The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. E. Rittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1887.

There will be a parade at Reading, Pa. on April 5th, in honor of the Grand Castle of Pennsylvania, of the Knights of the Golden Eagle. It will be one of the largest demonstrations of an Order ever held in the State. There are one hundred and seventy-one Castles and fifty-three Commanderies in the state. At least 5,000 uniformed members are expected to participate.

The fee bill of 1878 fixing the fees of certain county officers, reduced the compensation allowed them about 40 per cent. below the fee bill of 1868. The Supreme Court declared the Act of 1878 unconstitutional, and therefore the only law now in force regulating the fees of Prothonotary, Sheriff, Register and Recorder is that of 1868. In most of, if not quite all, the counties of the state, those officials returned at once to the higher fee bill, but Prothonotary Snyder has continued to charge his fees under the lower one although it makes a difference to him of hundreds of dollars a year. He had a perfect right to raise his fees to the old rates, but he informs us that he did not do this, and we believe that an examination of the dockets in his office will fully corroborate this statement.

CONCERNING TRAVEL.

It has become necessary that the people on the north side of the river, in this county have some more convenient route for reaching Philadelphia than is now furnished to them. The Phila. & Reading by Catawissa is a public nuisance—a mere side line, playing second fiddle to the Sunbury and Shamokin line. In most cases dirty old cars, half heated and appointed run you to Tamaqua where you are dumped for half an hour into a dirty smoked up depot. On your return you are put to the same inconvenience and delay; obliged to wait until the main line train is nicely fixed up and off, when you are allowed to take possession of such as are provided for you.

Besides that there is one train per day down and one up: so that you are put to Hobson's choice in the matter.

If you travel on the Pennsylvania Road by the way of Northumberland you are not much better off; for however much the D. L & W. may, as the boys say, "Delay, Linger & Wait" the connection is very often not made, and you have a delay of several hours in the last named place.

Or if you come up the S. H. & W. to Catawissa you are worse off; and and if you run up from Sunbury to Bloom Ferry on the south side of the river, it being only a ferry, if the river is high, or the wind is high, or the ice is running, or the river too low, then you are stranded within sight of home, with no possibility of reaching it.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to have no conception of the fact that a bridge over the Susquehanna at Bloomsburg would give them the command of the trade, trafic and travel of twenty thousand people, for their railroad; and half as many more for local travel if the bridge were constructed to accommodate teams for easy access by citizens of the county.

As we are at present situated, perhaps the least inconvenient route to Philadelphia, is the morning train by the D. L. & W. to Pittston, thence by the Lehigh Valley to Philadelphia. You get a car at Pittston that runs through, and arrives at Ninth and Green, I believe, about 3 P. M., perhaps earlier.

One thing is however certain, the railroad company which in the near future provides for the immense trafic in lumber and iron ore of the Fishingcreek head waters, will for half a century command a lucrative business.

In this connection we call attention to an article telegraphed from Scranton to a Philadelphia paper, lately, and headed "Railroad Activity."

The President's Health.

Dr. Z. T. Sowers, one of the most eminent physicians of Washington, in an interview with a reporter Monday, declares that there is danger that President Cleveland will not live through his term unless there is a change in his mode of living. Dr. Sowers, six months before Mr. Manning's illness, made the same prediction with regard to the Secretary and advised a friend to warn him of his danger. In the interview Dr. Sowers says:

"It may be deemed impertinent to talk to the President through a newspaper man, but I know of no other way of reaching him and those about him so surely. You recall my attempts with the friends of Mr. Manning and their fruit and I do not feel that I should take the same chances in this matter. I am personally apprised of the President's condition and while it is in no sense dangerous it will not be long before there will be reason for alarm. President Cleveland is a large fleshy man and since he came to the White House has gained enormously in flesh. Now, when he lived in Buffalo it was his habit to take long walks. Since he came here, however, he has abandoned every form of exercise, save carriage riding. That is of little or no use, with the springs now used and [illegible] streets for which Washing[illegible] famous.

[illegible] President is a man who works [illegible] head a great deal; is, in fact, [illegible] brain worker. He is, in [illegible]rds, a plodder, and his brain [illegible]quently filled with an excess of [illegible]. What is the result? He work[illegible] his head, eats enormously and [illegible] exercise his muscles; his blood [illegible] are weakened and it is only a [illegible]on of time when, in a moment of [illegible]ment, he bursts a blood vessel. [illegible] you, at the rate President Cleve[illegible] is now living, there is great dan[illegible] that he will not live throughout his term. Something should be done to bring him to realize his danger and take the proper steps to prevent the result which will surely ensue if he fails to take proper exercise.

"What I should recommend would be the fixing up of a room in the White House and the setting apart of a half-hour every day for gymnastic exercise. That alone, in my opinion, will prevent a catastrophe, the avoidance of which not only the President but the country at large is interested in securing."

The Legislature.

According to the views of the Harrisburg *Call* the people of Pennsylvania have but little reason to be proud of their legislature. Speaking of that body the *Call* says: "It is a notorious fact that many representatives of the people in the legislative halls vote 'aye' and 'no' on measures they have never read a line of. Amendments are made to bills which they not only fail to realize the import of, but really don't care to be enlightened upon. This is one of the reasons why it takes a bench of eminent jurists to decide what so many laws really do mean. We will never have a remedy until the people set aside political nincompoops and send men of intelligence to the Legislature."

Railroad Activity.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN PART OF THE STATE.

SCRANTON, March 2.—Railroad activity in Northeastern Pennsylvania was never so brisk as during the past few months or as the coming season promises. The Lehigh Valley is fast completing its connecting link between White Haven and Hazleton, bringing the lower Luzerne region twenty-five miles closer to Wilkesbarre, the county seat, than heretofore. The Wilkesbarre and Western Road, from Watertown, Northumberland county, to Shickshinny, Luzerne county, fifty six miles long, is completed to Millville, Columbia county, twenty-two miles, and trains are running regularly between that point and Watsontown, while a large force of workmen are now busy in grading the Shickshinny end to connect with the force working from Milville. The grading of the Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad, from Bloomsburg to Dushore, Sullivan county, is going forward rapidly, the rails being put down as fast as the road-bed is ready. It is now completed nearly to Orangeville. It will cross the North Branch at Bloomsburg, connecting with the Sunbury, Danville, and Wilkesbarre branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of which system it is to become a feeder, and which opens up the great lumber and soft coal regions of Sullivan, heretofore but partly developed. The Harvey's Creek Railroad, from Kingston to the North Mountain summer resort, is ready for operation, having been completed to the north end of the lake a fortnight ago. This road opens up an immense lumber district, and becomes part of the Lehigh Valley system. It is eventually to cross the river, connecting at Wilkesbarre with the main line of that road, and also to connect with it at Towanda on the north, making, if desired, a much shorter route for that road into New York State. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is nearly through with the grading of its new road-bed from Mill Creek, Luzerne county, to this city. Part of the way the Delaware and Hudson tracks will be used under a lease of 999 years. The Company expects to run its own trains into Scranton in six months. The Erie and Wyoming is nearly through with the building of its branch line from Dunmore into the heart of this city, and is now about commencing on a branch from Dunmore to Carbondale (for which a charter was granted last week,) which will connect this branch line with the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railway. The Williamsport and Binghampton Road is completing its surveys, and as soon as the weather opens will commence its construction. The Schuylkill Valley Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad is now fully completed to Nescopec, Luzerne county, and trains are expected to be running over it and into the city of Wilkesbarre within two weeks, or as soon as all bridges are thoroughly tested bringing the coal regions of the Wyoming Valley, about twenty miles closer to Philadelphia than by any other route, and without any extensive grades to overcome.

The Poll-Tax Amendment.

Senator Cooper has succeeded in getting through the Senate his proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the poll-tax, or, more properly speaking, making the right to vote in this State no longer dependent on the payment of a State or county tax within two years. As chairman of the State Committee of his party for several campaigns Mr. Cooper has had ample opportunity to satisfy himself that the poll-tax requirement does not conduce very greatly to the purity of elections or to the independence of the voter. The poll-tax should go and the ballot be free both in form and in fact. Everyone should be compelled to pay his taxes, whether he votes or not. Everyone should be free to vote, whether he has paid his taxes or not, otherwise a considerable share of the voters will manage to shift the burden of their taxes on to the candidates for office or the State Committee of their party.

The effect of the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution will be the practical abrogation of our registry law. The framers of our present constitution seem to have had a prejudice against registration. They at least did what they could to render it ineffective without quite abolishing it by providing that "no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered." As, however, the law makes the registration of voters the duty of the tax assessors and this registration has been treated as the equivalent of an assessment of the poll-tax which, under the constitution, must be made at least two months before the elections, the State has had the benefit of a pretty fair system of registration. The abolition of the poll-tax as proposed will make the registration of voters a ceremony in which the voter himself will have no particular interest and it must inevitably degenerate into an idle form very inadequately performed and of no practical value.

We should regret, therefore, to see the Cooper amendment prevail unless accompanied by a provision to secure the registration of the voters at least one month before the November election. That established, the poll-tax would have no longer a beneficial use and could easily be spared. It yields an inconsiderable revenue after the cost of collecting is deducted, and is an annoyance and a source of petty corruption. It ought to go, but the State ought to have at the same time the security against fraudulent voting which is given by a faithful and full registration of voters.—*Press*

We cannot agree that the poll tax ought to be abolished. There are many voters who pay no tax but the poll tax, and from whom this could not be collected by process of law. The privilege of voting is an inducement to them to pay. Does Senator Cooper propose to assess only a property tax, and let all who have no assessable property vote without paying any tax at all? Those who enjoy citizenship should help to sustain the government by paying taxes.

The Commission Named.

MEN WHO WILL INITIATE THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE ACT.

The President on Tuesday appointed the following Inter-State Commerce Commissioners: Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, for the term of six years; William R. Morrison, of Illinois, for the term of five years; Augustus Schoonmaker, of New York, for the term of four years; Aldace F. Walker of Vermont, for the term of three years; Walter A. Bragg, of Alabama, for the term of two years.

The fact that Mr. Cooley's name heads the list does not necessarily indicate that he will be chairman of the commission, as it must elect its own chairman.

Judge Cooley was born at Attica N. Y., in 1824, studied law in that State and removed to Michigan in 1843, where he has since resided. In 1857 he was elected compiler of the State laws, and in 1858 reporter of the Supreme Court. In 1859 he was chosen by the Regents as commissioner to organize the law department of the University of Michigan, and he has ever since been connected with it. In 1864 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court and was re-elected in 1869 and in 1877. He was nominated by the Republicans for re-election in 1885 and was defeated. Mr. Cooley is the author of numerous standard legal works. He was recently appointed by United States Judge Gresham receiver of the Wabash Railroad Company.

Aldace F. Walker is a Vermont lawyer, about 44 years old, a Republican in politics, who studied law with Senator Edmunds, served as colonel in the Union army and has since then practiced law at Rutland. In the Vermont Senate he has taken a leading part in framing legislation to solve the railway problem and had given much study to the question

August Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., was born in Ulster county, N. Y., March 2, 1828, and is a lawyer in active practice. He has always been a Democrat in politics. He has been County Judge of his county and the candidate of his party for Supreme Court Judge. He was a State Senator during Governor Tilden's term as Governor and was one of the leaders in the Legislature on whom Mr. Tilden relied to carry out his reform measures. He was always a close personal and political friend of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Schoonmaker was Attorney General of New York State in 1878 and 1879, succeeding Mr. Fairchild, the present Acting Secretary of the Treasury. In 1876 he was presented by the anti-Tammany delegation from New York in the Democratic State Convention as their candidate for Governor, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions in 1876 and 1880 and also to the Chicago Convention in 1884.

Judge Schoonmaker is now a member of the Civil Service Commission of New York State, having been appointed by Governor Cleveland and retained in office by Governor Hill.

Walter L. Bragg was born in Alabama in 1838, but resided in Arkansas from 1843 to 1861. He was educated at Harvard University and Cambridge Law School and practiced law in Arkansas for some years. At the close of the war he settled in Alabama and was for some years the law partner of General Morgan. He has been a leading Democrat in that State for some years and has served as National Delegate, Presidential Elector and member of the Democratic national committee. In 1881 he was made president of the Alabama State Railroad Commission and served in that position four years, during which time many important questions arising between the railroads and their customers were satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. Morrison's political career as leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is familiar to everybody.

The Supreme Court.

IT LAYS DOWN SOME NEW PRINCIPLES OF ROAD LAW.

The supreme court has just laid down some new road law in reversing the quarter sessions court of Elk county, in the matter of a road in Benzinger township, in that county. Viewers laid out the road, and the township supervisors filed exceptions. The court confirmed the opening of the road to a point convenient to a certain saw-mill, but ordered that the other part should not be opened until further order. In setting aside this decree, the supreme court says: "It is not in the province of the court to condition the approval of a public road by an order to open an indefinite part convenient to a saw-mill and forbidding the opening of the other part until further order. Such a conditional approval evidences that the court was of opinion that there was no present necessity for the road as laid out. The court cannot approve a part only. If this order be held valid it is neither more nor less than approval of a part—the order to open the other part may never be made. The entire road may, in the opinion of the court, be necessary, and in that case it matters not that the court should believe a portion of it necessary, for the road must be considered as a whole. The order of confirmation is reversed."

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1887.

Last Friday—the 18th of March—was the golden anniversary of President Cleveland's birth. He carefully avoided any celebration, or rather, he celebrated the occasion by carefully giving his entire attention to public business. The President is not of an enthusiastic or sentimental nature. He is constitutionally opposed to everything which partakes of the character of self-glorification, and such he considers a man's celebration of his own birthday to be.

When asked by Mr. Soteldo, the Minister from Venezuela, why he was not celebrating the natal day, he is reported to have said, "vanity, vanity, it is all vanity. If a man really feels that his birth was a stroke of luck to him," continued he, "let him rejoice by all means; but I don't think he has any right to disturb the town about it and I don't think it would be modest to ask all the rest of the world to rejoice in an event which had so little interest for them."

Birthday cards in large numbers came from all parts of the country, and friends in Washington sent flowers accompanied by congratulations. There was the usual tri-weekly handshaking in the East Room, which was attended by about five hundred people, a large proportion of whom were excursionists from Buffalo and the surrounding district in northwestern New York. They filed quietly past the President, not one of them showing any desire to be familiar or to receive attention on account of being from the President's former home.

The visit of ex-Senator Thurman to this city furnished the political gossips with food for a whole day. They could not learn positively whether his conference with the President had reference to the appointment of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, the Pacific railroad investigation, the English mission, or the Secretaryship of the Treasury. "The noblest Roman of them all" settled these canards himself. When asked if the President had tendered him any position he replied, "No; I am neither to be Secretary of State nor Secretary of the Treasury nor Minister to England. I am not even going to be an Inter-State Commissioner." He added that his call on the President was entirely social and that he was not after office.

There is little occasion for the widespread alarm as to the financial situation during the interval before Congress convenes. The condition of the Treasury is much stronger than it was nine months ago, the distribution of currency much more favorable and adequate, and the circumstances in many respects more reassuring. The surplus is smaller, the gold fund is stronger, and the circulation and supply of convenient forms of small currency is more abundant.

That which is deemed chiefly unfavorable in the situation is the fact that only thirty millions of bonds remain subject to call, and that after three monthly calls this means of putting money into circulation will be cut off. It is a fact however, that recent bond calls have been of little service, and that the Treasury has ample authority and has declared its willingness to go into the market and buy bonds at current rates if the situation should become such as to call for this action.

Those whose opinions on the subject are best worth knowing think there is no reason to fear that the coming summer and autumn will bring any serious financial disturbance, or that the strength of the Treasury and the skill of its managers are not fully equal to all emergencies that may arise.

The Cabinet-makers who have disposed of Treasury portfolio for Mr. Cleveland more than a dozen times since Secretary Manning resigned, are really a little embarrassed just now as to what to say next. It was positively asserted that Speaker Carlisle was offered the place last Saturday and declined. Since there has been so much delay in the matter some of them now take it for granted Mr. Manning's successor will not be named until the 1st. of April, the date when his resignation takes effect.

Beneath the Waves.

FORTUNES THAT WENT TO THE BOTTOM IN ALMOST FORGOTTEN WRECKS.

From the London Telegraph.

The memory of the loss of £200,000 of silver and gold will survive the drowning of 1,000 souls in a coup. There was the Lutine, for instance. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Skynner, and she went ashore on the Fly Island passage on the night of October 9, 1799. At first she was reputed to have had £600,000 sterling in specie on board. This was afterward contradicted by a statement that "the return from the bullion office makes the whole amount about £140,000 sterling." "If," I find in a contemporary account, "the wreck of the unfortunate Lutine should be discovered, there may be reason to hope for the recovery of the bullion."

In the reign of James II some English adventurers fitted out a vessel to search for and weigh up the cargo of a rich Spanish ship which had been lost on the coast of South America. They succeeded, and brought home £300,000 which had been forty-four years at the bottom of the sea. Captain Phipps, who commanded, had £20,000 for his share, and the Duke of Albermarle £90,000. A medal was struck in honor of this event in 1687.

There was a very costly wreck in 1767. She was a Dutch East Indiaman and foundered within three leagues of the Texel, taking down all hands but six and £500,000. The price of four such armadas as that of 1588 went down in the last century alone in the shape of gold, silver and plate. She was the annual register ship, as the term then was, and had in her 500,000 piastres and 10,000 ounces of gold on account of the King, and twice that sum on the merchants' account, making her a very rich ship. She foundered, and no man escaped to tell how and when.

In the same year the Dutch lost the Antonietta, an Indiaman, and with her sank £700,000 sterling, besides jewels of great value. The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the wreck of a "treasure" ship that I can just now call to mind. She left Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this sum says Charles Dickens in his chapter on this dreadful shipwreck in the "Uncommercial Traveler," £300,000 worth were recovered at the time of the novelist's visit to the spot where she had driven ashore. "The great bulk of the remainder," writes Dickens "was surely and steadily coming up. Some loss of sovereigns there would be, of course; indeed at first sovereigns had drifted in with the sand and been scattered far and wide over the beach like sea shells, but most other golden treasure would be found. So tremendous had the force of the sea been when it broke the ship that it had beaten one great igot of gold deep into a strong and heavy piece of her solid iron work, in which also several loose sovereigns that the igot had swept in before it had been found as firmly imbedded as though the iron had been liquid when they had been forced there." This is a curiosity of disaster but mightily suggestive of the sea's miserly trick of concealing her plunder.

Johnson to Hang.

The Supreme Court Monday affirmed the judgment of the Delaware county Court and jury which found the colored man, Samuel Johnson, guilty of the murder of Farmer John Sharpless. This leaves nothing but the Board of Pardons between Johnson and the gallows. Judge Sterrett's opinion, accompanying the decision of the Supreme Court, is very lengthy, and disposes of each of the twelve assignments of error urged by the prisoner's counsel as grounds for reversal.

Judge Sterrett vindicates in a general way the justness and correctness of the verdict. He says: "In view of the evidence before the jury, it may be safely assumed that they had no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the killing of John Sharpless was a willful, deliberate and premeditated murder, and also, that the perpetrator of the crime was the person who enticed him from the house and shortly afterwards returned and demanded money from Mrs. Sharpless. All the facts and circumstances testified to by those who were present at the time, together with those disclosed by the post-mortem examination point to these conclusions."

State Board of Health.

The laws of this commonwealth have very wisely provided by law for the organization of a State Board of Health, and under the law onerous and responsible duties are imposed upon the Board.

Not only is it required to perform for the entire commonwealth the duty of abating nuisances such as is assigned to each local board within the various limits of its own city, but it must "have a general supervision of the lives and health of the citizens of the commonwealth, study its vital statistics, make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease and especially of epidemic diseases, including those of domestic animals, and respecting the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, condition, habits, food, beverages and medicines on the health of the people." It must "disseminate information upon these and similar subjects among the people."

It must institute sanitary inspections of public institutions or places throughout the state. "It must certify and suggest amendment to the sanitary laws of the commonwealth." It must "enforce such regulations as will tend to limit the progress of epidemic diseases." It is its duty "to have the general supervision of the state system of registration of births, marriages and deaths and of prevalent diseases, to prepare the necessary methods, forms and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records, and to enter the faithful registration of the same in the several councils and in the central bureau of vital statistics at the capitol of the state," and "to suggest such laws and amendments of laws" as shall increase the efficiency of such registration; and finally it is called upon to make an annual report of its proceedings, which "shall contain other useful information relative to the objects for which it was created." And all this it is expected to accomplish on $5,000 a year, out of which comes the secretary's salary of $2,000.

In no other state of the union have such varied and comprehensive duties been assigned to the State Board of Health. So numerous have been the calls upon it for the one duty of inspecting and correcting local insanitary conditions and the outbreak of disease consequent upon them, that no means have been left to be appropriated to scientific investigations. Other states which impose in some instances fewer duties make a more liberal provision for their discharge. In order to institute a comparison let it be borne in mind that Pennsylvania has an area of 46,000 square miles and a population approaching 5,000,000.

New York with an area of 47,000 square miles and a population of less than 5,500,000 has for several years appropriated $20,000 annually to the use of her Board.

Massachusetts with an area of only 7,800 square miles and a population of less than 2,000,000, last year gave the State Board of Health $22,500.

Illinois appropriates $12,000 annually and places a contingent fund of $40,000 at the disposal of the Board for use in case of great emergencies.

New Jersey with an area of but 7,576 square miles and a population of less than 1,500,000, gives her Board an appropriation of $8,500, with an additional $1,000 for food analysis. Michigan appropriated $6,000 and a large medical staff besides. The following six states, only one of which has a population of 2,000,000 and three of which have a population of less than 1,000,000, each appropriates as much as this great and rich commonwealth, for the protection of the life and health of its citizens—viz: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and South Carolina.

The salaries of the secretaries in six of the larger and more populous states range from $2,500, to $3,600.

But it is not money alone or principally that the Board asks of the lawgiver. It desires to have its hands strengthened and proper machinery for executing its manifold functions furnished by appropriate legislation. To this end it has presented to the present legislature a number of bills, which, if passed, will confer upon it equal powers, as it has already equal duties and responsibilities, with all local boards of health throughout the state, will enable it to make its system of registration of vital statistics thorough, accurate and complete, will bring it into close relations with every township in the state, through the medium of county boards of health and township health officers, will provide for the printing of its reports and of the compendium of sanitary laws, which it has prepared, and will authorize it to deal summarily with all wanton and unnecessary pollution of the waters of the commonwealth. If the Board is expected to accomplish the objects for which it was created, it should be furnished with sufficient means to enable it to do so. A liberal appropriation by the legislature for this purpose could not be expended in a better cause.

Story of a Conversion.

ANSEL BOURNE AND HIS SINGULAR LIFE.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 21.—Ansel Bourne, the Rhode Island man, whose case of "double consciousness," has created excitement here as well as in nearly every part of the world, left to-day for his home in Rhode Island. In a pamphlet which he gave your correspondent, entitled "Wonderful Works of God," he tells the tale of his remarkable conversion. Briefly stated it is:

"When about 17 years of age Mr. Bourne united with the Free Will Baptist church during a revival in Olneyville, where he was apprenticed to the carpentering trade. In the course of a few years he fell from grace, and having become disgusted with the conduct of religious bodies and professed Christians, he resolved to give churches a wide berth. The question, "Is there a God?" suggested itself to his mind, and after wrestling with it for nearly a year he arrived at the conclusion, "There is no God," adding to his declaration the mental reservation, "If there is a God and He will show me from His hand I will believe." For ten years he remained an infidel, and his hatred for churches assumed the most bitter form. On October 28, 1851, he started to walk from his home to the village of Westerly. His gaze fell upon the Christian chapel. Prompted by his hatred for churches, he said to himself, "I would rather be struck deaf and dumb forever than to go there," and almost instantly his senses left him. He was carried to his home but soon regained consciousness, but was deaf, dumb and blind. Then the thought of his terrible choice flashed upon his mind. He recalled his declaration of ten years before, and his promise to believe if "God would show him from his hand." He was now convinced of the existence of a deity, but felt that after such a pass as his, it would be an insult to ask the Almighty to forgive. In two days his eyesight was restored, and his faith grew stronger. He now sent for those whom he had offended and asked their forgiveness. On November 15 he was carried to the Christian chapel to ask forgiveness publicly. His message was written on a slate, and was read to the congregation, Mr. Bourne standing with uplifted hand. As the reading was concluded Mr. Bourne's sense of sight, and the power of speech returned to him as suddenly as they had left him. The effect was wonderful. The people felt that a miracle had been performed, and the story attested to by reputable persons, was printed and spread broadcast, in the hope of influencing people in the belief of the existence of a God."

The case above referred to is this: About two months ago a man giving the name of Brown went to Norristown and opened a toy store. He was quiet and reserved, and attended strictly to business. One day last week he was heard moaning and the owner of the building went in and found him in a dazed condition. He asked where he was, and on being informed he said he had never been in Norristown, and had no recollection of anything that had transpired in the past two months. He remembered only that early in January he drew $550 from bank to make some purchases, and everything else was a blank. He proved to be Ansel Bourne, of Rhode Island, and it appears to be a well authenticated case.

Pain in an Amputated Hand.

From the Chicago Herald.

Another curious case of apparent sensation in a member of the body after it had been amputated comes from Florida. George W. Clay's arm was amputated, put in a box and buried. Soon afterward he began to complain that the fingers of the buried hand were cramped and that there was sand between them. His physician and his sister had the box dug up and opened and found the fingers cramped and the sand between, just as George had said. They arranged the arm properly and reburied it. Clay said that while they were gone he felt an awful pain in the amputated arm, and then came a sensation of relief and there was no longer the old cramped sensation in the hand.

Prof. T. M Balliet, of Reading, Pa., of whose work we spoke at length, last week, is a peculiarly strong man in his methods and philosophy of education, having such a mastery of principles as to develop methods peculiarly adapted to any circumstances in which he may find his schools. He has been sustained under the inevitable nonsense in criticism by a large, sensible courageous Board of Education, that has not wavered under the attempt which always comes to make political capital out of a reform that can only be understood by those who will study the principles as well as the methods upon which it is based. In a community of less intelligence, with a committee of less heroism, and a local press of less independence, he might have suffered from the transient "scare," but thanks to his wisdom and these favoring circumstances, he has given Reading a national educational fame, and her schools one of the best systems of instruction in the country.—*Journal of Education.*

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At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No **To Itself** other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
FRANCIS HECK, A. M.

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
J. S. GRIMES, M. E.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, in the matter of the partition and valuation of the estate of Daniel Rarig, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

To Mary Breisch, Ringtown, Pa., and Elizabeth Singerly Zion's Grove, Pa. Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late premises of Daniel Rarig, deceased in the township of Roaringcreek, Columbia county, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of April, 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m and 4 p. m. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend, if you think proper. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., March 25, 1887.

WILKES-BARRE
CITY BRUSH FACTORY
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
BRUSHES.
No. 3 North Canal St., Near L. V. R. R. Depot.
John H. Derby,
PROPRIETOR.
Will call on dealers once in six weeks. Save your orders. [oct1.1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 13.50 @ 14.25
FLOUR.—Western extra's 3 00 @ 3.50; Penn's family, 3.87½@ 4.00 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.50 winter patent 4.75 @ 5.0; Penna. roller process 4.10 @ 4.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 91
RYE.—56.
CORN.—50 @ 54
OATS.—No. 1 White @ 35 No. 2, 37
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 14.00. fair to good Western and New York, 9.00 @ 12.00; medium Western and New York, 9 @11. Cut hay as to quality 14. @ 15. Rye straw 15 @ 15.25, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10.
POTATOES.—New .40 @ 60 per bbl.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania 12; western 12½.
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 23@24 Creamery Extra 26, Western extra 14@15, fair 10@ 12.
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 11 @ 13½
DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens, 11 @ 1

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Fautless Family Medicine.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator 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 if used in time is a great preventative of sickness. I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"REV. JAMES M. ROLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILL SAVED

by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness, and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"DAVID G. SPARKS,
Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

J. H. Zeilin & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PRICE, $1.00

Schuyler's Hardware.

BARGAINS!

—:o:—

Owing to the stability in prices of goods in our line it is not often we can offer special inducements in cut prices, but having an overstock of the following goods, bought before the late advances, we have determined to reduce the same and offer our customers a chance to purchase at a price which will not occur again.

SHOVELS.

25 dozen, square point, D. handle shovels, made of the best Ames steel, all one solid piece, the best shovel made and a genuine bargain, sold everywhere at $1.00, will close them out at 65c.

WHEELBARROWS.

One hundred dirt barrows, strong, planed boards, patent wheels, well ironed and bolted—a handy barrow about the farm, garden and stable, and must sell fast at $1.75 each.

STEEL HAMMERS.

Several dozen 8 lb. solid cast steel striking hammers at 15 cts. per lb.

CAST STEEL.

Over three tons of Black Diamond and Sanderson brands of drill steel at 10c. per lb.

ROAD SCRAPERS.

Townships in want of road scrapers can secure bargains in several solid wrought steel scrapers, which we want to close out.

J. R. SCHUYLER & Co.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

—:o:—

	Wholesale.	Retail
Wheat per bushel	78 @ 80	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl	4 to 5	
Butter	26	28
Eggs	16	18
Potatoes	65	80
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side and shoulder	07	09
Chickens	6	8
Geese		
Lard per lb	08	10
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	60	70
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

NEW YORK MARKETS.

—:o:—

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 165 Reade St., N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1887.

The advent of spring gives a more active tone to the market on all kinds of produce, together with the scarcity of choice apples, causing a decided improvement in the present prices; farmers will do well now to send their surplus stock at once. The receipts in eggs has caused prices to weaken and selling to-day at 15½ for western and 16c for near by. Receipts of fancy dressed poultry are small and selling turkeys for 12 to 13c. fowls and chickens 11 to 12c, fancy near by 13c, brollers 25 to 40c. capons 21 to 22c. Ducks 12 to 13c. Veals not plenty and selling choice stock from 10 to 11c; fair 7 to 9c. Dressed pork 7½ to 8½. Very little activity in the market on butter, although there is a scarcity of fresh creamery and selling from 32 to 33c; new dairy select tubs and pails, 25 to 26c; old grades 18 to 20c. Cheese 13 to 14c. Receipts of apples continue light and selling choice greenings and baldwins from 4 to 4.50 per bbl., other winter varieties 3 to 3.50. Fla. oranges, choice golden russets, 2.50 per box. Fla. strawberries 35 to 45c. per quart. Choice catawba grapes 4 to 6c. per lb. Cranberries half firmly for prime stock and selling from 2.75 to 3 per box. Choice rose, burbank and hebron potatoes 1.62 to 1.75 per bbl. Sweet potatoes 2.50 to 2.75 per bbl. Onions, red and yellow, 1.75 to 2.35 per bbl. Cabbage scarce and in demand and selling from 5 to 7 per 100. Water cress 50c per pair. Celery 1.25 to 1.75 per dozen. Choice beans, medium 1.50, Marrow 1.80, white kidney 1.50; red 1.50 to 1.60, pea 1.50 per bushel. Beeswax 24 to 25c per lb. Honey 7 to 11c per lb. Maple sugar 10 to 11c per lb. Hay 70 to 85c per cwt. Straw 60 to 70c. Evaporated apples 11 to 13c; sun dried 4 to 6c. Evaporated raspberries 13c, sun dried 17c. Cherries 19c. Blackberries 10c. Huckleberries 7c. Furs, mink, 60c. to 1.25. Marten 5 to 8. Muskrat 8 to 14c. Skunk 15c. to 1.10. Opossum 8 to 40c. Coon 60c to 1.20. Fox 60c to 1.65.

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Under Exchange Hotel.
The Tonsorial Art in all its branches.
HOT AND COLD BATHS.
HARRIS B. PURSEL, Proprietor.
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ELY'S CREAM BALM
Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.
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Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.
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OFFICES.	REFERENCES.
NEW YORK, 208 Broadway.	First Nat. Bank, NEW YORK.
BOSTON, 28 Court