

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender. | Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY, 17, 1885.

A novel dodge to defraud the gov-ernment has just been discovered by the Internal Revenue Bareau—a barrel so constructed that the stave immedistely about the bung and the corresponding stave on the opposite side of the barrel were of unusual thickness, thus giving a smaller diameter when the gauger measures the ves-sel. Through this device, about two gallons of every barrel escaped the

For local State purposes the Greenbackers of lowa have agreed to unite with the Democrats at the next elec-tion, claiming the Lieutenant Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction as their share of the ticket and conceding the Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. Under the pro-position, if agreed to by both parties, the chances are in fayor of the fusion, and ultimately the triumph of Democracy straight in the blooming State of

The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention last week, is printed in full elsewhere. It consists mainly of a re-hash of everything that the party has been advocating in theory for the last twenty years, but ignoring in practice. It advocates the repeal of internal revenue taxes, which t failed to repeal when it had all the the government under its control. It advocates a civil service reform which it failed to practice when it was in power and filled all offices with partisans. Having always fostered monopolies, it throws out an in-viting bait to labor. It howls at the "unjust war" of the administration against "offensive partisans," forgetful of the fact that more republicans have been appointed to office by President Cleveland in four months than any republican President ever appointed in that many years. It criticises Governor Pattison for his exercise of the veto power, and winds up with a eulo gy on Quay, the machine candidate for

State treasurer.

The platform contains nothing new or startling, and is of the usual regula-

Among the bills passed by the last-Legislature and approved by the Gov-ernor was one which will tend to cur-tail the length of the session of the Legislature. Since the adoption of the new constitution members of the Legislature have been paid \$1,000 for a session not exceeding one hundred days, and \$10 a day for not exceeding fifty days. The per diem compensa-tion has been an incentive to prolong the session until the expiration of 150 ernor allows the members \$1,500 a regular session, and \$500 a special session. It also provides pay for the Chief Clerks, Senate Librarian and Resident Clerk of the House during the years in which no sessions are held, and generally increases the compensation of the primaries. The primaries of the compensation of the Constitution provides and approval of the Marshall and Madison expositions of the was adopted by that body, that 5,000 copies of that portion of the Bishop's adopted by that body, that sident Clerk of the House during the appointing and removing powers of the government, it would be furnished by that debate of 1835. Before questioning the settled construction of the Priocese on June 9, 1885, and on the following day an order was adopted by that body, that 5,000 copies of that portion of the Bishop's adopted by that body, that sident Clerk of the House during the appointing and removing powers of the government, it would be furnished by that debate of 1835. Before questioning the settled construction of the Priocese on June 9, 1885, and on the following day an order was adopted by that body, that 5,000 copies of that portion of the Bishop's address be issued in tract form and distributed through the Diocese on June 9, 1885, and on the following day an order was adopted by that body, that 5,000 copies of that portion of the government, it would be furnished by that debate of 1835. Before questioning the settled construction of the Copies of the Co days. The bill approved by the Governor allows the members \$1,500 a regenerally increases the compensation of the principal officers.

In approving the bill the Governor "I desire to say, that, as to a number of the employees of the Legislature, I regard the compensation fixed as extravagant. The general purpose of the measure, however, in fixing a definite salary for the members of the General assembly, commends itself to my approval so strongly that I have concluded to affix my signature to the bill, and content myself with this protest against the excessive salaries given to some of the subordinates, trusting that subsequent legislation may correct the extravagance.'

The New Marriage Law to be Evaded.

Jersey ministers and Justices of the Peace rub their hands with glee as they contemplate the fat Marriage fees which are to fall to their lot after Oc-"Love laughs at tober, first, next. locksmiths." and so it will chuckle at the Pennsylvania law. Instead of parading before the public the fact that they intend to get married the roman-tic couples will slyly slip to Jersey and there meet a minister who will tie the knot and thus save their money. The Philadelphia Record says: "The Jer-The sey justices are already seeking quar-ters near the ferries. Planked shad dinners, with wedding accompaniments, will become one of the features of the trips to Gloucester, and every wellregulated hotel will keep a minister or justice near at hand to accommo late those who flee from the rigors of the Thousands of marriages which take place here every year will dwindle away, and Jersey will become the Mecca of the lovers. It is even in contemplation to fit up bridal cabins on the ferry boats, and the competition among the various lines to secure the travel of intending brides and grooms will be great."

The Tenure of Office-

EX SENATOR BUCKALEW'S REVIEW OF THE POWER OF REMOVAL-THE PRESIDENT AND THE

SENATE.

Ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew was in the Senate when the tenure of office laws were passed, and his ripe legal experience enables him to form a very clear judgment as to the proper interpretation of them. In a pamph let just issued by Mr. Buckalew the following extracts present the vital points of the question :

At the session of Congress in 1835 an organized assault upon the President's power of removal was made in the Senate, in which the champion of nullification and the champions of a national bank were conspicuous lead-Jackson had crushed nullification and killed the bank, and the embitter ed champions of both united in an at tempt to cripple and curb his power. The record of that abortive experiment appears in the journals and de bates of the Senate, and it is full of in

struction. The coalition of Webster, Calhoun and Clay upon that occasion was un-natural and in the nature of things could not endure. They were rivals for public favor and all of them aspirants for the Presidency; their constitutional views were inharmonious and to a great extent conflicting, and it was down Jackson they would break with each other. In fact, they did break apart within twenty-four months with 1869, to be relieved from these embar-mutual reproaches and recrimination. rassing and objectionable regulations. mutual reproaches and recrimination. rassing and objectionable regulations. ceses in Pennsylvania organize, and But for a time their union was, appa- Suspensions, though still to be made make its first essay in practical useful-

rently, earnest and sincere. If not one only in recess, were to be discretionary, of affection, it was at least one of comof affection, it was at least one of common interest and common passions.

And those men came to the encounter with the President fully equipped for war. They were in the highest credit as leaders of debate; their speeches went everywhere and reached and were law the Senate have nothing to do directly with ansensions from office; the read by all. The wood-chopper in the forests of Maine, the planter by the Southern gulf, the pioneer of the far West and the banker, merchant and workmen in the great cities of the East, were alike delighted and charmed to see them and row and hereafter. ed to see them, and now and hereafter to it by the President, and will relatethe scholar in his study must indorse mainly to the fitness of nominees.

The third section of the act of 1867,

judgment upon their merits.

Mr. Calhoun brought to debate a American Congress has ever excelled. His style was masterly for his purpose. No meretricious ornament disfigured and no disfuseness weakened it. It was clear, strong, simple, condensed. His language was, in fact, as simple and as pure as Franklin's, and, like that great master of composition, he commanded fit words at wil'. To hear him was to believe in his sincerity, in his candor, in the depth and in-tegrity of his convictions. In deliv-ery he combined earnestness with dig-nity, and the known purity of his life added a moral sanction to his spoken

Mr. Webster, as a speaker on great he was, in some respects, surperior to Burke, and it may be predicted with confidence that his reputation will endure. He will be honorably mentioned when the great speakers of the world are classified and their performances are reviewed He was not "godlike," but he was great and his blows in controversy were the blows of a giant.

For immediate effect upon an audience, the speeches of Mr. Clay were not inferior to those of his coadjutors. In fire, dash, and enthusiasm he was a very Rupert of debate, and in impassioned retort a master. In delivery impressive and graceful, he was yet upon occasion terrible in invec-tive and sometimes overbearing in will. He was fitted to lead in great struggles to win admiration from foes—and to take, as of right, a splendid position in the history of his time.

These were the men who stood forward to question that removing power of the President and to deprive that power of all logical support. But they wholly disagreed with each other about the source of the power, and also, in the main, about its regulation. The argument of each one of them was destructive of the arguments of the others.

Their views were not only diverse, but inconsistent, and not only incon-sistent, but contradictory. One of sistent, but contradictory. One of them derived the power from the power to appoint and vested it by impli-cation in the President and Senate; another admitting its executive nature' placed the control and regulation of it in Congress, by virtue of the last clause of the eighth section of the first article; the third argued inconclusively—against all reason and authority—that it was rather legislative than executive in its nature, and therefore classed is among the incidental powers of

Congress.

If anything were needed to confirm ject of removals from office, "the dauntless three" should have at least agreed upon the new construction to be substituted for it, and prepared themselves to vindicate the new departure by harmonious and consistent reasoning.

THE ACTS OF 1867 AND 1869.

By the act of 1869 the President is o send a nomination to the Senate within twenty days after it shall meet, for the place of the suspended officer. If the Senate, during the session, shall refuse consent to the nomination, then, and not otherwise, he shall at the same session send in another nomination as soon as practicable. At this point the suspension section abruptly ends, without declaring what shall be done, or what result will follow in case the enate shall not concur in the ond nomination.

The act of 1867, in its second section, had very explicitly declared that in case the Senate should refuse to concur in the suspension of an officer, such officer should "forthwith resume the functions of his office and the powers of the person so performing its must ensure to the parties principally duties in his stead should cease." concerned some time for consideration. But as the section is repealed, there is no express provision of law for the reinstatement of a suspended officer. And there can be no inference in favor of his reinstatement at any time during the session, not only because the President is to send in a second nomination, in case a first one is rejected, but for the stronger reason that the designation of another to perform his duties is expressly made to extend to the end of the session.

But it is to be inferred that the officer will be entitled to resume his office the wedding. If the Legislature canimmediately after adjournment of the not be induced to erect even the slight Senate, unless again suspended by the obstruction in the way of secret, hasty, President. For then the time for and ill-advised marriages, I could wish which another person was designated to perform the duties of the office will have expired, and as the theory of law is that a suspension does not create a vacancy, his right to the office-in abeyance during the suspension-revives when the session ends. But, beyond question, the President may again suspend him on the adjournment of the Senate, or afterwards, for the are lightly formed; and being in many power of suspension is general, and may be used by the President in any recess according to his unlimited dis-cretion, or in other words at pleasure

The very difference in principle and detail between the acts of 1867 and 1869, on the subject of suspension, is demoralizing pretexts are the natural easily accounted for The act of 1867 and logical sequel and complement of was made for Johnson, the act of 1869 for Grant the former to curb, the lat- tate marriage easy. It is high time ter to relieve, a President of the United States. Johnson was to sus-pend only for specific cause and upon evidence, and was to report the evidence with reasons for his action to the Senate, and obtain their approval before he could even nominate a suc-cessor to the suspended officer. He was put in the attitude of an accuser before the Senate, bound to maintain his complaint by evidences and if the Senate, for any cause, proper or not, disagreed with him, the suspended officer was forthwith restored to office and imposed upon the President as an assistant in executive administration. And unless fresh legal cause for sus-pension was furnished by the officer to a great extent conflicting and it was afterwards, he was imposed upon the very certain that if successful in putting President for the whole remainder of the officer's official term. But Grant and his successors were, by the act of

as amended in 1869, relating to temp Mr. Calhoun brought to debate a power of analysis and a clearness of vacancies in office occasioned by death, thought which no speaker in the resignation, or expiration of term, departs from the vacancy in-recess provision of the Constitution in not including all vacancies which may hap-pen in recess. By its specification of particular kinds of vacancy it excludes all others, even those resulting from conviction of certain crimes against the United States. But if the prohi-bition of Presidential removals in the first section of the act in 1869 is confined to removals of officers holding for fixed statutory terms, then it is clear that either in session or in recess removals may be made of officers not holding for fixed terms (Judges excepted,) and that the question of Pres dential power in recess to fill vacan occasions ranks, perhaps, first among cies thus produced remains wholly un-Americans. In parliamentary eloquence affected by these acts of 1867 and affected by these acts of 1867 and

Important to Magistrates.

Magistrates will do well to take no tice and bear in mind that, by the provisions of an act which passed the last egislature and has now been approv ed by the Governor, they must he ter return to court all criminal cases within five days after they have disposed of them. Following are the terms of That from and after the passage of

this act it shall be the duty of all Al-dermen, Justices of the Peace upon complaint being made in criminal cases upon oath or affirmation of any person or persons, to enter such complaint npon their dockets, with the name, re-sidence and occupation, if any, of all defendants, bail and witnesses in every criminal case, and to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the several counties respectively a true transcript from said locket, within five days after the binding over or committal of any defendant or defendants charged with any felony, and any wilful violation of the requir ments of this section is hereby declared a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof the party so offending shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$300 and costs of prosecution.

Marriage and Divorce.

AN EXACT COPY OF THE DOCUMENT DIS-TRIBUTED TO THE P. E. CHURCHES OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA, SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1885.

The following remarks on the subject of Marriage and Divorce were made by the Bishop of Central Penn-sylvania in his address to the Convention of the Diocese on June 9,

Commonwealth have now all concurred in the expediency of organizing under the canon which allows the for-mation of a Federate Council when ever jurisdiction related as these are desire it, and all have appointed deputies to represent them in such a body. There are many matters in which they have a common interest, and on which their joint expression of judgment and concert of action would prove more potent and effective than their separite and perhaps variant proceedings. Whenever any legislation is required for the security and improvement of public morals, or for the protection or deliverance of the church, the plea would obtain from the civil power a much more favorable hearing if the church in her majesty would speak with strong, united voice her deep convictions and most positive desires. It is notorious that in this, as in almost every State in the Union, the laws on marriage and divorce are very lax, and that home life is thereby lamentably

degenerated in tone, in purity and sta-bility. The statutes in this Common-wealth do not enjoin such preliminaries to the formalities of marriage as concerned some time for consideration and some notice of their intention to their families and friends. Evidence that the contracting parties have both attained to full age, or have the consent of parents or guardians, might properly be required. In some of the States no minister or other official is at liberty to conduct a marriage ceremony without a certificate from the Town Clerk where the betrothed reside respectively, that their intentions have been entered at his office and by him been advertised for two weeks before that at least in this church the old practice of publishing the banns on

three successive Sundays might be revived and made obligatory. The civil-contract idea of most of our loose legislation respecting marriage is predicated has crowded out the recognition of its sacredness. And consequently alliances cases found to have been unwise and productive of misery, a wildly disseminated public sentiment has called for and has secured legislation which favors their easy dissolution. Laws that make divorce easy on insufficient and laws that make clandestine and precipi that the religious world gave attention to the iniquities that multiply in the land under the sanction of these licentions laws. Their existence were rea son enough for the calling of some representave council that might appeal the name of the primitive and Apostolic Church in this Commonwealth to law makers for some righteous changes

in legislation on marriage and divorce. We are shocked by the barbarous solygamy of the Mormons, and are amoring to have it suppressed by the strong hand of the government. If persons may under our statutes assume marital relations on brief acquaintance and with little ceremony, and at their caprice, or any flimsy pretext, get release and form other equally connections, have we not a polygamy as bad in essence though not as abhorrent in aspect among ourselves? Let the Federate Council of the Dio-

ness by appealing with united and earnest voice to the civil power for some modification of the laws relating to marriage, by which they may be brought into closer accord with the law of God, and the sanctity of the results of the condemn all contracts of the condemn all contr lation may get some shadow of recog- for the importation of toreign labor as

lation may get some shadow of recognition. Persons innocent of any intention. Persons innocent of any intention to transgress the rule of the gospel and the church, find themselves, having conformed to the laws of the land, liable to deprivation of sacramental privileges for breach of ecclesions attention to the acts of the present that relations which they cannot shap. that relations which they cannot aban- trations, to the unjust war of the fordon are involving them in daily aggra-vated sin. The law of the State and don are involving them in daily aggra-vated sin. The law of the State and the law of the church ought not to be ing the civil service; to its star chamconflicting, and both ought to be acordant with the law of God. And it is a duty incumbent on the church to be given, and to its constantly disloyal do all in her power to bring about this preference for the rebel elements of the

extract from the Bishop's address be appended the canon of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States not be withheld, on account of its unon the same subject:

TITLE II.-CANON 13.

the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

shall have reasonable cause to doubt whether a person desirous of being admitted to holy haptism, or to confirmrtion, or to the holy communion, has ces, shall refer the case to the Bishop for his godly judgment thereupon: Provided, however, that no minister Provided, however, that no minister shall, in any case, refuse the sacraments to a penitent person in immi-high regard which it manifested to ments to a penitent person in immi-nent danger of death.

IV. Questions touching the facts of any case arising under Section II. of this canon shall be referred to the Bishop of the Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction, in which the same occur; or if there be no Bishop of such Diocese or Missionary Jurisdiction, then to some Bishop to be designated by the Standing Committee; and Bishop to whom such questions have been referred shall thereupon make in-quiry in such manner as he shall deem rxpedient, and shall deliver his judgment in the premises.

V. This canon, so far as it affixes penalties does not apply to eases occur-ing before it takes affect, according to Canon 4, Title IV. (This canon took effect January 1, 1878.)

Republican Platform.

The following is the platform in full adopted by the Republican Convention

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, reaffirm their unfaltering faith in the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and will adhere to them so long as the contest between right and wrong continues. Beaten, but not cast down in the late confidently to another struggle, they declare :

The Republican party of Pennsylvania proclaims its advocacy of the repeal of the internal revenue taxes, except upon spirituous and malt liquors. The revenues necessary for a liberal support of the government and the payment of pensions to every disabled soldier, their widows and orphans, and of the principal and interest of the public debt should be raised by an additional levy on imports and with a view to lift business from its present and guard it from

future depression. We insist not only upon full protection to all home industries, but upon a prompt revival of our commercial ma-rine and the promotion of foreign commerce by proper discount of duties im-posed on goods imported in American bottoms, and proper bounties to goods exported to American bottoms. The live issues of the present campaign are protection to American industry, not only through adequate tariff laws, but such as will effectually stop the importation of foreign contract labor.

The establishment of a true system of civil service, one which will of civil service, one which will give competent officers, and yet not bind either the political thoughts or actions of American citizens; one which will give a fixed tenure of office and no removal during the term of office except for adequate public cause.

The necessity for the enforcement of the right of every voter within our national boundaries to freely cast his ballot and have the same fairly counted at the elections, and to give to each and every man in whatever section of the land he may dwell that equal and adequate protection before the law to which he is justly entitled. The preservation of a sound finan-

cial system; the maintenance of a currency worth 100 cents on the dollar at all times redeemable in coin, the protection of the National Treasury from unwarranted and especially from disregard for our commercial relations with foreign powers and a closer intercourse with these on the American continent; to provide resolutely for the protection of American national and ndustrial independence; to maintain the standard of the social condition, rado, in the hope that his feeble form may which in contrast to the circumstances of other countries. American labor has thus far enjoyed; to continue the contest with undiminished courage in behalf of our development against the enormous influences of foreign capital seeking possession of our market; to establish the truth in the government of the country that the highest duty of the republic, not only to its own peo-ple, but to all, is to preserve its prosperous existence, thus to compel by its example the modification of harsh systems and the political emancipation of other peodles. To all of these general issues the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and we believe of the nation in general, accords its most aggressive

The Republican party, recognizing labor as the basis on which the principle of our government is founded, be-lieves the labor masses should receive the fullest consideration in measures for their education and protection. It has already, through its legislative majority, enacted laws furthering the industries of the State ; the interests of

ber proceedings against Republicans for whose removal no public reason can essential harmony of divine, ecclesias-tical and civil law.

It was further ordered that to this

North. Some attention to the acts of the

just, inexcusable and painfully frequent abuse of the veto power; its studied proscription of the Union soldier and denial of claims universally sanctioned is I. If any person be joined together otherwise than God's word does
their marriage is not lawful.

gether with a partisan bias carried to
gether with a partisan bias carried to due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, if such husband or wife has been put away for husband or wife has been put away for and carries its appeal to a people dispersion of the control of the control of the control of the carries its appeal to a people dispersion of the carries are a people dispersion of t any cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the twice passed apportionment bills, more liberal to their political opponents than III. If any minister of this church the existing law, and the Democratic hall have reasonable cause to doubt first measure, and a Democratic Gov ernor having employed his veto power against the second, the Republican tion, or to the holy communion, has been married otherwise than as the word of God and the discipline of this church allow, such minister, before receiving such person to these ordinandorsed, and the responsibility for the failure of this legislation rests with the Democratic party.

> wards our manufacturing, mining, farming and general laboring interests and its patriotic and successful efforts to represent the interests of the grand army of soldiers which Pennsylvania contributed to the support of the general government.

The yearning hearts of the Republican party of Pennsylvania go out with sincere affection and sympathy with the old hero, General Grant, in this hour of his sad affliction. They revere

rendered his country, and honor him for his noble, manly fortitude while he faces his inevitable fate. Death may rob us of him, but he will live forever in some parts is as delicate and silky in the hearts of his countrymen. The following resolution was added

to the platform : To the Republicans of Pennsylvania celebrity for bravery in war and wis centre of that political thought which best guards and promotes American in-

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1885. The President, Secretaries Manning, La. mar, and P. M. General Vilas, left the city on Saturday afternoon to spend Sunday at the Club House of the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club. The distinguished party spent the Sabbath very quietly in a wild sylvan retreat of 3000 acres owned by the club, and returned much refreshed on Monday. The President has been working too

many hours. He has been sitting up too late at night in order to dispose of the vast number of applications for office that awalt his attention. He is not exhausted but he is very tired. Last week he saw visitors only on three days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and experienced considerable relief from the pressure that had been upon him.

The appointment of Mr. Stevenson, Illinois, First Assistant Postmaster General, is one of the most fortunate selections that the present administration has made. He has attacked the large arrears of business with such energy that in the short space of a week over two thousand new appointments have been made. To dispatch such a bulk of details with such general approval, and absence of ground for cavil in dicates executive ability of high order. The position of First Assistant Postmaster General has become, owing to the immense growth of the service, one of the most important under the Government, and it is a World." pleasure to know that it is not filled by a Hatton or a Tyner, but in a way to reflect credit on the country and the Democratic

Postmaster General Vilas met Mr. Ste venson at the Chicago convention. Each was strongly impressed in tayor of the other, and they have been warm friends ever since. Mr. Stevenson represented his loyal claims; the maintenance of the district in the Fourty-fourth and Fortycredit of our government as established sixth Congressess. He has since been by Republican administrations; a just practicing law in Bloomington, Ill. He is forty-eight years of age, vigorous and able, Many public men have been made his friends by his genial and attractive disposition as well as by his solid worth. The Ex-First Assistant Postmaster Gen

eral, Mr. Malcom Hay, has gone to Colo be strengthened by the climate. It is wel known that after he was appointed four months ago, he went South for the benefit of his health. When he returned here to undertake his official duties the disbursing clerk handed him his salary for two months. Mr. Hay declined to receive the money saying he had not earned it, and by his direction the amount of his salary for these two months of absence from his desk was covered into the Treasury.

Secretary Whitney's idea of reform is to reform. He does not rest content with one good deed well done. He recently brought from New York an expert account ant who has devised a new method of book-keeping for the bureaux of the Navy Department. Hereafter each item of the naval appropriation will have its separate account and by this means the balance re maining to each specific appropriation can be seen at a glance. The displaced system s no system at all, but an unwieldly accamulation of different methods to which each change of regime has added its quota

of confusion. Secretary Whitney is giving the enemies its mining population; protecting hon- of good government a great deal of annoyest labor against the unwarranted com-petition of convict labor; removing tion, the worthless ship contracts of hi tion, the worthless ship contracts of his taxes from manufacturing corpora-tions, thereby giving promise of re-munerative employment to those suffer-a boat and does not use a Government

It is expected that Democratic officers

trict office. Mr. Cleveland said: "I think know what is needed. My own experience will be a guide to me. As the chief executive of a city government I gained the approval of men of both political parties, and I acquired a knowledge of what qualications are most needed in municipal governments. I will give every appointment a careful consideration."

Liberty Enlightening the World-

This new Wonder of the World, is he largest statue in the world. Some idea of its magnitude may be obtained from the fact that forty persons found standing-room within the head. six-foot man standing on the level of the lips only just reached the eyebrow. While workmen were employed on the crown of her head they seemed to be making a huge sugar-caldron, and they jumped with ease in an out the tip o the note. Fifteen people might sit around the flame of the torch, which elevation can be reached by a spiral staircase within the outstretched

The London Daily News, in speaking of it says: "It is out and away the largest statue of modern times. The Collossus of Rhodes was nothing to it. It could carry the 'Bravaria' or the Hermann' in its arms. It towers to the skies from the yard of the Rue de Chazelles, where it has been eight years in construction, and the view from its coronet sweeps clear of the six-story houses and beyond the walls of Paris.

The weight of this stupendous statue is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 pounds are copper and the remainder wrought-iron. When placed in posi-tion it will loom 305 feet above tide water, the height of the statue being 151.2 feet, that of the pedestal 91 feet, and foundation 62.10 feet.

This imposing statue, higher than the enormous towers of the great Brooklyn Bridge or the steeple of Trinity Church, which is the loftlest in the city of New York,—higher, in fact, than any of the colossal statues of antiquity,-by its rare artistic proportions, as well as by its stupendo mensions, will add another to the Wonders of the World. A word should be and love him for the services he has said of its artistic merit. The pose, stride, and gesture, with its classic in some parts is as delicate and silky in effect as if wrought with a fine chisel on the smallest scale.

The conception and execution of this To the Republicans of Pennsylvania this convention presents for the State Treasury a candidate who has won calebrity for hypersylvania in the convention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania great work are due to the great French sculptor, M. Bartholdi, who has devoted by the convention of the Republicans of Pennsylvania great work are due to the great French sculptor, M. Bartholdi, who has devoted by the convention of the co dom in peace; a life-long, carnest, rad-lical Republican, yet withal so good and generous in his views and conduct, that his every effort has been directed to securing the unity and success of the of his fortune to this great work, and to securing the unity and success of the committee in charge of the construction of the base and pedestal for the to securing the unity and success of the party. This life record entitles him to the support of a united party in a State which prides itself not only in being the Keystone in the Union, but the centre of that political thought which act counterpart of the original, six inches in height, the figure being made of bronze, the pedestal of nickel silver, which they are now delivering to sub-scribers throughout the United States for the small sum of \$1 each. Aside from its being a souvenir of this colos sal statue, it will ornament our homes and bear testimony that we have contributed to the completion of one of grandest works of modern times. All remittances should be addressed to Richard Butler, Secretary American Committee of the Statue of Liberty, No. 33 Mercer Street, New York. The committee are also prepared to fur

nish a model, in same metals, twelve inches in height, at \$5 each, deliver-We feel assured our people will be only too eager to testify their grateful sense of the friendliness of this magnanimous offer on the part of the French people, and to reciprocate the kindly and liberal sentiments in which it originated, by thus aiding in an active prosecution of the labors that may be required to give the statue an appro priate base and pedestal. Now is the time to do it. Whoever wishes to have the honor and pleasure of contributing to the erection of the grandest statue of any age, to say nothing of the sentiment that should be welcomed and encouraged, must act promptly, for the money will be raised as sure as the sun Every subscriber sending \$1 rises. the above address will supplied with a miniature counter part of this great and imperishable statue of "Liberty Enlightening the

ROYAL **POWDER** Absolutely Pure.

HALL'S VEGETABLE Hair Renewer. The Best is the Cheapest.

Safety! Economy!! Certainty of Good Results!!! These qualities are of prime importance in the selection of a preparation for the hair. Do not harm rather than good; but profit by the experience of others. Buy and use with perfect confidence an article which everybody knows to be good. HALL'S HATH RENEWER will not

disappoint you. PREPARED BY B. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists.

BEST TONIC. Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevera, and Neuragia.
It is an unfalling remedy for Diseases of the Midneya and Livey.
It is invaluable, for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause bendache, or produce constipation—other from sedicine do, Iterriches and purines the blood, simulates the appetite, sids the assimilation of Bod, releves Heartburn and Bielching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevera, Lamitude, Lack of Energt, dc., it has no equal.

27 The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, Lack only by SHOWS CHERICAL CO., BARSHOOM, B.

CANDIDATES. FOR SHERIFF, JOHN W. HOFFMAN, OF ORANGE. Subject to the Rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MILLER. OF CENTRE. subject to the rules of the Democratic party. POR SHERRER E. M. KUNKEL,

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

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

OF FISHINGCREEK.

SHERIFF'S SALES-

OF SCOTT.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facins, Issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed will be exposed to

Public Sale at the Court House, in Bl Saturday, August 1st, 1885,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., all that messuage and tract of land situate at Millin Cross Roads, in the town-ship of Beaver, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a gum, thence by land of Jno. Hauck and Scotch Run south 66 degrees wes 28 and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence along side of public road leading from Beaver Valley to Mifflinville south 9 degrees east 11 and 4-19 perches to a stone near the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, thence up said road north 68degrees east 49 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Hauck north 18 degrees east 49 perches to the place of bo ginning, containing two acres and 140 perches.

ALSO, All that certain tract of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bound-ed and described as follows: Beginning at the oak, south 61% degrees east 44 perches to a stone, north 58 perches to a pine, thence north 5 de-grees east 240 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 229 acres more or less, where on is erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed and other out Seized, taken in execution and to be sold a

he property of Jonas Bredbenner.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town f Catawissa, county of Columbia and State of consylvania, bounded and described as follows, cond street, on the north by Pine street, and o the south by land of the legatees of Solomon Hei-wig deceased, and Benjamin Barndt, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and

setzed, taken into execution at the suit of the Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. Payen Weaver and to be sold as the property of Fayen Weaver. JOHN MOURY,

SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGF C. P. No. --- Sept. Term, 1885.

In the matter of the petition of I. W. McKelvy satisfaction of a mo. gage given by Bernard Seybert to Thomas Harde: COLUMBIA COUNTY 88 :

To B. P. Fortner, admir'strator of Thomas Harler, late of Catawissa, deceased, and all persons laiming to be the owner or owners of said mort-

Whereas, it appears by the records In the office of the Recorder at Bloomsburg, that a certain mortgage dated the 3rd day of April, 1819, given by Bernard Seyt 12 to Thomas Harder, to secure the payment of cer a'n money, recorded in Mortgag Hook No. 2, page 32t, remains unsatisfied. And Whereus, said Taomas Harder died on the day of —1860, and the said Bernard Seybert is also believed to be dead. And Whereus, it is alleged that all the money drawn and the said that the money drawn and the said the money drawn. all the money due on said mo. gage was paid to the said Thomas Harder prior to h's death, and a legal presumption now exists of the payment of said mortgage from lapse of time. And Weerear I. W. McKeir, present owner of the mortgaged premises has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said courty where said premises are sit-uated pray to said courts. iated, pray' is said cour, to decree and direct that iatisfac' on be entered upon the record of said nortgage, on payment of the costs due on the same and the satisfaction so entered shall forever di -charge, and release the lien of said mortgage from the said premises. Therefore all persons interested as owners or holders of said mortgage, are required by an order of said court, to appear at the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the cth Monday of September, A. D., 1885, to an swer the petition as aforesaid, and to show cause if any there be, why said mortgage shall not be satisfied as prayed for in said petition. Riwell Atty. JOHN MOUPRY. July 17-4w

A UDITOR NOTICE.

N THE MATTER OF THE SHERIPF'S SALE OF BEAL P. TATE OF JACOB M. BEISHLINE. Calumbia County, 88:

Among the Records and proceedings of the court of common pleas of Columbia county. It is interalla, thus contained:
And now May 11, 1885, On motion of N. U. Punk, the court appointed C. G. Barkley, Esq., an auditor to distribute the proceeds arising from the shoriff's sale of the real estate of Jacob M. Beishline to and among the parties entitled thereto.

Certified from the Records this 28th day of May 1885. WM. H. SNYDER, Prothy. G. M. QUICE, beputy. The auditor appointed by the foregoing order of court will attend to the daties of his appointment, at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg 'n said county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 28th day of July 1885 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon when and where all parties interested must attend and present their claims upon the fund for distribution of be forever debarred from any share of the same

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, July # 1885 4t

TAX NOTICE.

July 15, 1895. 4W

The undersigned Treasurer of the town of Bioonastury, hereby gives notice that she is prepared to receive the Town Tax ascertained for the year 1885, on and after Monday, July 20th, 1885, at her residence 8. W. Corner of Third and Centre streets, in axia town; and all tax-payers are hereby required to pay the same. Any tax unpudd at the expiration of 30 days from the said sich day of July, shall be paid with 5 per centum added to the amount thereof.

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate?

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan-

Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned Trustee appointed by said Court will expose to

public sale on the premises, on Saturday, July 25, 1885.

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable Real Estate of Christina Young, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, deceased, to-wit: All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in the sald township of Jackson, bounded on the east by land of Klias Young, on the south by land of Samuel Young, on the west by land of the heirs of George Farver, deceased, and on the north he

George Farver, deceased, and on the north by land of the heirs of Sarah Isabel Young, deceased 29 ACRES

of land, more or ess, with the appurtenances. The land is in a good state of cultivation and wei The land is in a good state of cultivation and well supplied with timber, water and all conveniences for farming purposes.

All grain in the ground and personal property on the premises reserved. Deed at the expense of purchaser. Possession of the premises will be given upon complying with the conditions and at confirmation nist.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth

of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the re-maining three-fourths in one year thereafter, JOHN F. DERR.

Ikeler & Herring, atty's,

MARKET REPORTS.

E	SLOC	MS	BURG MA	ARE	ET	
Rye	per 1	ushe	1		.95	1 05 60 50
Section 1	B. A. C. C.			5	00 8	40 6 40
Eggs	······	*****	······································	K I		12 <u>1</u> 16 05 80
Dried Hams.	Apple	·s	ders			04 12 9
Chicke	ys	******				10
Hay p Beesw	er ton	l				10 00
Veal 8	kins 1	per l	b			5 to 7 07 35

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED-Western winter bran, spot, 15.50

PEED:—Western winter bran, spot, 13.00 Choles, 15.50.

PLOULE—Western extra's 3.37 & 3.74; Penn a family, 4.0 & 4.23 Ohlo clear, 4.2; @ 4.75; Winter patent A.00 & 5.75.

WHRAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.01 101 ½.

CORN.—31 & 52.

OATS—No. 3 white & 37½ No. 2, 28½, HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Cholee Western and New York, 15. & 17.; incelum Western and New York, 16. & 17.; incelum Western and New York, 16. & 17.; incelum Western and New York, 16. & 12. Cut hay as to quality 21. & 23. Rpc straw 23, Wheat straw, 11. & 14. Ottstraw 11 & 12.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 13½; western 18 @ 18. Ø. BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 20 @ 32 Western extra 17.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 13, mixed lots 13½ @ 14. roosters old 6 @ 7.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM T. HESS, DECRASED. ESTATE OF WILLIAM T. RESS, DECRASED.

Lecters of administration on the estate of William T. Hess, late of Benton township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF JACOB MCCULLEN. McCullen, late of Madison township McCullen, late of Madison township, Columbia county, Fonnsylvania, decrassed have been granical by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the decrased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

M. A. WATSON, July 10-tf*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABL Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orohans' Court of olumbia county, there will be exposed to pub c sale, on the premises, in Hemlock township, i

Saturday, August 1, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the undivided six-sevenths interest, late of Benjamin Bomboy, de-ceased, in the following described real estate, to-

A valuable farm situate in Hemlock township, on the public road leading from Buckhorn to Jerseytown, about one mile from Buckhorn, bounded by lands of David Wagner, Evan Thomas, Mathias

Heller, (now William Rambo, and William Iver estate) Isaac Wagner (now Phillip Stroup,) John Miller and David Wagner containing 112 ACRES. and one hundred and fifty-nine perches, more or

Two Story Frame House, a spring house over a never-falling spring of water, a hen house, a large bank barn, about 60 by 40

feet, a good granery, wagon house, hog house cider house and corn crib. A well of water at the house and one also at the barn.

The land is divided into convenient fields, with water in each field, except two. The farm is well adapted for grazing and farming purposes; about ten acres of the property is woodland, set with chestnut, rock oak and other timber. There is a fine young apple orchard, a young peach orchard,

other fruit trees. Conditions made known on day of sale, by N. U. Funk, Attorney Administrator Also, at the same time and place, the under-signed will expose to public sale the remaining undivided one-seventh interest in the above des

as well as a choice variety of cherry, plum and

SARAH BOMBOY. June 22 1885. SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGE.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. COLUMBIA COUNTY 88 : In the matter of the petition of Mary Evans for satisfaction of mortgage. Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, May Term, 1885. To B. F. Hartman, adm' istrator and legal representative of John Ramsey, late of Hoomsburg, County aforesaid, deceased, and all persons and parties claiming to be the holder or holders of the

mortgage in said petition referred to:

#hereas, it appears that Thomas Harris late of
Bloomsburg aforesaid did on the 1st day of July, A. D., 1845, execute to John Ramsey, a mortgage in due form of law for \$160,00 which mortgage is recorded a the office for the recording of deeds, &c., at Bloomsburg, in Mortgage Book 3, page 150.

And Whereas, Thomas Harris the mortgagor died on or about July 26, A. D., 1855, and John Ramsey the mortgagors.

on or about July 30, A. D., 1855, and John Ramsey the mortages died in February, 1883. And Whereas, it is alleged that all the money owing on said mortgage was paid prior to the death of said Thomas Harris, to the said John Ramsey. And Whereas, legal presumption of the payment of said mortgage now exists from lapse of time and no saistaction appears on the record thereof.

And, Whereas, Mary Evans, the owner of the mortgaged premises, has amplied by petition to mortgaged premises, has applied by petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, where the mortgaged premises are situate, pray-ing said court to decree and direct that satisfac-tion be entered upon the record of said mortgage by the Recorder of deeds, or payment of the costs due relative to the entry of said mortgage, or any proceedings thereon, and the satisfaction so en-ered shall forever discharge, defeat and release

tered shall forever discharge, defeat and release the same mortgage, according to the Act of As-sembly, approved June 10, A. D. 1881.

Therefore, all parties interested as holder or holders of said mortgage are required, in pursu-ance of an order of the court, to appear at the next term of the court of common Pleas of Columbia county, on the fourth Monday of September, A. D., 1885, to answer the potition as aforesaid and show cause if any they have why said mortgage shall not be satisfied according to the prayer of the petitioner. the petitioner.

JOHN MOUREY,