The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will assemble at the Opera House, in the City of Harrisburg, at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, August 18, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor-General, Sec'y of Internal Affairs, Congressman-at-Large.

The Convention will consist of 359 Representative Delegates, selected under the rules of the party from the respective Assembly Districts of the State, one for each 1,000 Democratic votes cast for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1,000 such votes, amounting to 500 or more, in the respective representative districts, provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

W. U. HENSEL.
Chairman Dem. State Committee.
J. B. LICHTY, Sec'y.

Four men who were Democratic candidates for the Presidency have died within the past eight months. They are Horatio Seymour, Geo. B. McClellan, Winfield S. Hancock and Samuel J. Tilden.

Forest fires that were raging in Marathon and Clark counties, Wisconsin, reached the towns of Spencer and Colby Sunday last. Spencer is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants. Two large saw mills, the depot, a wood-turning factory, several churches, a school house, the music hall and many private residences were destroyed. The loss will reach over $300,000.

A manufacturing firm of Pittsburg have received an order for the making of a 20-barrel gun, all the barrels to be discharged simultaneously. Eighteen of the barrels are to be of 22 calibre and the other two of 44 calibre. What use the gun is to be put to no one beside the man ordering it can conjecture nor why in lieu he does not get a mammouth shotgun made instead. The making will require nice workmanship, as most of the barrels will be about as thin as writing paper.

Colonel F. E. Embick was reappointed last week by the secretary of the treasury as superintendent of construction of the new public building about to be erected in Williamsport. He was appointed to the same position a few years ago by Secretary Folger, who thought he was a Republican. When the facts became known the secretary, who was an old friend, was somewhat embarrassed, but in order to relieve him Colonel Embick resigned and A. S. Wagner, architect, was appointed to succeed him. And now as things have changed, Col. Embick is re-appointed to the position he originally held and is likely to have considerable business on his hands soon, as the work of construction will certainly be commenced before many months. The appointment is a very good one and no doubt will give pretty general satisfaction. The retiring superintendent was well qualified for the position, and if he had had an opportunity to do anything, there is no doubt that he would have given great satisfaction. It is only the mutation of politics that brings about the change.

The *Sentinel* labors at a mountain and produces a mouse in its efforts to criticize the COLUMBIAN. Last week it printed garbled extracts to show that we said one thing last year about the change in the rule fixing Monday for delegate election, and another thing this year. The matter is really not worth attention, but to show how the *Sentinel* labors to find fault with others, we give just what was said by us.

In our issue of July 31, 1885 we said in speaking of the above change that it was a good one, as it "will prevent a good deal of Sunday work in endeavors to manipulate delegates." That is all that was said.

A year passed away and as the delegate election under the new rule drew near it became apparent that it was not satisfactory, and so in our issue of July 23, 1886 we urged its amendment and giving reasons therefor, and saying "There are some good reasons for having the convention the day after the election, but the objections appear to be greater than the advantages."

There is neither inconsistency nor forgetfulness in our position on this question. If there is, we are in good company, for the County convention of 1885 adopted the amended rule unanimously, and this year our suggestion was followed and it was changed back as we proposed, without a dissenting vote.

A Rebuke from the Soldiers.

The demagogues who suppose that they are pleasing the "soldier vote" by schemes for extending the already liberal pension system have been again rebuked by the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual reunion at San Francisco. A resolution in favor of pensions for all surviving soldiers of the late war was voted down by a majority of four to one, as a similar motion had been at the meeting of last year. The representative soldiers of the Republic resent the imputation that they are mendicants, whose favor can be purchased by Federal alms.

The pension system of the United States is already far more liberal than was ever known before in the history of the world. When the war closed the population of the United States was about thirty-three millions and of these some thirteen millions were in the South, leaving twenty millions in the Northern States. In the ordinary course of events about forty per cent. of the persons living at any given time will die in the course of twenty years, so that there probably are not more han twelve millions now alive who were living in the Northern States at the close of the late war. The number of pensioners from this war now upon the lists is about three hundred thousand, so that one in every forty of the entire population that have survived the war in the North is now receiving relief from the United States.

Nobody grudges the veterans pensions, but the constant efforts of a few schemers to extend the pensions to all who served in the army at any time misrepresent the spirit of the Union volunteers and offend their patriotism. The American soldier was not and is not mercenary and the American citizen is not a mendicant. If he is disabled or infirm, his pension is an honor to him; otherwise he does not want it, and it is time for the politicians to find this out.—*Times.*

William A. Wallace's Views.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace has consented to be a candidate before the Democratic convention on the 18th for governor. He has been sojourning at Bedford Springs, and was recently interviewed on the question of the day. Concerning his own record he said:

"I entered the State Senate in January, 1863, and my record during all of that period and since has been that of a pronounced Democrat. I voted against the amendment to the Constitution giving the soldiers the right to vote in the field, because I did not believe they could vote their opinions as freemen, and that giving the negroes the right of suffrage. I voted against the calamity bill, and at every stage of legislation affecting labor I was active and earnest in voting to ameliorate the conditions of workingmen in the mines and elsewhere, but I would not vote for what seemed to me to be unreasonable propositions in that direction. I voted for the nine million because it benefited the locality I represented and was a direct appropriation of State funds to help develop that locality. But I believe no man ever charged me with corrupt practices, either in legislation or in buying votes for a seat either in the Legislature or in Congress."

"One of the most important of those now agitating the people of the State is the question of railroad control and those affecting discrimination by them. In the sessions of the State Legislature of 1883 and 1885 I made an unequivocal record upon the subject of enforcing, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Constitution by introducing bills affecting them and speaking and voting in their favor. The Democracy should boldly assert its defense of those provisions and charge the Republican party with the neglect of its plain duty on that subject."

PROHIBITION.

"I believe the Republican party is going to pieces on prohibition, and we should make a bold and wise declaration of our opinions looking to the future as well as the present. The masses of the people are not for free whisky, nor for a remedy worse than the disease. Wise legislation recognizes the habits and customs of the people to be governed, and reformation can better be effected by that recognition than by an enactment that will become a dead letter. Men cannot be made moral or pure by statute. I do not believe that prohibition will prohibit, and I think that the Democracy should declare against sumptuary laws and for a license system of universal application under the control of the judiciary and without discretion, save as to the fitness of the applicant; but with rigid enforcement of the penalties now in existence and such additional legislation as will aid in controlling the evils of intemperance, including high license, but not so high as to forbid licensing. The proceeds of the licenses should be sent to the treasury of the county in which they are granted in case of taxation there."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

"It would be folly not to recognize the existence of difficulties between employers and employed, and we should declare for such legislation as will ameliorate the condition of the latter while we do not interfere with the just rights of the former. Boycotts, strikes and lock-outs are methods of violence and not of peace, and payment of wages in anything but cash is a weapon of oppression. No man or set of men ought to be permitted to dictate the control of another's business. I endeavored to inculcate the theory of concession and forbearance in the enactment of the arbitration statute in 1883, for I believed that when employers and employed were brought together as equals to discuss their difficulties the contest was half settled. This statute was but the reassertion of Penn's old theory of peace, and the point I sought to attain was not arbitration under that special statute, but the reaffirmance of the doctrines contained in the ancient laws of the Commonwealth. Recognition by law of such methods teaches men the underlying principles of the law and form becomes of no sort of moment if the great end—peace—be attained."

NOT A MONOPOLIST.

"I have been and am a railroad president, and since my return from the United States Senate have been aiding in the develoment of my own real estate and of the locality in which I live. I had lands containing coal and I wanted transportation for it, and I and other gentlemen purchased other lands and coal in quantity sufficient to induce capital to aid us. The railroad to those properties is an accomplished fact, and the locality in which I live has twice the opportunity that it had when we began the movement. I have never attempted to interfere with the details of railroad management and know nothing of them. Instead of being a monopolist my aim has been to give additional means for transportation."

THE TARIFF.

"As this campaign involves the election of members of congress and of the Legislature who will elect a United States Senator, that question is incidentally before the people, although a campaign for State officials has nothing to do with it. I do not believe the Democracy of Pennsylvania are for protection for the sake of protection, nor are they for free trade. But they believe in the ancient theory which under a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, imposes taxes from a revenue standpoint, and the latest utterances of the party at Chicago formulate their ideas upon that subject. If I had been in Congress I would have voted to consider a bill to revise the tariff, and when it was before the body would have endeavored to care for the interests of the people I represented. During my term at Washington I tried to be faithful to the best interests of the people of the State. I think our convention should declare for a revision of the tariff and against a repeal of the taxes on whisky and tobacco, for those taxes are taxes on luxuries, and are pledged for the payment of pensions."

The Boss Vetoer.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

The following table which we have prepared with great care from many sources, shows the number of times the veto power has been used by the twenty-two men who have filled the Presidential chair:

Washington	2	Taylor	0
Adams	0	Fillmore	0
Jefferson	0	Pierce	10
Madison	2	Buchanan	4
Monroe	1	Lincoln	1
Adams	0	Johnson	21
Jackson	11	Grant	25
Van Buren	0	Hayes	12
Harrison	0	Garfield	0
Tyler	9	Arthur	4
Polk	3	Cleveland	111

Twenty-one Presidents vetoed 106 bills in ninety-five years; President Cleveland vetoed 111 in eight months.

The Cutting Trouble.

Judge Sabida, the Mexican magistrate, on Saturday last, sentenced Editor Cutting to one year's imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of $600. The sentence has caused a great deal of bitter feeling among his friends in Texas. It is believed that the action of the Mexican Judge, which seems to have been taken with a deliberate intention of showing contempt for the United States Government, will have the effect of bringing matters to a crisis. If he cannot pay the fine he will have to serve 100 days longer. Medina who caused all the trouble, has leave to sue Cutting in a civil suit for damages. The question of censuring the American Consul Brigham, and asking for his removal is referred to the Supreme Court at Chihuahua.

The facts leading to the arrest of Cutting are given as follows:

The Texas editor libeled a Mexican editor, Senor Medina. This was done in a Spanish paper owned by Cutting and printed in Paso del Norte, Mexico. This fact brought the Texas editor within the jurisdiction of Chihuahua, he being found on its territory. Mr. Cutting resides in the Chihuahua town, doing business in the Texas city. Under the first arrest he agreed to make an apology to the Mexican court as well as retract the libel against Medina. He published in El Paso an English article or card, which only pretended to give the apology demanded by the Court and agreed to by Mr. Cutting, while it repeated the libel against Medina in a more severe form. This libel, it is charged, he "uttered"—that is legally distributed and issued—in Paso del Norte. Copies in Spanish as well as English were sent over to the Mexican side, Cutting accompanying the carrier. He was arrested again and placed in the town jail. Here is where the clash came. The first arrest or suit was made in accord with a rule of law common to both countries, as the work of preparing, editing, printing and publishing was all done on Mexican soil and the medium was a newspaper at least nominally Mexican in character.

The fact of Cutting being an American citizen—living on the border, and he being arrested tried and sentenced in Mexico is the cause of bringing the matter before our Government. Secretary Bayard has given notice demanding from Mexico the release of Cutting. This has given rise to a bitter feeling between the two countries along the border—and many threats of war from both sides have been given. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* dated August 9th. thus gives the views of Secretary Bayard:

"I see no reason why a satisfatory adjustment of the difficulty should not be reached. I have been assured that such is the desire of the Mexican Government. Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister here, said some days ago that his Government would promptly settle the matter." The Secretary seems to think that the difficulties in the way have been created not so much by Mexicans as by obliging friends in this country, who in their efforts to embarrass the Administration have suggested to the Mexican authorities methods of opposition which, perhaps, they would not have thought of. Mexico's attitude, it is alleged, has been greatly strengthened by the efforts of Mr. Blaine's friends to show that Mr. Bayard has acted with precipitancy and has been too exacting with Mexico.

Mr. Bayard himself feels strongly on the subject, and said, with much impressiveness, that he considered the principle involved in the Cutting affair to be one of the gravest importance, and one as to which the whole country, without reference to party, should be a unit. The personal merits or demerits of Cutting himself had nothing to do with the case. It made no difference whether he was an angel of darkness or an angel of light, but it did make the greatest possible difference to the American people whether the contention raised by the State Department in his case should be maintained or not. Mexico claims in Cutting's case the right to try an American citizen for an offence committed in the United States, and Cutting has actually been convicted and sentenced for publishing a libel in Texas. Mr. Bayard thinks this raises the gravest possible question between the two countries, and if Mexico's claim were once conceded no American traveling in Mexico would be safe. Mr. Bayard is deeply in earnest in his determination to resist the position taken by Mexico, and he expresses full confidence as to popular approval of his course.

"My countrymen," he said, with evident feeling, "will not be deceived by partisan misrepresentation. They will recognize the gravity of the question involved, and will never consent that one of their fellow citizens shall be tried by a foreign power for an offence committed in this country. Suppose Cutting had stabbed his Mexican rival on Texas soil, instead of merely attacking his reputation, does any one pretend that Mexico could have tried him for murder? Certainly not."

The case, Mr. Bayard thinks, is too clear for equivocation, and he has no idea of retreating from the position taken by the department weeks ago when it demanded Cutting's release. The Secretary will not anticipate the action of Mexico, but he evidently looks for full reparation from that country. That the local court should have convicted Cutting does not necessarily imply that the Mexican Government will refuse to set him at liberty and go to war. Speaking of this feature of the case Mr. Bayard said that both countries were pledged by the treaty of 1848 to exhaust every possible means of effecting a peaceful settlement of all political questions. Should Mexico persist in her present attitude the question would then arise as to what action should be taken by this country to enforce acquiescence in its demands. The rupture of diplomatic negotiations would naturally follow. Secretary Bayard says he has received no intimation of Minister Jackson's resignation, although it is quite possible that he may wish to come home.

The other question which has added fuel to the flame on the Mexican border—the judicial murder of a Mexican naturalized in this country, who had been illegally extradited by the Texan authorities—is in process of settlement, and it is thought here that the murderer will be hanged by the Mexican Government. In this case the whole responsibility rests with the Texan authorities, who have been so beligerent over the Cutting episode.

Mr. Bayard makes no concealment of his determination to insist upon full satisfaction in the Cutting affair, not so much for Cutting's sake as because it involves the question whether American citizens in Mexico are to be protected in their rights. If Mexico gives way in this instance, and there can be no doubt that the State Department intends to enforce its demands in the im-

fusal, the position of Americans in Mexico will in future be far more secure than it has been for years, and the persecutions and annoyances to which Americans have been subjected probable contingency of Mexico's re- in that country will be sensibly modified when the Mexicans find that we have a Secretary of State with backbone enough to insist upon the fullest protection for his countrymen.

It is rumored that Gov. Macoyra, of the State of Chihuahua, in which Cutting was convicted, has ordered the authorities, in case of an attack from Texas, to cut off the prisoner's head and deliver it to the Americans.

A special to the associated press from El Paso, where Cutting is held, dated August 10th says: During the afternoon Editor Cutting was called before the Court and notified that he had been granted an appeal to the Supreme Court of Chihuahua, and that the lawyer who had been officially assigned to his defense had forwarded the necessary papers in the case. He also fears that he will be assassinated as soon as he leaves Paso del Norte, and that the Mexicans will give as an excuse that he tried to escape.

The citizens of El Paso yesterday formed three volunteer companies to protect the city and guard it against a surprise from the other side. Paso del Norte is full of Mexican soldiers, and rumors are in circulation that more are coming. In fact, there are all kinds of exciting rumors floating through the town. One is to the effect that 300 Mexican horsemen are stationed at Saragossa, on the Mexican side of the river, about 13 miles below El Paso, opposite the Texas town of Ysleta. The commander of Fort Bliss has sent down to investigate the rumor.

A special from Washington, dated August 10th says: Notwithstanding the rumors of warlike preparations on the part of our Government and the firm tone of Secretary Bayard's recent dispatches, it cannot be said that this city is pervaded by any apprehension of impending hostilities. It is the general opinion that whatever activity may be noticeable in naval and military nowadays is due to a desire of the United States Government to be prepared for any emergency, and that in all probability the Mexican troubles will be settled eventually by peaceable means. At any rate, the President, of course, could not take any hostile measures in this or any other case, without the consent of Congress; and if war should seem imminent, the first step would be to convene Congress in an extra session. There are no signs of such a proceeding, and pending the appearance of such a proclamation to Congress the people of the country may preserve their equanimity.

Hedden's Successor.

Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y, will be the new collector of the port of New York. His appointment was postively decided upon Monday, but was not given out until Tuesday. Mr. Hedden's resignation, dated August 7, was secured Tuesday. It was accepted with alacrity, and he will immediately retire, leaving Mr. Magone to enter upon the discharge of his duties as soon as he can qualify.

Mr. Magone is a lawyer by profession, about 55 years old, and he stands in the front rank of the bar of Western New York. He has always been a Democrat, and was an intimate friend of Mr. Tilden, at whose funeral he officiated as a pall bearer. There is no better evidence of his personal and professional standing than the fact that he was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Tilden to investigate the New York Canal Ring. He is said to be a strong advocate of civil service reform. The selection is regarded with much favor here.

Daniel Magone is the most favorably known lawyer in Northern New York. He is one of the few men who are popularly known by reputation without holding or having held a prominent elective office. He is the most influential Democrat in his part of the state. No movement is made by the Democrats of his section without his knowledge and consent, yet he never had a local office higher than that of supervisor of his town, nor any state office other than that of Governor Tilden's Canal Investigation Commission of 1875. Mr. Magone was for some time a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1876 he was chairman of it, and to his energy, rush and bold methods Mr. Tilden was under especial obligation for the way in which he carried New York State for the presidency. In all party matters since 1875 he has been closely allied with the Tilden wing of the party and has been the trusted political friend of Daniel Manning.

Cholera in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—The steamer San Pablo, which arrived here today, brings advices from Hong Kong to July 13 and Yokohama to July 22. Cholera is now raging in the cities of Yokohama and Tokio. In the former the disease is worse than ever before known. Between July 15 and 20 the cases averaged over one hundred daily and the deaths fifty. There is every reason to fear the disease will spread further, as the atmospheric conditions at the present are favorable to the propagation of epidemics. The weather is the hottest experienced since 1871. Up to date, only two foreigners have been attacked by the disease and both of these, whose names are unknown, died. The better classes of foreigners and natives are comparatively exempt from the disease.

The following dispatches show the condition of the disease in other sections of country:

A dispatch from Rome, Italy dated August 9th states Sunday there were 165 new cases of cholera and 68 deaths were reported in Barletta 29 new cases and 13 deaths in Ravenna, 12 new cases and 6 deaths in Bologna, and 52 new cases and 15 deaths in other infected districts in Italy.

In Priesta, Australia there were 6 new cases, and 2 deaths.

Congressman and Their Pay.

There are probably twenty of the present house who let their salaries run into nest eggs. Among these are Scott and Everhart, of Pennsylvania; Powell, of Illinois; Boutelle, of Maine; Henly, of California; Jones, Stewart and Reagan, of Texas; Ellsbury, of Ohio; Stone, of Massachusetts, and Wakefield, of Minnesota. Scott has over a year's salary due him—about $6,000. The other members mentioned have from $1,000 to $3,000 to their credit. There are a couple of dozen of members who always overdraw, or rather, borrow from the head of the bank. They borrow or get in advance sums ranging from $10 to $3000, and at the end of the month they have nothing. The great majority of the members draw all that is coming to them at the end of each month, particularly those who have families with them.

Niagara Whirlpool.

TWO MORE MEN GO THROUGH SUCCESSFULLY IN A BARREL.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Aug. 8.—The turbulent waters of the Niagara whirlpool rapids were again navigated in a cask to-day, the perilous feat being successfully accomplished by two men. The daring voyagers were William Potts and George Hazlitt, two coopers, who were employed in the same shop with Graham, who made the initial trip about three weeks ago. The barrel boat was ten feet long, conical in form and built of the best locust staves. It was supplied with keel, rudder, screw wheel and turret, with, glass covered peep holes. About 300 pounds of sand ballast kept it right side up most of the time. The two men lay back to back while passing through the more turbulent waters clinging to handles made fast to the sides of the casket. Each was likewise kept on his own side of the cask by means of a canvass sling made fast to staples. The start was made from the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canada side at 4:20 p. m. A row boat towed the cask to the point just above the cantilever bridge where it was turned adrift in the middle of the stream. The novel craft was submerged about half the time while passing through the rapids, but while circumscribing the outer circle of the whirlpool its occupants thrust their heads through the opening and Potts calmly smoked a cigar. A successful landing was made at Queenstown on the Canadian side five miles further down the river the entire voyage occupied 55 minutes. The feat was witnessed by no less than 15,000 spectators.

Some one wants to know the oldest cities in the world. They are as follows: Argos, Athens, and Thebes in Greece; Crotona and Rome in Italy; Cadiz and Saguntum in Spain; Constantinople in Turkey; and Marseilles in France, which was founded by a colony of Greeks 580 B. C. The age of these cities varies from twenty-four to twenty-seven centuries.—*Ex.*

The Canadian Thistle Pest.

The farmers of every community should sternly enforce the law of the 24th of April, 1885, forbidding all citizens from allowing the Canadian thistle to go to seed on their premises. It is one of the most pestilential weeds of all that now pollute the fields of the farmers, and it spreads from the thriftless to the land of the thrifty with fearful rapidity. The law of 1885 provides that any person holding lands by lease or otherwise, who shall allow the Canadian thistle to go to seed on their premises, shall be fined fifteen dollars, to be paid to the school fund of the district. Any citizen who is likely to be injured by the spread of the pest from his neighbor's lands, may give notice to have the weeds cut before going to seed, and if not done the constable or supervisor is required to enter upon the property, cut the weeds and can compel the payment of labor and costs from the holder of the polluted lands. No average farmer or good citizen should require official notice from the officer to make him cut the Canadian thistle before it ripens into seed. A few hours' work at most would cut it on any average farm, and the holder of any land should cut it for his own protection. It is destructive of all crops when it gets rooted in fields, and its downy seeds are wafted hither and thither to pollute all neighboring lands. Supervisors of public roads are also required, by the new law, to cut the Canadian thistle on or along all roads or unseated lands in their districts, and in case of failure, they are liable to a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered for the use of the parties about to be injured by such neglect or refusal. The present is the time to destroy the Canadian thistle pest and every occupant of land should willingly and promptly obey the law.

Samuel J. Tilden's Will.

MORE THAN $3,000,000 FOR A FREE LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.

The will of Samuel J. Tilden was read Monday to his heirs at Greystone. He bequeathed the bulk of his property to public uses, but he was not unmindful of his relatives. The value of his estate is closely estimated at $5,000,000, and outside of Greystone and the Gramercy Park property it is nearly all in personal property. The amount bequeathed for the establishment of public institutions is fully $4,000,000, and the disposition of his money is left absolutely in the discretion of three trustees whom he names, John Biglow, Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith. Mr. Smith has been with Mr. Tilden for twenty years, and was his confidential secretary, and the general manager of his estate.

The will was read at 10 o'clock in the library of Mr. James C. Carter, who drew it. There were present Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, a sister of Mr. Tilden and her granddaughter, Mrs. W. A. Hazard, and the children of the late Henry A. Tilden; Col. Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., Mrs. Swan, George A. Tilden, and Misses Susan and Ruby Tilden. The only relative who was absent was Miss Whittlesea of Florence, Wis., who is also of the Henry A. Tilden family. The others present were Mrs. Henry A. Tilden, Andrew H. Green, John Bigelow and George W. Smith. An hour and a half was consumed in reading it.

It was known that Mr. Tilden had some public bequests in view, but the grandeur of his beneficence was not even guessed at. He provides liberally for his relatives. To Mrs. Pelton he gives the house in which she resides, 38 West Thirty-eighth street, and the income of $100,000. For each of the other relatives he sets aside a certain sum to be held in trust by the executors, the income to be paid to them during their lives, they, however, to have power to dispose of the principal at death. All the rest of his property, Greystone and the Gramercy Park residences included, is left in trust to the trustees, who are also executors, to be applied to several public uses.

The will provides for a free public library and reading room in New Lebanon, and another free library and reading room in Yonkers. These are small things compared to the next suggestion of Mr. Tilden, which provides for a grand free library in New York at a cost probably of more than three millions for establishment and endowment. Nothing is said about the fine library now in the Gramercy Park house, the disposition of that being a detail left to the discretion of the trustees. No specific disposition is made of any part of the property except in the case of Mrs. Pelton. The will provides that if the trustees decide not to establish the library they may use the money for any other charitable or educational instruction that they may prefer. They may also use any surplus funds in this manner.

The prohibitionists of Lancaster county met in Convention Monday and selected delegates to the state convention. A county ticket was placed in nomination. In the evening an address was made in the Opera House by Charles S. Wolfe of Union county.

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.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

To All Wanting Employment.

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patent article of great merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every householder, it might not be necessary to make an "EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $600 a month clear and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days' trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or general agent who would like ten or more counties and work them through sub-agents for ninety days and fail to clear at least $250 ABOVE ALL EXPENSES, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amount we guaranteed; and but two sales a day would give a profit of over $125 a month, and that one of our agents took eighteen orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents, sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer, to send us at once the name and address of all such they know. Address at once, or you will lose the best chance ever offered to those out of employment to make money. RENNER MANUFACTURING CO., 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.
Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 11th District.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
JOHN G. FREEZE.
Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the 24th District.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
A. L. FRITZ,
Of Bloomsburg.
JAMES T. FOX,
Of Beaver Township.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JAMES LAKE,
Of Scott Township.
C. G. MURPHY,
Of Centralia.

GIVEN AWAY !

A PREMIUM THAT IS A PREMIUM.

This Announcement is of Interest to Every American Citizen.

The Most Magnanimous Offer Ever Made by Any Newspaper.

THE NEW YORK WORLD,

The Greatest Newspaper On This Continent.

CIRCULATION OVER

1,200,000 COPIES A WEEK

PRESENTS FREE TO EVERY YEARLY SUBSCRIBER TO ITS WEEKLY EDITION. (PRICE $1 PER YEAR)

A History of the United States,

BOUND IN LEATHERETTE TREE CALF, GILT, AND CONTAINING

TWENTY-TWO FINE ENGRAVINGS.

This dainty book of 320 12mo pages is printed on good paper, with wide margins, and is a prize for a bibliophile.

This history is upon an entirely novel and original plan, which makes it indispensable to every person, no matter how many other histories he may have.

It is arranged chronologically by years, from the discovery of America to 1886. Every event is narrated in the order of its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every branch of human action. It describes under it proper date all important patents, all discoveries in science and the useful arts; the digging of canals and the building of railroads and telegraph lines; the founding of towns and the erection of notable buildings and bridges; the first performances of plays and the first appearances of actors and singers; fires, floods, hailstorms, tornadoes, cyclones, epidemics; accidents and disasters on sea and land; riots and crimes; panics and business failures; "corners" and phenomenal prices in all markets; labor troubles, strikes and lock-outs, and hundreds of other matters never recorded by historians, which are of the greatest importance to all who wish to understand the progress of their country. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file for four hundred years.

DO YOU WANT IT ?

The History will be sent FREE by express, to ever person who forwards $1 for a year's subscription to

THE WEEKLY WORLD,

The Great Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

Containing all the best illustrated; literary and miscellaneous matter that appears in the Sunday edition of THE WORLD, *the* JOURNALISTIC MARVEL, *which has now attained the unprecedented circulation of over* **225,000** *copies each issue.*

If preferred, the History will be sent by mail by subscriber's risk when ten cents extra is forwarded to prepay postage. Clubs will find the express cheaper and single subscribers the mail.

This is beyond doubt the greatest offer ever made by any publication in this or any other country. The Premium alone is of more value than the amount paid.

A MILLION PEOPLE

IN THIS COUNTRY

Want This Book.

We want **500,000** *more subscribers to the* **Weekly World,** *and this is* **the One Premium** *that has been selected from among over a thousand to secure for the* **Weekly World** *A HALF A MILLION NEW READERS.* THE WORLD reserves the right to withdraw this offer at any time upon one week's notice in its weekly edition.

All subscriptions must be addressed

THE WORLD,
New York, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS !

WE ARE SELLING THE

OSBORNE

Self Binder, Harvesters & Mowers.

We have the only full steel frame binder in market, and are selling it at fair prices. Dont be talked into buying 1884 and 1885 machines at the price we are selling 1886 machines.

COME AND EXAMINE OUR 2 NEW MOWERS.

REAR AND FRONT CUT. ALSO OUR

Junior Right-Hand Binder.

the only one in the country for sale, and you will be convinced. A full line of Osborne repairs always on hand. We can also furnish repairs for all of the old make of Osborne machines. Constantly on hand a full line of knives, rivets, etc., for all makes of reapers and mowers.

HARMAN & HASSERT.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. P. ADAMS & CO.,

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.

HENRY CLAY, LONDRES, NORMAL, INDIAN PRINCESS, SAMSON, SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES,

FRUITS AND NUTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS

FINE CANDIES.

FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST **Market Prices,** AS FOLLOWS:

ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, PEANUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, CREAM NUTS, ALMONDS, POP CORN BALLS.

THE HAMBURG CHAMPION PLOW

BOWERS' PATENT.

is pronounced by leading farmers superior to any plow in the market for lightness of draught and durability. Its work is unexcelled. Also

REVERSIBLE PLOW SHARE.

Farmers will find this invention a saving to them of at least two-thirds the expense for plow shares. These shares are fitted to all leading chilled plows.

FOR SALE BY

FARMERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE, LIMITED,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

MARLIN Magazine Rifle.

For large or small game, all shes. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed, and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market.

BALLARD GALLERY, SPORTING AND TARGET RIFLES, world renowned. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

august6 4t D.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, August 14, 1886,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of land, situate in the borough of Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by Third street, on the east by lot of Reuben Moyer, on the south by Second St. and on the west by an alley, said lot being numbered or marked in the general plan of said town of Berwick No. (158) one hundred fifty-eight and being one hundred and eighty one and one-half feet in length and forty-nine and one-half feet in width, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable and out buildings. A lot of fruit trees on the premises.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of David Gross vs. John F. Keller and to be sold as the property of John F. Keller.

GUY JACOBY, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Jackson, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a white oak, in line of land of Iram Derr and running thence along the same north 34 and one-quarter degrees east fifty-seven and one-tenth perches to a post in line of land of Lewis Bankus, thence along land of said Bankus and Wm. Brink south seventy-one and one-fourth degrees east twenty-eight and eight-tenths perches, thence along land of Lewis C. Young south nineteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven and five-tenths perches to a post in line of land of John Young, thence along land of said John Long south seventy-four degrees west forty-eight perches to a post in line of land of B. E. Young and thence along land of said B. E. Long north twenty-six and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and sixty-five perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-eight acres and seven perches, on which are erected a two-story plank house, bank barn, wagon shed and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of J. K. Young vs. T. F. Young and to be sold as the property of T. F. Young.

MILLER, Atty, Al. Fi. Fa.
SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Persing, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Persing, late of Locust Twp., Col. Co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned admr., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

FRANKLIN PERSING, Admr.
July 19, 1886. Mt. Carmel, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Sitler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to