

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1887.

The forty-ninth congress ended yes terday, nominally, but the legislative day extends until to-day at 12 o'clock. ald a special session be called, the

A joint resolution proposing amendment to the constitution, abolishing the poll tax and requiring thirty instead of sixty days residence to entitle a citizen to a vote, has passed second reading in the state senate.

If 1887 holds out as it has begun, it will present one of the most remarkable records for murders, fires, mining accidents, railroad disasters, and other crimes and casualties ever known. Among the latest reports is the loss of a Chinese jank bound from Hainau to

Every newspaper in Philadelphia including the Press which is recognized as the leading republican paper in the state, opposed the Dependent Pension bill, and commended the President's veto. Many Grand Army posts added their protests to the passage of the bill, and numerous brave soldiers expressed their approval of the President Presi expressed their approval of the President's action. The criticism in last week's Republican, in which disloyal motives are charged as the animus that prompted the veto, does not tally with the expressions of approval from prominent republican sources all over

William H. Douty, of Shamokin, writes to the Philadelphia Press as follows: "I believe there could be tanks of water so arranged in passen ger and sleeeping coaches on all rail-roads that would prevent fire in case of accidents, such as you are compelled to chronicle so frequently. My idea would be to have tanks of water of sufficient capacity placed in each car, one directly over and the other under the stove, so arranged with valves that by simply pulling a rope the valves would open, or when the cars left the track the valves to be so arranged that they would open automatically and flood the fire, no matter in what position the cars would be, these tanks to I believe this would be a safer plan for the traveling public than to use live steam from the engine, for this reason: live steam that might escape from a broken pipe in case of an accident would be almost as bad as fire itself."

ember last, the appointment nd ex-soldier of the Union army. and asked that it be revoked. The that Dr. Dabney was born in Mississippi; was not eleven years old when the war broke out; that he had never for much more good work, particularly in the line of laud reform, restricting in the line of laud reform, restricting dersonville in his life, and was appointed after a brilliant Civil Service examina-tion. These facts, sustained by proof, General Black sent to the Goodspeed Post, which immediately struck its colors. If our G. A. R. comrades will be a little more careful of their denuncia tions, in future, and find out the truth before they "pitch in," they will list, which is both interesting and instrengthen their case always. They should remember, likewise, that others, besides themselves, have a tender care for the honor of the ex-soldiers, and would not knowingly trifle with it.-Ex.

The Provisions of the Proposed Lapuor Bill.

for by the advocates of high license and will deny many concessions asked by the State Liquor League. The Sub-Committee on Liquor License of the Ways and Means Committee have practically finished their work of preparing a new bill out of the eight that been referred to them. The new bill, has the Brooks High-license bill as a basis, but still contains important modifications. The entire sections of the Brooks bill fixing the amount of license fee are stricken out and for them are substituted the sections of the Murray bill, which fix the taxes in cities of the firt second and third classes (Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Alle gheny), at \$500; for all other cities and boroughs at \$300, and in townships at \$150. In Philadelphia one-fifth of the fee is to go to the State and fourfifths to the city. In cities of the sec ond and third class, one-fifth to the State, two fifths to the city and twofifths to the county. In all other cities and boroughs, one fifth to the State, one-fifth to the city or borough, and three-fifths to the county. In the town-ships, one-fourth to the State, onefourth to the county, and one half to the townships for public roads.

The provision of the Brooks bill giv ing courts exclusive power to grant and regulate licenses is so changed as to retain the present system of grant-ing and repealing licenses that now obtains in the different counties. The requirements that a saloon shall have drooms and must be on the ground floor without screens or stained glass windows are also stricken out. affidavit accompanying the application for license is made not by the applicant but by two bondsmen, neither of whom must be engaged in the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors. To the application must be a certificate sworn to and signed by twelve electors ; none can sign more than one certificate. The certificate sets fourth that the signers have known the applicant six months and that the statements in his pecition are true. In the petition the applicant must state name residence and nativity, and when and where naturalized, place for which license is desired, name of owner of premises (a provision against which the aquor League remonstrated) and that the applicant is interested in no other

A More Needed Change.

The constitutional amendment now before Congress, proposing to change the time for the inauguration of President to the public. He says the President merely wrote him a letter asking if his term of the present incumbent to that name could be considered in making date in 1889, is urged mainly upon sentimental or other trivial grounds. It is not a sufficient reason for making this change that the social revellers at Inauguration balls sometimes take cold on an inclement 4th of March, or that Washington accidentally took the oath on April 30th, nor even that the short session of Congress would thereby be session of Congress would thereby be extended.

A change that is much more needed fiftieth congress would assemble at the election of Representatives, instead of thirteen months afterwards, as now. The present arrangement was suitable and even necessary in the United States of a hundred years ago, before the days of railroads or the telegraph, when the returns of elections came in and in a measure subversive of the re publican idea, in the Union of to-day. when the result of national elections is commonly known the day after they occur, and the Representatives from Siam, on which nearly six hundred the Pacific coast can reach Washington in a week.

Congress should represent the will of the people upon the issues of the hour. But under the la r which pro-vides for the assembling of that body in December of the year following the election the impulse of the voting is often lost, and the issues are greatly changed, between the voting and the Worse than this, a discredmeeting. Worse than this, a discredited and rejected House may now go back in a month after the elections and legislate for three months in defiance of the people's will—the new Congress not getting a change to reflect that will for nine months after the old one ad-

The Forty-Nir h Congress-

The record of the Forty-ninth Congress, instead of being a bad one, is, considering the facts that its two branches are not in political harmony, an especially good one. It was left by the remissness of its predecessors s much reform work to do, that it could not possibly get successfully through with it all. A large share has, however, been accomplished, as will fully appear from the following resume of its principal achievements as collated by the New York Herald; "At its first session it passed—first,

Presidential succession law; second, a

law relieving the merchant marine of a number of vexatious and useless burdens; third, a law for a new Con gressional library; fourth, a law reduc ing the fee on postal money orders, fifth, several laws forfeiting unearned land grants, and restoring in all about fity million acres of land to the publie domain; sixth, the silver certificate of Dr. T. S. Dabney, of Louisiana, as a medical examiner in the Pension Bureau, Washington, created some excitement in the old soldier world. The citement in the old soldier world. The the inter-state commerce law; tenth, Goodspeed Post, No. 205, G. A. R., of the law allotting lands in severalty to Kansas, charged that Dr. Dabney had been a Confederate guard at Andersonville, and they protested against the delivery system to cities of ten thou-appointment "as an insult to every loyal sand inhabitants, and thirteenth, the man and ex-soldier of the Union army." act of redeeming trade dollars. It is probable that before it dissolves next Friday several other, important measresolution was sent to the President Friday several other, important meas-and General Black, Commissioner of ures will be passed—as the joint reso-Pensions. When General Black investigated this serious charge, he found railroad accounts and the repeal of the Tenure of Office act."

the growing power of corporations and recovering the peaple's acres unlaw-fully held by sundry railroad monopolies, but was checkmated by the millionaires and corporation attorneys of evening, caused by the outbreak of the Republican Senate. Here again fire in the house end of the capitol. the Herald, this time through its While the hall was comfortably filled

First-These Senators have managed focation. At this juncture there was a to kill the bill for the repeal of the great noise in the west corridor, which Pre-emption Timber Culture and had every indication of an explosion, ed so long after the service was render Desert Land laws-laws which, while and it was thought that the boilers in ed, and presumptively for so few perthey stand, work against the honest the basement had exploded. Some of settler and in favor of corporations, the members ran out to the piazza on syndicates and land grabbers.

have, by delays and amendments, killed the House bill forfeiting the unearned land grant of the Northern Pacific rail-

Fourth—They have hung up and thus killed the House bill forfeiting the land grant of the Gulf and Ship Island corporation.

Fifth-They have killed, by adding an improper and unjust amendment in-tended to defeat it, the House bill forfeiting 800,000 acres of the Ontanagon

and Brule River grant.

Sixth—They have killed a very necessary House bill for the re-adjustment fire was small, and will not aggregate \$200. It was caused by the careless of railaoad land grants in Kansas and \$200. It was caused by the carcless other States—this by substituting a different and wrong measure for the the paper.

House bill. When the account comes to be finally nade up and balanced, it will be found hat the Forty-Ninth Congress, under the spur of a Democratic President and Democratic House, has been a first rate Congress, all things considered, and the chief reason for its not having been better is the existence of a R publican majority in the Senate which, fortunately, is being rapidly wiped out.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1887.
The defeated Pension bill, the Cabinet succession, the change of Inauguration day, the new President of the Senate and the probable extra session of the Senate are the matters that have been most talked about here during the

tions have given him much perplexity.

that the correspondence between the President and himself in relation to his taking a place on the Interstate Commission should have been made known to the public. He says the President on Monday sent to the public. He says the President on Monday sent to the public. He says the President on Monday sent to the public. He says the President on Monday sent to the public. He says the President on Monday sent to the public. He says the President on Monday sent to the public he senate the name of James M. Trotter to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia in place of James C. Matthews, who was twice rejected.

Monoce Trotter is a colored to the most incommission. It is understood.

Monoce Trotter is a colored to the public have been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time worked by J. H. Swoyer, of Wilkes-Barre, and has two of the best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time Barre, and has two of the best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time Barre, and has two of the best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time Barre, and has two of the best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time Barre, and has two of the best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time best break-been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time best break-been granted to surviving soldiers based alone upon a military service

of incompetency
On the Republican side of the Senate Chamber there are four men each is one that has been rejected by the Committee, providing that Congress shall assemble in the month following are Senators Ingalls, Sherman, Mahone and Evarts. The longest and lankest of them all is the gentleman from Kansas, who has just been sworn in as president of the Senate in place of Mr. Sherman, the next most attenuated member of the quartette. Mr Ingalls is as stiff and studied as it is possible slowly, and journeys to the capital to imagine, and upon taking the vice-were made on horseback or by stage president's chair he made a character-coach. But it is wholly unnecessary istic little speech in honor of the re-tiring Senator with which he (Mr.

Ingalls) looked well pleased. Beginning with a burst of modesty he said he must inevitably suffer disparagement by comparison with the learning and parliamentary skill; the urbanity and accomplishments of his illustrious predecessor, but he would strive to equal him in devotion to the duty imposed upon him, etc, which all of them

There was an exciting scene in the House of Representatives on the day that it voted to sustain the President's veto of the Pauper Pension bill. The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity with spectators who listened eagerly to all that was said, and took part in the demonstrations of approval and disapproval.

Among the notable speeches made was one by Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, who opened for the Democratic side. He began by saying that it was time This is an anomaly and a wrong in He began by saying that it was time our system which should be corrected. for the Members of the House to get out of the roseate bubble in which they lived in Washington, prepared for them by claim agents, and look after the interests of the real soldier. They had drifted along impeled by a species of sympathetic impulse, regardless of reason or judgement, until the period was reached which culminated in the presentation and passage of the most scandalous bills which had ever been sent to a President for signature. The people of the country, without regard to party, had every reason to be thank-ful that this bill had been placed before an Executive who had backbone enough to meet the situation. The General had proceeded but a short time when Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, hoping to excite him, inquired contemptuously, "Do you stand by the President?" Mr. Bragg cooly replied that no staff commissary could excite him, he was speaking for what he con-sidered the soldier's interest.

The first fashionable season which the mistress of the White House has seen in her present p sition, closed a week ago. One feature of it at least, is worthy of note. Of the innumer able printed and spoken comments made respecting her, she herself says there has not been one hyper-critical remark that reached her. On the contrary they have been complimentary and kindly in the highest degree. When it is remembered that Mrs. Cleveland, without experience, entered n the most difficult social duty that woman could attempt, and that she is the youngest mistress that the Presidential Mansion ever had; trusting solely to her own womanly instincts good breeding and good heart, it is not speaking too strongly to say that her success has been really wonderful. Fire in the Capitor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- A stampede, curred about 5:30 o'clock Saturday the House contains nearly all the essential provisions and restrictions asked for by the advocates of high license and will deny many concessions asked.

Second—The Senators have hung up and killed a House bill for the taxation of railroad lands and to compel land grant roads to take their patents.

Second—The Senators have hung up and the speaker was cool. Messrs. Holman, Boutelle, Brady, Weaver, of Iowa; Lefevre, Breckenridge, of Ken the east side, but there were a few who flew from the hall to the marble steps on the east side without stopping in the coat room for their hats or overcoats. They remained outside in the rain until they were told that the fire was small and confined to the folding room on the floor below, where it was under control by two engines, which were by this time playing upon the The noise in the corridor, which was mistaken for an explosion was caused by the fall of a great pil

books which had been stacked for

An Immense Land Purchase Probably the most extensive private land purchase ever made in this country was consummated in St. Louis a short ime ago, and within a few weeks all ecessary papers will be prepared and formal claim for possession entered. While Texas was still a province of the Mexican Republic a certain Dr Deales, an emigrant from England, married a native of Mexico, became citizen, and desiring to form a colony upon the frontier obtained from the Mexican government an immense grant f land, consisting of 60,000,000 acres mown as the Arkansas grant, situated n what are now the States of Texas, Colorado and the Territory of New Mexico. Just then the war of Texas independence broke out and Dr. Beales found it impossible to establish his The President is anxious to avoid colony. The grant was renewed, howasking the Senate to remain in session ever, and the treaty of Guidaloupe after the fourth of March, but when Hidalgo being so framed as to protect asked whether he would be ready to those holding grants from the Mexican submit the important nominations upon Government. Dr. Beales retained poswhich he desired its action in time to session of his land. Before he was obviate such a necessity, he replied able to carry out his plan of forming a that it was impossible for him to tell. colony he died, and the grant passed The Interstate Commerce nomina- to his minor children. They did not, however, appreciate the value of the and now the question has been raised as to his Constitutional right to appoint to a newly created office which capitalists, Rufus Hatch being among is to be filled by and with the advice the number, have obtained the title to and consent of the Senate, while the the land from the heirs, and will, it is Senate is not in session. It is held by certain Senators that the power by which the President fills vacancies which have occurred during a vacation Mexico and Southeastern Colorado,

Soon after the breaking out of the re-been disabled by the casualties of war, bellion be enlisted as a private in the justly regard the present pension roll, postoffice. From this position he was retired in 1884 on account, it is said, nundred of Boston and was active in

Democratic party.

It is stated that he was strongly recommended by the citizens and press
of Hyde Park, Mass., where he resides, for the position of postmaster of that place, and he is said to be regarded by those who know him as a man of high character and ability. He is the au-thor of a volume entitled, "Music and Mu-ical People of the Colored Race."

The Pension Vetodent Pension Bill is one of those non-est, courageous, independent, and patriotic acts which are very character-istic of the man. It seems "the soldier vote." But the President shows clearly and firmly the vagueness and dangerous looseness with which the bill was drawn, and describes plaintenance. The construction is a disconstruction of the construction of the construction of the construction. ly but temperately the pretences, falseonorable mind. This is shown by the a general reformation. renerally favorable tone of the opposition press in discussing the message. Mere party spirit would have attacked the President as heartlessly indifferent to the brave soldiers of the dark ages we recommend a visit to Tribune sneers that it ill becomes a place of reformation." President who was elected by rebel votes to slar the defenders of the Union. This is the natural tone of an unscrupulous partisan organ. But there unscrupulous partisan organ. But there can be few Republicaus who read the by sheriffs under the fee system and whose character we exposed last week, who do not know that the President's Second. Absolute separation of feeling toward the soldiers is that of all loyal Union men, and that the ment in cells. characterization of voters in the Southern States as rebels is merely a puerile esource of partisan desperation.

In resisting this reckless assault up on the Treasury the President recalls and properly compensated for loss of Congress and the country to reason, and restrains the thoughtless extravagance which is the natural result of a great surplus. He points out that the bill departs from the principle of pen sion bills for Union soldiers hitherto and what promised to be a panic, oc- in granting pensions merely for service. But he shows also that the gen eral impression is unfounded that there have been heretofore no service pension bills. In 1818, 1828, 1832, and Washington correspondent, gives us a with members smoke began coming up 1871 there were such bills for service in the Revolution and in the war of 1812, and the Mexican pension bill passed at this session of Congress is a service bill. But these bills were pass sons, that they cannot be held as pre-cedents for the proposed legislation. To show how vague are all calculations of the probable number of claimants and of the amount to be paid, the President mentions that when the law of 1818 was passed the number of pensioners was computed to be 374, and the estimated expinse was \$40,000. But the number of applicants proved to be 22,297, and the amount allowed was \$1,847,900 for 20,485 pensions. ion the widows of Revolutionary soldiers who were married after January 1, 1890. It was supposed that there were about 300 of them, but the These figures show how entirely uncertain are the estimates and calculaions in regard to these bills. The President alludes plainly, as was his duty, but in perfectly proper and mod-erate terms, to the flagrant deception and want of good faith in the pressing and while behind Druse, who was seatof claims by pension agents. Nothing is more notorious. In his recent biog raphy of Thomas H. Benton, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt says of his hero: "Cerdragged him from his chair to the tain of his speeches upon the different floor. As he attempted to rise Mrs. land bounty and pension bills, passed Druse took the rovolver from Frank nominally in the interests of veterans, and emptied the remaining bullets into but really through demagogy and the her husband's body. Druse had life machinations of speculators, could be enough to beg the murderers to spare read with profit by not a few Congress him, but Mrs. Druse seized an ax and men of the present time. One of his struck blow after blow on the neck of

utterances was, 'I am a friend to old the dying victim, till his head was soldiers,—but not to old speculators." severed from the trunk. The body The President knows, of course, how was cut up by Mrs. Druse and Mary the simple performance of his duty up-on this subject may be misrepresented, house, and after the flesh had been on this subject may be misrepresented, house, and after the flesh had been and he justly takes care to show distinetly how fully he shares the right feeling of all good citizens for the stove and the charred remains were soldiers of the Union. But he states placed in a box and a bag and hidden with equal distinctness and truthful-ness the generous provision which a Mrs. Druse was twice sentenced to f mere charity. These are his words: before since mankind first went to war: that never before on behalf of any

such compensation for military service were resumed, and she suffered the ϵx as has never been received by soldiers treme penalty of the law. soldiers have so many and such generous laws been passed to relieve against the incidents of war; that statutes have been passed giving them a preference in all public employments; that the really needy and homeless Union soldiers of the rebellion have been to a large extent provided for at soldier's homes, instituted and support. Various other provisions of the Brooks bill to which the Liquor League objected are retained. All saloons must be closed between midnight and 5 in the morning.

Which have occurred during a vacation cannot be applied to the filling of a membracing in all more than 60,000,000 acres, but prior grants will reduce this dent of Cornell University and exminstanced to about 50,000,000. Those interested in the purchase will not at present for a large extent provided for all soldier's homes, instituted and support of by the government, where they are dent of Cornell University and exminstanced together, free from the sense of degradation which attaches to the usual support of charity; and March 15.

jected.

James Monroe Trotter is a colored citizen of the State of Massachusetts, and is in the forty-eighth year of his age. His early childhood was spent in the State of Ohio, where he began his education in the public schools of that State. For the past thirty-five years he has resided in Massachusetts, where, prior to the war, he was a teacher. Soon after the breaking out of the re-

bellion he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment of colored troops, and was promoted for nots of bravery on the battle-field until he became a lieutenant. Upon his return to civil life he was appointed and filled for eighteen years the position of assistant superintendent of the registered letter department in the Boston postoffice. From this position he was

No intelligent and patriotic Ameriof his independence in politics and his avowed purpose of supporting Presiavowed purpose of supporting President Cleveland. During the campaign of 1884 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the committee of one confidence of the country in his up-right purpose, his firm resolution, and the support of the nominees of the his sturdy common-sense.—Harper's Weekly.

County Jails.

The following is taken from the annual report of the Board of State Charities: "The whole system of county jails

as at present conducted, we bel merits the most severe condemnation, nor have the efforts of philanthropy been successful anywhere, that we patriotic acts which are very characteristic of the man. It seems, indeed, a simple duty for the Executive to baste by the veto an outrageous raid mon by the veto an outrageous raid upon the Treasury; but it is one of which offenders from new offenders, or women very few Executives would have been capable in the face of great majorities in both Houses of Congress, and of the fear of both parties of alienating "the soldier vote." But the President three a few, perhaps a dozen, are tolerable and firmly the vagueness able and the other forty-one are had ly but temperately the pretences, false-hoods, and illicit devices of claim jails could be reformed, and a few agents, and justifies his veto to every have been, but it is hopeless to expect

"Language cannot describe the vile-Union, and as charging patriotic pension applicants with dishonesty, and as currying favor with ex-Confederates.

The Republican press in general, however, and, as the Buffalo Express truly says, speaking for the people, approves the veto. But the New York approves the veto. But the veto approve the veto. But the veto approve the veto. But the veto approves the veto. But the veto approves the veto. But the veto approves the veto approve the veto approve

The board makes the following re

President's veto message, or the many the substitution of a board of inspect similar vetoes of individual claims ore appointed wholly, or in part, by

Third. Placing women under charge

of women in a distinct building. Fourth. Treating detained witnesses as free men in comfortable quarters

Fifth. Provision for the steady em ployment of all prisoners, for their own comfort, happiness and health. The establishment of wayfarers lodges in large cities is commended a an effective agent in ridding centres of population of tramps. The board recommends the passage of a law empowering the proper authorities to entorce work of this vagabond class and arrest tramps wherever found and con-

Mrs. Roxalana Druse was hanged at

Herkimer, N. Y. on Monday, for the nurder of her hasband. Mrs. Druse is the fifth woman hanged in New York state, and it is 35 years since an event of this character has taken place. Wm. Druse, the murdered man, resided with his family -Mrs. Druse, their daughter Mary, their son George and their nephe Frank Gates, on a farm at Warren, Herkimer county. On the morning of December 8, 1884, Druse arose, built a fire in the kitchen stove and repaired In 1853 there was a bill passed to pen- to the barn to do chores. Before he returned the other members of the family had eaten breakfast, which caused a quarrel between the man and his wife. Mrs. Druse called the chilnumber of pensions allowed was 3742. dren into another room and ordered them to assist her to "put the old man out of the way." She handed a load-ed revolver to Frank Gates and a rope to her daughter, and told them to help

ness the generous provision which a Mrs. Druse was twice sentenced to grateful nation has made for its old be hung, the last time being on Desoldiers, and his belief that no worthy cember 29. The governor granted a cold soldier asks to become an object reprieve to February 28, pending the decision of the legislature on the bil "Believing this to be the proper in- to abolish the death penalty in the case terpretation of the bill, I cannot but of women, but the measure having remember that the soldiers of our civil failed to become a law, the preparawar in their pay and bounty received tions to carry the sentence into effect

After working several months on

and that the owners of the tract will

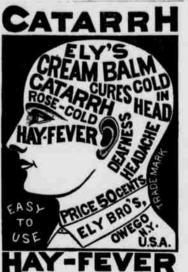
It is an established fact that Hood's Sar-saparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effect-ing remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the vital fluid. and enriching 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 parifiers in the world." W. F. Wood, Bloomington, Ill.

For Twenty Years ' have been afflicted with rheumatism. Before 2 have been afflicted with resumatism. Before 1883 I found no relief, but grow worse. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever had." H. T. Balcoay, Shirley, Mass. "I suffered from what the doctors callet, muscular rheumatism. I took Hood's Sar saparilla and am entirely cured." J. V. Ar PROUDFOOT, letter carrier, Chicago, Ill. We shall be glad to send, free of charge

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass-100 Doses One Dollar.



ELY'S CREAM BALM Is not a liquid, smuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the scres. Restores the senses of taste and smell. marsd4t

DEAFNESS its causes and a new successful CURE at y own home, by one who was deaf two eight years. Treated by most of the me specialities without benefit. Cured hair at I mout a manufacture and since then hundreds of others, particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, it West list St., New York City.

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ontana, idaho, Washirgton and Oregon, the regon, and Oregon, the regon and oregon, the red and sin the Northern Pacific Country. THE EST AGRICULTURAL GRAZING and TIMBER ANDS now open to set ters mailed free. Address HAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R. St. aul, Minn.

The First Sign Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Aver's Sarsaparille. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilia. I was under the care of various physicians, and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disapteared, and my stomach performed its thies more perfectly. To-day my hoalth is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—

H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic syenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



Fautless Family Medicine.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regula-lator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother bef, re me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and it used in time is a great preventative of sick-ness. I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so. "REV. JAMES M. ROLLINS

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILL SAVED

by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator

"i have found Simmons Liver Regu-lator the best family medicine 1 ever used for anything that may happen, have used it is indigestion, colle, blar-rhoea, Billousness, and found it to re-lieve Immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a tenspoonful 1 never feel the effects of the supper eaten.
"OVID G. SPARKS,

J. H. Zeilin & Co. PRICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Schupler's Bardware.



BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A very pretty piece of work we have in silver is a spoon holder and call bell combined ; best quadruple plate, ornamental, handy and not high priced.

Carving knives and forks in sets from 75 cents to twenty dollars, with or without cases.

If you want something hand some for the table we have it in a dozen pearl handled, heavily plated dinner knives in a blue plush case lined with satin; a litle expensive but worth all we

ed 50 dozen spoons and forks in a variety of patterns and have some more of those lower priced costers on the way. Lower first part hereto a distance of fifty-eight feet, more or less, thence South fifty-eight feet, more or less to post corner, thence South thirty degrees. West fifty-eight feet, more or less to the place of beginning. It being a portion of the premises conveyed by Samuel Coleman party of first by Deed dated July 11, 1876. Whereon are priced because they are plain, but just as heavily plated as the more expensive patterns.

Handsome tea and coffee pots in solid brittania, bright as silver and will wear a life time and always keep their color. Tea kettles in galvanized iron, agate iron, copper, plain and fancy, polished and nickle plated, light and durable.

One of the handiest things about the kitchen is the new combination flour and sugar sifter; answers for a measure and scoop, egg beater, rice washer, fruit strainer. You buy it of agents at seventy-five cents, we sell it to you for 25 cents.

Sign of the big Yale Lock J. R. SCHUYLER & CO.

Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY CAPITAL, - - \$600,000 **DEBENTURES Cuaranteed Farm Mortgages**

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NEW YORK 5th Broadway,
BOSTON, 71 Court Street,
FRILAGREPHIA, 112 4th 8th
AMBAS CITY, th & Dol. St.
Ammas CITY, th & Dol. St. To J. H. MAIZE, Attorney-at-Law, Agt., Bloom,

burg, Pa.

WITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND HOYS. MEDIA, PA.
12 miles from Philadelphia. Pixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses.—No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special dril for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business. Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Melia Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnie schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class every year in the commercial department. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Hall Ground, 1600 vo a added to library in 1885. Physical apparatus doubled in 1884. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Frincipal for new illustrated circular address the Frincipal and Froprietor, SWITHIN C., SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate, Media, Penn's WILKES-BARRE

CITY BRUSH FACTORY MANUPACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

BRUSHES No. 3 North Canal St., Near L. V. R. B. Depot. John H. Derby.

Will call on dealers once in

J. R. SMITH & CO. LIMITED. MILTON, Pa.,

weeks. Save your orders.

DEALERS IN PIANOS

Chickering, Knabe, Weber,

Hallet & Davis. Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano be-

fore getting our prices. Catalogue and Price Lists Septe-seu. On application.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of John G. Moore, tate of Greencood Ten-Letters testamentary in said estate, naving been grained to the undersigned ext. all per-son indebted to said estate are hereby sout-fied to pay the same, and those having casins against said estate to present the same to estfebti

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Mary N. Harman, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased. Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby no. tined to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to I. W. McKELVY, HENRY D. WELSH, HENRY D. WELSH,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Peter Creveling, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased. Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby not tined to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to pre-ent the same of S. C. CHEVELING, MIRANDA CREVILING, EXECUTORS, VANCAMP, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of the last will and testament of John Moore, late of Greenwood township, deceased he undersigned executor will expose to Pub

SATURDAY, March 12, 1887, at ten o'clock a. m., all that certain farm and tract of land, situate in Greenwood township, Col. Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz:— Northwardly by lands of Augustus Stauter and Benj. M. McHenry, castwardly, by lands of I. A.

86 ACRES.

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE arn and wagon house and other outbuilding water on the premises. This farm is located within two miles of depot of Wilkes Barre, and We teri ratiroad, and five miles of depot of Bloomsburg and Sullivan railroad, and is convenient to good markets. Possession given on April 1, 1887. Also, at the same time will be sold, a Tread fower Threshing Machine. A liberal credit will be given and terms made known on day of sale.

feb18) I. A. DEWITT, Ex'r.

A state of wm. Frog. of Madison.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the money teri in land of said deceased, payable upon the death of Wm. Lilley, a son-in-law of said deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, March 11, 187, at 10 o'clock a.m., to attend to the duries of his appointment, when and where il parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN G. FIREEZE, rebis

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa. and to medirected, will be exposed to public sale

SATURDAY, March 19, 1887. at 2 P. M. at Court House, the following message and lot of ground with the appurtenances situate in the township of Orange, in the village of Our trade on silver is increasing; advertising and a large line of reliable ware to select from is what causes it. We just received to the public road reading to Fishingcreek, thence along same to line of land lately conveyed to Geo. 8. Fleekenstine by parties of first part hereto a distance of nity-eight feet, more or less these. South of the village of orangeville. Beginning at a stone in line of tangens and the converted to the public road reading to Fishingcreek, thence along same to line of land lately conveyed to Geo. 8. Fleekenstine by parties of first part hereto a distance of nity-eight feet, more or less these.

> erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and out-buildings.
>
> Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Silas man and to be sold as the property of Conrad C. Coleman and Mary M. Cole

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff. MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG	MARKE'	r.
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Veal skins ..

NEW YORK MARKETS. Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 16s Reads St., N. Y.

ions per bushel.....

NEW YORK, Pebruary 28, 1807. Owing to the influence of Saturday's seowing to the influence of Saturday's severe snow storm, and weather being colder to-day our market has assumed a firmer tone on eggs, and prices have further advanced, selling to-day for 18½c. Lent also having commenced the consumption will be larger, and we look for favorable prices to be sustained. Dressed calves in moderbe larger, and we look for favorable prices to be sustained. Dressed calves in moderate supply, and choice stock selling from 10 to 12c; inferior, from 9 to 10c; grassers, 6 to 7c; dressed pork, 7 to 8½c; Spring lambs, 3.50 to 8.50 per head. Receipts of poultry are not large and choice, fresh killed stock selling readily; small turkeys, choice, 12 to 13c; chickens, 13 to 14c; dr cks, 12 to 14c; geese, 9 to 10c; came, live pigeons selling from 40 to 50c per pair; red head duck, 1.50 to 2.00 per pair; canvas back duck, 3.00 to 3.50. Fancy elgin creamery butter selling from 28 to 29c, but receipts of old butter continue liberal and prices low, selling extras from 24 to 25c; good, 20 to 22; inferior grades, 17 to 18c; cheese, fancy, 12½ to 13½. Choice Winter apples in good demand and selling Greenings and Baldwins from 2.25 to 3,75 per bbl; Northern spy, Seeks and other Winter varieties, 2.75 to 3.25 per bbl. Choice Early Rose, Burbank, Hebron potatoes, ranging in price from 1 62 to 1.75 per bbl; Peerless, 1.40; sweet potatoes, 2.00 to 2.25 per bbl. Onions, red and yellow, 1.75 to 2.25 per bbl. Hubbard squash, 1.75 to 2.00 per bbl. Marrow beans, 1.87 to 1.90; medium, 1.47 to 1.50; white kidney, 1.60 to 1.65; red, 1.60 to 1.70. The market on dried fruits continues about the same and fancy evaporated apples firm in price, selling from 12 to 13c; sun dried 4½ to 6c. Evap. raspberries, 13c; sun dried, 17c; plums, 8c; huckleberries, 7c; blackberries, 10c; cherries, 12 to 13c, pitted. Maple sugar, 10 to 11c per 1b; maple syrup, 75c to 1.00 per gallon. Fla. oranges, fancy Brights, 3.00 to 3.25 per box; golden sweet russetts, 2.50. Fla. strawberries, 75c to 1.00 per quart Honey, ranging from 7 to 11s exercises 10c; cherries, 10c per box; golden sweet russetts, 2 50. Fla. strawberries, 75c to 1 00 per quart. Honey, reuging from 7 to 11c per 1b., according to quality. Beeswax, 21 to 22c. Tallow, 42 per 1b. Hay, 60 to 80c per cwt. Rye straw, 50 to 70.5. Clover seed 33 to 9c per 1b; timothy, from 2 00 to 2 25 per bushel. Furs and skins—marten, 1 25 to 5.00; skunk, 30c to 1.10.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED-Western winter bran, spot, 13.50 & 14.25 PLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00 & 2.50; Penn'a family, 3.87 km 4.00 Ohlo clear, 4.25 & 4.50 winter patent 4.75 & 5.0.9; Penna, roller process 4.10 & 4.50. WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 91 RYE—56. CORN.—50 & 55 OATS.—No. 3 white & 35 No. 2, 27 HAY AND STEAM Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 20 & 12.00; medium Western and New York, 20 & 13.50, wheat straw, 10, Oat straw 9 & 10.

10.
FOTATOES.—New 40 @ 40 per bbl.
EGGS.—Punasylvania 13; western 124;
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania oreamery prints 2
reamery Extra 26, Western extra 18816, fair LIVE POULTRY .- Fowls, 11 @ 12% DRESSED POULTRY .- Chickens, 11 @ 1

Catarrh We mail enough to con- Free vince. B. Lauberbach & Co., 173 Broad acreet, Newark, N. J. Marchadat.