THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 25, 1885

We heartly endorse the suggestion of the *York Gazette* that Mr. Hensel should be re-elected chairman of the Democratic state committee. Though battling against great odds, he has given his time and his best efforts to the party, and has done as well as any man could do under the circumstances. He has not acted from interested motives, as he has declined several honorable and lucrative positions offered him by the national administration, and has declared that he wants no office. His management has given general satisfaction, and the committee ought to retain him at its head so long as he will accept.

The *Churchman* in speaking of the recent remarkable religious movement in the Episcopal churches of New York city says:

"These gatherings have refuted most thoroughly the oft-repeated saying that the pulpit is losing, or has lost its influence. Never perhaps was there a grander spectacle in all the history of preaching and preachers than the upturned faces, intelligent, thoughtful and self-possessed, of this vast assemblage; men of all ages, swayed and visibly affected by the words of one of the simplest and plainest of preachers. These gatherings, too, refute the common saying that religion has come to be of interest to women only, as this immense building was positively packed with men as eager to lay hold on the truths and the peace of Christianity as they had been, a little before, to seek the surest information of the markets. It is not true that men care nothing for religion. They do care for it," etc., etc.

Judge Baer, of the Bedford-Somerset district, thinks that entirely too many people affirm instead of swearing when called on to give testimony or make an affidavit, and that a number of these adopt the affirmation method because they are not too sure they are going to tell the truth and do not wish to incur the moral guilt of perjury. He has announced his intention of making every on take the oath in cases before him, unless he is satisfied that the deponent has conscientious scruples, and recently told a jury that they had no right to stand up and affirm as a mere matter of choice. There is a good deal of force in Judge Baer's position. Every frequenter of the courts must have noticed how large is the proportion of witnesses who affirm and how often it includes persons of so disreputable an appearance and antecedents as to make ridiculous the idea that they are prevented from swearing by religious scruples. That some of them imagine an affirmation less binding than an oath is quite probable, but it is not so in law. It is often more important, however, to consider the popular impression than the fact, and Judge Baer recognized this when he announced his determination to make more people swear.—*Times.*

The New Marriage Law.

SOME OF ITS INCONVENIENCES.

The new marriage law declares: "If any of the persons intending to marry by virtue of said license shall be under twenty-one years of age, the consent of their parents or guardians shall be personally given before said clerk or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested to by two adult witnesses, and the signature of said parent or guardian, shall be properly acknowledged before a notary public or other officer competent under the law to receive acknowledgements."

In the case of two young persons I know the bride happened to be a minor. The father of the bridegroom undertook to obtain for the young couple the necessary license and went to the Orphan's court, where the law was explained to him.

He followed strictly the instructions given and obtained the consent and signature of the mother of the bride, attested by two witnesses. He felt very confident that he was fully equipped, and under this impression, he again appeared before the clerk of the Orphans' court, who, to his astonishment, told him that the document was not complete, that it lacked the all-important fact of being acknowledged before a notary public.

In consequence of the sickness of the mother of the bride, who was the only person qualified to give consent to the marriage of her daughter, an accommodating notary public had to be hunted up, who volunteered to go to the mother's bedside to perfect the momentous document.

This accomplished, the father of the bridegroom wended his way a third time to the Orphans' court and appeared before the clerk, who satisfied with the document issued a license. The document was handed to the applicant, who, tired and disgusted with the whole business, pocketed it without examination. The appointed day and hour arrived, when the two young people, full of hope, betook themselves, with their friends, to the clergyman's residence, where the good man had everything arranged for the ceremony.

All went joyfully until the knot was about to be tied, when it was necessary to utter the names of the bride and bridegroom. The father's christian name and the son's are different. The father who is a married man, beard with dismay his own name and not that of his son uttered by the clergyman as the person about to be united to the bride. He ventured to interrupt the clergyman, calling his attention to the fact that he was using his name and not his son's.

The announcement wasquite a shock to the reverend gentleman, who said, to the great consternation and disappointment of the young couple and friends, that under the circumstances he did not feel authorized to marry them. It was subsequently proved, by reference to the original documents in the possession of the clerk of the orphan's court, that all this tribulation and disappointment was caused through a mistake of the official in copying the name. The young couple, however, would not be frustrated, for they took the first convevance they could get and crossed the Delaware to Camden, where, before competent witnesses, they were, to their great joy, pronounced man and wife by the mayor of that city.

The error was afterwards rectified at the Orphan's court and a correct license handed to the clergyman, who completed the ceremony commenced November 28 on December 5.—*Phila paper.*

Ages of Congressmen.

THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE—POINTS ABOUT OTHER LEADERS.

Washington Letter in the Cleveland Leader.

The oldest man in this Congress is John T. Wait, of Connecticut, who was born in 1811 and is seventy-four years of age. The youngest man is William McAdoo, of New Jersey, who was born in Ireland October 25, 1853, and is thirty two years old. Next to him comes Charlie Voorhees, of Washington Territory, who is the son of Dan Voorhees and who is also thirty-two, but was born in June instead of October. There are in the present Congress four men who are over seventy—Wait, of Connecticut; Eldridge, of Michigan; Singleton, of Mississippi, and Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania. Twenty-seven members of the present Congress have ages ranging between sixty and seventy; sixty-seven are between fifty and sixty years of age; one hundred and thirty-eight are between forty and fifty, and thirty-six are between thirty and forty years of age. Of the twenty seven between sixty and seventy Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and General Frank Wolford, of Kentucky, are sixty eight, Comstock, of Michigan, the lumber millionaire, is sixty-seven. Hiestand, of Pennsylvania, who has Thaddeus Stevens' place, is sixty-one and Charley O'Neill sixty-four, though he does not look to be fifty. Ranney, of Massachusetts, is sixty-four, Wadsworth, of Kentucky, sixty-four and the tall, rough, angular Holman sixty-three. Judge Taylor, of Ohio, appears to be fifty, but is really sixty-two, and Abe Hewitt is sixty-three and shows every year of it. Reagan, of Texas, is sixty-seven, Morrison, of Illinois, sixty and growing gray. Barbour, of Virginia, is sixty-five, and John Randolph Tucker, same State, sixty-two. West, of New York, the paper-bag millionaire, is of the same age as Tucker, and Geddes, of Ohio, is sixty-one, and has yet many gray hairs to get. Throckmorton, of Texas, is sixty, Campbell is sixty-four, and Henderson, of Illinois, sixty-one. Of the Congressmen between fifty and sixty Carlisle starts the list at fifty, Hitt, of Illinois, follows at fifty-one, and Warner, of Ohio, the silver dollar crank, is of the same age. General Grosvenor is fifty-two, Sam Randall fifty-seven, and Brag fifty-eight and as wiry as a man of twenty. Rankin, of Wisconsin, is about fifty-two; Caine, the Mormon, is fifty-six, with enough children for sixty; and Tom Brown, of Indiana, is also fifty-six.

The one hundred and thirty-eight Congressmen between forty and fifty comprise some of the brainiest and most active members of the House. Reed, of Maine, at forty-six, is in his prime; Boutelle, at the same age, is fast growing gray, and Governor Long, of Massachusetts, a year older, has not a gray hair in his head. Frank Hiscock, at forty-six, has a head of silver, while Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, at the same age, have no white hairs at all. Major McKinley is forty-one years old, Ex-Secretary of the Navy Goff is forty, while the colored Congressman from North Carolina, O'Hara, is forty-one. Napoleon King has seen forty-three years; Symes, the man who succeeds Belford, forty-five, John Joe Wheeler forty-nine. Between the thirties and forties we find Thomas, of Illinois, Perry Belmont, who is thirty-four, and Editor Pulitzer, who is thirty-eight. Wilkins, of Ohio, is thirty-nine, Timothy Tarsney, thirty-six, Hemphill, of South Carolina, thirty-six, and Mahoney, who succeeds the gray-haired Richelieu Robinson, is thirty-seven.

An Impending Contest.

The News from Washington foreshadows a contest between the President and the United States Senate as unusual as it would be important. In the course of his duty, the President has made some removals from office on the ground of offensive partisanship. If the gossip among certain Senators is to be taken as an index of coming events, the Senate will ask the Executive to define his understanding of the offensive partisanship that met with his official deprecation. In other words, the Senate contemplates asking him to communicate the causes of removal in certain cases.

The Constitution makes the Senate a factor in the power of appointment to office in that it is authorized to "advise and consult with" the President in his admitted function of appointing certain public officials. But neither that instrument nor any other authority, written or otherwise, gives the Senate a voice in the right of removal. That is his peculiar prerogative and has never been questioned. It is true that during the administration of President Johnson every sort of embarrassment was thrown in the way, but even during that period of ultra partisanship and irreconclaible leadership the step now contemplated was not attempted.

If the Senate should undertake to adopt such an unprecedented course during the present session, the obvious duty of the President is to absolutely ignore it. There is no doubt that he had good and sufficient reasons for making the removals in every case. It is equally certain that the number of cases might have been multiplied, and ought to have been. The Senate can refuse to consent to the appointment of successors, but beyond that its interference is impudent and impertinent.—*Patriot.*

An English Christmas.

HOW SIR RODGER DE COVERLY KEPT THE FEAST IN QUEEN ANNE'S TIME.

Sir Roger, after the laudable custom of his ancestors, always keeps open house at Christmas. I learned from him that he had killed eight fat hogs for this season, that he had dealt about his chines very liberally amongst his neighbors and that in particular he had sent a string of hogs'-puddings with a pack of cards to every poor family in the parish. I have often thought, says Sir Roger, it happens very well that Christmas should fall out in the middle of the winter. It is the most dead uncomfortable time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much from their poverty and cold, if they had not good cheer, warm fires and Christmas gambols to support them. I love to rejoice their poor hearts at this season and to see the whole village merry in my great hall. I allow a double quantity of malt to my small beer and set it a-running for twelve days for every one that calls for it. I have always a piece of cold beef and a mince pye upon the table, and am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks and smitting one another.—*From the Spectator* 1712.

End of a Celebrated Case.

THE DISPUTE OVER THE SALE OF THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL TO ASA PACKER AT LAST DECIDED.

The celebrated case of N. C. Harris, President of the Athens National Bank, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has been decided by Judge P. D. Morrow of Bradford Co., who has been at work for three weeks upon the intricate and important case. This action has been pending for years, and grew out of the sale of the North Branch Canal to Asa Packer, on Oct 25, 1865. In 1881 the case was referred to the Hon. Samuel Linn of Williamsport, as master and examiner, who entered upon the discharge of his duties in April of that year, and spent two years in taking testimony. It took three weeks for the counsel to sum up the case before Mr Linn after the testimony was in.

About a year ago a decision was rendered by Mr. Linn in favor or Harris for $172,472.92 cash. From this decision the Lehigh Valley appealed, and Judge Morrow has reversed the finding of the Master. Judge Morrow decrees that the $233,000 of stock claimed by Harris to be due him was formally pledged by Charles T. Welles, Jr., the President of the North Branch Canal, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and that therefore the defendant is only liable as a pledgee and not otherwise; that there is due on the pledge the sum of $69,434.02, and that on the payment by Harris of that sum he shall be entitled to 4,760 shares of the common stock of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal Railroad Company.

Harris has contended all the time that the $238,000 for which he sued should be paid to him in cash. Judge Morrow holds that it must be in common stock, and as above stated. If Harris fails to pay the $66,434.02 within ninety days, then the 4,760 shares of common stock are to be sold at auction. From the proceeds $69,435.02 are to be paid the Lehigh Valley Company and the balance to Harris. As to costs, which have been about $20,000, Judge Linn saddled them on the defendant, but Judge Morrow divides them equally between Harris and the Lehigh Valley Company. This makes a great victory for the railroad.

Mr. Randall's Presidential Succession Bill.

Mr. Randall has prepared a bill for filling vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President. It provides that the Presidential electors shall hold their offices for the term of four years; that whenever, in case of the removal, death, or resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall have become President, the electors shall meet in their respective States and elect another Vice-President. In the same manner in case of the removal, resignation death, or disability of the President and Vice-President, the electors shall elect another President and another Vice-President. In case of the removal or death of either the President or Vice-President, the Secretary of State shall notify the several States thereof, and they shall forthwith be requested to notify the electors to meet on the first Wednesday next ensuing after the expiration of one month from and after the notice, and shall elect a President and Vice-President.

It is also provided that, in the event of the death, removal, or disability both of the President and Vice-President, and in case no Vice President shall have been elected, the Secretary of State shall act as President until an election can be held and consummated; and if there be no Secretary of State, then the office is to revert to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, in the order named, who shall act as President until an election can be had as provided in the bill; provided that no one of those officers shall be competent to act as President who would not be eligible to the Presidency of the United States by the Constitution.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1885.

Preparations for the Holiday occupy the attention of almost everybody in Washington. Congress is taking a recess, and society is forgotten for the time, in anticipation of the gatherings around each fireside.

On the day after Christmas the thirty days of mourning for the late Vice President will expire, and the black draperies will be removed from all the public buildings. The gay season will begin on New Year's day and the social forces of the Capital are well organized and equipped for it. The winter is expected to be an exceptionally gay one, even outside of official circles. It cannot be otherwise, since each year adds to the number of distinguished and hospitable people making their homes here.

President Cleveland will inaugurate a much needed reform at the White House by making early hours fashionable. His levees are to begin at eight instead of nine o'clock in the evening, as heretofore. State dinners are to be served at seven P. M., and New Year's day receptions are to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, although eleven would suit most of those in official life much better.

Ten o'clock was the hour during the last democratic administration, Buchanan's, but Mrs. Lincoln fixed one hour later. Mr. Cleveland takes the stand, that as the day is an unusually busy one for both visitors and visited, it is better to begin early.

The President devoted considerable time during the week to signing his names to lists of nominations which have been sent in now, and they number about twelve hundred. On going into his office a few mornings since and seeing an avalanche of papers on his desk, he exclaimed, "Great heavens!" Have I made all those appointments?

The President went to a photograph gallery during the week and sat for his picture, in a group with his Cabinet officers. He also took time to dine with Secretary Bayard on Wednesday evening. This is the first time he has dined in Washington outside of the White House since he has been here. Oliver Wendall Holmes was Mr. Bayard's guest on the same occasion, and also the members of the Cabinet.

The week was a busy one in Congress. The Senate debated and passed the Presidential succession bill; talked about prohibiting the sale of liquors in the Senate restaurant, which it did not do; discussed Dakota's late action in electing State Senators; received bills, and acted upon some minor questions. Both Houses passed the bill granting a pension of $5 000 a year to Mrs Grant. In the Senate it passed unanimously, in the House there was one vote against it, that of Representative Pierce, of Wisconsin.

The House spent most of the week in discussing a change of rules, and decided by a vote of 226 to 70 to adopt the new Morrison code in relation to distributing appropriation bills among the different committees. Mr. Randall being so badly beaten, politicians are wondering now what he will do. Will he or not again accept the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, shorn of so much of its authority which he fought earnestly to retain.

The action of the House in revising the rules has started afresh speculation concerning Committee Chairmanships. The make-up of Committees will be greatly affected by the new rules, and Speaker Carlisle has not been able to consider the matter definitely on account of the uncertainty that has prevailed in regard to the change. He will arrange this troublesome part of his duty during the Holidays, and be able to announce the standing Committees when the House meets again on the fifth of January. The Presidential succession bill, which the Senate passed, will be taken up by the House immediately after the recess. There will be opposition to it from members of both parties, and several substitutes will be offered, among them a plan by Mr. Randall, and another by Representative Dipple of South Carolina.

Up to this time the Senate has not acted on any of the President's nominations sent to it since the present session opened. Western Senators have been receiving large numbers of letters urging them to oppose the confirmation of Commissioner Sparks of the Land office, because of his recent rulings against the land thieves. Mr. Sparks was confirmed during the extra session last spring. Senators Sherman and Logan both made the blunder of not knowing this in writing to their constituents.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County, a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

In a Living Grave.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company operates extensive coal mines in Nanticoke. Owing to the fact that Pennsylvania is not governed strictly by the coal combination, but mines as much coal as it pleases, its collieries are kept running the year round, which makes Nanticoke a very prosperous place. Friday morning the men employed in the mines went to their work as usual About 10 o'clock a miner named Sibert was employed in blasting coal in No. 1 Slope Rock channel, when a fearful crash occured. The roof of the mine, just above the place where he was working, fell in by the force of the explosion, letting in through many crevices a great volume of water, which carried with it a large amount of quick sand. The men employed on the workings were terror-stricken, and as soon as possible word was given to reach the mines. The men employed in the gangways dropped their crow-bars and picks and in an instant dashed for the slope or main gangway' which led to the surface.

FLEEING FROM THE FLOOD.

The water rushed after them, gaining steadily upon them, and before some of the men could reach the bottom of the slope, preparatory to being hoisted to the surface, the water had gained upon them several feet, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they reached a place of safety. In some instances the water was up to their neck; when brought to the surface many of them fainted from exhaustion. But they were the fortunate ones. There were others who did not hear the word of warning or the noise of the rumbling water in time and they were cut off from escape. They could not make their escape as the others did, because the water was as high as the roof. The way leading to the manway, another means of escape, was blocked by the sand and this shut off escape in that direction. The road to the air shaft was also closed, but before this latter state of affairs was brought about some of the men, who were near at hand, succeeded in reaching the mouth of the air shaft in time to be brought to the surface. They were almost overcome, however. The only way they could be rescued was to let a rope down to the men and this being tied securely around their waists they were hauled up.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING.

After this shift of men had been safely landed it was found that twenty-seven others were still missing. Another rescuing party went down the air shaft, but returned quickly with the information that the passageway was blocked and that the men were hemmed in. The only thing now to do was to go and dig the men out. The officials of the mine at once summoned their most experienced men and put them to work. A temporary derrick was erected over the fanhouse, and with the aid of picks, shovels, crowbars and timbers were let down to the bottom. After working for an hour the first "shift" came out and were succeeded by fresh men. Those who had been working below when they returned to the surface were covered from head to foot with mud and quicksand. They worked like Trojans below, but stated that there was an immense amount of sand and debris blocking up the passageway.

THE IMPRISONED MINERS

The names of the miners known to be imprisoned are as follows:

Oliver Kivler, miner, aged 27, married, with three children. William Kivler, laborer, aged 17, single, son of Oliver Kivler. Frank Kivler, miner, aged 32, married. Thomas Clifford, door-tender, aged 14. William Dehaney, driver boy, aged 14. William Elkie, driver, aged 19. Isaac Sarver, miner, aged 28, married. John Sarver, laborer, aged 22. Andrew Lowe, miner, aged 24, married. John Shutt, miner, aged 28, married. John Hawk, miner, aged 30, married. August Mitul, miner, aged 40, married Ed. Hargranes, laborer aged 21. Ed. Mathews, laborer, aged 19. Abram Lewis, miner, married, aged 42, and several Polander laborers whose names we could not ascertain.

INTERVIEW WITH A SURVIVOR.

Among the survivors was Harry Perkins, a man who lives midway between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke. He is a miner, and drives, down and back to No. 1 slope morning and night. He was in the old working at the time the water rushed in. He realized the danger and rushed toward the mouth of the slope, but the water, which was already three feet deep when he started, rapidly increasing in volume, and before he had gone a hundred feet along the gangway it was up to his neck. Finally he had to swim, but the task was not an easy one. In relating his experience he expressed much emotion. He said when he was exhausted from his efforts to swim he would try to touch ground, and upon being successful in this, as he always was, he felt as if life had been prolonged and was correspondingly happy. But the fear that the water was too deep even before he tried its depths was awful. Between swimming, walking and resting, he finally reached the surface in safety. He stated that timbers, cars, dead mules, coal, rock, sand and culm all combine to form a deadly bulwark which shuts in the unfortunate men of whom we have spoken.

All efforts to rescue the imprisoned miners have failed, and they are dead beyond doubt. It may take a month to recover the bodies.

Merry Christmas.

In every country in the civilized world, except in Scotland, perhaps, the 25th of December is a day of rejoicing and festivity; the Scotch celebrate New Year's Day instead.

The first traces of the celebration of Christmas was found about the time of the Emperor Commodus (180—192 A. D). In the reign of Diocletian (284—305), while that ruler was keeping court at Nicomedia, he learned that a number of Christians were assembled in the city to celebrate the birthday of the Founder of Christianity, and having ordered the church doors to be closed, he set fire to the buildings, and all the worshippers perished in the flames.

It does not appear, however that there was any uniformity among the early churches in celebrating the Nativity; some held the festival in the month of April or May, others in January. It is nevertheless certain that the 25th of December cannot be the anniversary of the birth of Christ, for it is then the height of the rainy season in Judea, and shepherds could hardly be watching their flocks by night in the plains. The custom of Celebrating the Nativity on the 25th of December we derive from the heathen, who regarded the winter solstice as a most important point of the year, as the beginning of the renewed life and activity of the powers of nature and of the gods who were originally merely the symbolical personifications of these. At the winter solstice the Germans held their great Yule feast in commemoration of the return of the fier sun wheel, and believed that during the twelve nights reaching from th 25th Dec. to the 6th January they could trace the personal movements and interferences on the earth of their great deities, Odin, Berchta, &c. The church sought to combat and banish this deeply rooted heathen feeling, by adding its grandly-devised liturgy, besides dramatic representations of the Birth of Christ and the first events of his life. Hence sprang the so-called Manger-songs and a multitude of Christmas carols. Hence also originated, at a later period, the Christmas-trees, adorned with lights and gifts, the customs of reciprocal presents, and of special Christmas meats and dishes, such as Christmas rolls, cakes, dumplings, &c. Thus Christmas became a universal social festival for young and old, high and low, as no other festival could have become.

Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors made a great deal of the day. King Arthur gave a royal feast on Christmas Day at Carlisle, when he entertained man and beast, "according to their rank, in proper style." The bill of fare consisted of salmon, venison, and wild boar, hogs-heads of honey, sheep, fatted beeves, and bacon swine; plum-puddings, pancakes, apple-pies, and custard with which they drank good Gascon wine mead, home-brewed ale and cider.

"All sorts of people were seen together—
All sorts of characters, all sorts of dresses;
The fool with fox's tail and peacocks feather,
Pilgrims and penitents and grave burgesses;
The country people with their coats of leather,
Vintners and victuallers with their cans and messes;
Grooms, archers, varlets, falconers and yoomen,
Damsels and waiting-maids and waiting-women."

During the Tudor period, with the exception of the "still Christmas" in 1525, while King Henry was ill, the sacred season appears to have been regularly celebrated with joyous music, songs, and feasting. After the Restoration, Christmas again exhibited a hearty, cheerful, and even joyful character.

But since the accession of the House of Hanover the festivities which were formerly appropriate to the occasion have much fallen off. Dickens, by his writings, has done much to revive the interest formerly taken in them, especially with the young. But for all, Christmas festivities, instead of lasting with more or less brilliancy till Candlemas, and with great spirit till Twelfth Day, only extend now over two days—Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Nor on the former day have we such royal feasts as the one held by King Arthur at Carlisle. A meeting in the afternoon or evening, composed of the various branches and members of the family, and a substantial dinner, are, generally speaking, all that distinguish that day above others.

Pennsylvania News.

There are only 329 dogs registered in Altoona.

The Polanders of Reading will start a new church edifice.

A new town in Fayette County is named "Around the Horn."

Dickinson College at Carlisle is being provided with fire escapes.

A Chester County farmer raised 1,500 bushels of corn on 16 acres.

Altoona's home talent gave two performances of the cantata of Esther.

The new 18-inch steel mill at Beaver Falls has been put in operation.

At the age of 72, John Sweitzer, of Indiana, walked 20 miles in one day.

Insurance agents at Scottdale, it is said, are becoming as numerous as tramps.

Coke is worth $4 per ton at Indiana. It is used as a sort of "kindler" for hard coal.

New Haven, Fayette County, has a new enterprise in the shape of a large foundry.

Three tons of coal are required to heat the Normal Shool at Mansfield on a cold day.

A Fayette County man furnishes the Pennsylvania railroad with telegraph poles at $1.75 apiece.

Typhoid fever is reported quite prevalent in the vicinity of Loudongrove Township, Chester County.

Four hundred and twenty-two tramps were fed at the Somerset poor-house during the past month.

Three branches of the State Miners' Association were organized in Luzerne County the past week.

The Somerset County poor-house has 100 inmates. 16 of which are insane and 8 children under 16 years of age.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effecting remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheumatism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. F. WOOD, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years

I have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grew worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. BALCOM, Shirley, Mass.

"I suffered from what the doctors called muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. A. PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill.

We shall be glad to send, free of charge, to all who may desire, a book containing many additional statements of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition 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. Oct 16-1y

CRYING FOR AID.

Loss of Appetite, Headache, Depression, Indigestion and Constipation, Biliousness, a Sallow Face, Dull Eyes, and a Blotched Skin, are among the symptoms which indicate that the Liver is crying for aid.

Ayer's Pills

will stimulate the Liver to proper action, and correct all these troubles. One or more of these Pills should be taken daily, until health is fully established. Thousands testify to their great merit.

No family can afford to be without AYER'S PILLS.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANGELINA MACDOWELL.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Angelina Macdowell deceased, late of Scott township Col. county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM MACDOWELL,
6 W. 14th Street, New York,
Executor.

Dec 11-6w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Penna., the undersigned executors of John Kelchner, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, Jan. 23, 1886,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day the following described valuable real estate, to-wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Centre, county of Columbia and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road, thence by lands late of the heirs of John Conner, deceased, north one half degree east two hundred and ninety-nine and three-tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence by the same south eighty-two and one-fourth degrees west, forty-seven and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same south eighty-one and one-fourth degrees west, ten and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence by lands of the heirs of Jeremiah Hess, deceased, south one-half degree west, two hundred and ninety-three and nine-tenths perches to a stone; thence by lands of Lafayette Creasy, north seventy-eight and one-half degrees east, ten and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same south eighty-nine and one-fourth degrees east forty-two and four-tenths perches to a stone in public road the place of beginning containing

107 ACRES,

and thirty-four perches strict measure be the same more or less, on which is erected a large two story

Frame Dwelling House,

large bank barn, straw shed, stables, wagon shed, corn cribs, hog pen and all necessary outbuildings being the homestead. A large apple orchard on the premises and a never failing spring of water at the door, and at the barn conducted thither by pipes.

The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars secured to the widow Hester Kelchner by the will of the said John Kelchner, deceased, to remain a lien upon said land during the widowhood of the said Hester Kelchner the interest thereof to be paid to her annually and at her death or re-marriage the principal sum to be paid to the heirs of said John Kelchner, deceased.

ALSO

All, that certain piece, parcel and tract of timber land situate in the township of Orange, county of Columbia and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a rock oak, thence by lands of Levi Aikman north eighty-nine degrees east ninety perches to a pine knot; thence by lands of John Remley north five degrees west twenty-one perches to a pine knot; thence by lands of Daniel Fester south eighty-nine degrees west ninety-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of Joseph Ruckel south twelve and one-half degrees east, twenty-one perches to the place of beginning containing

11 ACRES,

and one hundred and fifty-one perches of land be the same more or less. The above tract is well timbered and a very desirable property.

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 absolute and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchasers to pay for deeds.

H. C. KELCHNER,
E. L. KELCHNER, } Executors.
GEO. W. KELCHNER,

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES For NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING at Lowest Cash Rates FREE
Send 10c. in stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

SEE THE PRICES!

NEW FALL GOODS.

Good quality quilting Calico for 3½c. per yard.
Full line of bleached and unbleached Muslin from 6c. up "
Canton Flannels from 17c. "
Red Twill Flannels from 236 to 60c. "
White and Gray Flannels, very cheap.
All wool Ladies' Cloth, all colors, 45c. per yard.
" " " " " 1½ yds. wide for 65c. "
Ladies' quilted bottom Skirts for .90
" " " " Italian cloth for 1.25
Full line of Ladies', Gents and Childrens' Underwear cheap.
All Wool Double Shawls from 4.25 to 7.50
New stock of Ladies' Wraps and New Markets.
New stock of Childrens' and Misses' Coats.
Some last seasons Coats and Dolmans at less than half price.
Colored Dress Silks from .40 to 1.15 per yd.
Black " " extra quality from 1.00 to 2.50 "
Brocade Velvet black and colored as low as the lowest.
Plain Colored Velvets, all colors for 1.00 per yard.
Plain Black Velvets from 1.00 to 2.00 "
Silk Plush all colors from 2.00 to 3.75 "
The best all wool Jerseys in town for 1.00. Jerseys all prices to 2.60.
A full line of wool dress goods at the lowest cash prces and much cheaper than ever.
White Blankets from 1.25 to 9.50 per pair.
Ladies' fine black fleeced cotton Hose, white heels and toes. Also a full line of Hosiery, Gloves, and such goods as are usually kept in a first class

Dry Goods Store.

(At the old stand of Lutz & Sloan.)

H. W. SLOAN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT THE CARPET STORE OF

J. J. BROWER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

In order to make room for Spring Stock I am selling Ingrain Carpets as low as 15c., and other Carpets reduced in proportion. I have on sale the

FURNITURE PROTECTOR
CARPET SWEEPER,

from Grand Rapids, Michigan. The very latest in the market, most complete and most elegant Sweeper ever offered to the Public.

Nov 27-1m

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a $5 order for Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $12 order, HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20, $25, $28 and $50. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 201 North Main St Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 80 Front street, New York City. CLUB ORDERS

may 15-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MOSES EVERETT, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to pass upon and dispose of the exceptions filed to the account of J. Howard Kline, administrator of the estate of Moses Everett, deceased, and to distribute the funds in the hands of the said administrator as appears on his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Moyers' building in the town of Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

WM. CHRISMAN,
Auditor.

Dec 16th '85

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's sale of real estate of David S. Brown.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute money in court arising from said sale, to the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, Jan. 9th, 1886, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said fund must appear and prove the same or be debarred from coming in upon the fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
Auditor.

Dec 18-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF E. J. MCHENRY, LATE OF FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administratrix to and among the creditors of said decedent according to law, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, January 11th, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m. When and where all persons interested, are hereby notified to appear and present their claims before the said auditor or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

J. H. MAIZE.
Auditor

Dec 15 1885

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

First and final account of M. P. Lutz, assignee of C. B. Brockway.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, and make distribution of the fund in the hands of said assignee, arising from the sale of the real estate and personal property, and from any other property real, personal or mixed, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, January 15th, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

J. B. ROHRSON,
Auditor.

Dec 18-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PATRICK MURPHY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of the executor among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, January 15th, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Auditor.

Dec 18-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY FORNWALD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Fornwald, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the unders