESTROYED AND MANY LIVES LOST. HUNDREDS BURIED IN THE RUINS.

LONDON June 2.—A disaster, from Serenagur, India, says the city was visited by a frightful earthquake Sunday. The shocks, which occurred at intervals of the minutes, were of great violence. The greater part of the city was destroyed, and ten cavalry barracks is a mass of ruins. It is known to have killed and hundreds of the injured have already been taken from the general wreck. The total loss of life or number maimed must remain unknown for several days, as many of the inhabitants are still buried in the ruins. When the shocks were first felt, and people realized that they were being subjected to the awful possibilities of an earthquake, the wildest panic seized them. Every one able to do so rushed from the houses and laded to the boats on the river and lakes or sought the open country. The terrified inhabitants were stampeded in the fields and surrounding country. Serenagur is in the centre of the valley of Cashmere, and the whole territory experienced terrible shocks. The damages caused throughout the valley are enormous. The loss in cattle alone is very great. The affrighted people seem to be uttering cries of despair, and are being urged to flee as rapidly as the Indian authorities can organize relief. Many of the houses yet standing show large rents in the walls and must be razed to the ground. The shocks have not yet ceased. This fact greatly retards the progress of relief, as people plinned down in the debris. It is feared many must perish before they can be reached by relief parties.

Small Wheat Crop.

A COMPLETE REVIEW SHOWING THAT IT WILL BE THE WORST FOR TEN YEARS.

The Farmers Review of Chicago has made a complete survey of all the wheat crops in the growing States. "The gloomiest view advanced concerning the winter wheat outlook for 1885," it says, "must now be accepted as the most accurate. The absolute uniformity of the returns indicate that the outlook this year is the worst in ten years and may be set down as positive that under the most favoring conditions the total winter and spring wheat yield to fall considerably under the short crop of 1881, when the total product was 380,000,000 bushels." The Review estimates the winter wheat yield at about 200,000,000 bushels, the absolute percentage from the most trustworthy sources indicate that the yield will fall somewhat under than over these figures. The probable spring wheat yield, based upon continuing favorable weather, will be 130,000,000 bushels. This total wheat yield for 1885, therefore, from the present outlook, will be about 330,000,000 to 380,000,000 bushels, against an average yield for the past five years of 464,000,000 bushels.

NO APPOINTMENT.

The Governor has vetoed the appropriation bill, and there is no prospect of the legislature passing any others at this session. This was the intention of the republican majority. When there was a democratic house two years ago the senate adopted its ultimatum made in regard to the disbursement of the republican party's provisions. A quarter-million of dollars of the people's money was spent in time wasted at the extra session through the obstinacy and unfairness of a republican senate. Now both branches of the legislature are republican, and men have slipped away before any appointments bills are passed. And these are willfully shaped in such a manner that it was certainly known before their passage that the governor would veto them on account of their unconstitutionality.

A Skeleton in the Path.

THE BONES SUPPOSED TO BE THOSE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF SHENANDOAH.

MAHONNY CITY, Pa., June 1.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon, while a number of men were engaged in clearing a ravine on the Broad Mountain, three miles from this place, they found a human skeleton, almost directly in their path. There was not a particle of flesh on its bones, which were full of vermin, but covered with a well-preserved suit of clothes consisting of a pair of blue trousers and a blue coat and vest. In the inside pocket of the coat were found a number of envelopes bearing stamps of Dr. Kistler of Shenandoah, containing some powders. The body was brought here for identification, and Dr. Kistler was summoned to appear. It is believed that the remains are those of Wm. Chapman, a highly respected citizen of Shenandoah and Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Company for twenty-five years, who has been missing for three or four months, and who, it was supposed, had been killed in the late war. He was a son of the Chapman family, which has been engaged in the Ringtown fair grounds and had a leg broken. Suit was brought against the driver, which resulted in the costs being divided between plaintiff and defendant. Chapman was very much dissatisfied with the result, and went three weeks imprisonment rather than pay his share of the costs. After his liberation he started for home and has not been seen since. His daughter viewed the remains found to-day and was inclined to think from the clothing that it was her father. Others think it is the body of A. H. Kline, a prominent merchant of Shenandoah, who suddenly disappeared from home one year ago and has never been seen since. Chapman was fifty-two years old and leaves a grown up family of seven children. Kline was thirty-two years old and single.

COMMODOUS AND MOST CONVENIENT OF THE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS OF WASHINGTON.

The ventilation will be perfect for every room will have windows on opposite sides communicating with the outside air.

Improvements of the national Capitol, it has been said, the Democratic party was not favorable to them, and that the wonderful progress of the city would now come to a standstill. It should be remembered however, that nearly all the solid architectural improvement of the city was begun and accomplished under democratic auspices before the Republican came into power. The Capitol, the Post Office Department, the Patent Office, and the U. S. Treasury were built before the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. The Republicans have, with a great array of public funds made available, erected a new and more imposing equestrian statues to many generals of the late war. But what they have done will not compare in usefulness, solidity, or endurance with the Democratic patriotic and national spirit. Real estate owners are asking and getting more for their grounds than at any previous time in the history of the city.

The tenacity with which republican officials cling to office is something remarkable.

A story is told in the Washington Capital of one of the heads of division whose resignation was asked for last week, and who went on Friday to see Secretary Manning. The latter, on getting some of the substance of his resignation, was so much kindled by the Secretary who asked him if he had not all along anticipated removal when a Democratic Administration should come in.

"I really cannot see," said the Secretary, "how could you expect anything else."

The Republican official demurred to this, and said that he had faithfully performed his duties, was not a politician, and no one had complained of him.

"Well now as to that," said the Secretary, "will you let your own judge yourself. Here are a pile of letters which I have received from people in your district. Read them over and let me know if you think a Democratic Secretary ought to be blamed for asking you to give way for a Democrat."

A Mugwump Revolt.

There are surface indications among the Republicans of opposition to the cool manner in which Messrs. Quay and Magee propose to make the State Treasurer contest a question of personal interest as between themselves. All through such an arrangement, as carrying out the principle of the Mugwump party, and the habits and traditions of the party, and is regarded by the rank and file within the natural order of things, yet there is being developed a displeasure on the part of other party leaders who object to the State Treasurer being made a personal issue between the two prominent bosses of the party. Therefore we hear some of a Senatorial caucus with a purpose in regard to a candidate entirely different from that of either Boss Quay or Boss Magee, and encouraged by this allusion to the party platform, some of the Mugwump leaders are venturing upon the expression of an opinion of their own on the State Treasurer question.

HE PREFERS IMPRISONMENT TO APOLOGIZING FOR HIS LIBEL OF W. SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, June 1.—A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton Times, walked from the Courthouse to the County Jail this afternoon, in custody of the Sheriff, to serve sixty days, and tonight's issue of his paper says that during that period he will edit it from his cell. This is the result of libel proceedings against Chase in the county court, which began against Mr. Chase a few years ago by W. W. Scranton, president of the Scranton Steel Company, who felt aggrieved at the way the Scranton Times criticized his conduct during the labor trouble of 1877.

Scranton was general manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at the time of the strike, and shortly afterward he sued Chase for criminal libel and also for civil damages. Verdicts were given against Chase in both cases. He served his term of imprisonment for the criminal libel, but was afterwards discharged under the insolvent act from paying the civil damages, amounting to about \$1400. Mr. Scranton carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it was decided that the court below had erred in discharging Chase until he had complied with the civil verdict either by paying the damages or serving sixty days in prison.

Impaled Alive by Indians.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SUBJECTED TO THE MOST CRUEL ATROCITIES.

A dispatch from Silver City, N. W. Mexico, says that since the Apaches' outbreak at San Carlos Reservation on the 17th ult. it is estimated that sixty persons have been killed. Not only have they taken the lives of the men, but they have tortured and mutilated their bodies in a horrible manner, especially those of women. The children were branded. Harvey Moreland who, when found, was lying on his back with an iron rod through his head, and his hands and feet were nailed to the ground. The most horrible butcher was that of the Phillips family, consisting of old man Phillips, his son, G. W. Phillips, wife and three children. G. W. Phillips and wife were killed on their cattle ranch within three miles of Fort Defiance, where they had been living for several years. A little boy, three years old, was killed by the Indians. It is believed the family made a hard fight. Phillips would fight fifty Apaches, single-handed if necessary. The fact that the bodies were so brutally mutilated is evidence that some Indians had been killed or wounded, as the mutilation of bodies is done by squaws to revenge the death or injuries of their braves. Both Gen. Phillips and his father were horribly mutilated. One little girl had been taken by the heels and her brains dashed out against the rocks. A little boy, four years old had been hung on a post afterwards by the rescuing party—still hanging and alive. She was unrecognizable, but a few hours after being rescued. One of her feet and hand had never been buried and lay exposed in a human face as was shown by the little girl. Mrs. Phillips was most horribly mutilated. She had been as-

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THE SOLDIER BURIAL BILL.

Dear Sir: Resolutions by a committee of the General Post No. 250, G. A. R., in behalf and at the request of the people of the State, join in their disapproval of the narrow minded and unpatriotic action of the Governor and those members of the Legislature who sustained the veto, and condemnation of the Governor's "audacity" in vetoing the "Soldiers and Sailors' Burial Bill." As a citizen of the State I have a right in opinion as well as the G. A. R. but will neither condemn the Governor's action, nor the Legislature bill. It is very evident that some one has blundered, either the Governor or the Legislature. But can the G. A. R. or any other fair-minded citizen tell which? In the event of a righteous and patriotic law, the Governor will, and should receive universal condemnation. On the other hand the Legislature will, and should receive the blame of the one or the other responsible for the one or the other of the above named bill. The Governor's veto message seemed so reasonable and convincing to a fair-minded citizen that he could not have been actuated by any selfish motive, or partisan purpose, but by the patriotic protection of the State, and the noble intentions of the commonwealth. On the other hand the Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote passed the bill, the Governor's objections notwithstanding, which bill also seems to purport patriotic designs. And which leaves the honor of the Governor, or upon the Legislature, if the bill is a non-partisan and patriotic one, and which the people in future heartily endorse, then the legislature have the entire credit, and the Governor will have no share of its praiseworthy fruits. If on the other hand the Governor is right, and the Legislature is wrong, and the Legislature some and obnoxious to the paying citizens of the different counties, as the Governor's judgment it seemed it would, then the Governor was right, and he must receive the plaudits of "well done good and faithful servant." We will condemn neither one now, but will let the people judge at that time. It is always best to hasten slowly.

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Dear Sir: Resolutions by a committee of the General Post No. 250, G. A. R., in behalf and at the request of the people of the State, join in their disapproval of the narrow minded and unpatriotic action of the Governor and those members of the Legislature who sustained the veto, and condemnation of the Governor's "audacity" in vetoing the "Soldiers and Sailors' Burial Bill." As a citizen of the State I have a right in opinion as well as the G. A. R. but will neither condemn the Governor's action, nor the Legislature bill. It is very evident that some one has blundered, either the Governor or the Legislature. But can the G. A. R. or any other fair-minded citizen tell which? In the event of a righteous and patriotic law, the Governor will, and should receive universal condemnation. On the other hand the Legislature will, and should receive the blame of the one or the other responsible for the one or the other of the above named bill. The Governor's veto message seemed so reasonable and convincing to a fair-minded citizen that he could not have been actuated by any selfish motive, or partisan purpose, but by the patriotic protection of the State, and the noble intentions of the commonwealth. On the other hand the Legislature, by an almost unanimous vote passed the bill, the Governor's objections notwithstanding, which bill also seems to purport patriotic designs. And which leaves the honor of the Governor, or upon the Legislature, if the bill is a non-partisan and patriotic one, and which the people in future heartily endorse, then the legislature have the entire credit, and the Governor will have no share of its praiseworthy fruits. If on the other hand the Governor is right, and the Legislature is wrong, and the Legislature some and obnoxious to the paying citizens of the different counties, as the Governor's judgment it seemed it would, then the Governor was right, and he must receive the plaudits of "well done good and faithful servant." We will condemn neither one now, but will let the people judge at that time. It is always best to hasten slowly.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF. WILLIAM MILLER, OF CENTRE. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF. E. M. KUNKEL, OF FISHINGCREEK. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF. SAMUEL SMITH, OF FISHINGCREEK. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF. H. C. KELCHNER, OF SCOTT. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

MALARIAL POISON. The principal cause of malarial sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered liver, which, if not regulated in time, creates malarial fever, and death will ensue. A gentleman from South America writes: "I have used your malarial liver regulator with good effect, and have a prescription for malarial fever on the islands of Panama."

Simmons' Liver Regulator. A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE. An Effective Specific.

MASSACRE AT SAN CARLOS RESERVATION. The blood of the Apaches was never before equalled in Arizona and New Mexico for cruelty. Many bodies have been found, the names being unknown, and many others are presumed beyond recognition. Wherever resistance was made mutilation followed.

THE SOLDIER BURIAL BILL. Dear Sir: Resolutions by a committee of the General Post No. 250, G. A. R., in behalf and at the request of the people of the State, join in their disapproval of the narrow minded and unpatriotic action of the Governor and those members of the Legislature who sustained the veto, and condemnation of the Governor's "audacity" in vetoing the "Soldiers and Sailors' Burial Bill."

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

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ESTATE OF THOMAS CHEVING, JR., DECEASED. The undersigned auditor appointed by the orphans' court to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator, has