

## The Columbian.

B. B. Stewart,  
J. E. Hittendorfer, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1889.

William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, has been appointed Minister to Germany, and Col. A. Louisa Snowden of Philadelphia, will go as Minister Resident and Consul General to Serbia, Greece and Roumania. The President is taking good care of his friends.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

No formal announcement of the day on which the annual Democratic State Convention will be held has been made, but the members of the executive committee have authorized Chairman Kiser to make the call for the first Wednesday in September. The convention will be held in the Grand Opera House in this city and will nominate a candidate for the office of state treasurer.

The material from which the convention will select the candidate is abundant and excellent. Among those mentioned as possible candidates before the convention are Representative Wherry of Cumberland county, Representative Clay of Elk, John S. Davis of Philadelphia, E. A. Bigler of Clearfield, J. F. Temple of Greene, J. B. Larkin and D. O. Barr of Pittsburgh, E. F. Keer of Bedford, and Homer J. Humes of Crawford. Mr. Wherry's attack upon the management of the sinking fund makes him a prominent figure. Ex-Senator Humes' authorship of the law by which moneys in the sinking fund are required to be invested in the state and United States bonds, also makes him a formidable candidate. The other gentlemen are equally well known and each have strong points of availability. John S. Davis is very popular in Philadelphia, John B. Larkin has made an admirable postmaster at Pittsburgh, D. O. Barr is an excellent farmer, E. F. Keer is a prominent lawyer and successful business man, J. F. Temple is known the state over as a former auditor general, and Captain Clay is one of the most prominent members of the present legislature.

The convention can hardly make a mistake if it confine its choice to the gentlemen named. But local favoritism should not be permitted to influence the selection of a candidate. Nor should the convention raise any issue, either in its platform or in the record of its candidates, except that which the election of a state treasurer naturally and properly involves. The democratic platform and an undoubted asset to the democratic candidate there would be a popular reaction against him. It may be well, though for the convention to declare itself on the liquor question, as that is an issue already raised and pressing for solution and one which has some bearing on the subject of the raising of revenue, a matter which the state treasurer is obliged to consider in his official capacity. But there is certainly no occasion for lagging anything into the canvas that does not pertain directly or indirectly to the character of the office to be filled.—*Patriot*.

## DEATH OF GEN. CAMERON.

HE NEVER RALLIED FROM THE PARALYTIC STROKE.

Gen. Simon Cameron died Wednesday evening, June 26, shortly after 8 o'clock. His last moments were peaceful, and up to a short time before the end he appeared to be conscious of his surroundings. During the day he had shown a desire for food, which was given to him in small quantities. He experienced trouble in swallowing. But the wonderful constitution, which through ninety years had withstood all kinds of assaults, had been undermined beyond the hope of assistance.

The general's vitality was a great surprise to the doctors, who, all day before, were endeavoring to hope that he might survive until the return of his son, Senator Cameron, who sailed that day from Liverpool. The desire to see his son appeared to be uppermost in the aged statesman's mind. For several days previous to his death, he regretted his absence and longed to have him with him.

Around the bedside, when the last summons came, were his daughters, Mrs. MacVegh and Mrs. Haldebrand, ex-Archbishop McVegh, Simon B. Cameron, grandson and wife, Jas. Cameron, son of the senator, Mrs. David Watts, a granddaughter, and his old body-servant, John, who for years watched over the aged general with the greatest solicitude. General Cameron was buried at Harrisburg, where his wife is interred.

No man ever wielded so commanding an influence and power in Pennsylvania politics as Simon Cameron. He was the last of a line of political leaders in the two great parties who were obeyed by large masses of men as implicitly as soldiers obey their officers and officers their general.

Before Simon Cameron laid down the scepter of his power in Pennsylvania, he was not the Pennsylvania Railroad, nominated its Governors, Congressmen, Senators and Representatives. In 1877, when he at last grew weary of public life, he handed his son into his seat in the Senate, as if it were a piece of family property. Political rivals and opponents protested and denounced. The Lehigh chief faced the storm unmoved, while every hillside and valley rang with the defiant shouts of Clan Cameron. No tariff baron, however rich or powerful, ever presumed to dictate to him what he should say or what he should do. On all, they came to receive orders, not to give them. Presidents and cabinets courted his support. No man's advice was more sought and more followed. He was a leader of leaders in party councils and party management. His knowledge of men was profound and no one knew better than he how to regain what had been lost or preserve what had been won. He never abandoned a friend. He rarely forgave an enemy. Honors and offices were the legitimate rewards of party service and belonged to those who had won them. This was his theory, as, indeed, it was the theory of all his contemporaries. He began his political life as a Jackson Democrat, and his methods were as autocratic as those of "Old Hickory" himself. He was proud of his southern descent, and no Highland chieftain ever stood by his clan more loyally than he did by his political adherents. This system of political feudalism has almost entirely passed away; indeed it may

now be said to be buried in the tomb of the last of the great political barons.

## HIS CAREER.

Simon Cameron, the grandfather of General Cameron and first of the family to settle in Pennsylvania, came to America about the year 1740 and found a home in Donegal township Lancaster county. He was a Scotchman and a Presbyterian and his found occupation in tilling the land, which then belonged to the little Presbyterian Church standing at that place. His life was hard, but probably not so hard in his new home as it had been in old Scotland, and little is known of his family. His eldest son was Charles, the father of Simon, and he had at least one other son, who subsequently became a well-to-do farmer, for of him young Simon borrowed the money to make his start in business. Charles Cameron became a tailor and lived in Moxtown, a few miles distant and near the Susquehanna river, and there, on March 8, 1799, Simon Cameron, his youngest son, was born.

In 1807, when Simon was a lad of eight, Charles Cameron removed the family to Sunbury, the journey being made by boat, slowly and with great difficulty, and there, after a couple of years' struggle with increasing adversity, the family separated and the children began to seek for themselves. Simon went to live with Dr. Craik, a physician of Sunbury, who seems to have treated the boy with great kindness and who desired him to enter the medical profession.

In 1815 he sought a situation as printer's apprentice in the office of the *Gazette*, a weekly Democratic newspaper then published at Northumberland by Andrew Kennedy, and when released from his agreement by the sale of the establishment two years after, went to Harrisburg and took a similar place in the office of the *Pennsylvania Republican*, owned and edited by James Peacock.

In 1821 he went down to Dayton, Ohio, by a keel plan, formed a combination of the *Daytonian Democrat* and *Dayton County Messenger*, and the firm known as Cameron & Milfin continued the paper in the name of *Democrat*, the young man who was scarcely out of his apprenticeship becoming ostensibly the senior proprietor of what was then, and has always since been, one of the most important Democratic papers of the State.

But this venture was soon at an end. The Bucks county Democracy was harmonized and Simon longed for a wider field. Within the year he sold out and set out on his own, with a capital of about a hundred dollars and with this his sole capital went to Washington and took a case in the office of the *National Intelligencer*. He worked assiduously during the winter of 1821-2 and probably acquired some valuable ideas as to the profits of public printing. In the spring he returned to Harrisburg, borrowed \$400 of his uncle, bought an interest in the *Republican* from his former employer, James Peacock, changed the name to the *Intelligencer* and, probably under the inspiration of Latham, vigorously opposed Clay to Calhoun for the Presidency. It was here that Cameron first attained the realization of his ideal system for the conduct of practical politics. Through his personal influence and the power of his paper he secured the appointment of State Printer, an office which, though less remarkable than for extravagance and peculation than at the present time, was still sufficiently remunerative to enable the careful printer in three years to accumulate enough ready money to justify him in undertaking important construction contracts on the Pennsylvania Canal, then just chartered.

## AS A CONTRACTOR.

The printing business was soon abandoned for the more lucrative canal contracts, and for many years the great system of internal improvement, which cost the State over \$40,000,000, had more earnest and consistent advocate than Simon Cameron. He was not more frequent or successful bidder for desirable contracts than he. Up and down the Susquehanna, up the Juniata and on the western division he had his men at work.

The feasibility of steam railways had just been practically proved and the country was on the threshold of the era of railway development. General Cameron saw, with the sagacity of a clear, practical mind, that railroads in 1831 were indispensable to the development of the resources of the State and he recognized that the pecuniary advantages to be gained in the construction and subsequent operation of the roads were far greater than could ever accrue from the canals.

Simon Cameron at once began an energetic advocacy of railroad construction between Philadelphia and the middle and western part of the State. He organized and was largely interested in the construction of the railroad between Harrisburg and Lancaster, the Lebanon Valley Road, and of the road between Harrisburg and Sunbury, afterward consolidated as the Northern Central, with the road from Harrisburg to Baltimore, the control of which Gen. Cameron by skillful operations wrested from Baltimore capitalists and held as a Pennsylvania enterprise.

## PRACTICAL POLITICS.

He took an active part in the Presidential contest of 1829, and all subsequent contests until he handed over his power to his son. He was one of the chief promoters of the Baltimore Convention of May 1832—the National Convention ever held by any political party—which put in formal nomination party candidates for the offices of both President and Vice President, and practically abrogated the tradition of functions of our numerous electoral machines. From that day until after the third term struggle of 1880 there never was a National Convention of the party with which, for the time being, he identified himself, whether Democrat, tariff Democrat, Native American, Whig or Republican, that Simon Cameron was not present with a Pennsylvania delegation more or less under his personal influence and looking for any combination or trade which should redound to his personal advantage or that of his son and political heir.

In 1837 he was appointed Indian Commissioner, and in his treaty between the Winnebago Indians and the United States, he made upwards of \$100,000. During the Presidential campaign of 1844 the tariff had been the leading issue, and feeling in Pennsylvania was particularly violent. The Democrats swept the State, but in the large Democratic majority in the Legislature there were many strong protectionists who recognized Simon Cameron as a leader in that branch of the party, and he formed the bold plan of winning the Senatorial prize by a coalition between the Whigs, Tariff Democrats and Native Americans. George W. Woodward, of Luzerne county, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of

Pennsylvania, was the regular nominee of the Democratic caucus and was a man singularly fitted by character and ability to adorn a seat in the United States Senate. Cameron's combination was, however, strong enough to accomplish his own election, in spite of the refusal of four Whigs and two Native Americans to vote for him. The contest was a bitter one, and the hostilities it engendered were never entirely allayed while the principals lived.

Simon Cameron entered the Senate as a Democrat who had deliberately betrayed his own party and defeated one of its best men, and President Polk at first ignored him entirely in the distribution of Federal patronage in Pennsylvania; but Cameron soon established himself on a footing of such strong intimacy and friendship with the leading Senators that he was enabled to defeat the confirmation of nominations obnoxious to himself. President Polk recognized the merits of George W. Woodward and sent him to the Senate for one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, but Cameron's combination was so strong, and his appeals to his associates so recognized "the courtesy of the Senate" so persistent, that he was enabled to defeat Woodward's confirmation in a Democratic Senate.

Appointments for Postmaster and Collector in Philadelphia, were also defeated by the same means, until at last President Polk was forced to recede from his position and to recognize and consult Senator Cameron in the distribution of Federal patronage in Pennsylvania.

In the campaign of 1856 Simon Cameron acted with the Free Soilers and headed the Fremont electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. The Democrats carried the Legislature by a majority of three and a Senator was to be elected to succeed Richard Brodhead. John W. Forney was the Democratic nominee, and there seemed to be no doubt of his election. The Free Soilers, however, were bitterly opposed to Forney personally, accusing him of having fraudulently carried the city of Philadelphia against Fremont, and when Cameron claimed that he could, if nominated, beat Forney, his suggestion was eagerly listened to.

On the first ballot the Whigs and Free Soilers met and voted for Cameron, as agreed, and three Democrats (Lebo, of Schuylkill; Maner, of York, and Wagonseller, of Schuylkill, also voted for him, and he was elected.

In 1860 Simon Cameron received the endorsement of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention for the Presidential nomination and went to the National Convention at Chicago with a delegation chosen in his interest. As the balloting progressed a portion of the delegation were anxious to transfer the vote of Pennsylvania to Abraham Lincoln, but Cameron and his friends demanded a promise to make him Secretary of the Treasury as the price of their support. They were finally induced by Sweet and the other Lincoln managers to accept the assurance of a cabinet position, without specifying what department it should be provided that the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress should give General Cameron their endorsement. When it became known, after Lincoln's election, that his friends had pledged him to Cameron the most vigorous protests were made by many of the Lincoln Republicans of the State. The pledge of Sweet and his other friends had, however, been so distinct that Lincoln was finally compelled to yield and he named General Cameron as his Secretary of War.

Cameron went to St. Petersburg as Minister, but returned in the winter of 1863, when a United States Senator was to be chosen to succeed David Wilmot. The Legislature was Democratic by a majority and Wilmot would have been unanimously re-nominated had not Cameron and his friends publicly declared that he could, if nominated, overcome the Democratic majority and defeat Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic nominee. Party spirit ran high and the Republicans were finally induced to give Cameron the nomination.

He entered into negotiations with Thomas Jefferson Boyer, a Democratic Representative from Clearfield county, and, according to Boyer's subsequent testimony before the House, offered successively five, ten, fifteen and finally twenty thousand dollars for the vote which was necessary to his election. Boyer agreed to vote for Cameron, but when the joint convention assembled the galleries and lobbies of the House were filled with Democratic partisans who resolved to prevent or, if possible, punish any such treason as had been shown in 1845 by Lebo, Maner and Wagonseller. On the roll-call Boyer voted for Buckalew and Cameron was defeated. It is but fair to say that he never fully maintained that it was never his intention to vote for Cameron. He said he knew that Cameron was looking for a purchasable Democratic nomination. He entered into the negotiations for the purpose of preventing Cameron from finding a man who would actually take the money and carry out the notorious scheme. This view of Boyer's conduct was accepted by his Clearfield constituents, for they subsequently endorsed his action by electing him to the State Senate.

As the result of Boyer's testimony before the House, a resolution was passed requiring the House to conduct criminal proceedings to be instituted by the Attorney General against Simon Cameron, William Brobst, Henry Thomas and John J. Patterson, of whom the last three had been guilty of treason in the negotiations. The case, however, was not prosecuted.

In 1866 the Legislature of Pennsylvania became republican, and General Cameron was chosen as United States Senator, which position he held until 1876 when it was transferred to his son.

## IN RETIREMENT.

With his retirement in 1877, his long political career was ended. He was a great deal during these latter years, and in 1877, accompanied by the late Leonard W. Jerome and a few other friends, he made his first trip to Europe. In March last he celebrated his ninety-third birthday at his home in Harrisburg, on which occasion the Legislature of Pennsylvania adopted a congratulatory resolution and the members paid their respects to him in a body.

General Cameron had three sons, J. B. Cameron, who died young; Simon; and J. Donald, the present Senator, who is now in Europe, and three daughters, Rachel, who married John Burnside and died many years ago; Margaret, the widow of Richard S. Haldebrand; and Virginia, the wife of Wayne MacVegh. Mrs. Cameron, who was a daughter of Peter Bruns, of Berks county, died some years ago.

## SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

Washington, July 1, 1889.

Harrison's conscience or the force of the criticism he has recently received for Sunday junketing, I don't know which, perhaps a little of both, caused him to spend yesterday in the White House, notwithstanding the fact that he was to have been in New York up to Friday morning, had intended to spend the day at Cape May. He could not, however, without the temptation of taking a fun ride to Baltimore and return Saturday afternoon to meet his wife and grand-children. This week the family go to Deer Park and he goes to Woodstock, Connecticut, to assist in celebrating the Fourth of July. Let's more free railroading.

At last an anti-Mahone Virginia Republican has got something. John S. Wise has succeeded in getting his son appointed a cadet to West Point. Now that the new fiscal year is on, and Republicans here are looking for the speedy discharge of every Democrat in the Government service, who is not protected by the civil service law, and as many of the latter are displaced Union veterans can be found to succeed under the recent order of Harrison.

Another negro has succeeded in getting a prize. This time it is Fred. Douglass, who has been appointed Minister to Haiti. The appointment is creating much dissatisfaction among the rest of the darkies, with whom Douglass has been very unpopular ever since he married a white woman.

Harrison has compelled Secretary Windom to appoint W. M. Meredith as Chicago, superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, although Windom had a man of his own for the place. The fight was long and bitter, and at last Harrison informed Windom that Meredith must be appointed even if he had to have a man in the Treasury. This brought "Billy" down on his marrow bones very quickly, as Star route Dorsey's wild cat scheme which he had been trying to boost for several years, offered no inducement to the Secretary of the Treasury, and was compared with the Secretary of the Treasury, and was considered. Ditto, "granny" Blair, who has suddenly come to the conclusion that he will save the New Hampshire legislature the trouble of defeating him by declining to again be a candidate for the Senate. The Senator will not find it difficult to survive the loss of these two men.

This is a "protection" administration; see how it protects American labor and capital! In giving out a contract for \$50,000 for the construction of a new library building in this city the contract was given to an English firm because by remitting the duty they can be delivered here a little cheaper than they can be bought in America. So about everything else, and the question naturally arising is, what does the Government do what it refuses to let the people do?

In the language of slang it may be remarked that there are "no flies" in the civil service commission and that it intends to turn the machine or bust the boiler.

The indictments against Dorsey, Brady & Co. in the famous Star route cases which have been lumbering the court records for seven or eight years have all been sold to Messrs. Blair and Blaine has told his man William Walter Phelps, just appointed minister to Germany that he might take his own time about going to Berlin. But it isn't his own time he is taking; it is the people's.

He was qualified as minister to Germany, but he was not qualified to be a tax payer and his salary of \$17,500 a year began.

The new British minister evidently has no idea of making any such blunder as Lord Salisbury, his immediate predecessor, did. He has bought a farm near this city, and not satisfied with having become a tax payer in the United States he proposes to go with the President and his party to the Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock. If Sir Julian keeps on he will certainly be very solid with the "boys" of the New York politicians.

Jumped on Harrison again Friday and Saturday, Morton, Hickox, Depew and a lot more of the "big guns" were here in the interest of the various candidates or the New York Federal agent who resolved to prevent or, if possible, punish any such treason as had been shown in 1845 by Lebo, Maner and Wagonseller. On the roll-call Boyer voted for Buckalew and Cameron was defeated. It is but fair to say that he never fully maintained that it was never his intention to vote for Cameron. He said he knew that Cameron was looking for a purchasable Democratic nomination. He entered into the negotiations for the purpose of preventing Cameron from finding a man who would actually take the money and carry out the notorious scheme. This view of Boyer's conduct was accepted by his Clearfield constituents, for they subsequently endorsed his action by electing him to the State Senate.

## SUPREME COURT DECISION.

CONCERNING WHOLESALE LICENSES.

The supreme court, sitting in Philadelphia, on Friday granted the preliminary mandamus asked for by the prospect brewing company, requiring the city of Harrisburg to grant a brewer's license to the corporation for the present year. Chief Justice Paxson delivered the opinion in the case, in the course of which he handled the license case without gloves for the use of meaningless adjectives in its return to the writ. He said that the city's discretion allowed the quarter sessions in treatment of retail applicants was not conferred by the earlier act relating to the granting of licenses to brewers. The court reversed the judgment of the city court of Allegheny county in the case of fifteen brewers and four or five wholesale dealers, who took out writs of certiorari. A proceeding was awarded in these cases, which is equivalent to an order of rectifying the issuance of licenses.

## THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S VIEWS.

Chief Justice Paxson delivered two elaborate opinions covering the points raised in these cases. In the case of Mary E. Pollard, a wholesale dealer in Pittsburgh, who was a wife dealer in an opinion holding that in the granting of wholesale licenses the court of quarter sessions had not the large discretion conferred upon it by the retail act, but a qualified, limited discretion, and it is confined to the inquiry whether the applicant is a citizen of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, and that where no remonstrance or objection appears on the record the license should be granted.

"It scarcely needs argument," he says, in the Prospect brewery decision, "to show the propriety of this ruling. If the record did not show the reason

for the refusal of the license it would be impossible to review the action of the lower court, however arbitrary or illegal it might have been; and as to such matters a quarter sessions judge would sit as absolute a despot as the emperor of China."

After regretting the failure of the act to prescribe a set form of practice in such cases, he continues: "A careful examination of the act leads us to the conclusion that, in the absence of any remonstrance or objection on the record, it is the duty of the court to grant a wholesale license; and the objection must be limited to the three disqualifications already mentioned. Such a remonstrance or objection should be in writing and placed on file, so that it forms, with the petition, the pleadings in the case. There is then an issue of fact before the court to be decided, as in other cases, upon the evidence thereon, and no valid findings of fact. We might well, therefore, discard the entire return of the learned judges of the court of quarter sessions to the writ of alternative mandamus. That we may not seem wanting in reconsideration I will proceed to its consideration."

After stating the legal rule that such returns are required to be most exact in their language, and most full and precise on their statements of fact, for the reason that they are not permitted to be paid, the chief justice continues: "Keeping in view the fact that the objections to the petitioners' application must be confined to the questions (1) citizenship, (2) temperate habits, and (3) good moral character, I will briefly consider this return. As preliminary the judges say 'before deciding said application, said court deemed it to be its duty to determine whether the applicant was a citizen of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, and a fit person to receive a license. The first three matters were proper subjects of inquiry, but the fourth was a matter which the court had nothing to do with. They have nothing to do with it because this act of the 24th of May confers no such power upon them. It is incorporating into the wholesale license a wholesale license dependent upon his having the three qualifications before mentioned, not upon the opinion of the court on other matters outside of them.'"

"It appears that at the hearing in the court below, the main question was as to the necessity of the sale of a new form of beer called 'Ambrosia.' The petitioner set out testimony as to it at some length. The court returns that its statement is incomplete, inaccurate and misleading, but as it fails to show in what respect the return is clearly insufficient, the return then further states: 'The court did find from the evidence that during the year of its license then about to expire, the company, through its chief executive officer, charged with the conduct of its business, had caused to be brewed an intoxicating liquor for the purpose of selling the same to unlicensed dealers in the city of Philadelphia, to be by the latter again sold in this city, in violation of the laws of this commonwealth; that said intoxicating malt liquor, thus brewed, had been sold by the company to numerous unlicensed dealers in the expectation that the same would be sold by them in this city in violation of law; that through its said officers, said company by false representations as to the character of said liquor, had induced divers unlicensed dealers to purchase the same from it, and that said liquor thus purchased had been sold in the city of Philadelphia by said unlicensed dealers. It is to be observed that this return is entirely outside of the case. It had no bearing upon either of the three qualifications required of a wholesale dealer, and best refers to a rambling inquiry not properly before court. The license which the company held, authorized them to manufacture and sell beer to any person who was willing to buy, licensed or unlicensed, and it must be forgotten that the particular beer referred to was ambrosia, which appears to contain only a little over one per cent. of alcohol. The return is, moreover, vague and uncertain; we are not told what false representations were made by the company in regard to the character of the beer, and mere adjectives are entirely out of place in a return to a writ of alternative mandamus. Nor does this portion of the return allege violation of any law of this commonwealth. I have dealt upon it at greater length than was necessary, because it had evidently much to do with the action of the court below."

"The return then proceeds: 'The court did find [A] that the said company had caused its business then expiring in violation of law; [B] that said company was not a fit person to receive the license applied for; and [C] that so far as it was possible for a corporation to possess any moral character, it did not possess a good moral character. As to the first of these three subjects, what law has the company violated? The return does not inform us. Instead of fact, we are given a mere conclusion of law. The averment is so vague that it has no force whatever. It refers to the second branch, I have already said, and the fitness of the company to receive a license was not in the discretion of the court below unless from one of three causes of disqualification before mentioned."

## GRAND SPRING OPENING

OF CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT I. MAIER'S, The Reliable Clothier.

Why are we doing the largest Clothing and Hat trade in Bloomsburg? Good reason for it you may be sure. We keep the best and most fashionable goods, and prices are ALWAYS THE LOWEST. Our store is spacious, cheerful and well lighted and a model in all its appointments and equipments. Our stock is NEW, BRIGHT and

EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE

and comprehensive, and always we will maintain the position of

"FAIR DEALING"

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

I. MAIER.

The Largest Clothing and Hat Store in Columbia and Montour Counties.

For Your SPRING SUITS go to LOWENBERG'S,

The Oldest Merchant: Tailoring Establishment in COLUMBIA COUNTY.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A CHANGE OF BASE. NEW FIRM

Cummings & Verdy,

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Wm. A. Cummings and George W. Verdy having purchased the entire Baking and Confectionery business of H. Stohrer in the Exchange Block announce that after July 1st, 1889, they will constantly keep on hand with

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, ROLLS, BISCUITS, ETC.

OF EVERY VARIETY.

ICE CREAM PARLORS ATTACHED.

June 28 '89.

CUMMINGS & VERDY.

COME AND HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED BY

J. G. Wells, the Optician,

WHO HAS JUST COMPLETED A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL COURSE AT BUCKLIN'S OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

NO Extra Charge MADE for Examining Eyes.

—PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Fine line of watches, clocks, and jewelry in Bloomsburg.

stock, also the

Fine watch work and jobbing neatly and quickly executed. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

CARPETS and MILLINERY.

Canton Matting, cheap, to close them out. From 13¢ up.

RAG CARPETS. LARGE ASSORTMENT. HANDSOME PATTERNS.

Cheaper than you can make them.

A SPECIALTY—OUR 50¢ RAG CARPET. LARGE LINE OF New Ingrains at 50¢ NEW ART SQUARES.

at KEITER'S,

Next door to I. W. Hartman & Son's, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

COCOA

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

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