The Columbian.

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Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Tran-sent advertisements must be paid for before in-serted except where parties have accounts.

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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, on tollar a year for each line,

members representing Agricultural So-

very pleasing address and called for

does the Farmer most want to know,"

Hon. J. A. Woodward, of Howard,

We submit the above as a report of

The next meeting of the Board will be

the order of business.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware,

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To be open at all hours during the day,

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The undersigned having put his Planing Mi on Railroad Street, in first-cass condition, is pre pared to do all kinds of work in his line.

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BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

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furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

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OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

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or whalebone has now been demonstrated by over five years experience. It is more durable, more pilable, more comfortable, and never breaks.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. C. W MILLER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW omee to Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1 Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Office in Columnian Building, Room No. 2, second BLOOMSBURG, PA. NORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN,

Attorneys at-Law.

Office the 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Vain and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ATTORNEY AT-LAW office in Maize's building over Billmeyer's grocery. C. E. GEYER. JOHN C. YOCUM.

YOCUM & GEYER, Attorneys at Law. CATAWISSA, PA. ont suit of rooms on second floor of NEWS ITEM building.)

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may 1-tf W. E. SMITH,

Attorney-at Law, Berwick. Pa. Can be Consulted in German. ALSO FIRST-CLASS

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PIRE INSURANCE. CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined by Christian F. Knapp, special Agent and Adjuster Bloomseurs, Pa. The people of Columbia county should patron-ize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of ther own citizens. PROMPTNESS. EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

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Office on Markot Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.

oct. 24, 1"

SCRANTON HOUSE -ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.-

Victor Koch, Proprietor. Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and legantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counelegantly furnished. Filed the city.

Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents.

Meals to order at all delicacies of the restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the restaurant furnished. Location near D. L.& W. R. R. Depot, Scranton,

EXCHANGE HOTEL, W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE. SUBSCRIBE FOR La rgesand convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms that and cold water, and all modern conveniences THE COLUMBIAN,

ELY'S

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1886.

THE NEW LINE FENCE.

"If there ain't them hens again," said Elias Long, setting down the milk-pail on the hydron porch with a jerk. The stout, pleas-aft faced woman to whom he spoke paused in the doorway with her bare arms twisted

in the doorway with her bare arms twisted into her calleo appron, and regarded the offenders mildly.

They were straggling through one of the numerous gaps in the broken down fence which separated Mr. Long's garden from that of his neighbor. Alvin Talcott—a procession of nine, clucking in a crooning way and stepping high. They came on with composed deliberations. deliberation, pausing among the cucumbers with a contemplative air, skirting the radishes after a dissatisfied survey, and settling down at last among the tomatoes with a chorus of

handkerchief. "I ain't going to stand it!"
"It ain't likely he's thought of it," said his wife, tranquilly, "He can't think of nothing but that pesky erequet business," rejoined Mr. Long, jerking his head towards his neighbor's yard from which the sound of voices and the click of

mailets proceeded.

"Oh, laws, Elias!" Mrs. Long began, in easy remonstrance; but her husband had seized an old tin dipper from the porch-shelf,

and was making for the tomato-patch as fast as his 60 year's would permit. There was a wild cackling and scattering as he threw his dipper into the midst of the scratching flock,

pursued them unrelentingly to the farthest possible point, and leaned exhaustedly against the sunken gate of the dilapidated fence. It was sunken with the weight of the many

mr. Long surveyed the scene with displeasure. He had, originally, strongly disapproved of Mr. Talcott's croquet-ground. He had not been sure that croquet was not on a level with 'keerds' and gambling; and that a deacon of the church and a member of the

town council should countenance and encour

age such iniquity was a subject for grave re-

From this—after frequent glimpes and oc

casional considerations of the game, over the fence—he had softened to the opinion that it was a waste of time and a pack of foolishness;

falling gradually into the habit, despite hi

convictions, of observing it regularly—grad uating from the fence to Mr. Talcott's door

step, and thus acquiring a tolerable knowledge of its baleful methods. He had even

his opinion on a disputed point, to join in applause of a good strike.

But he had always considered that his presence was something of a reproof and restraint. Just now, as he stood frowning down the long bewicketed ground, nothing could have convinced him that he had ever retreated in the least from his primal attitude of riscovers discovered.

of rigorous disapproval.

Mr. Long shinted his position nearer.

"You"I have to keep them hens of yourn
to home," he said. "They're spoiling my

garden jest about as fast as they can manage

Mr. Talcott's smiling face hardened. It was not the first time his neighbor had men-tioned the hens; though never hitherto with

so much decision.
"I don't really know as it's any of my con

cern," he said; "you can't jest expect for me

to be chasing hens everlastingly."
"I don't know but what you better be chasing hens than wasting time over this here,"

responded his neighbor, surveying the croquet-ground with steraness in his long-featured face.

"You h'ain't no call, as I now of, to give no

pinion whatsoever," he retorted.

Mr. Long turned his eyes upon his irate

countenance. He was slower to anger than his neighbor. "About them hens," he said, "I ruther guess this line fence better be fixed up; needs it. They couldn't get in then unless they

should go round by the orehard, and that

ain't likely."
"I h'ain't been calculating to lay out any

thing on fences jest at present," said Mr. Tal-cott, bracing himself on his short legs de-

better jest think over about this here fence," said he, as he turned stiffly away, Mrs. Taicott had come out of the house with a little bowl in her hands; a thin

woman, with pleasing remains of sandy

Hannah," she said. They had known each other by their first names for some tifty

When Mrs. Long opened the kitchen-door

at 6 o'clock the next morning, and stood looking out at the early August day in the moment before the fried pork had sizzled it-self quite brown, and the coffee come to a

boil-her faculties concentrated themselve upon an unexpected circumstance just be

meath her eyes.

"Elias," she said, "he's tearing down the line fence. He's got Job Dwyer helping him."

She was devoid of suspicions concerning the

Mr. Long was tipped back against the wall studying the city paper to which he sub-scribed. He brought the front legs of his

chair to the floor at his wife's announcement, and came to the door rather slowly. He stood there rubbing his chin doubtfully; and

then went down the steps, and towards his neighbor's yard. Some inner consciousness prompted him to make a careless and in-

direct approach—to pause and inspect the garden, and stop to tighten the empty clothes-

line, and to bring up at the fence in accidental and unpremeditated way.

Mr. Talcott was working energetically.

pile of worm-eaten posts, pulled up by the roots, and broken pickets, lay before him. A little further down Job Dwyer was amassing

a similar heap.
"I thought likely you'd think better of it,"
Mr. Long observed, with his eyes fixed
warily on the other. "This fence has been

wanting fixing for quite a spell. I don't know as it's worth while tearing it down; I thought, mebbe, a little fixing up'd do it. But

Pm willing to do my share, if you be calcu-lating to build a new one." After an unre-

a new one, I s'posef"
"Yes, I be," Mr. Talcott rejoined, with

crimonious promptness. Something in his voice shook his neighbor's

composure. But he carried off his discomfit

"pose it ought to been done before." He pulled a grass and chewed it undauntedly for

pork on the table.

"He's set out to build a new line fence,"
said Mr. Long, taking his seat and shoving

his knife up and down between the times of

intuition rooted out the dark side of the state

ure creditably.
"Well," he said, "it'll be a good thing.

fact; her voice was merely inquiring.

Mr. Talcott's small, bright eyes snapped

profound absorption

sumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Drug-

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WHAT IS IT? chaser who is not benefited by their use.

PRICE, \$1.00. BUFFALO, NEW YORK.



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INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Staff of 18 Physicians and Surgeons.

Experienced Specialists for every class of Discuses treated; also, trained, experienced and obliging Nurses.

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Is not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home. Open day and night.

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THIS INSTITUTION is supplied with Turkish Baths, American Movement Treatment, or Mechanical Massage Machinery, Vitalization and Variant Treatment Apparatus, the most approved Electrical Machines and Batterical Hachines and Batterical to see the supplication of the Movement of the Movemen

their gums when teething. SOMETHING NEW !

SOMETHING MAGICAL

LOST!

A good many night's rest by not having Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, for it gives baby comfort and

stipation. general agent for Dr. Hand's remedies for children. Laboratory at Scranton, Pa.

PATENTS

C. A. SNOW & CO., an S-at

DVSPP PSIA. - Its Nature, Causes, Prevention and Cure. By John H. McAivin, Lowell, Mass., 14 years tax collector. Sent free to any address. Mr. Long's tomatoes had not suffered again from Mr. Talout's have Those free.

had ripened finely. They had been eaten raw and stewed; they had been made up in catsup, and they had been pulled white green to be sliced and pickled. Mr. Talcott's fence had accomplished this,

and a great deal more. It had stood there like an evil monster, and had never been crossed. It had come down like a curse from the skies, and shut off all the old communica-tion, and turned the old friendship into a hard enmity, and the old trust into fixed rancer.

rancor.

It became rapidly known that the two old neighbors were "not on speaking terms," and the causes and circumstances of the rupture were not a mystery. It was known, too, that Mrs. Long and Mrs. Talcott were not active participants in the quarrel. Their old pleas-ant companionship seemed virtually ended because, in their timid womanly submissive-ness they obeyed the unscreker commands of ness, they obeyed the unspoken commands of their husbands rather than face the displeas-ure which would have followed a defiance of them. But they smiled when they met each

them. But they smiled when they met each other; they lingered in the church vestibule to exchange good morning.

The autumn days filled the air with the dim-blue vapor and not unpleasant odor of bonfire smoke. Mr. Talcott was late with his. He had put it off till his fall clearing was done—the garden freed of the dried and empty bean-vines, and raked off; the weeds pulled up which had flourished powerless for harm during the last month or two; and which now stood black and frozen; a few dead bushes cut down, and the fruit-trees trimmed here and there. It was late in November when the pile lay ready, low down in a corner of the plundered potato-patch. In a corner of the plundered potato-patch. In some of its rough hollows lay the remains of a thin snow.

Mr. Talcott lighted it directly after supper.

Mr. Talcott lighted it directly after supper.

Now and then he replenished it; at 8 o'clock
it was still burning. He sat down on an old
stump to look at it as it leaped and flickered
itself out, lighting up a broad space around
it and shining on the high fence.

Mr. Talcott sat with his elbows on his knees
and his chin in his hands. There was a sort
of peace in the clear night, and in the early
over which had attitled down upon it. He

was sunken with the weight of the many riendly chats held across it since the longago period of its erection; chats held at all times of day and upon all subjects—politics, mowing-machines, fertilizers, sewing societies, crochet patterns, raised cake recipes, etc.

Mr. Theott's croquet-ground was before him. Mr. Talcott himself stood near, leaning the weight of his small and wiry person on his mallet; his hat over one ear, his cheerful, round face shining with eagerness, his whole attitude expressive of watchful and profound absorption. quiet which had settled down upon it. He looked around at the still, bare scene and the pale-gray sky, and felt something of the

ranquility.

A spark from the subsiding fire snapped nto a little pile of dry stalks half a rod distant and they flamed up. A twig took fire from them and burned to its end, and a loose splinter blazed in its turn. He watched the curious line of light as it ate its flickering wa curious line of light as it ate its flickering way along. There was a deep deposit of dead leaves drifted up against the tail fence; they took the alarm, and glowed and crackled smartly. And then the flames mounted up, and grew broader and redder—the fence had caught fire.

Mr. Talcott got up and walked over to it. Then he returned, with scarcely the haste that might be looked for, and started for the pump. He seemed rather to linger on the way; when he reached it, he stood a moment without doing anything in particular before

without doing anything in particular before he filled a wooden pail, which lay near, and went back with it. The fence was flaming brightly; but he stopped to pick out a chip which had got stuck in the sole of his boot, and tied the old woolen muffler he wore around his neck with hands which were not quite steady. Then he peered all about him. in an oddly guilty way, emptied his pail of water on the ground, and went and sat down on the stump again. He looked cold and cross

and uneasy, and anything but heroic; but there was a new-found warmth within him. There was quite a crowd about the place half an hour later, looking at the blackened half an hour later, looking at the blackened remains of the line fence—several men, attracted by the flames, and a few women hastily wrapped up Mr. Long had come out and watched the conflagration from a discreet distance. But he had drawn gradually closer, till he finally stood poking over the warm cinders with one foot. Mr. Talcott stood near by. They did not look at each other for a moment. Then not look at each other for a moment. Th

the latter spoke, in a voice made high and sharp by the greatness of the effort. "Went down jest like paper," he said. "I guess there couldn't anybody a stopped it. I couldn't do nothing against it—nothing as all!" He felt that he regained by this some of the dignity he had lost in his own conception; he looked relieved.

His neighbor did not reply directly. The

darkness hid his softened, perturbed expression, and he was not the person to make it manifest. His tone, when he spoke, was composed and even condescending. "According to law," he said, "I suppose I'm called on to put up the next one, seeing as you put up this here one. I s'pose I might do it any time: I ain't so terrible busy just at

"Well," said Mr. Calcott, looking down the "well, said Mr. Inicott, looking down the garden, "I rather guess you better build a picket. I guess a picket'd do full as well. You h'ain't heard how old Lem Pearson is, have you!"—Adapted from Emma A. Opper, in Frank Leslie's.

A Recipe for Winter Use.

Allow me to give a practical and well-tried receipt for forming a slide bed, provided, of course, there is from two to twenty degrees of frost in the air. When the snow and ice have all thawed off the slide, spread damp sawdust to the depth of an inch all the way sawdust to the depth of an inch all the way up the slide. After this has frozen, take a large watering can and sprinkle the sawdust all the way up the slide. By the time the man has reached the top it will have frozen solid at the bottom, and he can begin right over again, continuing to sprinkle until the required thickness of ice is formed. In this way, on a cold night, one man working all night steadily can make two inches of solid ice. Care must be taken to make the bed of sawdust level. Three days' rain will not

The Proper Way to Lick a Stamp "The average ingenuity of the human fam-ily," said a retail stamp clerk at the post-office, "must be very small. Why there is enough to put a stamp on a letter. I see the process gone through with about a thousand times a day, and I ought to know. All the people at my window begin by putting the stamps into their mouths, closing their mouths, rolling their eyes like a man trying to swallow a pill, and moving the stamps around in their mouths until they are per-fectly saturated with saliva. They then by them on the corner of their envelopes and bring their elenched fists down on them like a pus-driver. Then comes the profanity.

'See here, clerk,' they say, 'this stamp is no account. Won't you piesse put a little musclinge on it? So strange that they can't put enough mucliage on the stamps to make them stick.'

"Now, the trouble is that these people lick and chew all the gum off the stamp be-fore they try to affix it; and if the gum were an inch thick, it would meet with the same fate. The way to put a stamp on is to moisten the gum very slightly, and then lay it on the envelope, and with the end of the forefinger slip it back and forwards once or twice until slip it hack and forwards once or twice unit the saliva and gum are mixed. I have been licking stamps for forty years, but I have never yet met with one which would not adhere if it was treated in this way."—Chicago

A Snort Lesson in Language. Upon the authority of a Boston expert The Journal of that city maintains that every person who desires to speak correctly will say all the woods were tinged with purple, not the woods were all tinged; he gave his views whether they were asked for or not, not he gave them whether asked for or not; in that state to which the movement has foller not state to which the movement has failen, not that state it has failen into; we all can go, not we can all go; the 'we uns' of the South seems to have a more sure foundation than one might have supposed). Say the progress which has been shown in a career command-ing respect, not which has been shown in a career which commands respect; between him and me, not between him (or he) and I."—Ex-

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

company with Mr. Chandlee Eves, member from this county, E. H. Little Esq., delegate from the Pomona Grange of this county, and Mr. Ka shinka delegate from the Northern Columbia and Southern Luzerne Agricultural society, and Mrs. Eyes and Estimated to as an interesting one. There is no reason why the expension one. There is no reason why the expension of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; of 1700 within its own boundaries; of 1700 within its own boundaries; one of 1700 within its own boundaries; of 1700 within it cultural society, and Mrs. Eves and Butter should be sold under the mak-little daughter and Mrs. C. L. Sands. er's own name and stamp. She by reports from over fifty delegates and Reached Harrisburg at eleven o'clock, should find a market within 100 miles in time to hear the reports of commit-tees and the closing business of the forenoon session, The committee on credentials decided that Mr. Kashinka from Berwick could not be admitted as a member of the State Board of Agriculture as both Luzerne and Columbia counties had regularly admitted members and there was no vacancy.

Mr. Kashinka raised the question whether or not every agricultural society in a county was not entitled to

ne order of business. Our party registered at the Jones House and attended each session of the Board while we remained in the

First on the order of business for Wednesday afternoon was an essay on Mr. Musselman, rests upon two props

among farmers is not as high as it should be, they compare favorably with any other class in the community The theoretical farmer operates mostly upon paper-at long range. The practical farmer gathers knowledge from books and agricultural newspapers, and then uses it. Agricultural papers are worth many times their cost. J. B. Smith said when he first began farming he knew but little about it. He had learned how to raise corn, and how to trim grapevines, and many other things, mainly from books and papers. John McDowell observed that in his illustrated farm book the riders were put on the worm fence in the wrong way. So the man who reads, needs brains as well as eyes. Colonel Young said that more knowledge was what every farmer needed, and that to succeed he must be learnand that to succeed he must be learning all the time. So they must avail themselves of every help—books, in Europe is done with the sickle, and was well prepared and well produced

eriment. man with a liberal education could buy a farm and pay for it himself by the profits from farming without working hard, and Professor Nelson replied that the knowledge of farming from books is like all other knowledge derived from books. It must be used with care and common sense. Experiments conducted carelessly or not often repeated were generally worthless. A farmer can not succeed without work any more than any other man.

Second, "Expectations and Experince," by H. H. Colvin, member from Lackawanna. The essayist pictured the contrast between the average farmer's expectations when he commenced the farm work and his experience after baving a few crops, but urged that if he would but continue to work and manage carefully his later experience would come fully up to his most sanguine expectations. Third, "Boundary Lines." The

ivers and seas-were generally crooked and unsatisfactory, said N. F. Un. bility of the fences depended upon the derwood. In the western states the quality of the timber to a great exarms were laid out in sections-640 tent, and other conditions of which no acres in a section and thirty two sec- accurate estimates could be well made. In the taking up of lands in our own greatly diminished by the introduction

state it was first done in large tracts.

These on paper resemble closely the patchwork of a crazy quilt, in comparison with the chesbeard work of our Western states. Disputed boundary lines was the most realist. ary lines was the most prolific source al for fencing is still too dear, and we of ill will among neighbors and adja- shall soon be obliged to seek a cheaper cent and-owners. Mr. Searle had as well as more durable material. peen a practical surveyor. He said wo-thirds of all such troubles grew John J. Carter. Among their advanout of disputed boundary lines. Every line should have at least three points marked on it by permanent landmarks. soon forces it down); (2), slight ob-The owner of the land should inspect struction to winds; (3), decreased trouthem once a year and show them to his bie from snow drifts along highways: family, particularly the younger children. J. G. Zerr approved of this which brush and weeds are cleared course; it had been the practice of his from the rows; (5), cheapness of its ather and it was his own practice. Fourth, "Farmers' Rights and Dut-

es." Dr. Calder argued that farmers as a class had not been sufficiently respected They pay taxes for the support of the Government. The work on the farm is the foundation of all inlustries. There is no reason why hey should be unequally burdened. If we protect the manufacturer in the importation of foreign productions, why not protect the farmer as well? Although the most numerous class, farmers have less influence because of failure to cultivate a distinct class feelng. Farmers should unite, and, in stead of having a few farmers' clubs, they should have a general organizaion. Farmers must unite for the reservation of their rights and for he suppression of their wrongs. They should unite to elevate their calling, which is the most ancient and the most honorable among men. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Frst, "Can a Woman Find Profita-

ble Employment in the Dairy and in Breeding Thorough-Bred Stock," by W. P. Hazard Esq., editor of the against Guernsey Breeder's Journal, West fences. "Woman in the Dairy." Whether

a woman can find profitable employment in this work, and in rearing In the dairy woman is queen and a fence about them. The primary ob-

the varied forms of schmear case or cot- makes provisions for the partition of Report of delegates from the Columbia County Agricultural Society made at the regular meeting of the Executive Committee Feb. 27th.

Having been duly appointed delegates to represent the Columbia County Agricultural Society at the ninth annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture to be held in the Supreme Court Room at Harrisburg January 27th and 28th 1886, we left on the morning train Wednesday the 17th in company with Mr. Chandlee Eves,

depressed than now, yet at the same in a formal resolution, "That this time the demand for strictly pure Board favors the repeal of the fence ciety in a county was not entitled to approve of although it lightened the some discussion the Chair ruled the question out of order and called for

uestion out of order and called for washing butter in a weak brine. rashing butter in a weak brine. Reeder said that to cane a man was

John J. Carter said one reason why creamerymen wash their butter was because so much working worked out the aromatic oils, and that destroyed the flavor. Water does not wash them out. He had found no advantage in using salt in the water. Mr. Kashinka wanted to know what the most that had ever existed be-"Book Farming," by Hon C. C. Musselman, member from Somerset county.

Opposition to book farming, said they paid three and one-half that this would be the last annual said they paid three and one-half cents per quart for milk; nine quarts meeting of the Board at which he of mik made a pound of butter; they would preside in his present capacity, sold butter at forty cents a pound, and the gentleman could figure the profits ful gold headed cane engraved as following the standard of intelligence. science than any other calling. And the gentleman could figure the profits although the standard of intelligence for himself. Mr. Colvin did not favor lows: "To his Excellency, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania letting butter stand twelve hours be tween the workings; it would set, and ard President of the State Board of the grain be injured by breaking it up again. He favored washing, salting risburg, January 28th, 1886." The and doing up for market at one opera. Governor in accepting the gift made a

Mr. E. H. Little also asked many pertinent questions on the plans and profits of working dairies and cream. Pa., in a very able essay: "What

This was followed by a very interesting paper by Dr. E. W. Hale, member wered by one word MORE. Farmers from Centre county, "What I saw in should not fail to hear this lecture if Europe," giving a brief account of his travels on the continent last summer. In Switzerland he said the average W. P. Hazard Esq. arose to read his farm was about fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, about the size of a small town lot in Pennsylvania, and when a essay on "Raising Grapes" (The last but two on the program)we were obliged to leave for the 3:45 train in orman owned one of these he was considered well off and if he owned three

papers, observation, experience and the mowing with the scythe because and would have paid every farmer in xperiment.

Mr. Garrettson inquired whether a very high priced and second labor is penses had be attended as we did. very cheap and easily obtained. He closed by saying that a trip over the ocean made him feel much better satis- hope to see many of our farmers presfied with his own country.

"Wire Fences" were discussed by

fence begins to lean its great weight

wanted to know whether a man mak-

in suits for damages arising from acci-

dents the courts there had decided

"The Fence Laws of Pennsylvania"

Respectfully submitted. FREAS FOWLER, Delegates. THURSDAY MORNING In accordance with the call for this meeting, Thursday forenoon was given H. V. WHITE, up to the discussion of Fences and

Fence Laws. Farm Hints for March. "Wooden Fences," according to Mr. Eastburn Reeder, may be conveniently Farm work in March is more depenclassified as worm fences, board fences dent upon the weather and climate and post and rail fences. Estimates than that of any other month, and alof their cost were calculated upon a though our southern readers will be farm of 160 acres. To properly fence well forwarded with their spring grain such a farm and divide it into eight sown, before the month comes in, enclosures with suitable post and fourwhether it comes "like a lion," or "like rail fence would require 2244 panels of a lamb," we of the frigid North may 10 feet each, and cost over \$1700. To have still three feet of frost in the fence such a farm with worm or zigground, and perhaps good sleighing up zag rail fence would require 2468 panto the twenty fifth, north-easters last els, and cost \$2,000. The cost of board fences was estimated at \$1.10 ing a week, spring floods, and roads oundary lines of nature—mountains, per rod. The annual cost for repairs which neither horses feet nor wagon were and seas—were generally crook- would be from \$40 to \$50. The duraorder of the day. So hints about work must be taken with liberal allowance for the waywardness of this first spring and last winter month. New seeds and new tools should not The utility of such fences had been be lost sight of, and it will often pay

to test the former in small quantities; then, if they do well, you will have some seed yourself, and may easily get more. We need not remind our readers to be beforehand with their work. Spring grains can bardly be in the ground too soon after the frost is out. Potatoes follow as soon as there is reasonable warmth in the ground. Grass seed and clover may be sown with spring grain, and clover on wintages are (1), lightness (when a board ter grain, is best sown upon one of the ast light winter snows. The earlier manure is out upon grass and grain and, the better. Even when the manure is intended for a corn crop, and not to be plowed under until the first (4), cleanliness, from the ease with part of May, the gain in the growth of grass, will more than compensate the post timber, and (6), rapidity of conoss by the action of rains and drying winds, except upon hill-sides and spots The dangers to stock were not so where the land is especially exposed to the washing by heavy rains. It great as had been feared; but a wire fence should be made conspicuous. is rare that the month passes without The cost of such fences per mile were: warm and dry weather sufficient to ribbon wire, \$181.22; buckthorn wire, put the ground in condition for plow-\$208.06; barbed wire, \$173.77; plain, ing throughout the great middle corn No. 6 wire, \$188.04. The cost of post and small grain belt of the country .and rail fence per mile, \$400. In American Agriculturist for March. Londongrove Township, Chester county, there were 140 farms of an average of eighty acres each. To fence one of these farms would cost, with plain wire

James R. Miller, of Camden Co., Mo., was bitten by a dog that he and iron posts, \$1,500; with post and thought was mad. He at once sat out four-rail fence, \$1,400; with buckthorn for Boonville where he had heard that wire (four strands), \$728; with plain there was a madstone. A Mr. Bacon wire (five strands), \$658; with ribbon had one, and it was applied to the wire (four strands),\$634; with common wound, to which it had readily adlashed wire, \$608. Professor Nelson hered for a time. When it fell off it was washed in warm water and ing a barbed wire fence along a road then applied again. This was done would be liable for damages from acci- three times, and then the stone would dents to stock passing along said road, cling no more. Mr. Miller had a and Secretary Edge replied that in wound on his hand made the same day Chester county the Supervisors had on which the dog bit him. The stone ordered such fences taken down, and would not adhere to this at all

J. H. Wishek started on horseback against the owners of barbed wire to take a day's journey in McIntosh county, Dakota. A blizzard swooped down on him, he lost his way, and were discussed by Hon. George W. stood behind his horse all night and Hood. The fundamental principal of with his pistol kept off a pack of praour law is that every man must keep rie wolves. When day broke he found blooded stock, is a question with two his cattle on his own land. He must he was within a few hundred yards of sides—the poetical and the practical. either keep a watch over them or a the house he was seeking.

handsome dairy maid the subject of fancy and of song. In the Channel not other stock out. It was soon distributed as dairy covered that parallel fences were use pages illustrated and bound in cloth maids and stock tenders. No work less, hence a partition of line fences will be closed out at \$1.00 each, 25 seems too hard for them. It is proper was adopted. The act of 1842 makes cents extra by mail. For sale at the work for women to make and market township auditors fence viewers, and Cotumbian Office. Bloomsburg, Pa.

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she said, a quick alarm in her pleasant face. "Now you didn't have no trouble with him yesterday about them hous?" "I told him," said Mr. Long, reaching for the coffee-pot, "his hens had been making to able free in my garden, and the fence better be fixed up. If he's a united to flare up up like a fool, I don't know as it's any of my He took a swallow from his cap. His wife watched him wistfully. She looked dazed. She went about the bouse that day with an "I don't know what kept thinking in a troublest way. the next night. The new line

the upper half of Mr. Talcott's house, the tops of the trees and the harn roof. It rose tall and stern and forbiding. And there was no gate. It was a hostile, ancompromising barrier. It was an effective monument to Mr. Talcott's wrath and resentment.

The summer passed on into the fall, and The summer passed on into the fall, and

She know by the next night. The new line fence was done. It was seven feet high. There was nothing to be seen across it except

The Land of Washington. I glory in the sages
Who, in the days of yore,
in combat most the foresten
And drove them from the above;
Who daug our banners' starry field
in triumph to the breeze,
And spread broad maps of cities where
Once waved the forest frees.

I glory in the spirit
Which goaded them to rise,
and form a nighty inition
Beneath the western skies.
No office so tright and beautiful