

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1888.

DEMOCRATIO TICKET.

NATIONAL. GROVEN CLEVELAND,

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

STATE.

J. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THIS JUDICIAL CHARLES G. BARKLEY, to be voted for at the next Democratic

Delegate Election and County Con-

If the Democratic party of Columbia county nominates men for county office way. No sir. We discussed the entire question of organization in all its worked for the success of a republican candidate, the old campaign cry of "stick to the ticket" ought to be changed to something like this: "Bolt arms of the National committee, likethe ticket, if you want a county office

The Mills bill passed the house on Saturday afternoon by a vote of 162 to 149. Sowden of Pennsylvania, Greenman and Bliss of New York, democrats, voted against the bill, and Fitch of New York, Brower of North Caroline and Nelson of Minnesota, republicans, voted for it. The bill goes to the Senate, and may be defeated there. The substance of the bill ap-

William Krickbaum seems to be dull of comprehension. We will endeavor to enlighten him. In our issue of July 6, referring to his story that Geo.
E. Ewell had sought to secure the appointment as Judge we said: "We denounce the allegation as a malicious lie. "There is not the slightest foundation in fact for the story, as no such arrangement was ever contem-plated, suggested or even thought of by anybody," and we proved it by

Gov. Pattison's letter.

In his last week's paper Krickbaum says, "Is it not a fact that there were schemes on foot to have George appointed in case his father should sign? He does not and cannot deny

Here is another one of his characteristic misrepresentations; for what he says "is not and can not be denied," is exactly what we did deny, and prove most conclusively to be false two weeks before. His insinuation casting doubt upon the genuineness of Gov. Pattison's letter is too small to merit Pattison with an inquiry as to whether he wrote it. The original letter can be seen by any body at this office.

But William forgets that we threw

down the gauntlet with a distinct chal-lenge. We charged him with malicious falsehood, and challenged him to name his informant or produce his proofs. He utterly fails in both these particulars; he does not even seek to screen himself behind his first weak assertion that a "gentleman informed him." By his failure to accept our challenge, he admits the falsity of his allegations. His only attempt to wriggle out, consists in a repetition of the same old exploded le. He says "Unless there are hosts of uncalled for liars, George's course in connection dgeship has been anything but creditable to himself, to say noth ing of the discredit it reflects upon his father."

There has been but one "uncalled for liar," and be is the one who has manufactured, and put in circulation the numerous falsehoods in regard to this matter. He is the one whom we have conclusively convicted of it, and his name is Krickbaum. Again we challenge him to produce any proofs of any "discreditable action" concerning the judgeship; again we say that his insinuation that there ever were schemes on foot, of any character or description, by Geo. E. Elwell, or any one for him, to secure the appointment of Judge, under any circumstances whatever, is a lie out of the whole cloth, of which he is the author.

Discreditable action! What can be more discreditable than the conduct of this man, whose malice leads him to utter untruths, but whose honor does not lead him to admit that he is wrong even after his fabrications have been annihilated by the most indisputable evidence! But we cannot hope to reform him in this respect. Misrepresen-tation is his stock in trade, and to deprive him of that would be to drive m out of business.

# WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.] Washington, July 23, 1888. Representative Mills was a proud Saturday as he stood up in the House to make a short speech, just before the final vote was taken on his tariff The galleries were crowded as they had not been since the day that he made the opening speech in what is likely to go down to posterity in the great tariff debate of 1888. Mr. Mills began by stating the present surplus the treasury to be \$129,000,000, which represents unnecessary taxation upon the people. This enormous ount of money is constantly lowering prices, and piling an enormous load oo labor, and increasing the ben-efits of the privileged classes. How long will it be before stagnation will American seen met by a free trade? Mr. Mills then took up the bill in detail, and rapidly passed through it, pointing out his advantages as he went along. A vote being taken on the final passage of the bill showed 162 years and 149 days.

When the result was anonanced cheet of the first such is the free trade for the first such is the contract of the first such is the followed the first such is the such i

The Columbian. bandannas. Only four democrats voted against the bill—Messrs. Sowden, Merriman, Greenman, and Bliss. Two republicans voted for it. With

birthday on Saturday, by attending the Capital to hear Mr. Mills' speech, and to witness the final vote on the tariff bill. In the evening there was a quiet family dinner at Oak View. She has received many letters and telegrams of congratulation.

The Senate having agreed to drop the chiefters have a green departs to

the River and Harbor bill, the House passed it, and it is now in the hands of the President.

It is now generally conceded that it will be impossible for Congress to ad-journ before September. Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller - -

that's the way to write it now. The Republicans, after all their trouble, could only get twenty votes against Mr. Fuller's confirmation, while fortyone voted in favor of it. Senator Ransom, who is a member of the democratic national committee

vehemently denies the rumer that Mr. Brice, the chairman of the executive committee, was indignant at interference from the White House in the management of the campaige.
"Why", said the Senator, "The president could not be induced to interfere
in a matter of this kind. It is not his way. No sir. We discussed the enarms of the National committee, like-wise denies the rumor. He says the President has been consulted, as is only right and proper, but all that the President insisted on, was that the campaign should be fought in a bold, campaign should be fought in a bold, open, and courageous manner without any attempts to evade any responsibilities or make any apoligies. The Republicans will soon find out that there is no trouble among the members of the National Committee.

The House Committee on Agriculture has decided to postpone until December, the consideration of the various bills to regulate the manufacture

The House committee to investigate contract and pauper imigration, will go to New York this Week. From there they will probably go to Boston, and late in the fall, they expect to go to

Senator Morgan made a good point against Senator Mitchell Friday, while a bill to restrict Chinese imigration was under descussion. Mr. Mitchell, speaking in favor of the bill, said that it was intended to carry into effect the provisions of the pending Chinese Treaty. He then proceeded to attack the treaty as a sham, a fraud, and a deception. "I cannot understand" said Mr. Morgan, "why the gentleman would vote for a bill to carry into effect a treaty which he says is a sham and a fraud."

It is stated that Representative W.
L. Scott, of Pa., will decline another nomination to Congress. Also Rep.
P. H. Collins of Mass. The names of both gentlemen have been mentioned as probable members of Mr. Clevenotice. We would, however, suggest that it will cost but two cents to send land's next administration. Perhaps a copy of the letter as printed to Gov. that accounts for their retiring from

It is the cue of the high tariff mon opoly organs to quote the opinions of the English press on the tariff issue in this country, that is, when those opinions suit their purpose of sppealing to the distrust of England which prevails largely in the United States. But they are very careful not to admit to their columns any expression of the English journals not conducive to their narrow and contemptible object. Sir Liouel Sackville West, the British minister at Washington, said in an interview the other eay, that the American tariff question was not understood in England, and that the idea entertained by some people in England that President Cleveland's recommendation for a revision of the tariff is a free trade movement, is a misconception. But the London Chronicle evidently understands the purpose of the democratic tariff policy well enough. The other day it dropped this remark in the course of a long editorial stating both sides of the tariff question in the United States: "The argument of the democrats is that free trade raw materials will enable the American manufacturers to compete in the markets and Germany will be apt to realize some day." Neither Minister West's admission of England's ignorance on the subject of the tariff in the Uni-

ted States, nor the London Chronicle's equally significent confession, has found its way into the columns of the high tariff monopoly organ-It will not be at all surprising if af-

English commerce. In the item of woolen manufacturers, for example, if American woolen goods market to the English manufacturers would be a terrible infliction and therefore the Engolition of the duties on raw wool. It is, indeed, more than likely that those journals are in collusion with the high

When the result was announced obeet after cheer burst spontaneously from the Democratic side of the House, while the air was full of hats and red Mark the prediction !—Patriot.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A medical journal states that nee Two republicans voted for it. With this bill, the democratic party appeal to the country for another four years lease of power, and the people will give it to them.

A medical journal states that new experiments have changed old theories to the experiments have changed old theories to the experiments have changed old theories bites. A physician froze sixty dogs into a condition of completely suspended animation; twenty of these were treated by the usual method of gradual resuscitation in a cold room, and of these fourteen perished; twenty were treated in a warm spartment, and eight of these died; while of the re-maining twenty, which were put at once into a hot bath, all recovered.

#### The Battle For Supremacy.

"Quay and Cameron are rapidly drifting apart," said a well informed State politician yesterd y, "and by the time the next Gubernatorial canvass rolls around I would not be surprised to see each in the field with his own favorite candidate. And when the break does come here will be a struggle for supremacy the like of which has never yet occured in this Commonwealth. There is not a coun-ty in the State that does not contain friends of both men, and every voting district will be the scene of a fight.
Chris Magee will be found allied with
Cameron, while the present State administration will be largely on the side of Senator Quay."

New York, June 29 .- In conform ty with a vote of the National Demo ratic Committee empowering the Chairman to appoint an Executive Committe, Chairman Barnum has ap-Committe, Chairman Barnum has appointed the following as such Excentive Committee: Califo nia, M. F. Tarpey; Florida, Samuel Pasco; Georgia, John H. Estill; Illinois, Erskine M. Phelps; Iowa, J. J. Richardson; Kansas, Charles P. Blair; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Michigan, O. M. Barnes; Minnesota, Michigal Doran; Missouri, John G. Prather; New Hampshire, A. W. Sulloway. New Hampshire, A. W. Sulloway, New Jersey, Miles Ross; New York Herman Oelrichs; North Carolina, M. W. Ransom; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Pennsylvania, W. L. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, W. L. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. Barnaby; South Carolina, W. L. Scott; Rhode Island, J. B. W. Dannard, D. B. W. Dannard, D F. W. Dawson; Tennessee, R. F. Loney; Vermont, Hiram Atkins; Virginia, John S. Barbour; West Virginia, William M. Clements, and Wisconsin John H. Mitchell.

The committee appointed by th National Committee to procure head-quarters, consisting of Messrs. Barnum (Chairman), Dawson and Oelrichs, has selected house No. 10 West Twenty-ninth street. It will be put in order and made ready for occupancy and business at the earliest possible moment.

#### Grover Cleveland's Administration of Presidency.

"We presume," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "there is no rational American who does not believe that Mr. Cleveland is making even a better President of a united country than Abraham Lincoln did of a disunited one. We have no reason to doubt that every thoughtful citizen perceives that the firmness of Jackson, the equipoise of Mashington and the moral frankness of John Quincy Adams unite in Grover Cleveland with the intellectual qualities NO FREE TRAFE IN IT—WHY WOOL IS

of Thomas Jefferson, improved in the case of the New Yorker by a profoundly religious temperament which the third President did not possess. A less analytic and candid estimate than ally rapid rise of Mr. Cleveland or for the resplendent character of his admin istration."

# "Old Saddle-Bags" on Indiana's Vote-

"I have no doubt that Cleveland will carry Indiana," said ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald to a New York Sun representative on Thursday. "I've just been figuring on it, and here's the just been figuring on it, and here's the way it looks to me: There are about 500,000 voters in Indiana. Two hundred and forty thousand of them are Democrats, 235,000 Republicans and 25,000 floating, made up of Greenbackers, Prohibitionists and Labor men. To carry the State Harrison must get 5000 more of these floating votes than we do, and he can't do it. The Greenbackers are opposed to him. There are 10,000 of them in the State, and Harrison will not get over 1000 votes out of them all. The laboring men are cold toward him, and the Prohibitionists, of course, are down on the Republican party."

#### Mr. George William Ourtis' Views-Defect ion of Ex Mayor Seth Low.

Upon the issue of extreme protection Mr. Harrison is in harmony with the platform, says the editor of Har-per's Weekly. Upon the question of reform in the civil service we gather reform in the civil section of the from a speech made by him in the Senate after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, in which he described the President's course in Indiana, that he per among the Western members out side of Michigan was tersely stated by Congressman Brown, of Indiana, who call in the House: "I would make hightning." ter the editors of the English journals shall have learned the real purpose of the tariff reform proposed by President Cleveland they will earnestly depreciate its success. They will see their mistake, as Minister West clearly ministration would be governed in this content it out and as the London Chron. mistake, as Minister West clearly points it out and as the London Chronicle incidentally admits it. It is so plain that he who runs may read that free raw materials for American manufacturers would be the severest blow that can possibly be inflicted upon the could support General Harrison, unless that can possibly be inflicted upon he feared some great perils from the success of Mr. Cleveland. This is an wool were duty free the three hundred millions of dollars' worth of woolen goods now imported into this country would be surely in a few years manufactured at home. The loss of the sage, and there has been nothing in his sage, and there has been nothing in his administration which has alarmed the business interests of the country. General Harris in appears in the canplaying into the hands of the republican leaders or madly striking down the interests of their home woolen industry, by supporting the policy of President Cleveland favoring the about the policy of the dation of the dation of the dation of the support of the policy of the dation of the republicant leaders of the Northwestern States in the Senate characteristics. The leaders of the Northwestern States in th

sentative of the New York Times on Tuesday Mr. Low said: "The policy outlined in the platform is a policy in which I firmly do not believe, and in behalf of which I can make no fight. I thoroughly believe in parties, and I trust that the time will be very short when I shall be obliged to maintain my present position. But, not withstanding this, parties, according to my opinion, should be formed about common beliefs, and I can see no other course left open to a man save to be course left open to a man save to true to his convictions at any cost. I do not propose to join the Democratic party. Ihope to be able to help the Republicans in their State canvase; but, whether I can help it or not, I am in sympathy with their attitudes on State questions."

#### The Work of the Corporations.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York Times writes: It looks rather ominous for the party in the West that a leading Republican paper (the Chicago Tribune), circulating among the farmers in many States, should, in in the same issue in which it mechani-cally accepts the ticket as a lesser evil than it might have been, and in an editorial only a column removed from the one consenting to the nomination of Harrison, says: "After the 'Granger candidates' were all killed the conven-tion elected General Harrison, who is a railror 1 attorney himself and a partner Steve Elkins in a cattle syndicate If Harrison had been suspected of any taint of Grangerism his throat would have been quickly cut from ear to ear. The men combined to knock out the Granger candidates think that Harris on is with them in interest and sym pathy, else they never would have pernitted his nomination, and they count on him as one who will perform his duties to his party without coming in conflict with any crooked railroad

#### No Oats For the Prohibition Horse.

General Neal Dow, of Maine, says The temperance resolution is no resolution at all. If they had let the mat ter entirely alone there would have been no case of sham and hypocrisy against them. By shaking au empty leasure at a horse you can make him elieve that there are oats in it, and draw him to you, but the temperance men need not be reckoned so foolish. The Republicans can not attract them Republicans can not attract them with this resolution, which is so broaddrawn that it will neither offend Howard Crosby nor the meanest grogseller in the slums of New York. A great number—many hundred thousands—of temperance men will go from the Republican into the prohibition party, whose standard bearer the formr would have done well to nominate. As for the drunken scenes at Chicago, they have been equaled at previous Republican Cenventions, and they surpass those at Yorktown and at the Garfield funeral.'

### The New Tariff.

MADE PREEMLARGER WAGES, STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND HOME MAR-KETS SUPPLIED BY HOME

ons of the Mills bill, amended and passed by the lower house, do not radically change the general scope of the measure outlined by its framer in his introductory speech. The fundamental idea of the bill is to promote the prosperity of the masses of the people without impairing in any vital part the actual protection afforded to any industry in which the element of labor enters in just proportion. Raw wool is put upon the free list and the duty on the manufactured products has been decreased only to such a fig-ure as will afford the laborers protection and the manufacturers a legitimat margin of profit. In other words, the duty upon the manufactured woolen article more nearly represents the differ ence between the wages paid in this country and abroad. This is so obviously in the interest of consumers among whom every laborer's family is lassed, as to need no explanation to nen of impartial mind. With raw wool free to the employers of wool workers it is inevitable, under normal conditions, that laborers in this department should be more steadily employ

# THE TAX ON COPPER AND BRASS.

Copper ore, which is now taxed sev enty per cent., is also placed upon the free list. This tax upon a metal which enters largely into many manufactures, has been levied for years for the benefit of the Michigan millionaires, who said in the House: "I would make copper ore free as quick as lightning." This declaration elicited marked ap plause, partly because of its apparent justice, but more especially because Mr. Brown is a Republican and a pro-Manufactured brasses are reduced

only five per cent. Into these the ele-ment of labor enters more largely and the duty is well maintained in order that American laborers may be protected. With the duty at the rate provided in the bill there will be no excuse for any reduction in the wages of the brass workers. Although the manufacturers may not make millions in a year, they will still have a fair return on capital invested and almost certainly a steadier demand for their wares. THE INIQUITOUS LUMBER TAX.

for an average tariff tax of 47 per cent. instead of 40 per cent., and of a profuse and consequently demoralizing poverished woodsmen who did the expenditure of a surplus instead of Mr. Seth Low's Defection.

Mr. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of Brooklyu, and heretofore a leader in Republican liberal measures, has declared that he will not support the Republican National ticket, and proposes to send in his resignation as a member of the rates in the present tariff, thus giving to workers in wood a larger measure of protection than at the present time. The operators most affected by the placing of lumber on the free list—those of the great Northwest—have reaped the benefit of our protective system while actually hiring hundreds of Canadian half-breeds and Indians looking himself up in another room.

the ward association to which he belongs. In an interview with a representative of the New York Times on industries of the Eastern States.

Mrs. Hutchins could not understand it. Their married life had been happy until this time and had been blessed DUTIES NOT TOUCHED.

> campaign to remember the articles up-on which the Mills bill allows daty to remain untouched. The unreasoning yell against free trade is a cry that has no basis except in ignorance, mistaken zeal or greed. The products of all the oreign nasket-makers, bookbinder sand nishers, bone and ivory workers, poot and shoemakers, brewers and maltsters, britannia ware makers, button factory operators, candle-makers, cigar-makers clock and watchmakers and repairers coopers, cooper-workers, corset-makers, cutlery-makers, distillers and rectifiers. ishermen, flax dressers, fur-workers, gloves, cotton and woolen, cotton gil on, gimp and tassel-makers, gold silver workers and jewelers, gunsmiths and locksmiths, harness and saddle-makers, hat sad capmakers, hostery and knitting mill operators, lace mak-ers, leather case and pocket book makers, leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners, miners, mirror and picture rame makers, organ makers, paper mill operators, pianoforte-makers and tuners, preserved meats, rubber goods makers, scale and rule-makers, screwshooks, silk mill operators, straw-work-ers, tiles, common and firebrick-makers, trunk, valice and carpetbag-makers, tobacco factory operators, umbrella and parasol-makers, stove, furnace and grate-makers, various farm products, hay hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc., have, under the Mills bill, the same duty upon them as under the

tariff law of 1883. The principal reductions are as fol-lows: Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced five per cent.; carpets, with free wool, five per cent.; confect ionery, with a twenty per cent. reduc-tion on sugar is reduced ten per cent.; woolen galloons, gimps and tassels en hosiery and knitting, with free wool twenty-three per cent.; cotton umbrel-las and parasols, with frames duty free, ten per cent.; cotton goods (important dyestuffs free), five per cent.; leather gloves, ten per cent.; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, ten

IRON, STEEL and LEAD. The average reduction on steel and on manufactures is slight. Under the present law they are subject to a duty of fifty-two per cent. The Mills bill lowers this to forty-three per cent. Cutlery is untouched. Lead ores, a raw material, are cut down fifty per cent., the duty on the manufactured metal being reduced from sixty-eight per cent. to forty-four per cent Horseshoe nails, present duty seventy six per cent., reduced to forty-eight common tools, in universal use: Ham mers, now sixteen per cent to ten; saws, now forty, to thirty; anvils, now thirty-four, to twenty-five. Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fiftytwo per cent., the present rate, to forty per cent.; rough or block marble from

#### fifty-three to thirty-two. COTTONS, OIL AND POTTERY.

Cotton cloths which now bear average duty of forty-six per cent., are reduced to forty per cent., but the cot-ton men have free 'dyestuffs and chemicals. Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, now fifty per cent, is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linen thread, now forty, is cut down to twenty-five. Cables and cordage, now thirty, are reduced to fifteen. Salt is made free; shingles and laths also. Starch, which is in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent., is cut down to forty-one per cent. Flaxseed and Linjoice. On pottery, despite the howl that has come from the employers, the bill makes an average reduction from fifty eight to forty per cent., the greater part of this being on the higher grades and china. On many mino articles, necessaries, the duties are reduced also, but generally with the same careful hand and always with a view to lightening the burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them.

# A Peculiar Life Story.

HUSBAND AND WIFE LIVE TOGETHER TWELVE YEARS WITHOUT SPEAKING.

CHICAGO, July 28 .- A strange life story with a remarkable climax ended to-day when James Hutchins, a wellto-do resident of this city, was buried from his house on Sherman Avenue. Mr. Hutchins' death occurred just as the night was closing on Saturday. The deathbed scene in this comforts ble home was an extraordinary one. The dying man had not spoken a word to his wife in twelve years, and for that time they had occupied separate rooms. He was a singular and obstintae man. Dr. Parsons told him he had only a few hours to live, Mrs. Hutchins was crying, and the dying man, who with open eyes, watched her. With a sudden impulse of a love that had survived the years of cruel treatment, Mrs. Hutchins threw her arms around her husband's neck, kissed him fondly and begged him to speak to her once to break, before he died, the silence of a dozen years.

contenance. His lips opened as if to speak, but only an inarticulate sound came from them. His face grew set and stern again. He slightly repulsed her and he was taken with a spasm of coughing. He asked the doctor for a drink of water. Mrs. Hutchins made no further attempt at a reconciliation and in an half hour her husband died. The story of Mrs. Hutchins' peculiar the Northwestern States in the Senate treatment has been a subject for the chamber. Why should they not! talk and wonder of the neighbors. They were married thirty years ago in England. He was a handsome foot soldier of the British Army and she was a friend of his mother. They came to the Town of Lake sixteen years ago, and he got work with the Union Stock Yards Company. He met Henry Barroff, and as workmen they became strong friends and Barroff, who was unmarried, used to visit Hutchins many a time at his house. One evening Barroff dropped in before Hutchins had returned from

There was a struggle apparent in his

his work. He sat down and presentl Hutchins came in.
"Hello Barroff, how are you!" said

"How d'ye do, Jim," said Barreff,

It will be of interest during thi

it. Their married life had been happy until this time and had been blessed by a fine boy. She got supper, dried her tears, knocked on her husband's door and told him supper was ready. He ate his meal without a word and in sullen silence smoked his pipe until bed time. She made one or two attempts to say something without avail. He retired to their bed room while she spent the night in another room. In spent the night in another room. In the morning it was the same way. He ate his breakfast and went to work mute as a post. This life went on for days, and weeks and years, le never saying a word to her. Sometimes he wrote his request on a piece of paper. Sometimes she called in a neighbor's child and talked to him through the child. He always spoke pleasantly on these occasions, but frowned and be-came stern if she ventured to address him directly. He made her an allow-ance of \$25 a month for the bousehold expenses and her own clothes.

Hutchins was a provident, thrifty
man and accumulated money, bought
houses and lots and made loans. He

was 56 years old when he died, and during recent years he had not worked. His wife through heir boy, asked for more money than \$25 a month. Hutchins grew violent and threw \$10 at her. She never asked him for mon ey again. Mrs. Hutchins, the neigh bors say, used to cry a great deal, and seen to weep violently when he thought he was not observed, but of late years both have gone on in a matter-of-fact way. Their son married and went West three or four years ago.

Their solitary life went on as berore

until a week age, when Hutchins was taken ill. Dr. Parsons said he had typhoid fever. Mrs. Hutchins cared for him, gave him medicine and per-formed all the offices of the sick chamber. He never spoke to her, and ac cepted her attentions in the same si-lence that he had observed for twelve years. Mrs. Hutchins has no idea of what property was left or what money was loaned. The only business she did was once in a while to collect rents for her husband and give receipts signed by him.

### For Representative-

E. M. Tewksbury, of Catawissa de sires the support of the democrats of Columbia Co., Subject to the Rules See Card in another column. The Boys in Blue.

The sneers and jeers of the republi can press at the democratic soldiers who were the blue have so aroused the brave men who fought for the union for the purpose of showing the sland-erers where they stand in the present battle for reduced taxation and good government.

The assembling of one hundred and

seven Union veterans at the rooms of the Central Democratic club in this city last night to organize an association in the interest of the election of Cleveland and Thurman was a notable event. "At the very outset this democratic soldiers' organization outnum-bers that of the republicans by thirtythree per cent. By the time the or-ganization is completed it will more than double the membership of the

it be .- Patriot.

# A Perpetual Railroad Pass

Perpetual railroad pass is a pretty forty-one per cent. Flaxseed and Linseed oil, present duty fifty-five per cent., are reduced to twenty-two per ton and Providence railroad, possesses cent., at which a hundred thousand one of these passes. In 1836, when house painters and several million the Boston and Providence Road was being built, Mr. John C. Doge conveyed to it a portion of his land, in consideration that he and his family should ride free over the railroad as long as the land was used for railroad purposes. A grandson of Mr. Doge lately claimed that he was entitled to the privilege named in the deed and that the word family meant "descendants" of the grantor. The railroad company opposed the demand, but the Supreme Court of Massachusetts de-cided that the railroad must carry free the descendants of Mr. Doge for all

# Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from severe The agonles of those who suffer from severe salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine. "I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Barsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affiliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

# Agonizing Itch and Pain

disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thor-oughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill. "My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his less as had that they would the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STAX

# From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with sait rheum for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of sait rheum; my weight has increased from 109 lbs. to 136." Mrs. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn. If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you

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



BELLE, FA., or College & Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., for college & Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., for college & Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., for college & Commerce, Actual college, College, Manager & College, College, College, Manager & College, Manager & Manager & College, Manager & M CLARK & PEREIN, Proprietors PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH

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CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, hearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine. Sod corrywhers. Price, 50, \$1, \$1.75. POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

#### OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, there will be exposed to public sale by the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Samuel A. Worman dec'd, on the premises in Espy, Pa., on the 35th day of July A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. the following pieces of land: viz.

Tract No. 1. All that certain piece of land situate in the stillage of Park. uate in the village of Espy, county of Columbia bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south of the public road leading point on the south of the public road leading from Espy to Lightstreet, at corner of land now owned by T. W. Hartman, formerly Hannah Worman, thence along same public road south 28.5-8 degrees east to an aliey, thence along said alley westwardly 572% feet more or less to corner of land of Mrs. Mary Snyder, thence along the same north 25% degrees west 65% feet to corner of land of T. W. Hartman aforesaid, thence along same north 61%, east 50% feet more or less to a corner at the public road aforesaid the place aforesaid, the place of beginning containing 7 acres and 15 perches of land.

than double the membership of the republican soldiers' club.

The Democratic boys in blue are in good earnest and their enthusaism will communicate itself to their brother veterans throughout the State. So mote that undivided one-half part of a tract of land situate in Main township, Columbia county aforesald, bounded and described as follows viz. Beginning at a Hemicek tree on the south bank of the Susquenanna river and bounded by lands of John Shuman, isatab John, Ames Diemer, lands late of Daniel Snyder, and the Susquenanna river, containing 62 acres and 129 perches.

Tract No. 3. All that certain lot of land situa

in Espy, said county, bounded on the north by Third street on the east by lands of R. J. Williams and T. B. Miller, on the south by an alley and on the west by land of J. Musselman, being 173% feet in depth by 82% feet front.

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 thereafter with interest from confirmation nis'.

MARTHA M. WORMAN,

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased, COLUMBIA COUNTY, 88.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, 88.

TO J. O. Doty, Ira Doty, David Doty, Israel Doty, Luther B. Doty and Martha A. Minier, all of Columbia, county; George Doty O. Luxerne Co., Pa., and Sarah Elizabeth Rozelle of Bisworth, Elisworth Co., Kansa:

Whereas, at an Orphan's Court heid at Bloomsbury, in and for the courty of Columbia, the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1885 before the Honorable William Elweil President, and his associat'ss, justices of the said court, the petition of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty, sons of Jor as Doty lase of the township of Presidences, Color by and Grand Doty, and Was presented to this court on the 26th day of september, A. D. 1887, setting forth that a petition was presented to this court on the 26th day of september, A. D. 1887, setting forth that the said Jonas Doty died on or about August 28th, 1887, in testate, and that he died seized in his comerne as of fee of and in certain real etate, which is described in the said petition, and further that the petitioners omitted in the said petition, the following described real estate.

All that certain trace, or piece of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, and county aforesaid, containg one hundred acres more or less, being the western end of the upper Nathan Beach tract in which said decedent he'd an undivided one half interest reserving to his grantor end his own use all the iron ore and minerals of every description.

weatern end of the upper Nathan Beach tract in which said decedent held an undivided one haif interest reserving to his grantor rud his own use all the tron ore and minerals of every description, excepting stone coal, as also the right of way and necessary privileges of access to and digg'ng for and working all the iron ore and minerals of every description excepting stone coal as aforesaid at all times and in all places on the ruid tract. No partition of the foregoing tract having been had.

Take hotice that in pursuance of the foregoing writ an inquest will be held voon the said premises on Saturday August 4th 188, at ten octock a. m. to make partition of the land to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said decedent, or to value and appraise the same, as the case may be, under the law of this commonwealth, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Bloomsbure Pa. July 13 1885.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 13, 1888.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
In re estate of Allen Minn late of Beaver township described.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to ELIZABETH MANN, Executors.

JACOB BAKEP.
Mountain Grove P. O., Luz. Co., Pa. Littles atty, july 6

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that, for thirty days from date, he will be prepared to receive the TOWN TAXES, assessed and ascertained for the year 1888, at his office in said town in the 807 c of J. D. Wilson, Shives' Block, Main street, which taxes all tax-payers are hereby required to pay. Any taxes unpaid after 8aTURDAT, AUG. 18, 1888, shall be paid with five per centum upon the amount added thereto.

J. S. WILSON,

July 19, 1885. ORDINANCE NO. 89.

ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 5.

Be it ordained and enacted by the town council of the town of Bioomsburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

Secrically, the same of the

Square.

BECTION 2nd. Art. 4 of ordinance No. 5 for the establishment of a curb-stone market, is hereby SAMUEL NEVHARD, Secretary. Presed July 5th, 1888.

School Commerce

CANDIDATES. Candidates named under this beading are subject to the rules of the Democratic party. FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT. E. R. IKELER, of Bloomsburg.

> ALEX, KANOUSE JOHN WATTERS

of Scott township. GEO. W. DERR

of Greenwood.

JOHN B. CASEY of Bloomsburg.

B. FRANK ZARR

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. E. M. TEWKSBURY

of Catawissa FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

of Beaver township. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, C. Z. SCHLICHER,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, GEN. C. M. BLAKER. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER M. E. COX,

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ite of Sarah Quick, deceased, of Bloomsburg Letters of admioistration on the said estate hav-ing been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby no-tified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to WM. CHRISMAN, Admr. uly 6 88 6w\*

# A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary N. Harman deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the Executors of said estate, as shown by their first and partial accourt, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 21st day of July next at 10 octock in the forencon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before him, or be forever debaared from coming in upon said find.

June 23rd 1888, 6w

Auditor,

Proposals will be received at the Commissioner's office in Bloomsburg, Col. Co., Pa., until Monday Aug, eth., A. D., Isse, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of an Iron Bridge 44 feet span 20 feet road-way, over Herring's race in orange township near the B. & S. depot in Orangeville. Also at the same time and place proposals will be received for the erection of an Iron Bridge 35 feet span 14 feet roadway over east branch of Briar creek in Briar-creek township, Col. Co., Pa., near Rittenhouse's mill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' office on and after July 25th, 1888. Bids will be received for the excavation, stonework and superstructure separately or together, The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

WM, G. GIRTON,
JESSE RITTENHOUSE,
Of
RZIA STEPHENS,
ATTEST: J. D. BODINE, Clerk,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ate of Maria Hess late of Benton township,

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in-debted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said es-tate will present the same for settlement to JOHN R. KEKLER, Executor.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration cum testamento an-nexo in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and these having claims against said estate pres-ent the same to CHARLES WHITENIGHT, une22 6t

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion I Us PARKER'S CINCER TONIC without delay.

# MARKET REPORTS.

12 30 1 50 Lard per lb.

ool per lb.. 

teported by G. S. Pulmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 16t Reade St., N. Y. New York, July 23, 1888.

Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

New York. July 23, 1888.

The week opens with extremely warm weather, but as receipts of fruits, etc., are not heavy at the present time and with good outlets stuff is cleaning up readily on arrival, which leaves the market in a healthy shape, and with the demand good and trade fairly active we look for favorable prices to be maintained.

There is a good demand for large, clear apples and harvest selling from \$5 to \$50 per bbl., Jersey 2 25 to 2 75. Blackberries in liberal supply and prices ranging to-day from 5 to 70 per qrt., but most truit in a worthless condition. Currants, cherry, \$5 to 19c per qrt., 6 to 8c per lb. Huckleberries selling to-day from 6 to 8c per qrt., \$1 to 137 per box. Muskmelons 1 50 to 2 50 per bbl-crt., as to quality. Peaches also in poor condition and prices lower, and near by selling all the way from 30 to 80c per qrt., according to kind and quality, and some fancy marks from the same have reached as high as \$2 to 2 50. Plums 6 to 8c per qrt. Pears, Md, \$3 to \$4 per bbl., La Coonte 3 50 to \$5. Raspberries, choice, 5 to 8c per qrt. cups 2 to 4c. Watermelons \$18 to \$25 per 100, latter for large, fancy melons. Butter market unchanged. Fancy creamery 21 to 22c; select dairy tubs and 18 to 19c; fair to good 16 to 18c. Eggs continue to sell well and fresh stock from near by commanding to-day from 18 to 19c. Spring chickens, live, large, 17 to 18c per tinue to sell well and fresh stock from near by commanding to-day from 18 to 19c. Spring chickens, live, large, 17 to 18c per lb., small 14 to 16c., fowls 13 to 14c. Dressed poultry, broilers, 15 to 18c., fowls 12 to to 13c. Searcely any demand for dressed calves, but choice stock selling at 8 to 9c. Potatoes, L. L., new, 2 50 to \$3 per bbl., L. L. beans, wax, 1 75 t to \$2 per bag, Cauliflower in poor order and prices show a wide range, \$3 to \$6 per 100. Co.n 1 25 to 1 37 per 100. L. L. cabbage \$4 to \$5 a 100. Omions, red., 2 50 to \$3 a bbl., white \$50 to \$4. Tomatoes, Jersey, 75c per ct., other near by stock 75c to \$1. Russia turning \$1 per bbl. Medium beans 2 25 to 2 30. Marrow 2 45. Red und white kidkidey 1 90 to 2 25. Evap. apples 7 to 8c. Charrias, 1888 stock, 14c. Hay 85 to 95c. Rye straw 75 to 95c.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER ESQ. Of Bloomspurg.

of Bloomsburg,

JAMES T. FOX.

of Beaver township.

### Estate of Mary S. Harman deceased.

PRIDGE LETTING.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to HOBERT B. MCGUIRE, Executor. 30 West Market St., Wilkesbarre, Patusers et

tate of Martin Whitenight late of Fishingereck

AND CONSUMPTIVE

# BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

AND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE Our patrons enter our elegant new building which will be completed this fall. Our prosperity arises from the thorough practical training in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewviting, and all other branches of BUSINESS EDUCATION, at the School of Commerce (Allen Business College Rimits, N. 14, N. A. MILLEH, Pres.