The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BLACK NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania held their convention in the Opera House at Harrisburg on Wednesday. It was an immense gathering of representative men from all over the state, and there were more visitors to the city in the capacity of lookers-on, than as delegates. The fight for governor early narrowed down to William A. Wallace and Chauncey F. Black, and for a time it was hard to tell which was ahead, but when the friends of Mr. Wallace made the mistake of putting his candidacy as a rebuke to the national administration for what they termed "Democratic Cameronism" in the distribution of the offices, it gave Chauncey F. Black a boom that placed him in nomination on the first ballot. Wallace's friends were earnest and active, and embraced such staunch Democrats as Senator Eckley B. Coxe, Congressmen Mutchler and Speer, and Senator McAteer, while Black was ably represented by Congressman Maish, Chairman Hensel and a host of friends on the street.

The convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by chairman Hensel, and a temporary organization effected by the election of ex-Judge Herman of Cumberland county as temporary chairman. He made a telling speech on taking the chair. Ex-Congressman Mortimer F. Elliott was made permanent chairman, and he too responded with an address that brought forth rounds of applause at the close of almost every sentence. After the reports of committees on credentials and resolutions the nomination of candidates for governor was in order. The convention was composed of 359 delegates and 180 were necessary for a choice. We are unable to give full details of the convention, as the Thursday morning papers failed to reach here before going to press. The other nominees are R. Bruce Ricketts of Luzerne for Lieutenant Governor, Maxwell Stephenson of Philadelphia for Congress-at-large, J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and W. J. Brennan of Pittsburg for Auditor-General.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SITUATION.

Thus far but three counties have held their congressional conventions in the Eleventh district. Columbia has instructed for Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Luzerne has two sets of conferrees, one instructed for Mr. Buckalew, and the other for Michael Cassidy of Carbon. Lackawanna held its convention on Monday and instructed for Frank Beamish, with power to select his own conferrees. Montour will hold its delegate election on the 21st, and the contest will be between Jesse Amerman and Dr. Neubaker, Mr. Buckalew having decided not to enter the fight in that county. Monroe will probably present Mr. Storm for renomination, Pike will name Senator Rowland, and Carbon will go for Klotz or Cassidy. Mr. Buckalew has his own county, and he is justly entitled to the Luzerne delegation. Beamish and Neubaker are supposed to be friendly to him, and if he secures their support he will have four counties and his nomination will be sure. There is no telling however what complications may arise, as each candidate will be likely to use every effort to obtain his own nomination. With our large majority and the character of our candidate, Columbia should be given the nomination without a struggle.

Judge Schuyler of Northampton county has recently rendered a decision on the discharge of prisoners, of which the substance is as follows: The Act of May 10, 1871 authorizing the board of prison inspectors to discharge convicts who shall have served out the term of their imprisonment, does not authorize the discharge of prosecutors or defendants sentenced only to pay the costs.

The power to discharge prisoners, committed for costs alone, is vested in the county commissioners, but it seems that no discharge can be made until after confinement.

The county commissioners have power to advance the sum necessary to discharge a prisoner, committed for costs alone, if by so doing, money can be saved to the treasury; but this power should be exercised on the merits of each case, and with a view to the general good.

Beaver's Trade Orders Not a Convenience.

From the Bellefonte Watchman.

General Beaver's store orders are below par and *won't bring the cash.* We know of an instance where forty dollars' worth of these orders, coupons, shinplasters, or whatever they call them, were purchased by a man as an accommodation, and when he presented them at the company store and demanded the cash for them he couldn't get it, but had to take out his forty dollars' worth in sugar at eight cents a pound, which was half a cent a pound more than he could have purchased the same quality of sugar for in Bellefonte.

Mayor Smith of Philadelphia is accused of receiving and retaining in his possession until now, moneys paid in January by the pawnbrokers for licenses, and which by law, should have been handed to the city treasurer at once. This is a misdemeanor, and he can be prosecuted for it. The "dandy" mayor is off on a summer trip, and has made no answer to the charge as yet.

There have been 6,389 failures in the United States so far this year, against 7,367 last year. There appears to be something after all in the idea that a change in the politics of the national administration does not necessarily involve universal business ruin.

When the *Montour American* talks about Mr. Storm's running as an independent candidate for congress if Mr. Buckalew should be nominated in this district, it talks nonsense. Mr. Storm is not that kind of a man.

Joseph Scranton has been renominated for congress by the republicans of Lackawanna county. His opponent will probably be Judge Woodward of Wilkesbarre.

James G. Blaine's birthplace at West Brownsville is now used as a washing-machine factory.

James ought to be passed through that house again.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
Democratic Candidate For Governor.

Business Growing Better.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's last week record a continuance of the favorable features in trade circles heretofore noted. The moderate increase in east bound trunk line tonnage, backed by heavy lake shipments and rail around Chicago, is significant. West bound shipments are also increasing, particularly of dry goods from New York and Boston. The movement of general merchandise at over twenty leading distributing centers is reported to be above the August average in late years, with a steady improvement noted in many instances. Stocks of merchandise at interior points are reported moderate. Special hop crop reports point to a probable total crop of 65,000 bales in the United States, 20,000 bales in New York state, and the remainder on the Pacific coast. Old hops on hand aggregate 120,000 bales and the probable consumption the coming year is placed at 140,000 bales. The old hops are of very poor quality. Sugar is again lower in price owing to heavy supplies in sight. Higher prices for coffee in Europe strengthened spot, but Rio correspondents report a larger crop there than last year.

Where Are the Proofs ?

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* brings the following accusation against the gentleman who now resides in the White House:

"When President Cleveland voluntarily made promise after promise to the country, which he broke as fast as he made them, or before the ink with which they were written was dry upon the paper, the press should have lashed him vigorously for it."

It will be difficult to convince impartial observers, such as *The Sun* has shown itself to be in this question, that these changes are founded in truth.

If Mr. Cleveland has broken so many promises, and broken them with such uncommon speed, it must be easy to state the facts specifically and precisely.

What are these broken promises? When were they made, to whom were they made, and how were they broken? Did they relate to matters of moment, or were they trivial and of no consequence? Let us have specifications and proofs; or else let the accusation be withdrawn and abandoned.

Exaggeration and double dealing cannot be admitted in a controversy of this sort. The American people will see to it that there is fair play in any public debate upon the merits or alleged demerits of the President.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Case in a Nutshell.

The Mexican dispute hangs on a single question of fact, and the appointment of a special commissioner to ascertain and report the fact on which the controversy hinges, was a sensible and proper act by the Government.

Secretary Bayard, in his official review of the case furnished to Congress stated that there was no pretence that Cutting had circulated in Mexico the libel published in the United States. And if Secretary Bayard was correctly informed on that point, it was his plain and imperative duty to demand Cutting's release, and to enforce the demand by war if necessary.

Since then Cutting has been several times reported as admitting that he himself took into Mexico a copy of his El Paso paper containing the libel and there exhibited it, before his arrest, and the Mexican Judge who decided the case and sentenced Cutting treated the circulation of the paper by Cutting as an undisputed fact in the case. If Cutting circulated the libel in Mexico before his arrest, he was by his own act subject to the Mexican laws and answerable to the Mexican courts and the United States Government has not the shadow of right to interfere in his behalf.

The marrow of the case is in the single fact as to Cutting's circulation of the libel in Mexico before his arrest, and as that fact is in dispute the government must first officially and conclusively ascertain the truth, and a special commissioner has been wisely summoned to that duty.—*Times.*

Senator Sherman and the Missing Purse.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

"Senator," said a strange gentleman addressing the Hon. John Sherman on a train the other day, "the conductor of this train has lost his pocket-book, containing $200, and unless he finds it he is a ruined man Now, I believe you have it in your power to relieve him of his embarrassment. In short Senator, I believe you have that pocket-book in your valise."

"Sir!" exclaimed the Senator, rising to his feet.

"Pardon me, Senator, I do not accuse you of anything. It was all a mistake."

"Well, sir, let us look," said the Senator, still very indignant. The valise was thrown open, and there, sure enough, was the pocket-book. The Senator had gone to the conductor's room to make a change of linen, and had pulled down the blinds. In the darkness he had gathered up, with the cast-off linen, the pocket-book, which the conductor had carelessly left upon the seat. It took lots of nerve for the strange gentleman to seem to accuse the Senator of theft, but he was so firmly convinced of the accuracy of his theory, on being made acquainted with the facts, that he undertook the task.

A Party Without an Issue.

The "Sick Man" of the political world at this time is the Republican party. It has been striving hard to persuade itself that the Democracy is in a bad way, but its own condition excites the gravest apprehensions of its friends.

Five causes tend to impair the health, if not to threaten the life, of the once "Grand Old Party." First, it has postively no issue on which to go to the people. It was kept alive for years after its mission ended by two things—the use of money and the abuse of Democracy. But it is positively destitute of an issue. "Protection" is an absurdity because there is no Free Trade party and the Republicans, like the Democrats, are divided in opinion on the tariff. "Southern outrages" are unavailable. The "bloody shirt" is washed as white as snow. The "solid South" is a failure, because it is understood that the South is as untrammelled in its political action as is the North. The neglect of the Democracy to lower taxation or to relieve public burdens is not available, because the Republican Senate has stood obstinately and obdurately in the way of retrenchment and tax reform. Hence the "Sick Man" has only one appeal to make to the people, and that is: "Give us back the Government offices instead of allowing the Democracy to retain its control."

Secondly, the Prohibition movement is a serious cause of Republican ailment. As the Prohibition strength increases the Republican strength naturally decreases. For years the Prohibitionists have been allies of the Republican party. They have trusted to Republicanism to aid their cause, only to be betrayed whenever the interests of Republican leaders prompted the conciliation of anti-temperance influence. Now the Prohibition party looms up into the proportions of an important separate organization and is increasing in numbers, especially in the doubtful States, every year. Since it helped to defeat Mr. Blaine for the Presidency thousands of earnest supporters have swelled its ranks in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the Western States.

A third cause of the Republican malady is the Labor movement. The Republican party is the creator of monopolies. The encroachments of corporations on the rights of the people have been made possible by Republican legislation. There is not an intelligent laboring man in the country who does not know that the Jay Goulds and Huntingtons have been the supporters of Republicanism; that their money has been spent to elect Republican Administrations, to corrupt Republican office-holders and to purchase seats on the Supreme Bench for their Republican tools. The first demand of intelligent Labor is for laws that, while just to corporations, will limit the dangerous powers that have been bestowed upon them under Republican rule and prevent them from building up monopolies, dishonestly swelling their capital and levying undue charges on the people in order to pay interest on fradulent stock. Can such reforms be expected under a Republican Administration?

Fourthly, the Republican party no longer has "October States," nor can it now concentrate upon them a federal official army and an unlimited corruption fund. Everybody knows how Indiana was carried by "soap" in 1880 and how the Republican October victory in that State saved Garfield after his cause had been paralyzed by the defeat in Maine. This advantage is now lost to the Republicans.

A fifth cause for the "Sick Man's" unfortunate condition is the loss to the Republican party of its heretofore valuable capital of ghost stories concerning the Democracy. It can no longer make even the silliest people believe that Democratic ascendancy means the destrction of business interests, the degradation of the public service, the overthrow of constitutional provisions, the payment of the rebel debt, the pensioning of Confederate soldiers and the return of the South to the saddle. The Democratic Administration has shown the stupid falsity of such slanders. It has improved the business of the country, elevated the public service despite some undesirable appointments, raised the standard of the national honor, done equal justice to all sections and faithfully obeyed the Constitution.

Without issues to present, without 100,000 Federal offices to assess, without the old assistance from corporations, without money to purchase votes and without the power to successfully slander the Democracy, the Republican party is indeed a very "Sick Man."—*World.*

Mr. Arthur Gets His Money.

When ex-President Arthur was collector of customs at New York about $12,000 were stolen from the custom house, and when the deficiency became known at the treasury department the balance due the collector on his salary $927, was withheld. Congress at its last session relieved Mr. Arthur from all responsibility from the losses and directed a settlement of his accounts. His accounts have just been closed at the treasury department and a warrant issued in his favor for the amount withheld from his salary.

The President is taking a month's vacation in the Adirondacks.

A Mexican Lawyer's Views.

THERE WILL BE NO WAR, BUT MEXICO, HE THINKS IS JUSTIFIABLE IN THE CUTTING CASE.

Y. Sepolveda, a lawyer and a resident of the City of Mexico, now in Philadelphia recently expressed the following opinion on the Cutting case: "The excitement in regard to the Cutting affair is confined to the border territory of both countries. At the Mexican capital there is no unwarranted agitation. The government and the press are discussing the question candidly. I have just come from Washington, where I talked with Secretary Bayard and other officials and I find the same state of feeling there. From the President down there exists nothing but the kindest feeling toward the Mexican Government and a desire to settle all differences amicably.

"I am satisfied that the United States was not fully advised in regard to the matter when it made a demand for Cutting's release. It is a well established principle of international law that a nation has a right to punish offenders who perpetrate on foreign soil crimes against its citizens. France Italy and several other nations have this provision. It may be a wrong principal, and the United States may not like it, but as the law exists, Mexico has a right to take advantage of it. The present agitation may lead to a change in international law. It is my opinion that Cutting will be treated leniently by the Mexican Government as soon as the questions raised are decided. Perhaps he will be pardoned. The government don't want to be bothered with him, and will be apt to release him soon after it satisfies the United States that its cause is justifiable.

"If war ensues it will be upon Mexican territory, because the invading army will be that of the United States. I do not think any European nation would come to Mexico's aid, because it might lead to very serious complications in European and South American affairs. It would certainly look bad for so strong a nation as the United States to declare war against its weak sister republic, whose moral guardian it has ever been. It would be indiscreet, too, on account of the commercial interests of the United States. But, as I said, there will be no war, and one strong reason for my belief is the fact that Mr. Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, both have American wives."

Wisconsin's Fiery Scourge.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE FOREST FLAMES, $1,160,000.

The forest fires have begun burning again at Humbolt, Chocalay, Baraga and along the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Wisconsin. A great area of pine timber is being burned over and much damage done. A fire broke out one mile west of Spencer, Friday, which for a time threatened to far surpass Sunday's blaze, as a towering sheet of flame steadily moved towards the village with a roar that could be heard for miles. Every one packed up and moved out, some going to Romeo with their goods, while others went into camp on Sunday's burned territory. Wagon loads of goods and furniture were taken out into the streets so as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. People in Unity, Colby and Marionville were fighting the fire all day.

So wide is the territory traversed by the forest fires in Northern and Middle Wisconsin and so meagre the information as to the actual extent of the damage, that the losses can only be roughly approximated. The greatest damage was to standing timber, which is the source of wealth of that district. Portage, Marathon, Wood, Clark, Brown, Door and Calumet counties suffered most severely. President Hiles, of the Dexterville and Lake Superior road, who returned Sunday from the devastated region, places the lumber and standing pine damage at several millions. He says unless heavy rains intervene within fourteen days half the timber resources of the counties named will be destroyed. The drought has been so long sustained that leaves have withered and fallen weeks before their time, swamps and marshes have dried up, creeks have disappeared and streams have dwindled down to insignificant rivulets. Everything, therefore, burned like tinder, with no barrier to impede progress. Hundreds of thousands of acres of openings, where the second growth of pine was growing, have been burned over.

The Delaware Peach Crop.

OVER TWO MILLION BASKETS WILL BE GATHERED.

The peach crop at Rehoboth and the surrounding country bordering on the bay is quite good. One orchard of 500 trees will approximate 2,000 boxes of fruit; another of 1,000 will furnish over 3,000. The Troths have begun to go into market, and 100 boxes have been shipped. The crop on the eastern shore of Maryland is exceedingly promising. All the orchards in Kent, Dorchester, Somerset and other counties lying along the Chesapeake bay are loaded with fruit. The Baltimore and Delaware Bay railroad, which is the outlet for Kent county, will furnish over 1,500,000 baskets; Queen Annie's and Kent railroad, 150,000 baskets; Delaware and Chesapeake road, the outlet of Talbot county, 200,000; Cambridge and Seaford railroad, the outlet of Dorchester, 80,000 baskets, and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, the egress for Somerset, Wicomico, Worchester counties and eastern Virginia, will make shipments amounting to 135,000 bushels.

Trout Laws.

The Act of Assembly passed June 11, 1885 regulating the catching of trout, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill, or expose to sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been caught or killed, any speckled trout, save only from the fifteenth day of April to the fifteenth day of July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each trout so killed, or had in possession, but this act shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

SECTION 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

The manner of proceedure to collect the penalty is prescribed by the Act of May 1, 1873, and is as follows:

Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act (such violations not being separately and particularly provided for in other sections of said act), shall forfeit and pay the penalty or penalties attached to the same; and it shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of such violation to make complaint thereof to the nearest justice of the peace of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge may enter complaint before such justice; and the said justice shall forthwith issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and upon such offender being brought before him shall proceed and hear and determine as to the truth of the offence charged on the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses to the same: *Provided*, That the person making the complaint shall be a competent witness; and if the person or persons so arrested shall be found guilty, he or she or they, shall be convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay the fine or fines, penalty or penalties attached to such violation, together with costs; one-half of which penalty shall go to the informer, and the remaining one-half shall be forthwith paid over to the treasurer of the county in which the offence was committed; and on default of payment, the offender shall be committed to the common jail of the proper county for the term of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed: *Provided*, That said conviction shall be had within six months from the time of committing the offence: *And provided further*, That the defendant may, on refusing to pay said penalty, enter into a recognisance, with one or more sufficient sureties, to answer said complaint on a charge for misdemeanor, before the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the offence is committed, which court, on conviction of the defendant of the offence charged and failure to pay the penalty or penalties imposed by this act, together with costs shall commit said defendant to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

Whenever any officer, constable or other person, making complaint of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall fail to recover the penalty or penalties therein mentioned, in any prosecution or suit commenced by him or them pursuant to the foregoing sections of this act, the costs of suit incurred by him of them shall be a charge upon the proper county, and shall be audited and allowed as other county charges are audited and allowed.

The statement made in the Phila. *Times* of the 13th, that C. B. Jackson Esq. of Berwick would contest the congressional nomination with Mr. Buckalew is so absurd as to scarcely need denial. The gentlemen named are warm friends, and even if Mr. Jackson had congressional aspirations he would hardly wait until after the county convention has instructed for Mr. Buckalew, and then announce his candidacy. Somebody has been imposing on the *Times*.

District Attorney Metzgar of Williamsport is the candidate for state senator in Lycoming county.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

TRIAL LIST FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1886.

Mrs. D. B. Frederick vs Edward Lyons.
Sarah G. Hosler vs. Israel Bittenbender.
Stephen Bittenbender vs. Samuel Bowers, with notice to Odd Fellows Hall Ass'n of Orangeville, terre tenants.
Charles M. Conyngham and L. C. Paine, doing business as Conyngham & Paine, vs James McAlarney and Mary McAlarney, his wife.
Jacob Haines vs. N. & W. R. Ry. Co.
A. B. Brickbaum's use vs W. R. Brickbaum.
James Moyer vs Jerome S. Lewars, Admr. of Joseph Clewell, dec'd.
M. G. Hughes and Hermon Fahringer vs John Lloyd.
H. W. Hess, O. B. Hess and I. J. Thomas, partners, doing business in the firm name of Hess & Thomas vs Hiram F. Everett.
Wm. H. Yorgey vs Locust Mountain Water Co.
H. E. Hencock vs. Wm. Masteller.
J. F. Smith, now to use of Catawissa Depo It Bank vs. S. C. Creasy.
Clark Callender, ex't of Joseph Hess, dec'd vs Francis L. Hess.
Albert E. Cadow vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co.
Theodore F. Craig vs. Mahala Craig and Daniel F. Seybert.
Charles W. Van Essen vs Thomas Webb and the Columbia County Agricultural Society.
J. H. Kline, adm'r of Hiram H. Kline vs Ellen Kline.
C. E. Pennock, J. L. Pennock and John S. Pennock, trading as the firm of C. E. Pennock & Co. vs. Charles Reichart.
John Drum and Hermanda Drum, his wife, in right of the wife vs Elias Shuman and Catharine Shuman, for words spoken by the said Catharine.
Charles W. McKelvy and Deborah J. McKelvy, his wife, to the use of the said Deborah, G. S. Willits and Josephine Willits, his wife, to the use of the said Josephine, James H. Ramsay, Charles C. Hagenbuch and Anna B. Hagenbuch his wife, to the use of the said Anna, Charles Ramsay, William P. Ramsay and Robert N. Ramsay vs. Charles B. Brockway.
Benjamin Fetterman vs J. Boyd Robison.
Charles Reichart vs. Emanuel Mauser.
H. W. Bower vs Martha S. Ferris, wife of O. S. Ferris, owner, and George O. Welliver, contractor.
John L. Brumbauch vs the D L & W R R Co.
Patrick Burns, by his mother and next friend, Margaret Burns, vs I. A. Hiley, Layfayette F. Lentz and William Liley, trading as Louis A Hiley & Co.
Aaron Boone vs Espy Lime and Cement Co.
H F Everett vs Bruce F Sutliff and Philip L. Hess late doing business under the name of B F Sutliff and P L Hess.
O B Millard vs John Snyder.
George O Welliver vs O F Ferris and Martha L Ferris, his wife, owner, or reputed owner.
H. W. Hess, O. B. Hess and Ira Thomas, partners, doing business as Hess & Thomas vs. Hiram F. Everett.
C B Brockway vs Columbia county with service on Stephen Pohe, Washington Parr and Eli Mendenhall.
A K Smith vs Samuel Bugier.
J B Patton vs A P Heller.
The Cutis Manufacturing Co vs Clark I Thomas.
I H Wagner, D W Mutley and D F Wagner, trading under the firm name of Watsontown Planing Mill Co. vs C F Harder.
William Krickbaum vs John B Casey.
Augustus Bibby and Julia, his wife, in right of said wife vs George Hartman, Mary Hartman and Clinton Ellis, adm'r of the estate of Sallie E Reittmeyer deceased.
James Yost vs Wilson Ager and Elisha Ager.
Albert Kline'oh vs Hiram Eckroat.
S B Whitney vs S B Bowman.
S B Whitney vs S B Bowman.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. The best Blood Purifier ever discovered. By Druggists. PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO THE SOUTH FOR SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine, and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it.

"I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"REV. JAS. M. HOLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.
of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS.
of Luzerne.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNAN.
of Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEPHENSON.
of Philadelphia.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.
of Huntingdon.

COUNTY.

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.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

BEAVER—Levi Michael, George Dreisbach, Isaac Klingerman, Moses Schlecher, J. P. Fry, Jesse Rittenhouse.
BERWICK, E—A. D. Seely, Freeman Sitler, Jacob W. Campbell, Hiram W. Bower
BERWICK, W—John Frantz, George A. Carey, Will T. Snyder.
BENTON—Emanuel Laubach, Benton; Frank T. Shultz, Raven Creek; George Gibbons, Cambra; Reuben Sigfried, Benton.
BLOOM, E—John B. Casey, C. B. Robbins, C. H. Campbell, chas. R. Housel.
BLOOM, W—Guy Jacoby, David Girton, John Wellliver, Jas. M'Bride.
BRIARCREEK—Gideon Michael, Geo. W. Miller, William Lamon, Cyrus Smith.
CATAWISSA—Wm. T. Creasy, Wm. Berkheimer, Wm. Schuck, Allen Barnett.
CENTRALIA—Michael W. Brennan, David Walsh, John Herpesay.
CENTRE—J. F. Rink, John Wanich, Sanderson Hagenbuch, Arthur Creasy, A. J. Kocher, Albert Kelchner, Levi Remley.
CONYNGHAM, N—Hoo't Canfield, Patrick J. Cain, William Callagy.
CONYNGHAM, S—John P. Hannon, Patrick Healy.
FISHINGCREEK—Amos Hartman, J. M. Ammerman, Norman M'Henry, Samuel Coleman.
FRANKLIN—R. S. McHenry, Jonathan Loreman, Jacob Artley.
GREENWOOD—A. J. Derr. Derr's P. O.; John Leggott, Iola; Jacob Wellver, Eyers Grove; Wm. Black, Rohrsburg; Phil. Young, Millville.
HEMLOCK—Mathias Girton, Simon Reichard, Lawrence L. Hartman, Jacob Martz.
JACKSON—Frank Trivelpiece, J. W. Kitchen, Frank Fritz.
LOCUST—A. M. Johnson, Christian Small, Charles Beyer, Adam Dimmick.
MADISON—Charles H. Fruit, Baltis Sterling, John M. Smith.
MAIN—Gilbert Shuman, Freas Bowman, George Bretsh.
MIFFLIN—Isaac Andreas, C. W. Hess, E. Schwippenheiser.
MONTOUR—James Quick, Rupert; Henry Lazarus, Grovania; I. W. Baylor, Catawissa.
MT. PLEASANT—Sam'l Hartzel, Lightstreet, Mack Ikeler, Mordansville; Isaac Appleman, Wellsverville.
ORANGE—L. M. Steppy, Theodore Rush, Miles DeLong.
ROARING CREEK—James Knittle, Wm. B. Houck, Sander Fetterman.
PINE—D. P. Gordner, Pine Summit, J. R. Fowler, Pine Summit; Daniel Robbins, Derr's.
SCOTT, W—L. M. Kelchner, A. C. Hidlay.
SCOTT, E—E. F. Reighard, Eli Schneidman, Wm. Savage.
SUGARLOAF—Alfred Cole, Daniel Steadman, Aaron Fritz, E. F. Laubach.

RULE ON HEIRS.

ESTATE OF HUMPHREY M. PARKER, DEC'D.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

To Rachel J. Parker, Wm. U. Parker, Ruth A. Parker, Rucina, intermarried with Jonathan R. Conner, Samuel E. Parker, Mary A., intermarried with Daniel Ashelman, and three grand children, Rachel Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt and John Hoyt, children of Rebecca Hoyt, dec'd, and Phebe Manning, Lucina Manning and Gertrude Manning, the grandchildren being children of Hannah J. Manning, dec'd, lineal descendants of Humphrey X. Parker, deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Humphrey M. Parker, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duty awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1886.

WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk of O. C.
aug13 Samuel Smith, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Al. Vend. Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia Co., Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Cross Keys Hotel in Berwick on

Saturday, September 18, '86,

at 10 o'clock a. m., All those two certain lots, situate in Berwick, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner Front and Pine streets in said town of Berwick, thence along Front street ninety-nine feet to lot No, sixteen, thence by the same two hundred feet, more or less, to Canal street, thence by Canal street ninety-nine feet to Pine street, and thence along Pine street two hundred feet, more or less, to Front street, the place of beginning. The same being lots No. 19 and 20 in plan of Berwick, Pa., on which are erected a two-story brick dwelling, with basement, a large frame stable, coal house, pig pen and outbuildings. Fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land in Briarcreek Twp., Columbia county, Pa. Beginning at the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Berwick, Pa., at corner of Rasley land, thence by the same thirty-two and six-tenths perches to a corner, thence north seventy-four degrees east seventeen perches, thence seventeen and one-fourth degrees west twenty-seven and seven-tenths perches, more or less, to public road, thence south eighty-seven degrees west thirteen and six-tenths to place of beginning, containing three acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execu on, at the suit of Chester Cope vs. S. B. Bowman and A. F. Creasy and to be sold as the property of S. B. Bowman.

JACKSON, Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

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 alway 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. F. 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 uses. 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.

august 6 4t D.

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

J. 25-6t WILLIAM LAMON, Adm.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA SPONENBERG, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Sponenberg, late of Briarcreek Twp., Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to N. U. Funk, residing in Scott Twp., said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

N. U. FUNK,
aug 6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emanuel Krum, late of Scott Twp.

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

GEO. RUCKLE, Adm'r.,
aug30.* Orangeville, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF