THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE, 19, 1885.

Judge Foraker has been nominated by the republicans in Ohio for Governor. He was defeated three years ago by Judge Hoadly.

General Grant was moved from New York to Mt. MacGregor on Tuesday, and was much fatigued by the journey. He is gradually failing, though he may live several months yet.

The Judges on Printing and Printing Material of the World's Industrial Exposition at New Orleans have awarded the only two first premiums (gold medals) for printing presses to Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of New York. One of these premiums was on their new Front Delivery, Two Revolution, and the other for their Air Spring Country Press.

James H. Rutter, President of the New York Central railroad, died at his home, near Irvington, N. Y., last Friday. His wife died on Sunday of inflammation of the brain. Both were buried in one grave on Wednesday. Mr. Rutter lived at Williamsport some years ago, and had many acquaintances in this state. He was a thorough railroad man, and worked his own way up to the position he held. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Pollock of Williamsport.

The governor's message vetoing the Congressional apportionment bill came before the legislature last week. The Senate passed the bill over the veto, Senator Hart of this district and three other democrats voting with the republicans. The bill failed in the House, however, and the district remains unchanged. The new bill put Columbia with Northumberland, Lycoming and Montour, and would have been preferable to the present ungainly district that reaches way up to the northeast corner of the state. There were some objectionable features in the apportionment as a whole, that led the house to defeat it.

Public sentiment will sustain the Postmaster General in his refusal to assign the $400,000 subsidy voted by the last Congress to be distributed to American steamship lines for carrying the mails. Its distribution was left discretionary with him, although it was the evident intention of Congress that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should be the gainer. But so many claims were advanced that the sum would have been a mere bagatelle if distributed among all the claimants. Besides the subsidy principle is distasteful to the American people, who will commend this rational exercise of discretion on the part of the Postmaster General, as well as the saving of $400,000 which would have been no better than thrown away.

Dregs of the Crime of 1876.

The electoral burglary of 1876–7 is now and then recalled to the nation, by the retributive blows which fall upon the criminal dependents of that monstrous villainy.

Last Saturday came the announcement that Thomas C. Anderson, one of the members of the Returning Board of Louisiana in 1876, and for whom a petty place was provided in the New Orleans Custom House, was dropped from the list of officials and his place abolished; and that C. C. Antoine, colored Lieutenant Governor under Kellogg and a participant in the fraud, was dropped in like manner and his office abolished. The news of the same day also announced the death of L. G. Dennis, the chief manipulator of the Florida fraud of 1876. He had been convicted of the crime but escaped by a technicality, only to live an outcast and die of delirium tremens.

There are two men in Ohio who should read these records with interest. They are Rutherford B. Hayes, who secured the stolen Presidential title, and John Sherman, who aided in the theft and accepted a Cabinet portfolio to his reward. Sherman has somewhat outlived the stain by his less pretentious political morality and his active and creditable efforts to give the country a sound financial system; but who recalls the name of Rutherford B. Hayes with respect?—*Phila. Times.*

The Employes' Salary Bill.

The employes of the Legislature, the appropriation for whose pay was passed over the Governor's veto, are greatly incensed because the Attorney-General has warned the Auditor-General against auditing the accounts and the State Treasurer against paying what seems to him excessive salaries. There is really no ground for resentment on this score. The Attorney-General is simply following what he considered to be the line of duty in the matter, no one ought to complain of that.

The determination of the claimants to test the legality of the appropriation in the courts is nevertheless legitimate and proper. If they are entitled to the money it should be paid, and the opinion of the Attorney-General is not sufficiently conclusive to become a bar against a just claim. It is his duty to guard the Treasury against unjust exactions, but if he has taken a wrong view of the law, the courts are the proper tribunal to decide between the opinion of the law officer and the claimants.

In the cause which will by this legal procedure be determined by the courts, the lay mind will naturally incline to the opinion that the claimants have the best of it. The Attorney-General relies upon the provisions of the act of 1874 to support him. But it is not clear how he will introduce the provisions of that act into the cause. The issue is simply as to the power of the Legislature to appropriate money for any purpose. If the Legislature may make appropriations by bills passed by both houses and signed by the Governor, there would seem no doubt of the validity of this measure. Under the constitution a vetoed bill which is passed by a two-thirds vote, nothwithstanding the objections of the Governor, has the same force and effect as a bill approved. The bill in question was passed in that way. The whole question to determine is, therefore, has the Legislature the right to make appropriations?—*Patriot.*

THE SHERIFFALTY.

We are glad to note that the suggestions of the COLUMBIAN on the subject of electioneering for office have apparently been adopted by the several candidates for the office of sheriff, and that the methods that have so frequently disgraced our county, are not being practiced this year. The delegate election is only about a month ahead, and up to this time very little travelling has been done by any of the candidates. No doubt, they will all get over the county in the next few weeks, but it is to be hoped that they will confine themselves strictly to the presentation of their personal claims, without resorting to the influence of whiskey, and subsidized saloons. Let us have a fair, square fight, conducted in a clean and manly way. From the candidates now in the field no one will expect anything else.

Illegal Traffic in Whiskey.

STUMPS THAT ABSORBED THE RAILWAY LABORERS' MONEY AND YIELDED LIQUOR.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 17.—An extensive illegal trade in whiskey, demoralizing the laborers, delaying work, and causing great loss to the contractors, has been carried on along the line of the South Pennsylvania or Vanderbuilt Railroad in Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset counties, and the United States authorities, under directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, have determined to break it up. Eleven persons charged with selling the liquor have been lodged in Bedford jail. Two of three, Fletcher G. Lunt and David Ruby, both of this county, escaped after being imprisoned, and three others, Frederick and Hermann Kasefong, father and son, and Patrick McNeil, have not yet had a hearing. The other six have been committed by United States Commissioner Singenfelten to jail in Pittsburg, to await trial at the next term of United States District Court in Erie.

Peculiar methods were used in carrying on this business. Some of those engaged in it openly peddled the liquor among the men, but the more usual way was for those wanting it to place their bottles and money on a stump, and then go off a short distance out of sight. On returning they would find the bottle filled and the money gone. There are stumps all along the line that mysteriously swallow the coin and poured out whiskey. At other places shanties one and a half or two stories high, were built. The lower story was open to the public and the upper one was occupied by the proprietor, who was unseen by and inaccessible to those below. Through a hole in the wall a small elevator, or dumb waiter, could be reached, on which the money and bottle would be placed. The customer would then put his mouth to the hole and halloa "Moses" to the man above, when the dumb waiter would ascend, and soon return with the bottle filled. It has not been ascertained where the liquor is obtained by these retailers, but it is believed there is a moonshine distillery somewhere in the mountains near the road. Search has been made for it, but it has not been found.

The Work of the Session.

A LIST OF THE BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS OR AWAIT EXAMINATION.

During the session just closed 321 bills were passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor. Eighteen of these were vetoed, together with the resolution relating to the payment of the printing bills of the Anthracite Mine Commission. Three of the vetoed bills became laws notwithstanding the Governor's objection, to-wit: The soldier's burial bill, the Legislature employes' pay for 1883 and the general appropriation bill with respect to certain items. Thirty days are allowed the Governor for his approval or disapproval of legislation sent to him within ten days of the adjournment. The substantial work of the session is shown in the accompanying list of bills approved or vetoed by the Governor, from which the ordinary appropriations and mere local measures are omitted. The vetoes were sustained in nearly every instance, the only exceptions in which the bills became laws over the vetoes being the three already named:

The Philadelphia Magistrates' Court bill, vetoed; permitting Common Pleas Judges, at the request of any of the other Courts of Common Pleas in the same county, to perform judicial duties in such other courts; the Bituminous and Anthracite Mine Commission bills; introducing the study of physology and hygiene in the public schools and in educational institutions receiving State aid; the bills providing Additional Law Judges in the Chester and Northumberland districts, vetoed; repealing the office tax on corporations of other States; empowering the city of Philadelphia to lease the Third Regiment a site for armory purposes; the reform city charter for Philadelphia (the "Bullit bill"); punishing the wrongful witholding of their discharges from soldiers or sailors of the United States army or navy; the soldiers' burial bill, requiring counties to expend $35 for the funeral and $15 for a headstone of the deceased soldier or sailor who had died in destitute circumstances vetoed, but passed over the veto; to prevent the acquisition of rights of way by user across lands belonging to universities, etc., vetoed; admitting to a county bar attorneys who have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court; the Congressional Senatorial and Representative apportionment bills, vetoed; the bill of the Board of Agriculture prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine, etc.; to permit prison keepers in counties of from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants to have a residence fuel, etc., in county prisons, vetoed; to admit to soldiers' orphans' schools children of destitute soldiers who have died from any cause; amending the Fulton county road laws, vetoed; revising the Delaware wharf lines; permitting defendents to testify in all criminal cases; for the incorporation and regulation of natural gas companies; making it a misdemeanor for a member of a partnership to keep fraudulent accounts of the same, etc.; the anti-baby farming bill, vetoed; for suppression of lottery gifts by-store and others to secure patronage; increasing the allowance to Sheriffs for boarding prisoners, vetoed; establishing a State Board of Health; prescribing improved methods of State book-keeping; establishing a Soldiers Home at Erie; the fire-escape bills; increasing the publications of department reports, pamphlet laws, etc., vetoed; the extra salary bill for officers of the Legislature of 1883, vetoed, but bill again passed; authorizing Schools Boards to purchase books with district funds; authorizing Councils of cities and boroughs to pension disabled firemen and policemen; the Philadelphia Sheriff's fee bill; prohibiting opium joints or booths; providing for the filing of monthly statements with the Auditor General by the Treasurer of any institution receiving state aid; prohibiting the creation of irredeemable ground rents; making the terms of notaries public four instead of three years; permitting district telegraph companies to be incorporated in Philadelphia; authorizing the Pennsylvania Canal Company to abandon a part of its canal; to define and punish embezzlement from unincorporated societies; authorizing trust companies to transact safe deposit business; prohibiting the manufacture and sale of toy deadly weapons; authorizing trust companies to transact safe deposit business, certify municipal and other obligations, become surety, etc.; authorizing the trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia to sell real estate; the Byrn Mawr tramp bill; the marriage license bill; the bill to encourage forest culture

The following were among the bills sent to the Governor near the close of the session and which await his action:

Extending for twenty years charters of provident institutions, savings banks, etc.; limiting the advertising of general electons to four newspapers in each county; joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll-tax as a qualification for voting; for the registering of master plumbers and regulation of house drainage in Philadelphia; amending the incorporation act of 1874 so as to relieve full-paid capital stock from liability to further assessments, authorizing certain investments by corporations created under said act and extending the rights and franchises of corporations for holding, leasing and selling real estate; authorizing certain corporations to become sole surety for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, etc.; the general revenue bill. There are to be included in this latter class nearly all the appropriation bills. The underground wire and salary bills were among those that failed of passage.

Go-as-You-Please Marriages Halted.

The go-as-you please marriage system that has done so much to impair sanctity of the marriage relation in Pennsylvania, and that has become a conspicuous reproach upon our State, has been wisely halted by the late Legislature. The elopement of minors, the clandestine marriage mockeries of adventurers, and the vocation of the libertine who deludes the unsuspecting by professed private contract marriages, will all be brought to a sudden and peremptory standstill by the new marriage law that takes effect on the 1st of October next.

On and after the 1st day of next October, as the new law declares, "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose, from the clerk of the Orphans Court in the county where the marriage is performed." Minors can obtain the necessary license by presenting to the Clerk of the Court the written consent of their parents or guardians, and it must be acknowledged before a notary or other officer competent to take acknowledgements. Ministers, justices or others who shall perform a marriage ceremony without the presentation of the license, will be fined $100 for the benefit of the county, and any man who persuades a minor to become his wife without a license, invites a prolonged residence in the penitentiary. The license fee is only fifty cents, so that it will be in no degree oppressive to the poor.

This act is one of the best achievements of the late Legislature, and it will result in incalculable good to society. It ends all doubtful and disputed marriages in Pennsylvania; it will protect the young and unsuspecting from the wiles of adventurers; it will be the faithful guardian of homes alike before and after marriage, and it will cut off one-half or more of our divorce cases. It was wisdom on the part of law-makers to delay the operation of the law for several months so that all can have the amplest opportunity to act advisedly in regard to its provisions. Before the 1st of October the new law will be known not only to every minister and officer who can perform the marriage ceremony, but to every family in the State, and the day it becomes operative will be memorable as dating the renewed devotion of a great State to the sanctity of marriage and home.—*Times.*

A Terrible Story.

A TRAFFIC OVER WHICH BRITISH LAWS EXERCISE NO CONTROL.

London Letter to the Cardiff Mail.

The papers are full at the present time of articles on the foreign traffic in English girls, a traffic that either in spite of, or through the neglect of the authorities, both here and abroad, is carried on in an infamously wholesale manner without any check. Let any one attempt to smuggle a few cigars or a pint of spirits, and he will be instantly detected and lodged in the cells. But what are paltry things of this kind to the virtue of our innocent women? The Custom-house officers will overhaul your portmanteaus and boxes until further orders, but they shut their eyes to a cargo of novitiates in immorality. Girls are decoyed hence to Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and even the United States, by thousands yearly, and for the vilest of purposes, whilst the imports are nearly equal in number to those exported. Heaven knows, the African slave trade was bad enough, and British Christianity howls with horror at a Turkish harem, but it sits still in its piety whilst a trade in white women is being carried on under its very eyes.

From France and England are continually traveling a number of procurers and procuresses for the sole purpose of enticing English girls to French brothels. These wretches come not hither to seek fallen women, thousands of whom we could well spare. No, they come in search of the virtuous, to teach them the quickest road to ruin. Of course, their victims must, in the first place, be pretty; in the next they must be young; and, thirdly, they must be, as far as possible, innocent of the wickedness of this world. These French procurers know very well where to find their prey. They prowl about the registry offices, of which there are dozens in the metropolis, where there resort daily hundreds of young women in search of employment—a few as domestic servants, more as ladies'-maids, governesses, companions, etc. Day after day they may be seen inside or outside the shop, waiting for the employment which never turns up, and for Prince Perfect who never arrives. Many are orphans and alone in the world, the fairest specimens of natures' handiwork—pure, young English girls, who gradually discover that, in spite of virtue and beauty, bread and butter is scarce.

To them comes the French speculator in girl-hood; no vulgar bully such as we would naturally associate with our British ideas of male vice, but a gentlemanly-looking fellow, who has a nice, ladylike looking woman with him, even more graceful and pleasing than himself. He accosts his victim, and begs pardon; but he and madame might assist mademoiselle? She seeks a situation. Good. She shall have one. An address in a respectable neighborhood is given, and mademoiselle agrees to call upon her new-found benefactors the next day. She goes to her lodgings and dreams that she has at last made her fortune, and that Prince Perfect is at her feet.

Punctual to the moment she is at her place of appointment, and, instead of having to shiver in the cold of the registry office, is welcomed by monsieur and madame in a well-warmed and furnished apartment. Yes, they have a situation that will just suit her, that is, if she has no objection to traveling. She has not; in fact, her desire has always been to see foreign parts. The salary will be liberal, she will have her own apartments and be treated as one of the family. No wonder the poor creature jumps at the offer, and the first step is taken. The bird is trapped, but its wings have to be cut before it is taken into its cage.

The laws of France, as is well known, to a certain extent license vice, but they do not permit of any girl who has not reached the age of 21 to be kept. From 16 to 19 is about the age the victims are selected, and even younger, at which age their knowledge of the world is less, and deception is practiced on the younger girls, which puts them at the mercy of these infamous creatures. The victim is asked her age, and on saying, with all a girl's pride in her youth, that she is "just 18," she is informed that that bars all chance of engagement. The lady to whom she is going will accept the services of no person under 21. They are so sorry, they had quite taken a liking to her, but now it is all over, unless (now comes the trick) she would assume some one else's name who was of full age, and they would get a certificate of birth of some such person; a harmless little deception that would benefit her and do no one else any harm. Eventually they overcome her fears and she leaves her own shores under a false name, owing to a fictitious age and acting a part in a lie.

Arrived in Paris, she is hurriedly conveyed through the city and discovers that she is a prisoner in a brothel, where neither tears nor entreaties are of any avail. She is never permitted to leave the house. If she threatens or is obstinate too long she is coolly told that her clothes and money have been taken from her, and that, as she has passed herself off under a false name, she is liable to be handed over to the police. What is the poor girl to do? Fear, shame and poverty battle with her feelings and eventually triumph. Never does she leave that accursed house except to be sent to the hospital, from the latter place returning to her life of sin and shame, where, eventually, death and almost welcome grave are the end of her short, but terrible career.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1885.

The rear portico of the White House looks southward over half a mile of green sward and an artificial lake to the Washington Monument and beyond down the broad Potomac, commanding a view seven miles in extent. For fifty summers the Presidents of the United States have stood on this portico of Saturday afternoons, chatted with their friends, and listened to the music of the Marine Band from the green sward below. President Cleveland honored the custom for the first time last Saturday and hundreds of Washingtonians got their first glimpse of his strong rugged face and non-Appollo-like figure. It was curious to see several hundred people standing below looking up at the President on the portico above. The gazers were mostly of the Government clerk class and their faces wore an expression of anxiety, curiosity, hope and fear. I looked in vain for an expression of resignation in their government pap-fed faces. It may be said with emphasis that they will not resign. They are trying to read their fate in the face of the President, with a curiosity that was more natural than polite; they stared in silence by the hour.

The reader who is not an office seeker or office holder will be more interested in the appearance of the President than of the crowd. He looks ruddier and healthier than when he delivered his inaugural on the 4th. of March. His manners are unaffected and pleasing. He greets those whom he knows with an unstudied grace—cordial but not effusive. He wore a Prince Albert coat and a fashionable silk hat. In greeting those who called he would remove his hat, and while talking to ladies, would stand uncovered for a few minutes. But the rays of the sun made it necessary for all the gentlemen to wear their hats most of the time.

Mr Cleveland adheres to his early hours and habits of hard work and in these respects he is imitated by all the heads of Department.

Visitors have no trouble in seeing the Cabinet officers. It is only those who come late who have any trouble. Two of the best business men in the Cabinet are Manning and Whitney. There was some criticism at the time of their appointment because two members from New York were placed in the Cabinet. Tried by the test of experience they have proved among the best selections that the President has made. It is further proof of his good judgment that these two men were personally known to him. His weakest selections have been those which were recomended to him by other people. The Treasury Department is now in better hands than it has been for a number of year. Mr. Whitney is a thorough man of the world and runs his department on a very good footing. He is polite to every one and does not annoy his callers with the constant declaration made by some of the new officials that his time is excessively occupied and that it is with only the greatest difficulty that he can afford to give a few seconds of his time to any individual. Any one to see him with his visitors would think that he was the easiest-going and most thoroughly good-natured member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sparks the new Democratic land Commissioner has issued an order forfeiting the bulk of the fraudulent Maxwell land grant. This will throw over to the public entry over 1,500,000 acres. Through fraudulent surveys and corrupt official bargaining at Washington this grant was stretched so as to include 1,700,000 acres of land. This order of Mr. Sparks cuts down this grant to its original dimensions. If Mr. Sparks could never do anything more in his office beyond striking down this gigantic fraud, he would be entitled to a monument at the hands of his fellow countrymen. This grant has been backed by some of the most powerful financial and social influences ever known in the history of Washington intrigues. Gen. Sparks would not be able to strike this blow if he were not firmly supported by the Secretary of the Interior. Of course furious appeals will be made to Secretary Lamar to suspend the order, but the Secretary will be found as immovable as a rock. He is thoroughly acquainted with the facts in the case and will sustain the Land commissioner. This order, taken with previous ones, releases over 2,000,000 acres of land which have been fraudulently claimed by dishonest speculators.

Cooking for the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE KITCHEN, ITS PERSONNEL AND THE THINGS THAT ARE DONE IN IT.

From the Washington Post.

In the basement of the White House, on the north side, are situated the kitchen, laundry and bedrooms of the President's household. A French cook presides in the kitchen and all his surroundings are as neat as could be imagined. There was not a speck of dirt visible when a *Post* reporter went through the room one day last week and the chief, as he delights to be called, was anxious to point out all the details of his department.

Very little trouble has been experienced under the change of administration and the President has not manifested any disapproval of the delicate dishes prepared for him by the cook of his predecessor. Including the steward there are four servants in the employ of the President, and when there is a rush in the laundry the woman in charge has the authority to employ assistants. It would be difficult to find brighter tins or cleaner china than there are on the shelves of the White House, and the floors in the basements are bleached white from constant applications of soap and sand. The kitchen is in the northwest angle of the White House, under the vestibule, and the sleeping rooms are adjacent, facing north. They are not generally occupied, for the help at the White House have the privilege of going home at night and only on rare occasions do they use their rooms.

The steward and his assistants in waiting upon the President and his guests always wear swallow-tailed coats, black trousers and white vests, and everything must be scrupulously clean about a waiter before he is allowed to go into the private dining room. As fast as a course is ready for the table it is sent up from the kitchen on a dumb waiter, which is in a recess back of the ante room on the right of the principal entrance to the White House. Inquiry among the oldest servants of the Executive Mansion revealed the fact that none of them had ever seen a rat about the house, although there are no cats or dogs on the premises. Even the kitchen and store room are free and always have been from these pests, although the building is a half a century old. On state occasions or for a large reception the corps of assistants to the cook is increased, and men cooks are always employed. There is plenty of room at the large range for all, and there is no confusion, no matter what the demand may be. A colored man is steward of the White House at a salary of $1,800 per annum and the cook is paid a similar amount. The other servants are paid at the rate of $1.25 a day, and all the help are colored persons, even to the boy who dusts and sweeps the parlors.

Stillwater

Still they go up the creek. Fishing parties.

Mr. J. F. McHenry picked a strawberry that measured five and one-eighth inches in circumference. Pretty big berry that.

Our cabinet maker Mr. J. B. Hetherington, has on hand quite an assortment of furniture. Mr. Hetherington makes all his own furniture by hand, which is recommendation enough.

Along the big Fishingcreek and in the immediate vicinity of Stillwater are several of the finest natural groves to be found in the county.

The shade trees are sugar maple, and so dense is their beautiful foliage that the atmosphere beneath their wide-spreading boughs is delightfully cooling and invigorating even on the warmest day.

We fancy Mrs. E. B. Beishline leads the lady followers of the piscatorial art in this place. Last Friday while fishing in Ikeler's mill dam, she caught a fine fish measuring sixteen inches in length.

The Stillwater drum corps practices several times weekly. They are improving rapidly under the leadership of C. W. Remley. We shall soon have plenty of excellent martial music.

M. McHenry & Bro. have a large stock of new goods on hand, and are doing a good business. They are honorable men to deal with.

Mr. E. P. Alberson, the Benton stage driver, one night last week drove off of the iron bridge which crosses the Fishingcreek above Orangeville. No one was hurt and no injury was sustained by either team or wagon.

Orangeville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, have been visiting in town, the guests of Mrs. Ricketts.

We noticed John and Hervey passing through town on their way from the mountain. They did not exhibit their speckled prizes nor tell any yarns.

L. M. Sleppy and brother, Byron, returned on Thursday evening from J. W. Perry's, after a three days' fish, with 331 fine trout. Beat that if you can, experts.

Barney's nose has got well and he is the same old dude again.

'Tis rumored that the old Lilley & Sleppy stand is about to be occupied by a new firm. Don't know how true it is.

Captain has developed into a full-fledged fancy farmer after the order of the late lamented Horace. His farm will rival the Chatauqua place.

George was out frogging the other day and got fifteen big ones. Let's hear you croak, froggy.

Our town is progressing in spite of the epidemic now raging in our midst.

Dr. O. A. Megargle is pulling down his dwelling house, preparatory to putting up one of the finest residences in town.

Dr. A. P. Stoddart is about to build another fine dwelling and office and M. A. Williams another.

Our genial and very popular landlord, Heckman, has, among his many other improvements, re-painted and repapered his hotel throughout. George is chuck full of energy and enterprise and is fully deserving of the patronage and support he is having. His house is his pride and he is well deserving, for it is one of the best appointed, best served and cheapest hotels in the county. Improvement after improvement has been added until it is now a model hotel. The Orangeville house is also being newly painted.

Diphtheria is still raging in our town, though it has greatly abated in virulence. Last week J. B. Quick buried one child, R. S. Brumstetler one, Jas. Patterson one and D. W. Hicks two. At present writing there are only five cases and but one of these of a malignant type. Our citizens held a meeting last week to consider and devise ways and means of preventing the spread of this dread disease. Committees were appointed to examine into all premises and determine if the epidemic was due to local causes. Lime has been hauled by the wagon load and scattered about our streets and premises and apparently great good has resulted from it. It is certain the later cases are of a milder form, while no new cases are being heard of. Our town is, at present writing, one of the most cleanly in the State and if there be any further increase of the disease, the fault will not be ours, because of local causes or uncleanliness.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart are on a trip to New Jersey, on a visit to their daughter, Girtie, who is attending a young ladies' seminary in that State.

Progressive Young America was represented in our town last Sunday by Harry H. and his girl. Emanuel wants some of the rest of the boys to follow suit.

Charles, the tonsorial artist, is happy. It is a bull pup. A. S. K.

Pleasant Summer Trips.

From the New York Times, June 7, 1885.

With the first hot breath of Summer come recollections of broad highways, of hard sand, stretches of billowy ocean, the roar of surges, the cooling breath of Neptune, the plash of the waves, the salty air from the wide sweeping sea, and the countless other delights of life on the sea coast. And nature, ever kindly, has placed within easy reaching distance a sea coast for the pleasure of mankind and womankind in their hours of leisure, and which man has improved until it seems perfection. From Sandy Hook to Cape May the Atlantic Ocean dashes upon a coast of the most variable, but always beautiful description. Years ago this was, for the most part a desolate shore, but to-day it blossoms like rose, and attracts to it the tired dwellers in cities who have a day, a week, or a month of relaxation. At one end of this shining strip of sand lies Long Branch, and at the other, Cape May, while between them are located numerous other resorts, all worthy of attention, and each of which has its champions of Summer tourists.

The most important of the intermediate resorts is Atlantic City. It has the distinction of being strikingly unlike all other seaside resorts. It reminds one of a striking character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a young woman who "just growed." Atlantic City wasn't planned. It jumped into existence apparently of its own accord, and has seemingly made a hit. It is practically an island, for it is separated from the main land by miles of salt marshes. It is twenty miles nearer to Philadelphia than any other New Jersey resort, and perhaps for this reason it is the Mecca of Philadelphians and of people who live hundreds of miles from that city. Every one in Pennsylvania has heard of Atlantic City, and when the denizen of the rural districts takes a vacation, and reaches Philadelphia, his first thought is to get out of it and reach Atlantic City as quickly as possible. The first thing to do is to find a hotel, and, with a guide, this is not difficult—they are numerous. There are, besides the hotels, cottages without number and private boarding houses beyond count. Atlantic City has, beyond doubt, made a hit, for it is always crowded in Summer with a vast concourse of people drawn from every walk of life. The facilities for reaching Atlantic City are favorable. The distance from New York, by way of Philadelphia, is 150 miles by rail, and is covered in about four hours by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its seashore connections. All kinds of fish abound in its waters, and salt water birds are numerous in its immediate vicinity. Its even temperature makes it a healthful resort, and this, perhaps, helps to account for the fact that it is patronized by the rich as well as the poor. Its board walk is a joy forever, if not a thing of beauty. Bathing and swimming is indulged in to an unlimited extent. On Sundays the crowd is immense. On week days it is also immense. Atlantic City has nothing to complain of. The present season promises to eclipse all previous seasons in the matter of attendance, and the natives are making desperate efforts to provide for the rush that they may make all the hay possible while the sun remains above the horizon. North and South Atlantic Cities are adjuncts to the parent town, and are making big strides to catch up. Between Atlantic City and Cape May are a number of other pleasant and flourishing resorts, such as Ocean City, Sea Isle City, and Sewell's Point, but in comparison with Cape May these are but as the lowly snow drop to the full-grown rose. It has been said that the West Jersey Railroad carries the traveler through a desert before it finally deposits him at Cape May, but if so, does not the journey enhance the attractions of the queen of watering places? Even a sight of it has a soothing influence on the most dissatisfied, and there seems to be some ground for the statement that had the lotus eaters discovered Cape May they would have pitched their tents there in preference to any other spot on the globe. There is nothing ephemeral about Cape May. Away back in 1675 it boasted of a Baptist church, and surely if there were a church there it must have had a congregation. This, of itself, is a sort of gratification to the residents of the beautiful city on the sea, a city which can boast of a population the year round, with great hotels, magnificent private residences, and countless other advantages, and a life all its own. Nothing, apparently, can shake its popularity. Built upon a strip of upland, where the waters of bay and ocean meet, it has a grand view of the Atlantic. Its beach is broad and smooth, and it is considered the grandest bathing ground on the coast. The dangerous undertow, that makes bathing at some points insecure, is here unknown, and perfect safety seems to reign over the waves that lave its silver sands. Its streets are broad and level, and all its structures have an air of solidity and an absence of newness that is refreshing of itself. An unobstructed view of the ocean is obtained from one end to the other of the magnificent boulevard that runs parallel with the ocean for a distance of five miles. Its beach is its glory, and its new iron pier, the pride of its people. It is as smooth as a billiard table. Its sky is always blue and its sun is seldom hidden. Its bathing facilities are glorious and are taken advantage of to the full. Noon is the favorite hour for this diversion, and thousands of both sexes, all in costumes more or less unique and striking, then take their dip in view of other and admiring or amused thousands. Cape May's hotels are quite as famous as the city itself. During the Summer season, from June till September, Cape May's accommodations, extensive as they are, are taxed to the utmost. Early as it is the indications are that the present season will push its predecessors very hard in an effort to beat the record.

At the extreme southern end of New Jersey is situated Cape May Point. Except on the north-east side it is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. Although it is but two miles distant from Cape May it is connected with that resort by mail, and the residents of the two points are generally well acquainted with both stamping grounds. Like Spring Lake, Cape May Point possesses a fresh-water lake, which is fed by cool and sparkling springs. The lake is situated within a few hundred feet of the Atlantic's salty-breakers. Its hotels are excellent, and its guests are always sure of finding a plentiful supply of amusement in bathing, sailing, fishing and driving.

Roaring Creek.

"Low cusses" (locusts,) have made their appearance in this "neck o' the woods."

Rainy, last Sunday; it being one of the seven.

Wm. Helwig improved his property with a new panel fence in front of his dwelling.

Elias Leiby had a tree of ripe cherries the 7th inst., being an early variety.

C. W. Stine, of Waterton, Dak., writing to a friend here the 6th inst., gives wheat as selling at 65 cents and oats, 25 cents.

Childrens' Day exercises here Sunday were very interesting, consisting of singing, recitations, &c. The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with the various flowers and evergreen.

By the list of "tax gatherers" we observe the name of Christian Small for Locust. Mr. Small makes a very efficient collector.

The M. E. Trinity picnic Saturday, near the Quaker meeting house, was well attended. The Roaringville band put in an appearance in the evening.

E. M. Tewksbury has a fine Alderney cow, which is not yet quite 19 months old, and has a fine calf, of her's, three weeks old, by her side.

A party of young folks from this place enjoyed a trip to the mouth of the Roaring creek last Saturday. The participants inform us of having a good time with some fine boat rides.

Persons sojourning in this vicinity for short periods, during the last fortnight, were C. H. Barnet and wife, of Ashland; Franklid Rarig and John Fetterman, of Willow Grove; Wm. Krug and wife, of Montgomery; Miss Edith King, of Danville.

Married—At the residence of the bride's father, Franklin Yocum, Esq, Thursday, the 11th inst., by Rev. W. S. Hamlin, of the M. E. Church, Mr. Jesse Williams to Miss Lizzie Yocum, both of Roaring Creek Twp., Col. Co. We join with their many friends in wishing them a future of peace and plenty.

The Catawissa Circuit of the M. E. Church will hold a festival and picnic at McIntyre, the day and evening of July 4th, in the interest of the parsonage fund of the above circuit. Dinner, supper, and the usual refreshments, with the fine grove, comfortable shelter, in case of rain, the committee offer unexcelled facilities for those desiring to "have a day off." So come and aid in a worthy cause.

DEATHS.

KNOUSE.—In Fishingcreek township on the 18th inst, Mrs. Merribah Knouse, age 77 years, 9 months and 11 days.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MILLER,

OF CENTRE.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. M. KUNKEI,

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.

DEAFNESS and how I cure it, by one who was for 20 years. A successful home treatment. Address, T. S. PAGE, No. 128 East 26th St., New York. June 12-4w d

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity ength and wholesomeness. More economical an the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in ompetition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

If you are growing Gray or Bald;

If your Hair is Thin, Brashy, Dry, Harsh, or Weak;

If you are troubled with Dandruff, Itching, or any Humor or Disease of the Scalp,

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequalled dressing and toilet article.

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

Sold by all Druggists.

LETTING.

The Commissioners will receive proposals on Tuesday the 7th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M., to roof the court house with slate and furnish all materials. Plans and specifications can be seen at their office. The Commissioner's reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

STEPHEN POHE, WASHINGTON PARR, ELI MENDENHALL. } County Com'rs.

Attest: JOHN H. CASEY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Bloomsburg, June 16th, 1885.

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QUALITY, PURITY, NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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

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

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.

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MARKET REPORTS.

:0:

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

:0:

Wheat per bushel	$ 95 1 05
Rye " "	60
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	40
Flour per barrel	5 00 & 6 40
Butter	12½
Eggs	16
Tallow	05
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	04
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	10
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	16 00
Beeswax	25
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	07
Wool per lb	35

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 14 @ 14.75 Red middlings 15 @ 16.50

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.50 @ 3.87; Penn'a family, 4.00 @ 4.25 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.75; winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.12.

CORN.—54 @ 56.

OATS.—No. 3 white @ 41 No. 2, 45

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $22. fair to good Western and New York, 20. @ 21.; medium Western and New York, 16. @ 18.; Cut hay as to quality