

P. T. BARNUM DEAD.

P. T. Barnum, the great showman, died at Bridgeport, Conn. last week, aged 81 years.

HIS EARLY VENTURES.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born in Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810. His father was a country innkeeper and a merchant in a small way. Phineas, from the age of 13 to 18 years, was in many different branches of business, part of the time in Brooklyn and part in New York city. He gathered together a little money and came back to Bethel and started a little store. He took the agency for a lottery chartered by the state to build the Grotton monument. He failed in business in 1829, got married and started a newspaper called The Herald of Freedom. It was not long before he was in jail for libel. In 1834 he brought to New York a colored woman, Joyce Heth, said to be 161 years old and the nurse of George Washington. A post-mortem showed she had added eighty years to her age.

TOM THUMB AND JENNY LIND.

But Barnum had got a taste of the show business and never thereafter forsook it. He traveled through the south with one horse circus which were generally unsuccessful. In 1841 without a dollar of his own, he brought out Charles S. Stratton (Tom Thumb), then less than two feet high and weighing only sixteen pounds. He took the dwarf through the United States and Europe and made money. But it was in 1849, when he brought Jenny Lind over and got her to sing in Castle Garden, that he made a national reputation for himself. He paid her \$1,000 a night, and the gross receipts of a tour of ninety-five concerts were \$712,161.

He retired from business in 1855 and devoted his attention to booming the town of East Bridgeport. In order to encourage a manufacturing company to establish itself there he indorsed their notes for nearly \$1,000,000. The company failed and Barnum went into bankruptcy, but he had settled a fortune upon his wife and he started into the show business again.

AS AN ADVERTISER.

He took charge of his old New York museum once more. It was then at the corner of Broadway and Ann street. While there he astonished the vestry of Trinity church by asking permission to stretch an advertising banner from his museum to the steeple of St. Paul's church. This was the finest specimen of sublime nerve then known to the American people. On July 13, 1865, the museum burned down, and he got an unlimited quantity of advertising out of it by securing the publication of a most gaudy account of the way the orangoutang and the lion and other denizens of the tropical forests took the conflagration. He rebuilt it, and again it burned.

In 1871 he established a traveling museum and added numerous features like the hippodrome and elephant races, to the old circus. Never was a traveling show so advertised, and the country boys for weeks pored over his Advance Courier with more interest than that given to any yellow backed novel.

He used to give temperance lectures from the ring and was himself a prominent feature of the street parade.

HIS SEASON IN LONDON.

At the close of the season of 1889 Mr. Barnum transported his entire aggregation to London, at a cost of \$650,000, and astonished the natives with a midwinter American circus. His attempt and failure to have his street parade on the day of the lord mayor's show gave him a great deal of gratuitous advertising, and the receipts of his thirteen weeks' season aggregated \$700,000.

The Jumbo episode occurred in 1882. Mr. Barnum's agents arrived in London in February of that year and purchased the great elephant from the Zoological society for £2,000 sterling.

Mr. Barnum was four times a member of the Connecticut legislature and a mayor of Bridgeport. He presented that city with a public park. He also gave a stone museum to Tufts college, near Boston.

Among Mr. Barnum's literary achievements were his autobiography, several times rewritten, "Funny Stories from P. T. Barnum," "The Humbugs of the World" and "Lion Jack."

The Trials of Winter.

Winter is a trying period, even to those who have strong constitutions, but it is doubly trying to those who are weak and delicate, or who have a tendency to the various diseases that are bred and fostered in the stagnant atmosphere of closed and heated houses. The system should be kept strengthened and toned up with a liberal course of S. S. S., the great blood tonic and purifier. It acts like a charm. It increases the appetite, soothes the nerves, and beautifies the complexion—in short, it makes life well worth living.

Aged Applicant—"I fought wiz ze gr-r and Napoleon at St. Helena."

Young Man—"Napoleon didn't fight at St. Helena."

Aged Applicant—"Monsieur sees meesinformed. I was his valet and he fought me all ze time when I dress him in ze morning."—Puck.

Reply of Hon. Giles D. Price, Secretary of the County Commissioners Association of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Leonard Rhone, Worthy Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, to the Criticisms Against "The Revenue Bill."

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Within the past few days there has begun a most vicious, unfair, unwarranted clamor against the so-called Grangers' tax bill, or revenue measure, now pending in the Senate at Harrisburg. The bill has passed the House by a decisive majority, and as the Legislature is not in session this week the recess is an opportune time of study and reflection upon the measure. If it is a bad bill it should be defeated; if a good measure it ought to be enacted.

Having the sanction of a large majority of the Assembly, the presumption arises that the measure is in the main a good one, and the burden of proof is upon those who assert the contrary. Thus far attacks upon the bill have been too vague and general in their character to command serious attention. It is true that the State has been flooded with posters and handbills, setting forth in part some features of the measure and condemning in unmeasured terms those portions thus referred to. But after a careful and unprejudiced review of the entire act as it passed the House every fair-minded citizen is bound to say that the bill as a whole is fair, that the object it seeks to attain is a worthy one, that the injustice it will correct is admittedly grave, and that its provisions are not so inimical to the people's interests as its enemies would teach the public to believe.

It should be understood, at the start, that this is a measure "to provide revenue for local purposes, by the taxation of real estate, personal and corporate property." It does not interfere with the levy and collection of taxes for State purposes, but aims to relieve the burden of local taxation, which is confessedly too heavy upon real estate.

The people are clamoring for the equalization of taxation. Nobody claims that our present tax laws are just or equal. Real estate now bears an unjustly large portion of the cost of maintaining schools, courts, jails, hospitals, city and township governments, etc. The only way to equalize this burden is to extend the taxing power to other forms of property. And if, therefore, personal property is made to bear a small share of local expenses as no one doubts it should, the law must be so framed as to make a fair and full return of taxable property.

Taxpayers are generally honest, but a tax law which fails to secure a full return from dishonest tax payers is unjust to the honest portion. A law which compels an honest return of taxable property must be somewhat inquisitorial, as are all tax laws more or less. The proposed law is no more inquisitorial than the present laws. The clamor against it is raised by those whose taxation it increases. That is selfish, although natural. Man is a selfish animal at best, and would much rather have his neighbors pay the expenses of government than to assist with his own money.

Take the railroads, for instance. The proposed law imposes a tax of four mills, to be paid directly to the several counties, upon the average value of each railroad, telephone, telegraph and other transportation or transmission company, apportioned per mile upon the line, buildings, lands, rolling stock, etc., in each county, which under existing laws pay nothing to the local governments, yet it uses the courts more than any other class of property. Such a tax would reduce the county levy in most counties by at least one-half, probably more, and this lightening of the burden would be felt by every property owner, whether farmer, mechanic or millionaire. It would be especially welcome to owners of small properties, whether in city or country, who find it hard work to support their families, pay their taxes and hold their little homes clear from incumbrance.

The school revenues are proposed to be helped out by a two-mill tax on mortgages, bonds and other interest-bearing securities, and by a ten-mill tax (less the State tax) upon the gross earnings of all private bankers and unincorporated banks and savings institutions. The bankers and money-lenders object to this provision, of course; but the hard working mechanics and laborers, the toiling farmers and small property owners of every class will be glad of a law which provides new sources of revenue for school support, and thus lightens the burden of taxation for that purpose.

Tangible personal property of every description is made taxable at the same rate as real estate, for local purposes, except that \$300 worth is exempted. Those who own less than that amount of personal property will not be taxed for it. Those who own more are able to pay the small rate that will be necessary. Under this provision of the law it is entirely probable that the county levy in nearly all counties will be reduced to one mill; that the local levy will drop to half its present rate. Who dare assert that the accomplishment of this result is not a positive and substantial gain to the people at large?

The proposed law is liberal in its exemptions. All government and municipal property, public institutions, hospitals, schools, churches, parks, cemeteries, public monuments, benevolent and charitable institutions, with

their furniture, apparatus, books, etc., are exempt from taxation for all purposes named in the act except for lighting and paving the streets and building sewers in cities and boroughs. Nothing more could be asked under this heading.

Penalties are provided for fraudulent returns by the assessor or taxpayer, and the usual machinery of the law made available for the enforcement of all the provisions of the act.

Now what is there in this to kick up a great row about? Corporations must pay more taxes than before if this bill passes; but that is only simple justice. Money lenders and bankers must pay more tax upon their "moneys and credits," but the load upon their real estate will be lighter. Manufacturers, merchants and other business men pay more in one direction and save it in another. No more moneys collected from the people than before; less, in fact, by the increased taxation of corporations. Is this a measure to be scoffed at and ridiculed? Is it not rather just what its framers sought to make it—a law to equalize the burden of taxation, to shift some of the load from the weary shoulders of certain classes to other and abler support?

It is timely and important. Our legislators want to know the public sentiment toward tax equalization, as attempted in this bill. Talk up the situation, tax-payers.

Yours respectfully,

GILES D. PRICE,

LEONARD RHONE.

By reference to the Report of the Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, it will be seen that the value of transportation and transmission companies is \$1,873,575,000. This the Revenue bill compels to pay a tax of 4 mills, which would realize \$7,492,300, and that sum would be deducted from the taxes assessed for county purposes.

Mercantile property, money on interest, banking capital, etc., aggregate according to the same reports \$1,452,000,000. On this the Revenue bill will assess a tax of two mills for school purposes, making a total of \$2,904,000. Consider these facts well, farmers, they are of vital interest to you.

Respectfully,
LEONARD RHONE,
Master State Grange of Pennsylvania.

Spotted Fever.

IT IS RECEIVING ATTENTION FROM THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Notices have been sent out by the State Board of Health that the dreaded disease spotted fever has appeared at several points in Western Pennsylvania. It is a fearful disease and one which, if it spreads at all, spreads rapidly. The patients are taken with convulsions and vomiting and in forty-eight hours brown spots appear on the body and death ensues in eighty cases out of one hundred. Some linger a little longer but the end is the same. It is an epidemic disease, and many eminent doctors say it is contagious. To say the least it is considered a terrible disease and all doctors dread the prospect of an epidemic whether it spreads by communication from person to person or by the unexplained channels which makes any disease epidemic. It is a malignant epidemic in reality. The persons attacked are taken with headache, vomiting, contraction of the muscles in the back of the neck, have a tenderness of the spine and limbs, and often have wild delirium. It attacks usually the strongest and most healthy persons, and is no respecter in that regard. Males, according to studies made, are more subject to it than females, and young persons under fourteen years are especially victims of its ravages. The patient sometimes lives seven days, but very rarely, unless its fatality is counteracted. As precautions, all refuse, garbage, decayed matter of all kinds, should be disposed of, and houses and cellars thoroughly renovated and kept clean and ventilated.

Louise Arnot Not Dead.

The Shamokin Dispatch says: Miss Louise Arnot, the actress, who played to small houses in Shamokin, several weeks ago, has organized a new company and is now making a tour of the oil regions. Since her departure from Shamokin the actress has been staying at the home of Mrs. James Deegan of Ashland. She was suffering with a severe cold, and was compelled to break several important engagements. In the new company Miss Arnot will appear in the leading role of "The County Fair." It had been reported that Miss Arnot died.

Stop And Think.

How much money you have thrown away buying worthless medicines, prepared by unprincipled parties, who care not what harm they may do to your system. You can depend on every bottle of Sulphur Bitters as being a reliable medicine. It searches out and cleanses from the blood all impure matter, and makes you feel like a new person.—Boston Daily Globe.

It is said that the fumes of kerosene, when a lamp is turned down, are liable to cause diphtheria. The New York Board of Health, a few days ago, decided that to this more than any other cause the prevalence of the disease is to be attributed.

SPRING OPENING!

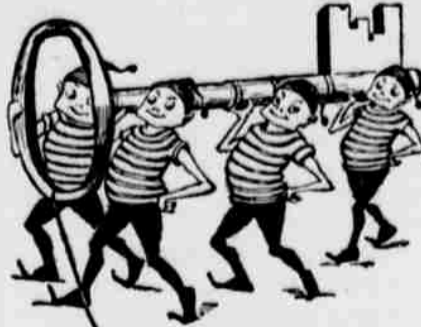
TRIMMED

HATS AND BONNETS.

Tuesday, March 24, 1891.

MISS H. E. WASLEY.

Next door to I. W. Hartman, Main street.



This key opens the door of the Yates' Stores, now both consolidated at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets. We are no more at the Ledger Building. In the future come to this handsome new store for your own or your boy's Clothing. Our motto of the past is still our guide—HONEST GOODS, STRAIGHT DEALING, LOW PRICES.

A. C. YATES & CO.
Cor. 13th and Chestnut Sts
PHILADELPHIA.

MANY PEOPLE

Look forward to Spring before they will think of taking anything for the blood. But now is the time to begin and then you will be ready with a good clear brain to do in the Spring what you would have to do later on, as the system is in good condition for bright prospects.

MANNERS' DOUBLE EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA!

GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE DAY

and easily cures all diseases arising from bad blood, such as ECZEMA, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, PIMPLES, BOILS, RING WORMS, ULCERATIONS, and for FEMALE DISEASES it acts like MAGIC as a tonic and strengthener.

MANNERS' Double Extract Sarsaparilla.

Can be found for sale at all Drug Stores.

PRICE, 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.



CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Pure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggists for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, gilt wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. All Druggists, or send us 10c in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Maiden for Ladies" in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Same Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

A CITY LUXURY.

Just as the city looks to the country for most of the luxuries used on its tables, so the country must turn to the city for those conveniences which are justly termed luxuries for the hard-working housewife. City housekeepers have learned to realize that to save time is to lengthen life.

SAPOLIO!

is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. IF YOUR STOREKEEPER DOES NOT KEEP IT YOU SHOULD INSIST UPON HIS DOING SO, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well-supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.



IS BUSINESS DULL WITH YOU?

ADVERTISING IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR DULLNESS.

TRY IT AND SEE YOUR STORE FILL WITH CUSTOMERS.



B. F. Savits,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

DEALER IN

STOVES, PUMPS, FITTING, &c.

Tin Roofing a Specialty.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON ALL WORK IN HIS LINE.

First door Bloomsburg Opera House

CROWN ACME,

The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

We Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

The Best Oil

IN THE WORLD.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR.

CROWN - ACME

ACME OIL COMPANY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. R. SMITH & Co.

LIMITED.

MILTON, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS,

By the following well-known makers:

Chickering,

Knabe,

Weber,

Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers' prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

Catalogue and Price Lists
On application.

GRATEFUL - COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared this breakfast food with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO.,

RUPTURE DR. J. B. MAYER'S ARCHER'S CURE GUARANTEED. MEMORABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS AND NEAR SIGHT BY DR. J. B. MAYER'S ARCHER'S CURE GUARANTEED.