The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

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

The republicans have been worrying a great deal because Cleveland's letter of acceptance did not appear. Now that they have got it; they are a great deal more worried. It is the work of a statesman, and has paralyzed their predictions of what it would be.

The election in Maine on Monday resulted in a republican majority of about 20,000. Four years ago it was 19,749. The republicans are doing a great amount of crowing over the result. It pleases them to be able to hold their own in Blaine's state, though they made herculean efforts to do better.

By a vote of 174 to 4 the House passed the retaliation bill as asked for by the President. This is a magnificent indorsement, but the republicans are entitled to no credit for it. They were for the bill because they saw no other way out of the hole into which the President had put their brethern of the senate by his fisheries message.

One of the most absurd lies that has been told during the campaign is the one that Cleveland notified the British government that he didn't mean anything by his retaliation message on the fisheries question. A Washington correspondent is the author of the report, and his lie pleased him so well that he still sticks to it. Nobody is deceived by such stuff.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT BOLDLY DECLARES FOR REDUCED TARIFF TAXES.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD DELIVERANCE THAT IS OVERFLOWING WITH PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

The following is the President's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1888.

HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS and others, committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trusts of my countrymen.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously project and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth a sensible recognition of the value of american labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightfully claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principle of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantage of business methods in the operations of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

INDORSING THE PLATFORM.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government, the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequence largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right, but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of their guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

EXPENSES TO BE MET BY DUTIES.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by the tariff duties collected at our Custom Houses on imported goods and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hands of the tax-gatherer.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles paid into the public treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the national Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

LIMIT THE RATE OF TARIFF CHARGES.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly born, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annualy collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden implicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight thousand dollars in a county containing fifty thousand inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government; the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insiduous and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor.

A MENANCE TO PROSPERITY.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequence which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions.

In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard. The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment and reduce salaries and the wages of labor.

Instead, then, of being extempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the National Treasury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

A TENDENCY TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

In reviewing the bad effects of this occumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency towards gross scandalous public extravagance which a congested Treasury induces nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse in a time of profound peace substantially the rates of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at parlance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive; some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgements of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgement to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the Treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defeuse and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government.

BUSINESS AND LABOR PROTECTED.

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the Treasury of the present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the presents tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously effect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and the price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw materials. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

A LOG CABIN was the birth place of a number of the best presidents we have had. While without the modern conveniences they were not uncomfortable habitations They were certainly healthy, for our ancestors were rugged and long-lived, and the remedies they used were simple preparations of roots and herbs. The best purifier is again brought into general use in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla.

Terse Tariff Talks.

Farmers compose the largest industry of the country, and they hove most interest in equitable tax laws. They receive the smallest per cent. of profit on capital invested and the least reward for labor of any legitimate industry of the land.

They are protected in the product of their farms by the present tariff, and that protection is not changed by the Mills bill except as to sugar and rice, on which the tariff duties are reduced, and as to wool, hemp and flax, which are made free in the interest of the manufacturers and consumers, and the chief consumers are farmers themselves.

The so called sheep industry in Pennsylvania does not average five sheep to each farm in the State, and the entire wool crop of our farmers is worth $1,250,000. There is practically no able-bodied labor in sheep-growing, and, therefore, no labor to protect; and the consumption of woolen goods in Pennsylvania amounts to about $60,000,000 per annum, the major part of which is consumed by farmers.

Free wool would, as testified before Congress by experienced woolen manufacturers of all parties, cheapen woolens fully 20 per cent. to consumers; and 20 per cent. on the consumption of woolens in Pennsylvania would be about $12,000,000. The farmers alone pay more than five times as much in needless taxes on woolens as the value of the entire wool crop of the State; and the wool-growers as a class, exclusive of the other wool consumers of Pennsylvania, would gain more in cheap woolens than they would lose by free wool. In point of fact, the farmers of Pennsylvania are overtaxing themselves by taxing wool.

Everything of importance that the farmer uses on or about his farm and in or about his house, is still subject to high war taxes except tea and coffee. Everything he wears is taxed from 30 to 80 per cent; every implement he uses on his farm, from a hand rake to a threshing machine, is highly taxed: Everything used in his house, from a broom or tack hammer to a stove, table or piano, is highly taxed. His house is lighted by from 60 to 100 per cent. taxed glass; he drinks from a 60 per cent. taxed pitcher and a 60 per cent. taxed goblet, and every implement of tinware in his kitchen is highly taxed although not a ton of tin plate is produced in this country.

When he needs steel for his plows, harrows, etc, he is the victim of the steel trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he writes a letter, he is the victim of the envelope trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he buys a pair of rubber shoes, he is the victim of the rubber trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he buys salt for his table or stock or to preserve his meats, he is the victim of the salt trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he binds his wheat he is the victim of the cordage trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he bags his grain he is the victim of the jute trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he bales his hay, he is the victim of the cotton-tie trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he builds or repairs his house, barn, or shed, he is the victim of the lumber trust that is created by high war tariff duties; if he buys oil to paint his house, barn or fence, he is the victim of the linseed oil trust that is created by high war tariff duties, and so on indefinitely is he taxed by oppressive laws and lawless trusts created and protected by oppressive laws, until he is the mere slave of banded and protected monopolists.

The farmer wants legitimate labor protected in our productive industries to diversify our pursuits and consumers; but all taxes imposed upon the necessaries of business and of life beyond the actual protection of the wages of labor in our shops and mills is extortion upon the farmer and workingman; and all laws which create and protect monopoly trusts and combines, are oppressive on all legitimate labor. The present tariff taxes are 47.10 per cent. on the articles taxed; the Mills bill proposes to reduce these taxes about 7 per cent., leaving the largest protection to industry ever before given except under the extreme necessities of war. There is no free trade, nor the semblance of free trade, about reducing our tariff taxes to 40 per cent. and there is no channel of industry so largely interested in tax reduction as the farmers of Pennsylvania.—*Times.*

Foraker's Folly.

In an article in the *American Magazine* Gov. Foraker amplifies Gen. Harrison's postulate that competition is impossible with unequal wages, for "the man who commands the cheaper wages will drive the other from the market."

We have already shown that woolen-mill operatives receive 66 per cent. more in Delaware than in Michigan, 67 per cent. more in Illinois than in Indiana, and 38 per cent, more in Connecticut than in Rhode Island. This difference is found in wages in all industries in different parts of the Union. And yet the mills that pay the highest wages often make the most money.

Gov. Foraker also repeats the familiar fact that wages in England are "less by from 25 to 50 per cent. than here." Secretary Blaine said in his consular report that "undoubtedly the unequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor."

The Ohio sheep defender says "We do not believe in going to Australia or South america for our wool." But we do import over half the wool used in this country, and without foreign fibre half our mills would close.

The Governor has the effrontery to tell farmers that the tariff has given them "a better price for their lands and their crops" and "less cost for practically all they may have occasion to buy." The farmers don't need figures to prove the falsity of this. Mess pork was worth at the highest point $18.12 in 1859 under a low tariff and 12.50 in 1886. Wheat was worth $1.65 in 1859 and 95½ cents in 1886; wool 45 cents in 1859 and 34 cents in 1886. And the cost of the dutiable articles that the farmer buys is enhanced $47 on every $100 by the tariff.

Gov. Foraker claims that, as a result of Protection, "instead of only exporting raw cotton, grain, livestock and such commodities, we are sending abroad our manufactured products." In 1859 the percentage of agricultural exports to our total exports was 76.96. In 1887, after twenty-six years of the high tariff to "encourage manufactures," the percentage was 74.40.

It would be prudent in the fiery and frothy Foraker to confine his platitudes to the stump. In cold print they expose his folly and the weakness of his cause.—*World.*

Jurymen for September Term.

GRAND JURY.

The following named persons were drawn to serve as members of the grand jury for September court:

BERWICK—W. V. Palmer.

BRIARCREEK—Lamon Martz, Clarence Sponenberg.

CATAWISSA—Frank Gable, C. W. Harder.

CENTRE—Samuel Lutz.

CONYNGHAM—G. W. Billman, John P. Hannon.

FISHINGCREEK—Daniel Wenner.

GREENWOOD—M. M. Appleman, Jackson Robbins.

JACKSON—Joshua Savage.

LOCUST—Jacob I. Stine.

MAIN—D. S. Brown.

MADISON—John A. Dildine, John M. Smith.

MIFFLIN—Aaron Andreas.

MT. PLEASANT—Frank Davis.

ORANGE—H. C. Bowman, Aaron Patterson.

PINE—S. J. Eckman. A. J. Lyons.

SCOTT—Boyd Henry, Martin Savage.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

The following is a list of traverse jurors drawn for September term of court.

First Week.

BENTON—W. L. Cole, W. S. Laubach.

BERWICK—C. C. Long, Stephen Vanhouten, John Reedy.

BLOOM—Lloyd Fox, William H. Housel, John Klinger, L. D. Kase, Henry Ohl, B. F. Savitts, Wm. Wolf, Alfred Hower.

CATAWISSA—Lloyd Berger, H. J. Strouse. Charles Sharpless.

CENTRALIA—John O'Donnell, James Kelly.

CONYNGHAM—L. W. Sanger,

FISHINGCREEK—William J. Smith.

GREENWOOD—C. B. Johnson.

JACKSON—Henry Hagenbuch.

LOCUST—Adam Clayberger, Lawson H. Lee.

MIFFLIN—Freeman Smoyer.

MONTOUR—Daniel Fry.

ORANGE—David Grover, Abner Welsch.

SCOTT—William Englehart, John Grett, Stephen Pettit, Stephen Pohe, C. C. Tremley, David Whitmire.

SUGARLOAF—Hanford Cole, James W. Pennington.

Second Week

BENTON—James Conner, John C. Wenner.

BERWICK—Harvey Bower, James McMichael, Emanuel Roup.

BLOOM—George Aurandt, T. M. Dawson, C. S. Fornwald, Peter E. Knapp, Daniel Miller.

BRIARCREEK—A. B. Croop, Abraham Lockard.

CATAWISSA—M. V. B. Kline, Albert Kline.

CENTRALIA—Patrick Curran, Joseph H. Davis.

CENTER—David Hayman, J. Wilson Miller.

CONYNGHAM—John L. Kline.

FISHINGCREEK—Jacob Geisinger, E. M. Laubach, Francis Welsch.

GREENWOOD—J. W. Lore.

HEMLOCK—Edward Ivey.

JACKSON—William Brink, Geo. Hirleman Sr.

LOCUST—Washington George.

MADISON—Robert Johnson.

MIFFLIN—Horace Cressy.

MT. PLEASANT—William Kitchen.

MONTOUR—Peter A. Evans.

SCOTT—Lewis Lee, Greely Sneidman, Daniel Wittman, B. G. Wapples.

SUGARLOAF—David Kocher.

East Benton.

This exceedingly wet season retards seeding. Corn requires two full weeks of good weather to fully mature.

Late potatoes promise a heavy crop.

Scarcely a wind blows but that wafts some scandal aloft.

The managers of the Hamline cemetery are cleaning up and beautifying the graveyard. Managers of other country cemeteries should visit this "city of the dead."

John Hoyt built a new barn.

The potato-bug will not tackle the Canada thistle, hence we conclude it has misconceived its mission.

A few weeks ago, Mrs. Charles Greenwalt, of Espy, in company with her two bright little boys and girl spent a week with her friends in this locality.

The rain last Saturday reminded one of the old equinoctial storms. No doubt many were disappointed on account of not being able to attend the colored excursion at Central.

A. R. Stine's new dwelling looks well in its garb of white trimmed in light brown.

B. G. Kase put up a fine residence on his lot, which is about ready for the painter's brush. Truly the world moves in ou locality.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad."

People of Lowell

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

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

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

"The good old ways are (not) good enough for us.

Our fathers walked to wisdom in them, and we by following meekly where they trod may stumble where they fell."

This is not exactly as John G. Holland puts it but it suits our purpose. Take a look at our window full of slates and tablets and you will see that "the good old ways" are not good enough for this progressive age. This will put you to thinking about your own school days, and what the boys and girls will need for their school work. Then come in and see that we have anticipated your wants and are ready to supply you with everything they will need in school work, that goes to make the road to learning a pleasant one

W. H. BROOKE & Co.,

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.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

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."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. 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. R. McFORD, 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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Albert Wintersbach, deceased.

Letters of administration 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

D. B. KLINE, Administrator, Mahanoy City, Pa.

or his Attorney W. P. RAMSAY, Mahanoy City, Pa. sept 14-'88

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

sept.14-d-4t.

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 26, '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 on 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.

JOSEPH E. ZEIGLER, Administrator.

CHRISMAN, Atty. aug. 24.

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sept.14-d-4t.

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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 administrator's executor's 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 17th 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, lain 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 Mosser 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. Regart 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 or 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. Crevelling surviving executor or Isaac Crevelling, 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