The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

The Pension Agent at Chicago is Mrs. Marian A. Mulligan, widow of Col. Mulligan, who was killed at Winchester, Va., in 1864. For three years she has administered the affairs of her responsible office with remarkable success, and in that time nearly $25,000,000 has passed through her hands. Every quarter she signs from 40,000 to 50,000 checks. Mrs. Mulligan is a very fine looking woman, with a well-rounded figure, dark, beaming eyes and an attractive face. Her hair is almost white.

It was in 1868 that John Sherman said: "Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) does not believe that there will be any pivotal State in the present contest, and thinks that the next President will have enough electoral votes without New York. The decision is in the hands of the independent voters, the *Times* thinks, and it estimates that they will number a million this year, where four years ago their number reached only 250,000. "How will these men vote in November?" asks the *Times*. "They will not be bought; they will not be coerced; they will not respond to the party bugle call; they will vote as their judgement shall dictate, and the issue will be decided as they shall vote."

Ben Butler's "Brave Words."

[As Spoken Truly in 1889.]

Now, gentlemen there has been considerable said on the question of the tariff, and there is an attempt to lead the workingmen to vote the Republican ticket upon the ground that if there is any change in the tariff there will be a lowering in the wages, and they justify raising more than $100,000,000 more than is necessary by taxation in order to have protection. I am opposed to all that, and the assumption is not true. I have stated the matter precisely in my letter but I want to state it again to you workingmen. A tariff or any other tax coming directly out of the people, out of the producers, should be no larger than the economical expenditures of the Government strictly require, and if any man undertakes to tax you more than that, he simply robs you under promise of law, and having got the money badly he spends it badly. All needed protection to American industries, all needed protection to American labor, can be had under such an economic revenue tariff.

The tariff was made for war purposes, in war times and as a war tax, and it ought to have been revised fifteen years ago; yes, almost twenty years ago, certainly fifteen. Why hasn't it been done?

"Unfelt" Taxes.

Gen. Harrison echoes the theory concerning tariff taxes, that "they are taken so indirectly and so subtly that these, our plain people, don't know that they are paying them at all."

Very true, but this balance-sheet at the end of the year shows the payment nevertheless. Does a man not feel any payment of taxes except that which bears the tax-collector's receipt? Can he go on year after year paying $47 tariff on every $100 of imported goods that he buys and not miss the money? Though he may "not know that he is paying them," the loss is just as real.

It is a pity that the enhancement in price by reason of the tariff of every dutiable article sold could not be included in the bill. The consumers would then see what they are paying, and would make short work of any tariff that exacted from them $100,000,000 a year in excess of the needs of the Government, which the political agents of the beneficiaries undertake to spend in order to prevent a reduction of their bounties.

The tariff taxes "so indirectly and so subtly" collected that the "plain people" may not know they are paying them. But pay them these people do, all the same, as their mortgage-plastered farms and pinching economies ought to prove to them. There are no "unfelt" taxes except to the rich.—*World.*

THURMAN!

The Issues of the National Campaign Presented in an Eloquent and Statesmanlike Address.

PROTECTION A BENEFIT TO BUT FEW, WHILE IT IMPOSES UNNECESSARY TAXES UPON THE MANY.

The following speech was delivered by Judge Thurman at Port Huron and occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes in its delivery. Judge Thurman said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Will you allow me to keep my hat on? Of course, certainly. I am afraid with this cold north wind it might do me some harm if I went bareheaded, and although I am perfectly willing to uncover my head before the people, still I do not want to break down at the beginning of the campaign." (Voices, "Keep your hat on!")

After stating that this was the first time he had ever been able to speak in Port Huron, though often invited, and a few words complimentary to the people in Michigan, the speaker announced his intention of confining himself mainly to one of the several questions before the people in the present campaign. He then spoke briefly in commendation of President Cleveland and his administration, and then proceeded as follows to the discussion of the tariff issue:

"I presume there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff. And yet it may aid us to-day if I give a clear and precise definition of what a tariff is. A tariff, my friend, is nothing in the world but a tax—a tax levied by the general government upon every article of commerce that comes into the United States and that is intended for sale within her borders, and which incidentally raises the price and therefore becomes a tax or a burden upon every article of domestic manufacture of a like nature with those which pay the tariff tax.

THE PEOPLES MONEY LOCKED UP.

"Now we have at this moment, according to the last advices I have seen, $115,000,000, called surplus revenue—that is taxes collected from the people beyond the necessities of the government.

"Those dollars—$115,000,000—are lying perfectly idle in the vault of the Treasury of the United States, of no service to any human being, drawing no interest, earning no profit, but taken from the pockets of the people where they properly belong, and where, if they were not found, thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity.

"Now, the Democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of affairs; that that money ought not to be like the talents of the man we are told of in the Scriptures, buried in the ground; that this is a very poor use to make of the money of the people, and therefore the Democratic party says that this surplus revenue, which is produced in the main by these tariff taxes, ought to be reduced and that the taxes should be reduced so that this surplus will not continue to accumulate. (Applause) Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to let the surplus accumulate; it is better to take the money from the pockets of the people; it is better to pile it up in the vaults of the Treasury Department; although it does no good whatsoever and is a great harm, it is better to do that than to touch the tariff laws of the United States. We say, on the contrary, to relieve an overtaxed people is to reduce the taxes; we say that the way to treat a people honestly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets than the government actually needs for its expenditures. (Applause.)

"The issue, then, is fairly made up between high taxation on the one hand and reasonable taxation on the other. It is between taking the money of the people out of their own control, out of their own pockets and burying it in the cellar of the Treasury Department; or it is between leaving the money where it belongs, in the pockets of the people, to be used by them as their wants require and as their intelligence and honesty direct."

Here a gentleman on the platform raised an umbrella to keep the sun from the speaker's face, but was unable to do so. Judge Thurman noticed it and said: "Well, never mind; the sun never hurt a Democrat, anyway. (Laughter and applause.)

"Now, my friends, in the long political life that I have led I have heard a great many false pretences preached to the people, a great many intended to deceive and delude them, but in all my life I have never witnessed such audacity as I have noticed this year on the advocates of high protective tariff—never before. And there seems to be a singular disregard of the truth that has suddenly afflicted them. I do not intend to call people hard names. I have all my life tried to keep a civil tongue in my head, and I mean to keep it as long as I live, but I do say that some people sometimes seem to lose their senses so that they cannot see the truth, and often, unfortunately, cannot speak it. (Applause.)

"Now just think of it for one moment. We are told that high tariff makes the country richer, as if it were possible to make a country richer by oppressively taxing the people. (Applause.) Ain't that a new way to make a man rich? To run your hand into his pocket and take out what you find there and that without any just reason whatsoever for so doing? Isn't that a singular way to make anybody rich? (Applause.) And yet that is precisely the plan that these people tell us is the plan to adopt to enrich this country—that this country is to be made wealthy by means of high taxation. Again, they have the audacity to say that this tariff tax is not paid by the consumers of the article which is taxed. Why, if the consumers of these taxed articles do not pay the tax I would like to know who does? Do these protectionist orators pay it? Who pays it if the people who consume the article that is taxed, do not pay it? No one can answer that question to the satisfaction ——"

HIGH TARIFF SCOOPERS AT WORK.

Judge Thurman was interrupted at this point by the handing up of a note and said: Gentlemen, I am afraid there is some high protectionists in this audience, for a note is sent up to read as follows: 'A lady has just had her pocket picked and she thinks it is these high tariff scoopers'—I believe it is, or some word. I hope that high tariff fellow who has taken the lady's money will be caught and made to refund before he leaves Port Huron. (Great laughter and cheering.)

"Now, my friends, if you will reflect for a moment you will see that it is necessarily the case that the tariff taxes are paid by the consumers of the article which are taxed, and of all domestic articles of a like kind which are manufactured in the United States. For it is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax, that, while the government gets $1 resulting from the tax, the domestic manufacturers get $5, as it is best estimated, that never get into the Treasury at all. (Great cheering.)

FACTS AND FIGURERS.

"The amount of goods imported into the United States—of dutiable goods—in the year 1887, the last year of which we have any returns, were in value $450,325,322. The tariff duties collected were $212,032,424. There were, therefore, in that single year taxes levied in the United States by the operation of the tariff law of $212,032,424, which went into the Treasury of the United States. But that, as I have told you, was the least part of the burden. The domestic manufactures of the same kind of commodities amounted to $6,369,000,000, and as the price of those goods was raised by the tariff in nearly equal proportions to the price of the goods that were imported into the country, the amount which the people paid in these high prices of what they had to buy and had to use, amounted to about $1,000,000,000, or to about five times as much as the tax received by the government for the use of the government. In other words, the whole country was taxed about one thousand million dollars for the benefit of a comparatively small portion of the country. And that is said to be justice, that is said to be fair play, that is said to be for the benefit of the American people. Why don't they carry it out? Why don't they, when they find in Port Huron a lawyer—I think I may name them because I am a lawyer myself—when they find one, the proceeds of whose profession don't afford him and his family a comfortable support—why don't they tax you all for his benefit, so as to protect him? Or when they find a doctor whose income is not sufficient to support him and his family, why don't they tax all the people of Port Huron in order to add to the wealth of that doctor? And so on with everything else. Why don't they do it? And they do tax a man, or did tax him and do yet pretty highly sometimes on the medicine that he is obliged to take. I remember one of the most satisfactory votes that I cast when in the Senate of the United States was to abolish the tax on quinine, so that a man with the fever and ague could have his quinine without being robbed of his means of subsistence. (Applause.)

"I know there are a few cases, but they are very few and exceptional and not of sufficient importance to make it necessary for me to speak of them today in the limited time I have to speak, in which the duty of tariff tax is not all paid by the consumer, but they are so trifling in amount and insignificant that it is not necessary that I should occupy your time with them. The principal, the general fact is that this tax——"

CHEERS FOR THE JUDGE'S BANDANA.

The speaker was interrupted at this point by cheering and applause, which followed his producing a bandana handkerchief. He turned the occasion to profit by saying: "Well, gentlemen, this is a good, honest handkerchief, and I could have bought it a good deal cheaper if it had not been for the tariff tax. (Great laughter and cheering.)

Now there are men who say the consumer don't pay the tax. I have said that that is a most audacious assertion, and I have tried to show you that he must necessarily pay the tax. But if they want authority on that subject let me refer to some men who have spoken upon it and whose word will hardly be gainsaid."

Judge Thurman then proceeded to quote in favor of his position from the record of John Quincy Adams as chairman of the House Committee on Manufactures in 1832; from President Arthur's annual message to the Congress of 1882 83, in which he recommended an enlargement of the free list. He continued:

"President Garfield said in the House of Representatives on March 10, 1871: 'I was surprised at a remark of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. (I do not know who that distinguished gentleman was, but he was a Michigander.) He asserted that there is no item in the whole tariff that can stand alone on its merits, but all must be taken in a lump in order to stand. That coal must take salt by the hand and they, too, must take something by the hand, and thus all interests unite with all forces before they can make a stand before the country. If this remark be true it strikes a blow at the whole tariff system, a blow I am not willing to strike. I am unwilling to admit that bad taxes must be tied to good ones and thus be kept afloat. I think it is unwise to continue this duty on coal and I am therefore in favor of its repeal."

TARIFF INCREASES, BUT NOT WAGES.

"The tariff has been raised again and again and again. It was immensely raised by the tariff of 1861 or '62—, forget which of these years it was. It was raised in a few years again, and it has been raised again and again and again, and yet in all that time I have never been able to find the manufacturer or capitalist who upon raising the tariff has increased the price paid to his laborers. If there was such a case it has escaped the attention of everybody, even of those diligent newspaper men, who gather up all the news, and sometimes a great deal that is not news at all. (Merriment.) But they have never been able to find that manufacturing man who increased the prices paid his laborers because the tariff was increased.

"But, my friends, we have had for twenty-seven years nearly the heaviest tariff this country ever knew, fully on an average twice as high as it was before the war; we have had that high tariff all this time. Now, if that high tariff is so much for the benefit of the laboring men, why have not the laboring men in these twenty-seven years grown rich I should like to know? Have they? (Cries of No! No!) If they have they are very unreasonable men, for not a year passes over our heads that we do not hear of strikes of the laborers because they demand more wages and say they cannot live on what they receive. Again and again we hear of what is called lock-outs—that is, where the employers suspend operations and lock up their mills because they say they cannot afford to pay more wages than they did pay. Why are these strikes? Why are there such institutions as labor unions? Why is there such an institution as the Knights of Labor? To prevent laboring men from being imposed upon and to increase their compensation. Why is there a necessity for all these things and all these extensive and worthy organizations if a high tariff gives high wages to the laborer. No man can answer that question satisfactory even to himself.

"But while I am on the subject of the laboring men let me add they say that the tariff does not raise the price. If it don't raise the price I would like to know why the manufacturers, or so many of them are in favor of it? Do they want a high tariff to lower the prices? Not many of them, I think. They are afraid of our getting things cheaper in this country than they can be manufactured here, as they say by reason of the pauper labor, as they call it, of Europe. Well, now if the tariff is not to increase the price of articles which we buy and which are manufactured here, where is the protection to American manufacturers, and how, if the price is not raised, can they pay better wages to the laborer?"

From this point the speaker proceeded to show that the Republican policy of protection works injury rather than good to the negroes of the South.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Judge Thurman next took up the question of wages in America as compared with other countries, and said that the fact of wages being higher here than in England, taken in connection with the fact that they are higher in the newer portions of the United States than in the older, proves that the more dense the population the greater the competition among wage earners and the lower the wages, and the reverse of the proposition, the less the competion among wage earners the higher the wages. He was willing to admit that, as a general rule, labor is paid higher wages in America than it is in other countries, but what are the reasons for it? In the first place it is more effective in this country. An American laborer makes more in the same time; all authorities admit that. All of them agree that his superior industry, his superior skill, his superior diligence, enables him to produce more in the same time than does the laborer in any other country in the world. It is therefore, more effective here than anywhere else, and consequently can be better paid for. Again, American laborers are better educated, more intelligent than the laborers elsewhere and therefore can better take care of their own interests. That is a principal reason why they are better paid in this country than elsewhere.

In regard to the wages earned in protected and unprotected industries the speaker said: "I think the highest estimate I have seen placed upon the laborers in these protected industries is at between eight and nine thousand men, women and children. But I will put it at a million and say there are a million of them, while there are eight times as many other laborers whose industries and occupations are in no wise protected by the tariff, and therefore if protection is for the benefit of the laboring men the wages of this million of men engaged in the protected industries ought to be higher than the wages of men employed in the unprotected industries, and yet such is not the fact. In round numbers the laborers in unprotected industries receive as high wages as those in the protected industries. I do not know what the wages of farm hands are here in Michigan. In my own state they are about a dollar a day for farm hands, and in the State of Massachusetts, according to the returns of our own board, they are $1.04 in manufacturing industries. So that there is practically no difference whatever worth talking about between the wages he receives and the wages that the other receives. They are both substantially the same."

DEPRECIATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The depreciation of the agricluutral wealth of the country under the tariff system was next referred to at length. "You can't sell unless you buy—that is, for what you give you must take something in exchange," the speaker said. "No nation ever sold for cash. A policy of non-intercourse with other nations would destroy the great agricultural interests of the country, which is paramount to all restrictions put upon it by the present tariff laws, which well nigh paralyzed it by destroying commerce and cutting off our export trade. During the low tariff period from 1850 to 1860 agriculture increased with great strides. During these ten years farm values rose from $3,271,550,426 to over $6,000,000,000 or 103 per cent. During the next ten years the values rose 40 per cent. During the next ten years more tariff was added and the values rose only 9 per cent. Here in Michigan in 1850 the farm values were $51,000,000. In 1860 it was $160,000,000, or 211 per cent. In the next ten years it rose 148 per cent. and in the ten years ending with 1880 farm values rose twenty-five per cent. Commerce tends to preserve peace in the world. China and Japan sought to exclude commerce, but their hearts were opened by the commerce of England and America.

On the question of Chinese immigration the speaker referred to a speech he had made in the Senate in favor of restricting it and wound up by commending the Democratic party and its principles to his hearers.

A Campaign Whopper.

Does our pious contemporary, the *Mail and Express* think that the printing of a daily scriptural text will condone the offense of publishing such campaign whoppers as this?—

The American workingman can pay the additional rent and lay by almost as much as the Englishman can earn in a quarter. And Protection has done all this, for *the difference between the two countries is in their tax laws.*

What do the immigrants from Great Britain—what do native American citizens—think of such a statement as this?

Is there no difference between a Monarchy and a Republic?

Is there no difference in favor of men in general, and working men in particular, between a Republic with 3,600,000 square miles of territory and a Monarchy having but 121,570 miles?

Is there no difference bearing upon wages between a population of only fourteen to the square mile in the United States and a population of 480 to the square mile in England?

Is there no difference between a country containing over 4,000,000 farms and one cursed by the law of entail and by landlordism? No difference between the protected United States and protected Russia?

Is there no difference in the rights and privileges of citizens, in the diversity of climate, soil and employment in the mines, forests, and quarries, the railroads, lakes and rivers, and in the field for labor, in the two countries?

The whole argument for overprotection rests upon this preposterously false and grossly unpatriotic assumption that "the difference between the two countries is in their tax laws." If workingmen can be deceived by it we shall be disposed to favor national aid to education.—*World.*

Campaign Chips.

The Senate tariff bill is still in chrysalis. It is guarded well and ought to be, for it is a republican infant industry and needs protection.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

The republicans are still squirming under the weight of the president's message, but their contortions excite ridicule rather than sympathy.—*Manchester Union.*

It is not a very large contract which Mr. Blaine took to kill off Harrison and Morton, but it must be admitted that he is doing the job neatly and effectively.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat* defines the extreme protection idea as a partnership between the Government and classes by which taxes are divided, the classes taking four-fifths and the government one.

Tariffs were made by lobbies. Protection was asked for by infant industries, but the larger they grow, the more is demanded. Protection is always a tax upon labor. Duties always bear hardest upon the poor.—*Oswego Palladium.*

Matt Quay—Do you think we'll win this time, Jimmie?

J. G. Blaine—I trust so.

Matt Quay—For goodness' sake, Jim, don't use that word so often.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When a Pittsburg (Pa.) paper announces as an item of news the fact that a large coal mining firm has agreed to permit its laborers to purchase goods from any store they please, it furnishes a strange commentary upon the system of "protected" slavery that in what has been rightly called the "most highly protected state" in the union.—*Boston Post.*

The republican party is the only party that ever offered, as a relief from high taxes, to make them higher—this the only platform that ever declared that the tax burdens, made necessary by war, should be maintained and increased in time of peace. We hear no more of protection for infant industries. When these people tell us that no part of the protective system is to be given up, it means that the present blacklist, containing more than four thousand articles, is to be maintained; that robber rates upon every necessity of life must forever rule, and that conditions which the wastage of war imposed upon our people must be expected as our normal state. When war was on we needed war taxes, and we got them. After a quarter of a century of peace, in God's name let the people have peace rates.—*September Forum.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. P. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass. Send for book giving statements of cures.

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

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., the undersigned trustee will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of a lot of ground owned by John Hooper, on the northwest side of First street of Bloomsburg, and running thence along said street southwestwardly sixty feet to the corner of an alley; thence along said alley northwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to John Hooper's lot aforesaid, and thence along the same southeastwardly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five and one-fourth perches strict measure, be the same more or less being known as the Welsh Baptist church property.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid when the deed shall be executed for the property; the three-fourths in one year with interest from date of deed, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. JONES, Trustee.

Aug. 10-4w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY Sept. 29th, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by public road, on the east by public road leading to Cambra, Luzerne county to Five Points, on the south by lands of E. J. Albertson, and on the west by lands of E. J. Albertson, containing five acres more or less, whereon is erected a two-story plank dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John W. Albertson.

IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

All that certain messuage or lot of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point on the south-east side of Third street in said town thirty-five and one-sixteenth feet west from the of lot on lands of the Catholic church and running thence westwardly along said Third street thirty-five feet more or less to an alley; thence southwardly along said alley to line of lands of S. C. Shive on the rear of the premises hereby conveyed, thence along the same eastwardly thirty-five feet more or less, to line of land of the Catholic Church aforesaid, thence northwardly by the same to the place of beginning. Containing twenty and fifteen sixteenths perches of land more or less On which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. C. Galignan.

Jacoby and Miller Attys. Fi. Fa.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Sept. 7-'88

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Estate of George W. Bell of Sugarloaf township.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

MILES W. MOSS, Admr.
Central, Pa.

or to JOHN G. FREEZE, Attorney. aug 10-6t.

Legal Age as an Elector.

A correspondent (E. R.) of the *Press* inquires of that journal as to his right to vote. He says that he was born on the 7th of November, 1867, and wants to know whether he can vote on the 6th of November next, as he is anxious to cast a ballot for Harrison and Morton. The answer of the *Press* is that he was "born one day too late."

Our contemporary inadvertently does injustice to both its correspondent and its party. A person born on the 7th of November, 1867, becomes of 20 years of age on the 6th of November, 1888. There are no fractions of days in law except in cases of execution liens, etc., and a person born any time between midnight and midnight of the 7th of November, 1867, will be, in law, 21 years of age at midnight of the morning of November the 6, 1888; and if a male citizen, can vote on age at the election on that day.

This question is raised every year by more or less voters, and it has been uniformly decided that a person becomes 21 years of age on the last day of the 21 years after the date of birth. If there were fractions of days in law, the case would be different, but there are none except in cases specially provided by statute.

A promissory note dated November 6th and payable three months after date, would become due on the 6th, exclusive of the 3 day's grace, because it is made payable three months after date. If the Constitution provided that male citizens could vote twenty-one years after their birth, the case would be different; but it provides that they shall vote, when they attain the age of 21 years, and that makes them of legal age on the day before the date of their birth.—*Times*

The Pope to Leave Rome.

A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN SAYS THE VATICAN IS TO BE MOVED TO MADRID.

The Rev. Father Schuck, pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Millhausen, Ind., says he has positive information that the Pope will not remain in Rome more than two years more, and from the way matters now stand he expects the Pope will have to leave there within the next six months and that his Holiness will go to Spain, where he is sure of a cordial reception. The headquarters of the Catholic Church will then be located in Madrid.

Log Cabins have become a thing of the past. From them have come great generals' statesmen, lawyers and divines, equal every way to those who were born in the purple of European courts. No better remedy for purifying the blood was ever made than Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Try Warner's "Tippecanoe" to-day.

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.

—SPECIALIST,—

In the Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his Practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition. On this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, Dr. Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients not cured by ordinary treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their diseases Especially Invited.

DR. CLARK Originated, Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and can be consulted at JAMESTOWN, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ELMIRA and BINGHAMTON, Sept. 1, to Sept. 15, (see city list).

Eastern Pennsylvania and New York City.

BLOOMSBURGH, PA., Exchange Hotel, Saturday and Monday, Sept. 15 and 17.
BENTON, PA., Exchange Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
BERWICK, PA., Hoyt House, Wednesday Sept. 19.
CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Thursday, Sept. 20.
DANVILLE, PA., Montour House, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22.
BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.
NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central Hotel, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, and each alternate week, up to March 20, '89.

Send for Dr. Clark's Paper "*The Chronic Practitioner*," Laboratory (P. O.) Pa. *Homer L. Clark, A. M. M. D. Clinical Assistant.*

Aug. 24, '88-5w.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Zeigler deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, located upon the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet, in Scott township Columbia county Pa., on

Thursday, September 20, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate consisting of

59 ACRES and 128 PERCHES,

of land, upon which is erected

Two Dwelling Houses,

barn and outbuildings. Beginning at a post in the public road and in the line of land of Furman Kressler, thence along land of same north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of I. S. Kuhn south sixty-eight and one-half degrees, west one hundred and five and five-tenths perches to a post by a chestnut, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east eighteen and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut stump, thence south seventy-five and one-half degrees, west sixty-four and four-tenths perches to stones by a pine, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east thirty-one perches to stones, thence north seventy-nine and one-half degrees, east eighty-two and 2-10 perches to a post, thence south twenty-four degrees, east eight and two-tenths perches to a post, thence north fifty-six and one half degrees, east thirty-five and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence south crossing the public road thirty-four degrees, east thirty-three and three-tenths perches along land of Rutter Kressler to a stone, thence north fifty-one and one-half degrees, east forty-three and eight-tenths perches to a post by a white oak, thence by land of Mellick north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-two and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by the same north forty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east twenty-seven and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, on which is also a fine

STONE QUARRY.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at striking down of property, one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation absolute and remaining three-fourths Sept. 24, '89, with interest from Sept. 24, '88. Possession given April 1, 1889. The same also sold subject to the "comfortable maintenance and support of Elizabeth Zeigler during her natural life" as per the will of George Zeigler Sr., deceased, recorded at Bloomsburg.

CHRISMAN, Atty. JOSEPH R. ZEIGLER, Administrator.

aug. 24.

POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Our *picture trade-mark* around every bottle. Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse any *adulterated substitute* as you would *counterfeit money*. For 40 years, its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it. In sickness,

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POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrators executors and guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg September the 24th 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. The first and final account of William Delong administrator of Samuel Heller, late of Orange township, deceased.

No. 2. The first and final account of George D. Heath, executor of the last will and testament of John Heath, of Jackson township Columbia county deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Aaron W. Gruver administrator etc. of Catharine Gruver, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 4. The second and final account of Samuel Snyder executor of the last will and testament of George Fedder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of Henry Hartzel administrator of Susannah Hartzel, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Isaiah Bower administrator of the estate of Henry G. Martz, late of Briarcreek township, deceased

No. 7. The account of Lemuel Drake guardian of Emma Catharine Zeigler, a minor child of Daniel Zeigler deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of Rebecca Beck administrator of Samuel Beck, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 9 First and final account of John Chamber, late surviving executor of John M. Chamberlain, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 10. The first and partial account of William Christman executor of the last will and testament of Deborah Harrison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 11. First and partial account of David Mouser one of the executors of Jesse Wertman, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 12. The first and partial account of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty administrators etc. of Jonas Doty, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Samuel C. Jayne executor of the estate of Lizzie J. Wilson, late of Berwick, deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of A. K. Smith administrator of the estate of Martha Long, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 15. Account of Franklin Persing administrator of Peter Persing deceased, late of Locust township, Columbia county Pa.

No. 16. Account of Wm. P. Faus (first and final) executor of Thomas Faus, late of the township of Pine, county of Columbia, deceased.

No. 17. Account of Geo. W. Bogart administrator of Reuben Bogert, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 18. First and final account of Oscar J. Hess trustee of the real estate of Reuben Hess, deceased.

No. 19. The first and final account of A. P. Young administrator of Wilson A. Thomas, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No 20. First and final account of Moses McHenry executor of the last will and testament of William Whitenight, late of Fishingcreek, deceased.

No. 21. First and final account of Allen Mann administrator de bonis non c. t. a. of Caroline Mann late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 22. The first and final account of Nehemiah Kitchen administrator of Samuel Savage, deceased.

No. 23. Account of Emma Osmun administratrix of L. P. Osmun, late of Catawissa Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 24. First and final account of Mary M. Sitler, J. E. Sitler and C. F. Sitler administrators of Reuben Sitler, late of Orange township Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 25. The first and final account of John A. Funston, guardian of Harrison W. Helwig.

No. 26. Second and final account of Harriet W. Eck administratrix of Reese M. Eck, deceased.

No. 27. First and final account of John R. Eves guardian of Fannie V. Sands.

No. 28. First and——account of John R. Eves guardian of Mary E. Sands.

No. 29. First and final account of Henry Forman guardian of C. H. Kline, late of Scott township.

No. 30. First and final account of G. H. Gordner administrator of Jacob Chamberlain, deceased.

No. 31. Second and final account of C. M. Creveling surviving executor or Isaac Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL, Register.

aug. 31 '88

SHERIFF'S SALE

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

MONDAY, September 24th, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a pine knot thence by land of Jacob Stine north eighty-six degrees, west eighty perches to a post, thence by land of David Heiwig south one and one-half degrees, east one hundred and seventy-seven perches to an old stone heap, thence by land of the same north sixty-nine degrees, east fifty-one perches to a post, thence by lands of same south three degrees, east forty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of the same north seventy-five degrees, east forty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of Augustus Strausser north ten and one-half degrees east twenty-two perches to a post, thence by land of the same north thirty-three degrees, west six and three-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of the same north nine and one-half degrees, west twelve perches to a pine, thence by land of the same north thirty-two degrees, west nine and four-tenths perches to a chestnut, thence by land of the same north seven degrees, west four and four-tenths perches to a white oak, thence by land of the same north seventy-two degrees, west ninety-five perches to a fallen pine, thence by land of Solomon Rhinard, north nine degrees, east one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty-seven acres and one hundred and forty-nine perches neat measure.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Francis Glassmeyer.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

RHAWN, Atty.

aug. 31.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following widows appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the fourth Monday of september A. D. 1888 and conf