The Columbian.

S. E. Elwell, J. E. Sittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1888.

The President has appointed Marshall McDonald, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

The contested election case of ex-Speaker was called up Monday in the House and the majority resolution was confirmed by a vote of 164 yeas and 7 nays.

WASHINGTON LETTER

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1888.

Th first two bills passed by the present Congress to become laws are, the act in reference to printing and writing on second, third and fourth class mail matter, and the one which amends the law in relation to the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries—the President having approved both during the past week. During the period in question, Congress did little of importance. The Senate passed the bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories all moneys collected under the direct tax act, approved Aug. 5, 1861. But the great work of the Senate during the past week, was the confirmation of Mr. Lamar, despite the treacherous opposition of the Republicans to that brilliant and distinguished statesman. The Ex-Secretary passed through the long contest unscathed, and he wears his new and crowning honor with becoming modesty and characteristic dignity. In accordance with custom, the new Associate Justice was assigned a seat on the extreme left of his fellow justices.

The Senate had under consideration the Blair bill, but as usual reached no conclusion. Messrs. Blair and Reagan had rather a heated discussion over the third question, in which the former was decidedly worsted. Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, Strong, expresses the opinion that the bill is unconstitutional. Senator Hoar has introduced a service pension bill, which is the most radical measure of the kind yet presented, providing as it does that all officers and enlisted men who served in the army, navy, or marine corps, including regulars and volunteers at any time during the late civil war, shall be entitled to a pension of one cent for each day's service, in addition to any pension granted for disability. This, in face of the fact that $75,000,000 will be spent on pensions this year, and the further fact, that the House Committee calls for $80,000,000 more for the same purpose next year. Comment is unnecessary.

Both the Senate and the House have passed the bill appropriating the sum of $585,000 to establish agricultural experiment stations as attachments to the various agricultural colleges throughout the country.

Owing to the absence from sickness, of Speaker Carlisle, and Mr. Mills, who has succeeded Mr. Morrison as the Democratic leader of the House, the proceedings of that body were less interesting than usual the past week. Half a day was consumed in obstructing consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, to increase National bank circulation, and the balance of the same day was devoted to speech making over the acceptance of pictures of the three Speakers of the House furnished by Massachusetts, whose counterfeit presentments have been added to the historical portrait gallery that graces the south wing of the Capitol. The principal orators were W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Ex Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, and a great crowd packed the floor and galleries to hear their eloquent utterances.

Another day of the valuable time of the House was wasted over the consideration of the Carlisle-Thobe contest. For some unknown reason, thirty-five Democrats were absent in New York, and the Republicans sullenly refused to vote, thus blocking the wheels of the House. But Mr. Crisp, chairman of the Committee on Elections, announces his determination not to permit the transaction of other business until this contest is settled.

The tariff reformers have won the first preliminary skirmish in the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. McKinley of Ohio, who shares with Reed, of Maine, the Republican leadership of the House, moved to take up his bill to repeal the tobacco tax, but the Democratic majority refused to discuss any specific tax reduction bill, proposing to consider that class of bills only in connection with the general tariff reduction bill. This resolution was passed by a strict party vote—5 to 4.

Report has it that Assistant Secretary Muldrow is to be made Commissioner of the General Land Office. This would be a promotion in one sense, but not in another; the salary is five hundred dollars less than that now received by the Secretary, but he would have an advantage in dispensing patronage, which he has not the power to do in his present position.

An Unconstitutional Bill.

EX-JUSTICE STRONG'S OPINION OF SENATOR BLAIR'S SCHEME.

Ex-Justice William Strong, of the United States supreme court, now on the retired list, is delivering his usual winter course of lectures on the constitution before the Columbian law school. The lecture for Tuesday night last was on the first clause of the section 8, article 1: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports and excises, to pay the debts and provide for common defense and general welfare of the United States." In the course of his remarks the ex-justice was asked by a student if, in his opinion, the Blair educational bill was constitutional. His reply was:

I do not see how it can be constitutional. It is my opinion that that measure was unconstitutional, but it was in reply to a question and not as a part of my lecture. I had no intention or thought that my remarks would become public property, or I would not have given an opinion. Ever since I retired from the bench it has been my fixed principle never to give publicity to an opinion in any matter before the supreme court and I shall not depart from it. I am constantly in consultation and intercourse with members of the bench, and my opinion on questions before the court is frequently asked by the judges, but I never vary from the determination taken when I left the bench. If I were a congressman I might feel more at liberty to discuss the Blair bill and kindred measures, but I am not. I believe in a strict construction more so than most of my Republican friends.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Education is the most essential element in good government. The greater the general intelligence, the safer our liberties. An appeal to an intelligent mind will meet with a reasonable and intelligent response, but an appeal to an ignorant mind will be responded to by unintelligible superstition. Public schools, academies and colleges are of the utmost importance, and their value cannot be measured, nor estimated as a power for local, individual and intellectual discipline, in the mental and moral development, if the young and rising generations, in their preparation, preparatory to business life, which, as yet, is in course of theoretical possibilities, which, later on, must be produced to practical probabilities, through the exertion of experimental knowledge, before success can crown their efforts. But, should their education remain confined to book learning, without employing other means of acquiring a general knowledge of the world's daily doings, their learning would soon collapse into forgetfulness, through indifference and neglect. The public press is a more powerful agency than the above systems, and serves as a better medium for disseminating universal knowledge among the people; though not so profound, yet, more enduring and practical. It is like a tree, spreading its branches everywhere, shedding its leaves daily and weekly, continually dropping, ripe with all the events of the day, whose tidings they bare to every longing fireside each day and week throughout the year, on the swift current of progressive intelligence.

Dark and superstitious must be that home, where this most welcome leaflet does not drop, to diffuse some effulgent rays, through the crevices of the bolted, blinded and pent up, bigoted minds, swollen and bloated with ignorance, wholly incapacitating them of responding to the great intellectual light without, even through the force of public sentiment. One might as well be isolated, or exiled, so far as loneliness is concerned, as to live without newspapers. Some people get along without them, and make money, too; but they have no higher motive than greed and avarice, for which they sacrifice every principle, personal honor and reputation, rather than spend one dollar for newspapers. The children love them and it is good economy to supply them with all the respectable papers they wish to read. They cultivate a taste and habit for reading, refine and culture a home, educate the people, and are the only source of power that give tone and character to our institutions, and our public men must stand or fall through the light they shed upon them. The public press is the light house and safeguard for the ship of state, warning its mariners of approaching dangers, when nearing doubtful harbors, through the darkness and fury of political storms. The American idea of government revolts at monarchy, yet, America is governed by the most powerful monarch on earth, into which enters and centers every individual idea of progressive liberty, not as the power of a man, or sovereign, but as of men and sovereigns, combined and united into one harmonious whole, not by arbitrary power, but through the power of the public press, which is more powerful than all arbitrary power. J.

Somebody's Darling.

A SENATOR'S WIFE WHO MAKES HER LORD SLIGHTLY RIDICULOUS.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—A good deal of amusement is furnished this winter by the wife of a certain Senator, who always calls her husband "Darling." He isn't such a one as the term would ordinarily applied to, being big and burly and not very nice about his person, but she seems to think it is a pretty pet name, and uses the term of endearment on all occasions. Whether she is addressing him in private or public, or whether she speaks of him to others, she always says "Darling," and does it so frequently that when "Darling" is referred to now everybody knows who is meant.

"Darling has such a bad cold," she said to another Senator's wife the other day, "that I am going to put him to bed when he comes home."

"Darling went to the Capitol early this morning," she remarked to another, "to attend one of those horrid committee meetings. What dreadful things they are! I positively hate them. Why, Darling says that if it wasn't for his committee work he could spend lots of time with me."

The other Senators have "caught on," so to speak, and now seldom allude to their colleague by any other term—in his absence only, of course. One Senator came very near making a blunder the other day by using it at the wrong time. He entered the committee room a little late, and as he took off his coat and gloves looked around the table, at which half a dozen or more Senators were seated, and asked:

"Where's Darling?"

There were some frantic gestures toward a bookcase at the other end of the room and the late comer blushed deeply and looked alarmed. "Darling" was behind a map-rack, where he could not be seen, and if he overheard the remark he showed no sign.

Honoring their Oldest Citizen.

I fancy you are not aware that Belgium has the habit of paying worship to its oldest citizen. The oldest citizen here is as much an official as Tennyson is in England. In order that the patriarch's fame may wing its flight across the Atlantic, I must tell you that his name is Willian Van Rentergbem and that he is at the present moment one hundred and six years old. The Government allows him a little pension, which suffices for all his material wants. The entire population of Rudderwood, where he resides, is fetesing him as I write these lines. Waltzes are being composed in his honor; poems laudatory of him are being penned and recited; the Mayor and corporation are presenting him with an address, and the clergy are giving him their benedictions. The respectable old gentleman is enjoying the best of health and is, I am told, as lithe and active as a man of forty.—*Brussels Letter to Chicago Times.*

E. P. Kisner, the new chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is a lawyer, an ex-member of the legislature, and for several years was secretary of the committee. He has a large acquaintance all over the state, and his knowledge of men and public affairs will greatly assist him in his new position. He is active and energetic, and any one who knows him will not take any stock in the assertion that he is "William L. Scott's man." Mr. Kisner will be his own man, and he will work for the best interests of the whole party, and not for any one man or faction. Mr. Kisner is a nephew of E. H. Little, Esq.

News Items.

James Nowlin, a 17-year-old boy, who murdered George A. Cadman, in Somervill, (Mass.) a little over a year ago, and then mutilated the body in a horrible manner, was hanged last Friday morning for his crime.

William Murdock, a wealthy bachelor, aged 82, was victimized in Pittsburg on Saturday by four bunco steerers, to the tune of $10,000. His fortune is estimated at between one and two hundred thousand dollars.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of miners and laborers was held at Ashley, Luzerne county, on Thursday of last week, at which a resolution was unanimously pass to donate one days' pay every month to the Lehigh strikers.

Two stalwart middle-aged men who occupied a room at the International hotel, on Park Row, New York, and had registered as F. Parker and B. Fulton, of Shubenacadie, N. S., were found lying on the floor dead, having blown out the gas.

The trustees of the Valley Forge centennial and Memorial Association held a meeting and decided to present a bill to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase more grounds surrounding Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge.

The license of sixty-six hotel and saloon keepers and nine wholesale liquor dealers in Lancaster county expired Saturday night, and the proprietors will be compelled to stop selling until the 1st of April, when the court will grant licenses under the new law.

President Cleveland, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Cleveland, has written ex-Governor Cornell accepting the invitation to attend the twentieth annual commencement of Cornell University at Ithaca next June, conditioned only upon possible emergencies of official duty.

Dan Driscoll, the leader of the "Whyo" gang of New York, was hanged at the Tombs Prison, New York City, last Monday, for the murder of Elizabeth Garrity. His neck was broken and he died instantly. He had lived a life of crime and received only what he deserved.

A dispatch from Lampasas, Texas, says that a blizzard struck that section Saturday, and thousands of sheep have been frozen stiff. Many farmers are engaged in going over their ranches hunting dead sheep and shearing their carcasses. The loss of sheep will result in a short wool crop this next season.

A despatch from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, dated January 17th said: The past two nights were the coldest ever known in this region. Sunday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, spirit thermometers indicated 50 degrees below, at noon 22 degrees below. This morning it ranged from 55 degrees below to 62 degrees below.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated January 24th, says: Another blizzard has broken loose northwest of here. At Neche, Dakota, the mercury went down to sixty below and the wind reached a velocity of forty miles an hour last night. It is still blowing and trains are ten hours late. Brainerd reports that the storm reached there this morning. A heavy fall of snow has set in and the wind is blowing a gale. The snow is drifting badly. The storm has not yet reached St. Paul, but trains are badly delayed.

The D. L. & W. and Lehigh Valley railway companies have for some time been trying to reach Rochester, N. Y. Their engineer corps have surveyed several routes. The best is known as the Feeder line and enters the city at an easy grade. It has been supposed that the Lehigh Valley had secured this right of way, but Friday morning a large force of men appeared at the city terminus and hastily constructed several hundred feet of track in the interest of the Rochester Terminal Co., which is supposed to represent the Lackawanna.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garfield, mother of the late President Garfield, died at her residence in Mentor, O., about 5 o'clock Saturday. She had been in bad health for a long time, and her death was not unexpected. Mrs. Garfield came of the purest New England stock, and was always noted among those who knew her for firmness of purpose and integrity of character. Her distinguished son's affection for her knew almost no bounds. She always lived with him after his marriage, and was a resident of the White House from his inauguration until his death. She was aged 86 years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Florida Tours.

No opportunity of making a delightful trip to the South has ever presented itself in so attractive a shape as that which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally conducted pleasure tours to Florida offer to the people of this section. The tours have been arranged by the Tourist Bureau of the Passenger Department, and will be conducted under the personal supervision of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon.

A special train of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars will convey the party through to Jacksonville on the fastest schedule ever made on a similar occasion. The train will leave New York on the mornings of January 26th and February 8th, Philadelphia about noon, and arrive in Jacksonville for supper the next evening, stopping for meals at convenient points *en route*. The round-trip tickets, which beside the railway fare in both directions will include meals *en route*, sleeping-car accommodations going and returning, and one day's board at the Hotel Everett, Jacksonville, will allow a stay of about two weeks in the flowery State. The rate from New York is $47.00, and from Philadelphia and all points south thereof $45 00. Tickets at correspondingly low rates will be sold from all principal stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

This is not only the cheapest, but at the same time the most desirable Southern tour ever presented. The dates, too, are well timed, as they cover the choicest portion of the Florida season, which has as a great attraction this winter the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville and the opening of the magnificent new hotels at St. Augustine. The time limit of the tickets permits of an extended trip through the State.

Names may be registered now for either day by calling at the ticket agencies of the company.

Kisner Begins Work Early.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—E. P. Kisner, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has established temporary headquarters in this city and is already communicating with county chairmen and other prominent Democrats, with a view to a thorough organization of the party in the State.

A special court will be held at Wilkesbarre, Monday May 7th, to try the case of Col C. M Derringer against ex-Senator E. B. Coxe. The case has been in litigation for many years.

PETER CONFESSING.

FIFTH LESSON OF THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. SERIES, JAN. 29, 1888.

Comments by Rev. William Newton, D. D. Text of Lesson, Matt. xvi, 13-28—Golden Text, Matt. x, 32—Memorize Verses 24-28.

[From Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes.—Cesarea Philippi, or Pancas, formerly dedicated to Pan, and supposed to be the same as the ancient Leshem. It was enlarged and beautified by Philip, the tetrarch, and by him named Cesarea, in honor of Cæsar Tiberius. It was called Philippi to distinguish it from Cesarea Palestina. The Son of Man, i. e., the Second Adam, the title by which Jesus always speaks of himself. Bar-Jonah, i. e., son of Jonas. This rock, or this truth, concerning myself. Gates of hell, i. e., the place of departed spirits—especially evil spirits. Savorest not, i. e., dost not relish or desire. Come after me, or be my disciple. Profited, or what shall he gain by it. Own soul, , his own true life.

V. 13. We are now entering the second division of the record of the public ministry of Jesus. As the first commenced with the attestation of the father to his sonship, Matt. iii, 17, so this commences with a similar attestation on the part of one of his apostles. Up to this time no such declaration appears on the part of the people or of his disciples. And it came in answer to his own question. Jesus asked his disciples what the people said about him! Whom did they take him to be!

V. 14. And the answer was varied in its tone. Some, probably the Herodians, said John the Baptist. They held that he was risen from the dead, and so accounted for the mighty works which Jesus wrought. Others said he was Elias, or Elijah, while yet others said he was Jeremiah, or one of the other prophets. All gave him a high position; while, probably, the popular judgment was much lowered by the opposition of the Scribes and Pharisees to belief in his Messiahship.

V. 15. But Jesus would not rest here. At once he made a personal matter. "Who say ye that I am?" thus pointing the great truth that in every such question the individual application is always the paramount concern. In that line it is of small consequence to us what others may think or say, but it is of infinite moment to ourselves that we each one think and speak the real truth about Christ.

V. 16. And Peter, moved with a sudden inspiration, at once replies: "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." It was a glorious confession; radiant with the brightest beam of the truth and instinct with its mightiest power. Through the ages it has floated, banner like, at the head of the army of the church, and underneath its folds the battle has always waged with the most unyielding severity. We note two points in this confession, i. e.,

1. Its positiveness. There was no halting in the march of Peter's thought; no uncertainty in its tone; no reservation in its statement. It was clear, bold and ringing. There was no paltering with it in a double sense. "Thou art the Christ." It was simple and unqualified truth.

V. 17. How clear, how distinctly lined it was. It was not taught him by flesh and blood. Man had not taught it to him; neither had he wrought it out by a process of his own mind. It was given him from above. "My father which is in heaven" hath showed it unto thee.

1. The title Jesus gives the church. It is "My Church." It is so in every regard. The idea of it is mine. It was with me before the world began. In the silence of eternity it was with me. I saw it, and knew it, and loved it from everlasting. The purchase of it was mine. I gave myself for it. I bought it with my blood. "I will build up my church." Every living stone laid upon the true foundation is my work. And the keeping of it is mine. Unseen my hand shall be upon it, and "I will keep it night and day." It is all mine.

2. The foundation of it. "This rock." "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ Jesus," 1 Cor. iii, 11. "Therefore thus saith the Lord God, behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation," Is. xxviii, 16, and 1 Pet. ii, 4-7.

3. The builder of it. "I will build," etc. He is both the foundation of his church and the builder of it. On himself, as the sure foundation, he lays each believer. There he abides. Thence he receives the new life by which as a living stone he grows up into a holy temple in the Lord. With his own hand, by his own spirit, he imparts to each his own life, and of all he says, "Because I live, ye shall live also."

4. The safety of it. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." How can they? If the church is his, if he is the foundation of it and the builder of it, if he keep it, how can it be otherwise than safe? Hell is hades, or the place of departed spirits—especially here, of evil spirits. Gates were the place in ancient cities where counsel was taken and public measures determined on. "The gates of hell," therefore, mean all that the powers of evil can devise and execute against my church. In the midst of it all the church is safe evermore.

V. 20. Jesus would not have his enemies roused into undue activity against him before the time; but would have every question concerning himself to be worked out by them under the quiet influence of his own life. They must judge from that in the light of their own Scriptures.

V. 21-23. In these verses we have:
Our Lord's prediction of his death;
Peter's protest against it; and
Our Lord's rebuke of Peter.

V. 24. Here follows the universal law of the Kingdom. Peter did not want to admit the thoughts of God about the Cross. He had much pleasanter thoughts and schemes of his own. And so he must deny himself. And so must every one who would be the Lord's disciple.

V. 25-28. We must remember that, as our Lord spoke them, "life" and "soul" are one and the same word. That "life" is used in two senses—a higher and a lower; a bodily and a spiritual sense—and that our true life or soul may be lost. And what will everything else profit us if that is done? What shall we give in exchange for it! For that will survive when the Master comes again. And what will compensate for a lost soul?

GENERAL LESSONS.

1. The need of right views about Christ. Everything turns on this. As John Newton says:

"What think ye of Christ?" is the test,
To try both our state and our scheme;
We cannot be right in the rest,
Unless we think rightly of him.

2. The ineffable mystery of the Gospel is just the inevitable necessity of the Gospel. For, unless Jesus were man, he could not get into the place of the Saviour. And if he were not at the same time God, he could not save us if he were there.

3. The soul is the equivalent of a man's self. Luke, therefore, points the equivalent thus—"gain the whole world and lose himself or be cast away." Luke ix, 25. For the soul, or the true life, carries the body with it and determines the state and destiny of the entire man.

Champion Short Hand Writer.

Mr. A. S. White, the well-known author of "White's Phonography," famous as the Champion Shorthand Writer of the World, received the first prizes in the international contests at London, Edinburgh, Paris and Berlin; he came near being permanently disabled by rheumatism. His recovery by the use of a remedy infallible in curing rheumatism and all blood diseases is told in a letter from his office, 602 Washington st., Chicago, dated June 20, 1887. He writes:

"Your remedy has done wonderful service for me. For the past five years I have been troubled with rheumatic pains.

"My right hand had become almost useless and I was gradually losing speed as a shorthand writer. A friend of mine, Dr. Deodrich, advised me of your remedy. I used a dozen bottles of S. S. and am now entirely recovered. I shall never cease to commend your excellent medicines, and wish you much success.

"Yours truly, A. S. WHITE."

And here is another witness:

"BENTON, Ark., August, 25th, 1887.

"Last spring I was dangerously afflicted with erysipelas, and my life was despaired of by my physicians. As a last hope I tried S. S. S. and soon found relief, and in two weeks was able to attend to my business. I used five bottles

"S. H. WITHERSPOONE, Ed. Saline *Courier*."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

One of the greatest linguistic prodigies of the times has just been discovered in Chicago. Her name is Corinne Cohn, and although barely 6 years of age, she speaks English, German, French and Yiddish with fluency, and is now mastering Russian and Italian. Her father is Professor Henry Cohn, president of the National School of Languages.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

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For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

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ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., L. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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STRENGTHEN AND RESTORE IT BY WEARING A

Hop Plaster

Why suffer with an aching back when a prompt and positive relief is at hand? The Hop Plaster completely and speedily cures Backache, Sideache, Painful Muscles, Kidney Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Sore Lungs, Coughs, Crick and all Sudden, Sharp or Nervous pains. The soothing, pain-killing and strengthening virtues of Hops, Hemlock, Balsams and Gums combined. Sweet and clean. Sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors, Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

☞ Look for the hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER CO., on every genuine plaster. Beware of imitations and substitutions.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Robert Finney, late of Liberty township, Montour county, deceased, under direction in the will and by authority of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in Danville, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain farm and tract of land, situate lying and being in Liberty township, Montour county, Pa., and bounded by lands of John Robinson, lands of William Kerr, lands of Gideon M. Shoop, lands of Samuel Gigger, containing

191 ACRES

and fifty-seven perches strict measure, ascertained by a recent survey; and of which about sixty acres is

WOOD LAND.

The farm lies upon the public road leading from Danville to Milton at the forks of the road leading to Lewisburg, and is situated at a point about equally distant from each one of those three important towns, the distance being about eight miles from each. The improvements consist of a

Large Bank Barn,

wagon shed and outbuildings, and a large

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and a stone spring house, &c. There are several springs of excellent water and two or three brooks running on the farm. Possession will be given on the first day of April, A.D 1888. The tenant's share of the crop in the ground, at the day of the sale, with the right to enter, cut, thresh and remove the grain, is reserved. The share of the distributees in the same, goes with the farm

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three fourths in one year after confirmation nisi, with interest from that date.

The purchase money unpaid at the first of April, 1888, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, before possession given.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Adm'r d. b. n. c. t. a.

Jan. 27.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. VANNATTA.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., to distribute proceeds in hands of the court, arising from sheriff's sale of the real estate of Geo. W Vannatta to and among the several creditors entitled thereto, will sit at his office, with C. W. Miller in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 27th day of January, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested must appear and present their claims, or be thereafter debarred from any share of said fund.

A. N. YORT,
Dec'd. Auditor.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF—

BLOOM POOR DISTRICT

From Jan. 10, 1887, to Jan. 9, 1888.

JOHN E. GROTZ, Treasurer.

DR.

To bal in Treasurer's hands, Jan 10, 1887,	$ 481 34
To cash recd on Scott dup, 1885	86 50
" " " Bloom " "	226 19
" " " Sugarloaf dup, 1886	176 17
" " " Bloom dup, 1886	1020 06
" " " Scott " "	324 41
" " " Greenwood dup, 1886	645 31
" " " Sugarloaf dup 1887	280 85
" " " Bloom dup, 1887	1097 11
" " " Scott "	481 49
" " " Greenwood dup, 1887	878 73
" " " Sugarloaf dup, 1887	20 00
" " " Acct Mrs Brown	72 00
" " " Acct A M Sterner, by Hester Sterner	48 88
To cash received on Jane McMichael, by Hesecock	30 00
To cash received on Pine township	9 52
To cash received on acct lumber sold Creasy & Weiss	222 62
	$ 5593 66

CR.

By orders of 1884 and 1885 redeemed	$ 4 75	
By orders of 1886 redeemed	132 05	
" " 1887 "	4818 21	
" postage	20	
" Treasurer's commission	93 10	
" bal in Treasurer's hands	1192 34	
		$ 5060 66

Dup. Scott,	1885 1023 35	Paid. 637 73	Due. 385 62
Dup. Bloom,	1887 2 42 90	Paid. 1697 15	Due. 1145 75
Scott,	1010 73	481 49	529 04
Greenwood,	880 07	572 73	307 34
Sugarloaf,	262 40	25 00	237 40

Bal due district less exonerations and per centage		$ 2605 15
Orders outstanding Jan 10, 1887	$ 226 28	
Orders issued from Jan 10, 1887, to Jan 9 1888	4702 89	
		$ 4929 17
Orders redeemed to January 9, 1888	$ 4655 04	
Orders outstanding Jan 9 1888	274 13	
		$ 4929 17

EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING JAN. 9, 1888.

State Hospital for the Insane, 52 1 7 weeks for George Fox to Dec 1, 1887	
52 1-7 weeks for Jesse Kelly to Dec 1, 1887	
52 1-7 weeks for L Z Kahler to Dec 1, 1887	
52 1-7 weeks for John Boyer to Dec 1, 1887	
52 1-7 weeks for Alzie M Sterner to Dec 1, 1887 (A M Sterner paid by Mrs Hester Sterner)	
237 5-7 weeks at $2 00 per week	$ 476 42
Sundry bills merchandise for family and paupers	$ 238 77
Sundry bills for material and labor for repairs	547 36
Medicine	78 88
Threshing machine of Holtzer	145 00
Tramps	9 75
Tax on Long house	7 88
Printing statement for yr 888	39 19
Coffin for Hummel	8 00
Coffin for Green	5 00
Coffin for Wm Evans and child	25 00
C B Brockway for fees and oath	4 00
Coal by O A Jacoby	108 75
Coal by C W Neal & Bro	14 55
Smith work	27 42
Auditors and Clerk in Jan, 1887	25 00
Beef of Hawlings	9 61
Beef of Winner	11 41
Traveling expense by Directors	7 32
P E W I L oaths	50
Order relief by Kitchen	1 00
" " " Jacoby	5 50
" " " Clark	5 00
L B Rupert, express, postage and stationery	2 27
Shoes for paupers	17 91
Fruit trees of Wm Barrett	7 50
Neyhard for surveying	8 75
Dr Schuyler, for expense taking Vernetta Creasy to Penna training school	10 54
School for clothing for V Creasy	17 50
School for funeral expense for Vernetta Creasy	14 00
Clothing for paupers	94 55
John Wolf, plow and cultivator	35 00
Klein, telegraph and postage	50
J W Phillips, keeping Robt Cook	32 50
J Diffenbach, 6 coons	3 00
Dr Jolley, attending Mrs Evans	7 50
M C Woodward, lodging at tramps	10 00
M C Woodward, serving subpoenas in the Samuels and Hunlock case	4 82
M C Woodward, expense to Danville	2 00
R Fairman, fertilizer	17 50
John Wolf fertilizer	16 00
T W Guinton, plants	2 75
Alexander Bros, tobacco for paupers	17 10
	$ 1771 42

SALARIES.

Thomas McBride, steward	$ 650 00
J B McKelvy M D	50 0
H W McReynolds	50 00
R Fairman	8 25
Dr J Schuyler	81 25
C A Klein	81 25
L M Pettit	75 00
I. B Rupert	81 25
Mrs Thos McBride, matron	25 00
	$ 1100 00

OUT DOOR RELIEF.

Jackson Karns	$ 89 60
Jackson Karns, 600 lbs flour, 2.40	14 40
Al Cadow	150 70
Al Cadow 1150 lbs flour 2.40	27 60
Margaret Dawson	69 60
" " 350 lbs flour, 2.40	8 40
Matthias Sholtz family	54 15
" " 375 lbs flour, 2 40	9 00
Lucy Wertman	53 95
" " 200 lbs flour, 2.40	4 80
Em Hertz	19 05
" " 25 lbs flour, 2.40	60
R S Young	78 00
Fred Wenner	52 00
Hester Romboy	148 00
Wm Barkel (epileptic fits)	163 0
Caroline Smith	58 50
Minerva May	30 50
William Ingold	57 24
Aaron Sholtz and family	73 33
Mrs Charles Hamilton	91 50
Mrs Wm Evans	84 41
Levi Creasy and family	36 94
Wm Shoemaker	18 36
Mrs Sem Burnsides	16 32
Ann Mumey	2 50
Samuel Saltsey	6 00
J Boyer in 1884	5 00
Mrs Thomas Christman	23 50
Michael O'Neal	4 00
Sarah Jones	11 75
Mrs Jerry Gross	19 90
George Samuel	44 41
Vilarius Cox	16 30
Mrs. Hiram Long	4 44
Mrs Maria Zimmerman	9 01
Mary Egan	15 00
Mary Ann Paul, coal	5 92
Jacob Swisher	13 56
Daniel Ingold	2 50
Jacob Williams	11 00
George Vannatta	7 24
Hannah Tycke	3 50
	$ 1690 85
	$ 4767 69

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the township, comprising "the Bloom Poor District," met at the Poor House on Monday, January 9, 1888, examined the accounts of the Treasurer and Directors from January 10, 1887, to January 9, 1888, and the vouchers for the same, and find them correct, as set forth above.

JOSEPH GARRISON,
WM. BOGERT,
J. B. DAVIS,
WM. MATTERS, } Auditors.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY belonging to Bloom Poor District, January 9, 1888.

Bal Scott duplicate, 1885	$ 385 62	
" Bloom duplicate 1 87	1445 75	
" Scott dup licate, 1887	529 04	
" Greenwood duplicate, 1887	307 34	
" Sugarloaf duplicate, 1887	237 40	
	$ 2905 15	
Less estimated exonoration and commission	500 00	
	$ 2405 15	
Farm and buildings	$13500 00	
Long property	300 00	
3 head horses	300 00	
8 head cattle	185 25	
12 shoats	48 50	
2 sows	25 50	
135 chickens @ 30c	37 50	
Farm implements	650 00	
Furniture in poor house	250 00	
Furniture in Steward's house	200 00	
180 bushels wheat @ 85c	153 00	
225 bushels oats @ 32c	72 00	
750 bushels corn ears @ 2 c	187 50	
80 bushels potatoes @ 75c	60 00	
300 heads cabbage @ 5	15 00	
7 bushels turnips @ 30c	2 10	
2 bushels onions @ $1 00	2 00	
15 tons hay @ $12 00	180 00	
1000 sheaves corn fodder @ 5c	50 00	
250 lb pork and lard @ 7c	175 00	
400 lb beef @ 7c	28 00	
3 tons of coal @ $6 50	19 50	
150 lb buckwheat flour	3 00	
1 stock hog	75 00	
8 pigs	5 00	
2 barrels vinegar @ $6 00	12 00	
2 bushels beans @ $2 00	4 00	
1 barrel saurkraut	5 00	
12 bundles rye straw @ 30c	3 40	
35 lb packed butter @ 25c	8 75	
25 cans tomatoes @ 10c a can	2 50	
15 acres grain in ground	15 00	
1900 pieces of dog	6 00	
4 bushels beets @