The Columbian

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

Simon Cameron will spend the summer in Europe.

President Cleveland and his wife are visiting his old home at Holland Patent.

A hot wave is said to be coming this way. We have no use for anything any hotter than the present weather.

A whale, measuring about thirty feet, was captured in the bay off Bedloe's Island, New York, on Friday of last week.

Barclay Peak, the murderer of Katie Anderson, has been sentenced by Judge Parker to be hanged on the first day of September.

Defaulter Harvey, of the Treasury Department, is said to write his name backward in signing checks. Perhaps this makes him a little backward in honest dealing. He is a Mugwump, too.

Ex-Congressman Gibson, of West Virginia, says that Northern people who refused to march down a street because a banner bearing the President's name was suspended over it should not harshly criticise the Southern military companies who refused to march with negroes. He considers the objection in each case wholly unreasonable.

A rich find of gold is reported at Ishpeming, Mich. The assays show that the rock is richer in gold than anything ever yet found. The Lake Superior Iron Company has put a fence around the property. Everybody talks gold, and excitement is tremendous. The shaft in which gold was discovered is down twenty-two feet.

A petition, signed by nearly 10,000 citizens of Chester and Delaware counties, will be presented to the Board of Pardon Tuesday next, asking that the death penalty of Samuel Johnson, (colored,) who was convicted of the murder of John Sharpless, be changed to life imprisonment. It is also stated that Ex Congressman Broomall has also written a letter asking for commutation in the name of Mrs. Sharpless, the wife of the murdered man.

The State Board of Charities, in their annual report, condemn very strongly the practice of imprisoning in county jails persons whose attendance is desired as witnesses in criminal prosecutions. They make the very sensible recommendation that such witness be provided with comfortable quarters and be properly compensated for their loss of time. So reasonable a suggestion ought to be acted upon by the Legislature at its next session. A number of the senseless old customs of this kind that have come down to us from remote generations ought to be abolished because they are entirely unjustifiable.—*Ex.*

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in General Term has sustained the demurrer of the Government and awarded a judgment of ouster in the case of the United States against John N. Oliver, a Justice of the Peace, who resisted the right of the President to remove him, and claimed that he could be displaced from his office only by the District Supreme Court. The Court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Bingham, holds that the power to remove Justice of the Peace resided in the President alone down to the organic of the Court passed in March, 1863, and that this act did not take away the President's power of removal, but merely conferred on the Court concurrent power of removal with the President.

Mr. Blaine has had a number of experiences in life to teach him that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and he forgets that there is only material enough for one Dr. Depew in the world at one time. But still he rashly essays to be equal with easy grace to every occasion. Thus it was that he astonished the Edinburghers on Saturday by publicly alluding to Sydney Smith as one of "the splendid galaxy of Scotland's stars." The truth is that Sydney Smith was born in Essex, England, was graduated at Oxford and began his labors in the Church in Wilts. He was in Scotland only a few years and would have pondered much upon the uncertain nature of fame if he had known that within less than half a century after his death he would be subjected to the use Mr. Blaine has put him to. The Scotch have never forgiven Sydney for saying that "it requires a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotch understanding." He made as much fun of Scotchmen as Charles Lamb did. Mr. Blaine would do well to hire a mentor when he goes to Ireland. The Irish sensitiveness is a more dangerous quality to trifle with.—*Ex.*

Return of a Battle Flag.

THE LOST COLORS OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

On August 29, 1862, a portion of the color company of the Fifty sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers was captured with the colors. The prisoners, who were paroled a short time after the fight, told Colonel Hofman, commander of the regiment, that they had cut the flag into pieces to prevent it from falling into the hands of rebels. The colonel was not disposed to believe the story, but while at Richmond last week Adjutant General Hastings received a letter from Captain Norman Lewis, Company C, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, now living at Thomason, Ill, informing him that he had in his possession the flag of the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had been captured by the rebels at the Second Bull Run, and recaptured by him at the time of the surrender of Raleigh, N. C. Captain Lewis stated that he had found the flag in the capitol at Raleigh and taken possession of it, and he now desired to return it to the State of Pennsylvania. This generous offer was appreciated and he was directed to forward it.

Friday last the flag arrived at the Adjutant General's Department. It is almost intact, save that time has cut the silk in several places and there is a hole in it made by the branch of a tree while being taken through the woods and the fringe was full of pine needles that stuck as the flag was dragged under the trees.

The President's Letters.

HE WITHDRAWS HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE INVITATION TO ST LOUIS.

President Cleveland will not attend the Grand Army encampment at St Louis, as seen by the following letter from the president to Mayor Francis of that city:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1887.—*Hon. David R. Francis Mayor and Chairman*—MY DEAR SIR: When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis, tendered by a number of her representative men, to visit that city during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for some time the acceptance of the invitation from that organization to the same effect, and had considered the pleasures which it would afford me if it should be possible to meet not only members of the Grand Army, but the people of St. Louis and other cities in the west, which the occasion would give me an opportunity to visit. The exactions of my public duties I felt to be so uncertain, however, that when first confronted by the delegation of which you were the head, I expected to do no more at that time than to promise the consideration of the double invitation tendered me, and express the pleasure it would give me to accept the same thereafter, if possible.

But the cordiality and sincerity of your presentation, reinforced by the heartiness of the people who surrounded you, so impressed me that I could not repress the feeling which prompted me to assure you on the spot that I would be with you and the Grand Army of the Republic at the time designated if nothing happened in the meantime to absolutely prevent my leaving Washington.

Immediately upon the public announcement of this conclusion expressions emanating from certain important members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and increasing in volume and virulence, constrained me to review my acceptance of those invitations. The expressions referred to go to the extent of declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest at the time and place of the national encampment. This statement is based, as well as I can judge, upon certain official acts of mine involving important public interests, done under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office, which do not appear to accord with the wishes of some members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I refuse to believe that this organization founded by patriotic ideas, composed very largely of men entitled to lasting honor and consideration, and whose crowning glory it should be that they are American citizens as well as veteran soldiers, deems it a part of its mission to compass any object or purpose by attempting to intimidate the executive or coerce those charged with making and executing the laws. And yet the expressions to which I have referred indicate such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and such a menace to an occasion which should be harmonious, peaceful and cordial that they cannot be ignored.

I beg you to understand that I am not conscious of any act of mine that should make me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Republic or any other assemblage of my fellow-citizens. The account of my official stewardship is always ready for presentation to my countrymen. I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon me growing out of this matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately, for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible.

The threats of personal violence and harm in case I undertake the trip in question, which scores of misguided, unbalanced men, under the stimulation of excited feeling, have made, are not even considered. Rather than abandon my trip to the west and disappoint your citizens I might, if I alone were concerned, submit to the insult, to which it is quite openly asserted I would be helplessly subjected if present at the encampment; but I should bear with me there the people's highest office, the dignity of which I must protect, and I believe that neither the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization nor anything like a majority of its members would ever encourage any scandalous attack upon it. If, however, among the membership of this body there are some as certainly seems to be the case, determined to denounce me and my official acts at the national encampment I believe they should be permitted to do so unrestrained by my presence as a guest of their organization or as a guest of the hospitable city in which their meeting is held. A number of grand army posts have signified their intention, I am informed, to remain away from the encampment in case I visit the city at that time. Without considering the merit of such an excuse I feel that I ought not to be the cause of such non-attendance. The time and place of the encampment were fixed long before my invitations were received. Those desirous to participate in its proceedings should be first regarded, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with their intentions.

Another consideration of more importance than all others remains to be noticed. The fact was referred to you when you verbally presented the invitation of the citizens of St. Louis that the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic would be the first held in a southern state. I suppose this fact was mentioned as a pleasing incident of the fraternal feeling fast gaining ground throughout the entire land and hailed by every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the Union has really and in fact been saved in sentiment and in spirit, with all the benefits it vouchafes to a united people.

I cannot rid myself of the belief that the least discord on this propitious occasion might retard the progress of the sentiment of common brotherhood which the Grand Army of the Republic has so good an opportunity to increase and foster. I certainly ought not to be the cause of such discord in any event or upon any pretext. It seems to me that you and the citizens of St. Louis are entitled to this unreserved statement of the conditions which have constrained me to forego my contemplated visit and to withdraw my acceptance of your invitation.

My presence in your city at the time you have indicated can be of but little moment compared with the importance of a cordial and harmonious entertainment of your other guests. I assure you that I abandon my plan without the least personal feeling of regret, constrained thereto by a sense of duty, actuated by a desire to save any embarassment to the people of St. Louis or their expected guests, and with a heart full of grateful appreciation of the sincere and unaffected kindness of your citizens.

Hoping the encampment may be an occasion of much usefulness, and that its proceedings may illustrate the highest patriotism of American citizenship, I am yours very sincerely.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The following are copies of two letters relating to the President's proposed visit to St. Louis: First is the letter inviting him to be present at the meeting in that city of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the second is his formal letter of declination addressed to the joint committee representing the municipality, the business men of the city and the Grand Army of the Republic.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 26, 1887.—*To Grover Cleveland, President of the United States*—SIR: The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in this city during September next, from the 27th to the 30th, inclusive. It promises to be the largest gathering of veterans of the late war ever seen. The organization was never in so flourishing a condition and the membership never so large as at the present time. It will be the first encampment located in a city near the centre of the country, and the first ever held in the southern states. Our people are sparing no effort to insure for the assemblage a welcome of unusual warmth and a reception of the most hospitable. The undersigned are a committee appointed by the general committee on arrangements for the purpose of extending to yourself and your esteemed wife a cordial and urgent invitation to be present on that occasion and to accept hospitalities of the committee and the city. Every exertion will be made by our citizens as well as by 100,000 veterans then to be congregated here to render your visit pleasant and your stay interesting. It is remarked that you are planning a tour through the west and south and we sincerely hope you can make it convenient to be in St. Louis during the time above mentioned. Allow us to suggest that no compliment more fitting could be bestowed upon the valiant defenders of a common country by the chief executive of a restored union, and none would be more highly appreciated than that conferred by his presence at time and place. Awaiting your response, we have the honor to be, sir, yours respectfully,

DAVID R. FRANCIS, Mayor of the City of St. Louis.
FRANK GIENNIE, President of Merchants' Exchange.
JOHN W. NOBLE, Commander of Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 4, 1887.—*To David R. Francis, Mayor of the city of St. Louis; Frank Grennie, President of the Merchants' Exchange, and John W. Noble, Commander of Frank P. Blair Post, G. A. R., Committee*: GENTLEMEN—While I have hitherto made no formal response to your invitation given in February last to myself and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in St. Louis from the 27th to the 30th of September next. I have verbally indicated my purpose to accept it if I should find it possible then to be absent from Washington. The statement contained in your letter that the organization was never in so flourishing a condition as now, nor its membership so large; that no effort is being spared by the citizens of St. Louis to insure a welcome of unusual warmth at this, the first encampment of that body ever held in a southern state, and your suggestion "that no compliment more fitting could be bestowed upon the valiant defenders of a common country by the chief executive of a restored union and none would be more highly appreciated than that conferred by his presence at such a time and place," enlisted my feeling and interest. More recently indications have been disclosed that however correctly you expressed the prevailing sentiment in the Grand Army there are members and some posts of that body entertaining different feelings in respect to my attendance and that my acceptance of your invitation would lead to discord in the organization as well as an interruption of cordiality at the coming encampment. Without entering into a discussion of these opinions and unmoved by any feeling, although I deeply regret the condition, I can but regard it my duty to refrain from contributing by my actions to so undesirable a result. Nothing can be of greater importance in connection with the encampment than the free and unrestrained manifestation by its participants of that patriotic fraternity of feeling suggested by the selection of the place of holding it, and which is at once proof of the complete success of their arms and the highest glory of our veteran soldiers. I am constrained, therefore, to withhold my purposed acceptance of your invitation. In doing so I assure you of my unfeigned hope and sincere wish that in the agreeable entertainment prepared by the hospitable people of St. Souis, the veterans of the Grand Army may enjoy the most pleasant, profitable and useful reunion in their history. Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Pennsylvania's Wealth of Fuel.

The vast dimensions to which the coal production of this country has grown is shown by statistics given by United States geological survey. In 1886 the number of tons of all kinds of coal produced and consumed was 107,682,209, valued at $147,112,755 at the mines. Of this aggregate amount 36,696,475 tons, or nearly one-third, was anthracite, produced exclusively in Pennsylvania, and valued at $71,558,126; nearly one-half of the value of the entire coal production. The amount of bituminous, cannel and lignite coals was 70,985,734 tons, of the value of $75,556,629.

These figures tell the story of the wonderful growth of an industry and interest the infancy of which scarcely dates back to the first quarter of the present century. The larger part of this development was made within the past thirty years.

It is gratifying to see that Pennsylvania maintains the leading position in this exhibit of mineral wealth, which is attributed to her supply of anthracite, although in bituminous production she is not surpassed by any other State. The latter has not been developed to the extent of her hard coal production, but its development is progressing at an astonishing rate, and when it reaches its fullest stage, in the same ratio with the anthracite, the value of the output of Pennsylvania's mineral fuel will be incalculable. This source of wealth will be supplemented by the product of the gas wells which may or may not be inexhaustible, but in any event will be of great advantage to the State.

Gov. Beaver and family are spending the Summer at their home in Bellefonte.

McGlynn Excommunicated.

Rev. Edward McGlynn, the Romish priest of New York, who has been advocating Henry George's land theories has been formally excommunicated by the Pope of Rome. A large meeting of the sympathizers of McGlynn was held in New York on Saturday evening. The deposed priest was present, and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

It is a wonderful evidence of the wisdom and goodness of the God we adore, that in the midst of the trials and perplexities of life, while our minds are troubled and our heart strings torn, there is yet one clear and simple guide which is given to every being and which, if followed and obeyed by him, will lead to a satisfactory and perfect deliverance. It is a wonderfully simple thing. It resides with in him and its only requirements are a perfectly subservient and humble will to that conscience which teaches men to do only what is right. This is the natural law of truth which of necessity precedes all real law.

Our God is a merciful, as well as a wise one. He will never condemn any being who follows the dictates of his conscience, even be that conscience an erring one. In obeying it he is forever obeying the will of God, as is a dogma of the Catholic faith, and according to all Christian philosophy and teaching the man who goes against the Holy Ghost; and despite the power of any authority, even the Pope, if a man does or says anything in obedience to that power, if in so doing he goes against his conscience he sins. Even if a high Roman tribunal summons a man before them for teaching the truth which he knows to exist, and if that tribunal should condemn his doctrines without giving them a trial, and command him to retract them, it is his duty before God to refuse to do so. [Cheers, prolonged.]

And if it was in its power, as it one time was, but thank God no longer is, to imprison and martyr the truth and the persons of those who have read God's word in nature before they have been able to see it—should they summon him and command him to retract under the penalty of imprisonment or martyrdom, it is his duty to resist and even be burned alive at the stake rather than commit the unpardonable sin against the Holy Ghost of declaring what his conscience believed to be false.

The speaker here referred, as recently, to the imprisonment of Galileo, and stated that with him that man should say: "I submit to your sentence while detesting your tyranny." Dr. McGlynn continued:

It is no tribute to God to poke out our eyes so that we cannot see the truth for ourselves. It is the teaching of Catholic theology, though that theology is often perverted to gratify the lust and crime of those who are in power and who teach it (for the theology is always good, though the teachers are often wicked) all truth is one. No two truths can clash with each other, for all truth is one. No two truths can clash with each other, for all truth comes from God, and where, through the ignorance of the interpreter or other causes, the word of God in the Bible or elsewhere is made to seem to clash with some of the indisputable truths of nature, it is not that the word of God is wrong, but that it has been falsely represented.

If you want to see true devotion to the Catholic Church, go where it is in a minority and with little power, as in Ireland and Germany. I reassert that I know a German-American Bishop, an intimate friend of Cardinal Gibbons, who said that the Roman authorities wanted to have a Nuncio at the court of King Grover the First. Here the doctor stated that the reference to King Grover was only a joke. "It is a droll and inconceivable one—the idea of having a Nuncio at Washington—but entirely in keeping with the doings of those who conceived the idea of sending two Italian prelates to Catholic Ireland. It was with a thorough knowledge of the matter I had in hand that I said an Italian nuncio would be a source of corruption and slavery to the Catholic Church in America. I also said to an eminent Catholic lawyer that with my knowledge of Rome I thought it better to show one's teeth than to eat humble pie when endeavoring to get favors from it.

An Under Ground Fire.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 11.—Otto, one of the best collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading company, located at Branchdale, seven miles west of Pottsville, is on fire and is probably doomed to destruction, entailing a loss to the company approximating $100,000. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock Monday night by a pump boy named Ferguson, who was at the time alone in the mines. He had come out of the Holmes vein slope for a bottle of water and returning found the timbering afire It had, it is believed, ignited from the steam pipes which worked the inside pumps. Young Ferguson pulled the bell rope at once and was hoisted out of danger.

The colliery whistle sounded an alarm through the patch and across the hills to the miners. In an hour hundreds of people were at the scene. An effort was first made to smother the fire with steam, but before morning the flames were leaping thirty feet above the mouth of the slope. The neighboring stream was dammed and a fire steamer brought from Minersville. Twelve hundred feet of hose were required to reach the mouth of the slope. Another stream was diverted and coal dirt was washed into the airway to cut off the fire from the Primrose and Mammoth veins. If this has not succeeded, the colliery is doomed. What success the scheme has produced may not be known for weeks.

Smoke still issues from the pit, indicating the continued presence of fire. The breaker was endangered and sparks from the steamer set the powder house afire. The most intense excitement prevailed all day. All the mine superintendents of the district were called in consultation. Sixteen mules were suffocated.

The mine shipped 100 cars a day. It employed 300 men and boys. They will be idle six months at least.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 12.—The fire in the Otto colliery is still raging, although water and culmin in great volume are constantly being poured into the mine. The ground about the mouth of the slope is caving in and serious apprehensions are entertained of the sinking of the engine house. Young Eddy Ferguson, son of the outside boss, the lad who first discovered the fire, met an awful death at the scene this afternoon. The lad brought his father's dinner to him, and in crossing the floor of the engine room the charred boards gave way, and the boy was precipitated into the burning mine. The recovery of his body was impossible, as even had it been possible that it escaped annihilation, the outburst of flames caused by the collapse of the engine house floor rendered approach to the opening out of the question.

A Pungent Rebuke to Brawlers.

A REPUBLICAN MISSOURI GOVERNOR AND GRAND ARMY MAN SPEAKS.

I have been a citizen of Missouri all my life, and of St. Louis for lo, these many years. Whatever has been done before by the citizens' committee, which extended an invitation to the President, I heartily indorse to day, and I reiterate the invitation extended to be present at the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic here. I am an old Grand Army man, an old Abolitionist, and I am an old black Republican today, as you know. I abate not one jot or tittle of my political antecedents or preferences, but I say as a citizen of St Louis that no man desires the President to visit St. Louis more than I do, and I say to you as one of the earliest members of the Grand Army, and speaking for the men with whom I marched and fought, that the Grand Army men of St. Louis unite heartily in the invitation to the President of the United States, as President of the United States. [Applause.]

And I speak for the Grand Army men of the city of St. Louis because I know them all as a Past Commander of a post, and I know that if the President of the United States, should come here as the guest of St. Louis they would show him all the respect any citizen of St. Louis could possibly show him. I believe I could speak for the whole of the Grand Army, but you know that there are 300,000 men in the organization, and in 300,000 men there are liable to be a considerable number who haven't any sense. I want to say here that the Grand Army is not to be held responsible for the utterances of a few fools among them. I come to-day as a citizen of St. Louis and a member of the Grand Army to extend the heartiest invitation to the President of the United States, as such, to attend the festivities this fall.

I speak for myself when I say that I gladly extend a hearty welcome to Grover Cleveland as a man, aside from the fact that he is the President of the United States, and I say this as my political opinions differ from his, because in every position in which he has been placed he has shown himself to be a man. [Applause and cheers.] When they bounced on him about that order to return the flags all the country of my persuasion got up on their hind legs, and I must say I got up on my hind legs. But the man got up and did not say that he had been deceived by any one or that he had been misunderstood, but like a man he stood up and said: "I did it and I was wrong." And a man who can stand up before 50,000,000 people and say "I am wrong" is a man and deserves the respect of the people.

Free Luxuries, Dear Necessities.

It seems very odd to see certain so-called Democratic journals advocating a repeal of the internal revenue taxes, and arguing that the war tariff must remain untouched, as though it were the fetich of a barbarous tribe.

All the internal revenue taxes have been abolished, save those upon liquors and tobacco. From producing a revenue of $309,000,000 a year, as it did at the end of the war, the internal system has been steadily lopped off, until it now yields but little over $100,000,000. The tariff, on the contrary, is nearly up to the maximum rate of the war taxation. It took from the people last year $20,000,000 more than it did in 1866.

The internal taxes on tobacco may properly be abolished, inasmuch as the Government does not need the revenue, and the domestic product is chiefly consumed by the poor. But to repeal the tax on whiskey and leave it undiminished upon clothing, sugar, salt, lumber, glass, iron and coal, would be strange financiering and still more strange politics. Untaxed luxuries and war-taxed necessities would not make a good Democratic shibboleth.—*World.*

Rock Glen.

Farmers are busy gathering in their crops.

The Buckeye binders work like a charm. Wm. Shellhammer is doing some good work with one.

Freight trains now run on the Nescopeck R. R.

Reece Hutchins has gone to Philadelphia where he has accepted a position with J. D. Rouch formerly of this place.

The corner stone laying for the New Lutheran church will take place on the 31st inst, Revs. Wirt of Hughesville and Wagner of Hazleton will be among those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Platt of Hazleton were the guests of Stephen Turnbach on Sunday.

The Evangelical church held a festival on Saturday evening which was a success.

Shellhammer Bros. are arranging a fine picnic ground near Sugarloaf station. A good well has been dug on the grounds with other improvements will make it second to none in the community.

Mountain Grove will soon be the centre of attraction.

Railroad Men Must Not Drink.

Superintendent Lawler, of the Reading railroad, has issued a notice to all employes of the Schuylkill division that they must abstain from intoxicants, whether on duty or not. Any man reported to him as having been seen taking a drink of liquor or beer will be summarily dismissed from the service of the company. He says in his orders that "There is no business that needs levelheaded men more than railroading, both for the safety of employes and the traveling public."

HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

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 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 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.

Peculiar To Itself

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

100 Doses One Dollar

40 DOLLARS pays for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP in PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., WALL ST., N. Y.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

The names announced under this heading are subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, July 26, 1887. The Delegate Election will be held on Saturday, July 23, between the hours of 3 and 7 p. m.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
CYRUS B. McHENRY,
Of Fishingcreek Township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. SNYDER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
C. H. CAMPBELL,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
N. P. MOORE,
of Hemlock Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
G. W. STERNER,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
Of Briarcreek.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
G. A. HERRING,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
H. C. KELCHNER,
Of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
Of Centre Twp.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WASHINGTON PARR,
Of Franklin.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
L. M. CREVELING,
Of Fishingcreek.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. G. GIRTON,
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ELIAS HOWELL,
Of Mt. Pleasant Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of Beaver Twp.

Schuyler's Hardware.

WIRE NETTING

We carry in stock galvanized wire netting 2 inch mesh from one foot in width to six feet wide; the low price of one cent a square foot has brought it into various uses, it makes a very cheap fence and is used largely in poultry yards, and around private residences, the narrow widths are used for training vines up porches, etc. By bending it around trees the wider sizes make excellent tree boxes at a very little cost and trouble, and prevent their injury by horses and cattle. We also keep the fine Netting for windows and doors; you can get it all widths here from 20 inches to 36 inches and save waste in cutting.

SUMMER GOODS.

Among Summer goods in season comes first, Cherry pitters, the old reliable style, only 50 cents now. Fruit Kettles all kinds, brass, iron, porcelain lined Tinned Iron. Agate Kettles, Fly traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Apple Parers.

HARVESTING TOOLS.

Double Harpoon Horse Hay Forks, pulleys Rope, hand hay forks, rakes, field kegs, all at prices that make them sell; give us a call before buying elsewhere. Resp.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Dorr, of Madison Twp.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Dorr, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted by the register of Columbia county to J. S. McBride, to whom all debts due to the said deceased, must be paid; and all claims against the estate, properly authenticated for settlement, must be made.

J. S. McBRIDE,
Or to White Hall, Pa.
JOHN G. FREEZE, Bloomsburg, Pa. [j7s

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.

A Good Double Reed Organ, Warranted, for $65.00 and Upwards.

Among the Pianos we handle are the *IVERS & POND, C. C. BRIGGS, BAUS & CO., SCHOMACKER Gold String and Opera Pianos.* These Pianos are all first-class and fully warranted for five years.

Our leading Organs are the celebrated *ESTEY, MILLER, UNITED STATES* and other makes.

Our leading Sewing Machines are the celebrated *WHITE, NEW DAVIS, NEW DOMESTIC, NEW HOME, HOUSEHOLD, ROYAL ST. JOHN and STANDARD ROTARY Sewing Machine,* the finest and best Rotary Sewing Machine in the world.

Before purchasing write for Catalogues to J. SALTZER'S PALACE OF MUSIC AND GREAT SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

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

SATURDAY, July 16, 1887,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage or tract of land, situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by Nob Mountain land, on the east by land of Wm. Beck estate, on the south by land of Charles Whitmire and on the west by land of Wm. Beck estate, containing about sixty acres of land, more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sallie A. Robbins.

MILLER, Atty. SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, August 6, 1887,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain messuage, piece or parcel of land, situate in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pa., No. 1 bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point in a public road leading from Catawissa to Roaringcreek, in Franklin township, near the house of John Glassmeier, thence north twenty-eight and a half degrees east thirty-two and six-tenths rods to a yellow pine, down; thence north one degree east one hundred and sixty-four and three-tenths rods to a post; thence south eighty-three degrees west one hundred and seventy-nine rods to a hickory; thence south eight degrees west, one hundred and twenty and three-tenths rods to a point in the public road; thence south eighty-six degrees east, one hundred and thirty-five and nine-tenths rods to a point in the road to Roaringcreek road; thence south twenty degrees east, eighteen and nine-tenths rods; thence seventy-seven and a half degrees east, sixteen rods; thence south thirty-six degrees east, twenty-six and six-tenths rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-one acres and nineteen perches, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings.

ALSO,

A right of way from said house along the right bank of Roaringcreek through division No. 2 to a public road sold to Jacob Schuyler by John W. Hoffman, High Sheriff of Columbia county, deed dated March 1, 1859, and conveyed by said Schuyler to J. B. Robison.

Seized, taken in execution, at the suit of Thos. Trench vs. James Boyd Robison, and to be sold as the property of James Boyd Robison.

SAMUEL SMITH,
ZARR, Atty. Sheriff.

SATISFACTION OF A MORTGAGE.

COMMON PLEAS NO. SEPT. TERM, 1887.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. Chrisman, for satisfaction of a mortgage given by John McMurtrie to Philip Poke.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:—

To Philip Poke and his heirs, or legal representatives, and all persons claiming to be the owner or owners of said mortgage:

Whereas, It appears by the records, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c., at Bloomsburg, that a certain mortgage, dated the 10th day of March, 1868, given by John McMurtrie to Philip Poke, to secure the payment of certain money, viz: $150, with interest, &c., recorded in Mortgage Book No. 1, page 477 and 498, remains unsatisfied.

And whereas, it is alleged that all the money due on said mortgage has been paid, and a legal presumption now exists of the payment of said mortgage from lapse of time. And whereas, Wm. Chrisman, present owner of the mortgaged premises, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, where said premises are situated, praying said Court to decree and direct that satisfaction be entered upon the record of said mortgage on payment of the costs due on the same, and the satisfaction so entered shall forever discharge and release the lien of said mortgage from the said premises. Therefore all persons interested as owners or holders of said mortgage, are required, by an order of said Court, to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1887, to answer the petition as aforesaid, and to show cause, if any there be, why said mortgage shall not be satisfied as prayed for in said petition.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.
June21

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that applications will be received by the Bloomsburg School District for Principal of the Public schools up to July 22. Applicants must present testimonials with satisfactory evidence of qualification for the position, and state amount of salary desired.

J. J. LAWALL, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Finney, late of Liberty Twp.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the estate of Robert Finney, late of Liberty Twp., deceased, have been granted by the register of Columbia county to John G. Freeze, to whom all claims against said estate, properly authenticated, must be presented, and all debts due the same be paid.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
July 1-6t. Bloomsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID LOWENBERG, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of David Lowenberg, late of Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Wills of said county, to Sarah Lowenberg and Louis Lowenberg, to whom all payments on account must be made, and all claims for settlement.

SARAH LOWENBERG,
June 25, 1887. LOUIS LOWENBERG,
JOHN G. FREEZE, Atty. [July1-4t

FRAZER AXLE GREASE!

BEST IN THE WORLD Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

July15-4t.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

All people of Dyspeptic ways
Should learn to lengthen out their days.
When indigestion makes a call,
Or Constipation, worse than all,
Makes life a burden, bear in mind,
In Tarrant's Seltzer health you'll find.

July15-4t.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

—:o:—

	Wholesale.	Retai
Wheat per bushel.....	85	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	50	65
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl.....	4.00 to 6	
Butter.....	16	18
Eggs.....	14	16
Potatoes.....		
Hams.....	12	16
Dried Apples.....	03	05
Side.....	07	10
Shoulder.....	09	12
Chickens.....	8	12
Geese.....		
Lard per lb.....	08	10
Vinegar per gal.....	20	30
Onions per bushel.....	60	75
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, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

The week opens with decidedly cooler weather and especially appreciated by all dealers in perishable produce, as the extremely hot, muggy weather of last week proved most disastrous to both wholesale and retail dealers. Receipts of fruit generally light to-day, and choice found quite ready sale, except huckleberries which are in large supply and, N. Y. and Pa. selling 8 to 10c. Jersey 6 to 8. Boxes 75 to $1. Currants continue in small supply and selling 10 to 12c qt., 7 to 8c lb, small 5 to 6c lb. Raspberries, large red Antwerp and Marlboro's 3 to 5 cts. Small natives unsallable black raspberries 7 to 10c qt. Peas, sugar $3 to $4 per bbl. N. J. and L. I. 175, with bbl $2. Cabbage 4 to 5. Corn 75 to $1 per 100. Tomatoes, N. J., $1 to 1.50 per crate. Beans 50 to 75c bag. Poultry, spring chickens, alive, large 10 to 20c, small 16, dressed 24 to 28c. Fowls 12c Ducks 17 to 18c. Fresh eggs 15 to 16c Fancy leghorn 18 to 20c. Receipts of butter large to day. Fancy creamery tubs and palls 19 to 20c., Select dairy 17 to 19, fair 16 to 16. Cheese, fancy 9c. prime 8 to 8½. Beans, marrow 1 90 to 1 95, medium 1 75 to 1 80, white kidney 1 80, red kidney 1 70 to 1 75. But little doing in dried fruits, owing to the light crop of cherries. New blackberries 8c. Huckleberries 7c