

The First American Labor Champion.

Few people of the present day and generation know that the first systematic struggle in Massachusetts to reduce the hours of labor was suggested, planned, and fought by that white-haired veteran, General Butler, forty years ago.

When young Butler was ten years old, his widowed mother moved from Deerfield, N. H., to the new town of Lowell, then only a village.

The place grew so rapidly that in 1836 it was the second city in New England and the largest city in the Union whose business was solely manufacturing, and whose population, men, women and children, were daily engaged in mills.

A rule established among the superintendents of the different organizations very effectively black-listed any operative who, for any reason or cause, left the employ of one of the sister establishments, and unless such operative could give a good reason and show a document from the first employer, it was almost impossible to obtain work in any of the other establishments.

Young Butler early made the acquaintance of Dr. Hildreth, whose accomplished daughter, by the way, he later married. This able physician, a man of most conservative views, who had no connection with the mills in Lowell, or with the operatives, save when called in as medical adviser, explained to the young lawyer that thirteen and a half hours a day for six days in the week, with only thirty minutes to eat their dinner (which could not readily be digested when the laborer was at work), as work requiring the most constant attention was a great strain upon the lives of the operatives.

While it was not immediately destructive, it certainly permitted the survival of the fittest only, and in the end deteriorated the physical strength of the whole population.

Among such people, men, women, and children, who were toiling from morn till night, six days in the week, who did not have a chance for recreation or education, from whom was taken the most sacred right of American citizens to seek employment where they chose, young Butler grew up. Convinced of the crying wrong that was being perpetrated, he determined if at any time he should be a representative of his state, his first attention should be given to the amelioration of the condition of the working people, not only of his own city, but of the country.

He gathered round him a few men of like mind, but, unfortunately for him, not of like spirit and courage, and the struggle began. A more unpopular movement at that time could not have been thought of. The manufacturers loudly denounced the movement, and the stockholders would not listen to anything that might reduce their big dividends. The matter was placed before them from a philanthropic standpoint; that they were using up in their business the health and life of their operatives, destroying their constitutions, which destruction was being transmitted to their children.

As he was always a champion of fair play and equal rights, and as he instinctively took up the cause of the oppressed, he naturally became the leading spirit in this great struggle which resulted, a few years later, in the passing of the eleven hour law. He was a candidate for the legislature on the so-called ten hour ticket, and fought the battle with all the vigor and tact which was inborn in him. He made speeches in many parts of the state wherever he could get time away from his law business. The manufacturers' newspapers exhausted all their wrath upon him. There was no vile name that could be used that was not liberally bestowed upon him. But his marvelous energy, perseverance, tact and indomitable will, finally produced the effect that has been the opening of a new era for the American working man.

On Monday, a week preceding the election, a notice was placed on one of the mill gates, as follows: "Whoever, employed by this corporation, votes the Ben Butler ten hours ticket on Monday next will be discharged."

That evening a meeting of the ten hour candidates was called. Consternation had seized them all. Some of them were working men, and others were contractors for the corporation. They all lost courage and were ready to give up. Upon the request of Benj. F. Butler, he was given unrestricted rights to do anything in the matter he pleased. He issued an order to the working men of Lowell to attend a meeting on the following Wednesday evening at eight o'clock in the City Hall, to hear an address by Col. Benj.

F. Butler. He was then in command of the local militia. No man could be found to sign this call, and therefore it was issued without a signature. Hand bills were circulated everywhere in Lowell. To say that the city was in a ferment would be a tame expression. The hall was so crammed with people that the speaker had to be passed in over the heads of the multitude. Gen. Butler says, "I was then of lighter weight than I am now. They picked me up and rolled me over their heads to the platform, where I found myself in a somewhat disturbed state of apparel."

After prayer by a local clergyman, Col. Butler began his speech with his unwonted calmness amid such breathless silence as falls upon an assembly when the question in debate concerns their dearest interest, honor, livelihood and home. It would take too much space here to give his entire speech, which will be found in his forthcoming book, but he began by saying that he was not a revolutionist, and he believed that the notice posted in the mills was not authorized, but some unfeeling had done it. The owners of the mills, he believed, were men too wise and too prudent to authorize a measure which would absolutely extinguish government and invite, justify and necessitate anarchy. For a tyranny less monstrous than this the men and women of Massachusetts had cast off their allegiance to Great Britain and plunged into a chaos of revolution. The directors of the mills of Lowell could not help but note that the sons stood ready at any minute to do what their sires had done before them. "If," he continued, "men shall be deprived of the means of earning their bread, they having voted as their consciences direct, then woe to Lowell."

Those who have heard Gen. Butler speak can form an idea of the tremendous force with which he could utter words like these. He is capable of infinite wrath, and at that occasion his whole being was stirred to its depth.

The audience was so powerfully moved that the cry arose for the burning of the town that very night, and there was even the beginning of a movement towards the doors, but the speaker concluded with the solemn appeal to every person present to vote as his judgment and conscience directed, with an utter disregard for personal consequences, and sent them home with the charge to do nothing and to say nothing that in any way could give the enemy hold upon them. He knew as a lawyer where he stood, and if it must come to force, it must come upon the invitation of the manufacturers. He said he did not think the officers would call upon the militia, as they, the members of the meeting, were the militia, and he was their commander.

The meeting adjourned in the greatest excitement which broke out as the people came into the streets. Expressions of what ought to be done were everywhere heard, so that Col. Butler saw, at that time, he would hardly be able to control the masses. Knots of men gathered at the corners of the streets, and he spent hours visiting them and asking them to maintain order, and so the night passed off quietly.

The proprietors of the mill perceived the dangerous storm that was brewing, and the next morning the notices were taken from the mill gates. The election passed away peacefully, and the ten hour men elected.

Almost the entire second chapter of his book will be devoted to the former existing conditions of the working men, a subject of which it is hardly possible in these few lines to give an intelligent idea.

The above is given by A. M. Thayer & Co., of Boston, the publishers of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, and is given with his consent.

Deafness Can't Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents. 10-23 4t.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

That Little Tickling

In your throat, which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing your throat, arises from catarrh, and as catarrh is a constitutional disease the ordinary cough medicines all fail to hit the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. But to know the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be controlled in its early stages, and the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.

Jagson says Nature did a mean thing when she gave the giraffe such a long throat, and refused to make Kentucky his native state.—Elmira Gazette

The term here given is one which was supposed to have been coined during the late war. It is claimed, however, that it is an old word revived, perhaps of Swedish origin. Be this as it may, there is certainly no word in the English language that more forcibly expresses the action of certain pathogenic microbes which may have found their way into the blood, after the administration of Swift's Specific. Finding this sanguineous medium to warm, so to speak, for their comfort, they skeddaddle through the pores of the skin, leaving the system intact. Not only does S. S. S. cause the elimination of the said microbes and the poison produced thereby, but it assists in rebuilding the waste places of the system resulting from the devitalizing and disintegrating effects of the micro organisms aforesaid.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Overheard on Chestnut street—"We summered at Newport and we'll fall at Atlantic, but I haven't thought yet where we will spring."—Philadelphia Record

I was a sufferer from catarrh for fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. I used Ely's Cream Balm with gratifying results. Am apparently cured.—Z. C. Warren, Rutland, Vt.

I suffered from a severe cold in my head for months and could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like magic in its cure. I am free from my cold after using the Balm one week, and I believe it is the best remedy known.—Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York. 11-13-2

A colored philosopher is reported to have said: "Life, my breddren, am mos'ly made up of pravin' for rain and then wishin' it would clear off."—Presbyterian.

You Can Rely

Upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as a positive remedy for every form of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples and all other diseases caused by impure blood. It eradicates every impurity and at the same time tones and vitalizes the whole system.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequaled as a dinner pill.

"That goes without saying," said Miss Bleeker in the course of a conversation. "Yes," replied Miss Backbay, of Boston; "it perambulates without articulation."—Judge.

Bankers,

Doctors, Lawyers, Carpenters, Druggists, Engineers, Mechanics, in fact we have recommendations from people in all stations of life, testifying to the wonderful cures that Sulphur Bitters have effected. Send for testimonials. See another column. 11-13-2

Chicago Hospitality.—Mrs. Calumet—"Do let me offer you some wine, Mr. Bleeker. But I am afraid you will find it rather old. We have had it in the cellar for two weeks."—Puck.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest, or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Dr. Paresis—"I think, Mrs. Butts, it would do your husband good to feed him on goat's milk awhile." Mrs. Butts—"But, doctor, my husband is very headstrong now."—Puck.

Persons who have engraved plates for visiting cards, can have cards printed from their plates at THE COLUMBIAN office. We are also prepared to fill orders for engraved invitations or cards on short notice. Our work is done by one of the leading engravers of Philadelphia, and is guaranteed as to quality and style. Samples can be seen on application. Don't send out of town for what can be ordered at home. tf.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 520 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. mar-6-1y.

Miss Passee (sweetly)—"Do you think you could guess my age?" Mr. Goodfello (honestly)—"I'm not good at guessing. I couldn't come within forty years of it."—New York Weekly.

Dr. Meeker's Medicines are pure and a sure cure for whatever they claim. Lung tonic for colds. Speedy relief for pains, internal and external. Blackberry Cordial for bowel complaints, for young and old. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by H. C. & J. A. Olmstead, Williamsport, Pa. All put up in 25 and 50 cts bottles. 6-19-1 yr.

Happy Hoosier:

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Llaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that had feeding arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle, at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store.

JURY LIST.

GRAND JURORS. Berwick—Clemens Harmon, laborer. Bloom—Edward Sears, painter; Geo. A. Herring, farmer; Zachariah Moore, laborer; John C. Schrey, foreman; George Bohlman, laborer. Briarbrook—Henry Learn, farmer. Catawissa—A. L. Huard, clerk. Centre—L. F. Foster, farmer. Fishing Creek—Joseph Kline, farmer; O. D. McHenry, laborer; George Lyons, farmer. Franklin—F. H. Bell, farmer; Jas. Mannon, farmer; Adam Utz, farmer. Hemlock—Henry Delehant, farmer; Daniel Wainch, farmer; Richard Ivy, farmer; Clark Purcell, farmer. Locust—Haines Yost, teacher; Andrew Boyer, farmer; Henry C. Wolf, farmer. Orange—J. G. Quinn, blacksmith.

TRAVELERS—FIRST WEEK. Berwick—Daniel Oliver, laborer; Harvey J. Detrick, clerk. Bloom—Charles Rabb, laborer; J. P. Woodring, laborer; Wm. F. Boller, painter; J. D. White, bookkeeper; Geo. Moyer, laborer. Briarbrook—J. H. Eck, farmer. Catawissa—Lewis Hoffmann, conductor; P. R. Ervin, confectioner; W. H. Roberts, farmer; George Harder, painter. Centre—Robert P. Jones, miter. Centre—A. E. Zimmerman, laborer; Isaac Kulp, laborer. Conyngham—Robert Canfield, laborer. Fishing Creek—A. W. Dresler, farmer. Franklin—F. P. Kenner, miter. Greenwood—W. B. Eyer, laborer; Robert Beagle, farmer; Daniel Old, mason. Hemlock—Wm. J. Hartman, laborer. Jackson—Augustus Everhart, farmer; F. M. Parker, carpenter. Locust—Livingston Yeager, laborer; Samuel H. Gabel, farmer. Main—J. W. Shuman, farmer. Milton—T. E. Evedand, farmer; A. J. Berninger, undertaker. Montone—Geo. Y. Murrey, farmer. Mt. Pleasant—E. W. Crawford, farmer. Orange—H. B. DeLong, farmer. Pine—Emanuel Bogert, farmer. Scott—E. Hartman, laborer; A. C. Hilday, blacksmith. Sugarloaf—Eckel Hess, farmer.

SECOND WEEK. Benton—C. S. Dresler, farmer; G. L. McHenry, merchant; Lemuel Drake, hotel keeper. Berwick—T. F. Boeger, clerk; Edward Schenck, clerk; R. D. Press, clerk. Bloom—Isiah Hagenbuch, agent; Albert Herbin, carpenter; Jacob Johnson, laborer; C. S. Furman, harness-maker; W. S. Fleckenstein, liverman; H. W. Meltenolds, physician; John Howell, blacksmith; J. W. Sheep, teamster; Jno. W. Whitehead, farm implement maker. Catawissa—B. Ludwig, laborer; Harman Reish, farmer. Centre—E. E. Sloman, farmer; A. J. Learn, farmer; H. A. Schweppenshiser, farmer. Conyngham—Frank Dewey, laborer. Fishing Creek—A. B. McHenry, clerk. Franklin—Robert V. Reeder, farmer. Greenwood—David B. Brady, farmer. Jackson—Ephraim Yo ks, farmer. Main—Wm. Gingles, merchant; Geo. B. Thomas, farmer; George Whittegat, steward. Main—J. G. Miller, lumberman. Milton—John P. Aten, farmer. Mt. Pleasant—S. I. Johnson, farmer. Orange—C. M. Cook, barber. Pine—Geo. W. Bell, farmer. Scott—J. B. Ammerman, shoemaker. Sugarloaf—E. S. Fritz.

DO YOU SUFFER FROM CATARRH OF THE NOSE? DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE. It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Indisposition, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all other ailments arising from Consumption in its early stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use as directed. You will see the results in a few days. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by druggists everywhere.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather. It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

\$10,000 Reward for a receipt that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with PIK-RON (this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished new furniture. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. Who have most remarkable success has been shown in curing

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial at 25 cents; six for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York: SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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.

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KEMP the Artist, gives a fine Crayon with a Doz. of his fine cabinets. Over Schuyler's Hardware store, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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This book will save you hundreds of dollars if you are thinking about building a house. It is a complete guide to the construction of a house, from the foundation to the roof. It contains plans, specifications, and a large amount of information on the construction of buildings of every description. It is worth \$10.00 to any one, but we will sell it in paper cover by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00. Send in your order to J. S. GUILLE, Publisher, 67 Rue St. New York.

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