

Our members, Messrs. Fritz and Tewksbury, were fortunate in having their seats in the House assigned them in the front row. Mr. Fritz is on the committee on contested elections.

James G. Blaine has had several sinking spells in the last few days, but has rallied from them in a wonderful way. He may live several weeks yet, or he may drop off at any moment.

It has been the custom for years in our trout streams to take advantage of the cold winter, and by cutting holes in the ice, watch the fish gather for air when they are hooked or speared. The fisherman usually reports his success in catching "suckers," but a visit at the home at meal time would discover the "suckers" were "speckled beauties." Our fish commissioners ought to keep an eye on these law-breakers. The extreme cold of this winter gives an excellent opportunity to play the trick of catching "suckers."

John Nichols, a representative sportsman-farmer, of Westmoreland county, will ask one of the Westmoreland representatives to introduce a bill into the house which makes these changes of dates in the game laws of the state: The season for woodcock, which begins by the present law July 4 and ends January 2, is changed to begin September 1 and end January 1; the season for squirrel, which begins now September 1 and ends January 1, is changed to begin October 1 and end January 1; the season for ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, which now begins October 1 and ends January 1, is changed to begin November 1 and end January 1.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that it is unlawful, under the Act of 1794, to sell newspapers on Sunday. The opinion says, however, that the act is in more danger from its friends, than its enemies. Under the law as it stands, it is unlawful to sell milk, ice and many other commodities, or to carry on any business or trade on Sunday that is not either a charity or necessity. Times have changed in the last hundred years, and it is likely that an effort to enforce the law of 1794 rigidly, would lead to its modification in many respects. This is what the Supreme Court means by saying that the law is in danger from its friends.

According to the provisions of the International Copyright Law, which went into effect July 1, 1891, any country may, by complying with certain easy conditions, receive the benefits of the law. The German Empire has just become one of the group of nations enjoying the international copyright system, the other ones being the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Switzerland. The first copyright in this country of a German work has just been obtained by Robert Bonner's Sons. The work is a novel entitled "Miss Mischief," is by the most popular German novelist of the day, Heimburg, and will run serially in the New York Ledger.

Counting the Electoral vote.

On Tuesday the electors selected in every State in the Union met to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the polls last November.

After having given their vote these electors sign three certificates as to the result. One of these is delivered to an elector appointed to take charge of it and carry it in person to the seat of Government and deliver it to the President of the Senate. The second certificate is sent by mail and the third is delivered to the United States District Judge for the district in which the electors meet.

Congress is required to be in joint session to count the electoral vote at 1 o'clock on the second Wednesday in February after the meeting of the electors, which will be February 8. The President of the Senate will preside over the joint assembly, with the Speaker of the House sitting at his left. The certificates will then be opened by the President of the Senate in the alphabetical order of the States and handed to the teller, who will read them and note the result. After the certificates have all been read the tellers deliver the result to the President, who, in accordance with facts, makes the proper announcement.

Success in everything depends largely upon good health. De Witt's Little Early Riser are little health producing pills. See the point? Then take an "Early Riser." W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

THE BALLOT BOXES.

The question has been asked concerning the power of county commissioners to destroy the ballots cast at the November election, in order to have the use of the boxes for the municipal elections in February. In answer to this question the Philadelphia Press prints the following:

In view of the great expense to which the counties were put last Fall for the new ballot boxes required by the act of June 19, 1891, and the nearness of the next municipal election, it has become an important matter, not only in Lancaster, but in all the counties of the State, to know when the ballot boxes can be emptied and again used. The act of July 2, 1859, Section 74, provided that the tickets, list of taxables, one list of voters, tally papers and certificates of the oath of the election officers, should be delivered the day after the election to the nearest Justice of the Peace, who shall keep such boxes containing the tickets and other documents to answer the call of any persons or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. The subsequent act of January 30, 1874, Section 13 provides that whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, take the ballot boxes or boxes, containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, and forthwith deliver the same to the Mayor and Recorder of such city, or, in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person as the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county may designate, who shall keep the boxes to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes to hold an election, they shall keep the same until the morning of the election and then open the boxes, and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers therein before proceeding to hold the election.

The object of the law is plainly shown by the direction to keep the boxes to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election, that is, during any contested election; and if there is no proceeding to contest the election, the boxes may be taken out and used at the next election. Thirty days is the time fixed by law for commencing proceedings to contest an election, and after the expiration of thirty days the boxes may again be used. It is the custom in this city for the District Attorney to give a certificate that no contest is pending which requires the further preservation of the tickets, and on this the court issues an order on the Mayor to deliver the boxes to the County Commissioners, who empty the boxes before sending them out again. This prevents mistakes.

It sometimes happens that an election contest requires the preservation of the ballot boxes of only a few of the election districts, as, for instance, contests for ward officers, and then the rest only are taken out and used; but when the contest affects the whole city, then all the boxes are kept until they are no longer required. In the meantime a duplicate set has been kept and used.

CARLISLE AND THE TREASURY.

It is now regarded in Washington as certain that Mr. Carlisle is to be Secretary of the Treasury. The prospect pleases and satisfies everybody. Almost anybody might shine in that position as the successor of Charles Foster, but the feeling is deep and strong that in the present condition of the Treasury we need at its head the ablest and safest man to be had, and there are no two opinions in Washington as to Mr. Carlisle's primacy in that department.

Apart from the direct management of the Treasury, and the work of bringing order out of the chaos into which it has fallen, the members of Congress who most deeply feel the need of wisdom in reforming the fiscal system of the country look upon Mr. Carlisle's selection as one which secures to them the counsel they desire in their work.

The talk of this matter has set men thinking about Mr. Carlisle and his peculiar fitness to be Mr. Cleveland's successor in the Presidency. The subject is constantly discussed around the Capitol, and the suggestion is everywhere greeted as one in the direction of higher standards in politics. It is not as an "available" man that Mr. Carlisle is mentioned in this connection. It is not as a man with an organization behind him, or as a man able to carry this, that or the other State, but as a man fit for the high place and who broadly represent all that is best in Democracy. It is early yet to discuss candidates for 1896, but it is encouraging at any rate that the discussion takes this form instead of the lower one towards which opinion seemed to set until the Democracy of the country overbore the politicians at Chicago and compelled a nomination which represented its true convictions and its higher impulses.

Deeds, mortgages and note books of all kinds at the COLUMBIAN office.

General Butler Dead.

A FAMOUS SOLDIER AND LAWYER.

General B. F. Butler died at his Washington residence early Tuesday morning from heart failure. His death was sudden and unexpected. Benjamin Franklin Butler was born in Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818; graduated at Waterville University, Maine, in 1838, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was elected to the Massachusetts legislature as a Democrat in 1853, and to the state senate in 1859. He became prominent as a lawyer, and was a candidate for governor of Massachusetts twice before the civil war. At the beginning of the war he was appointed brigadier general of the state militia, and on April 17, 1861, marched to Annapolis, Md., with the Eighth Massachusetts regiment to command the district of Annapolis, including Baltimore, which city he entered May 13, at the head of 900 men, and occupied without opposition.

On May 16, 1861, he was appointed major general of volunteers, and given command of the department of Eastern Virginia, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. While here some runaway slaves took refuge in his lines and he refused to deliver them to their masters, saying they were contrabands of war. This was the origin of the word "contraband" as applied to negroes.

General Butler captured Fort Clark and Fort Hatteras in August, 1861. In March, 1862, he led an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico. After Farragut's capture of New Orleans, Butler commanded there from May to December, and administered affairs with great vigor. He preserved order and public health, and armed the free colored men. Resentment was caused by his hanging William Mumford for hauling down the United States flag from the mint, and by the issue of "Order No. 28," his famous "woman order." Jefferson Davis, in December, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring him to be an outlaw. The women order was intended to keep the woman of New Orleans from insulting Union soldiers.

While in New Orleans he seized \$800,000 which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch consul, claiming that it was intended to buy arms for the Confederates with the money, but the government ordered him to return it.

In 1863 he was placed in command of Virginia and North Carolina, his troops being afterward known as the Army of the James. He formed a plan to capture Richmond from the south side of the James, intending to cooperate with the Army of the Potomac from the north, but he was checked by General Beauregard.

In 1864 he was in New York suppressing the anti-draft riots. In 1866 he was elected to congress as a Republican and served until 1879, with the exception of the year 1875-6. He was the unsuccessful Republican nominee for governor of Massachusetts in 1871 and in 1878 and 1879 was again defeated for the same office on the ticket of the Greenback party and of an independent Democratic wing. In 1882 he was elected by the Democrats, but was defeated in 1883. In 1884 he ran as the Greenback-Labor candidate for president, but got no electoral votes.

He married Sarah, a daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, who was on the stage from 1837 to 1842, when she married General Butler and retired. She died in Boston, April 8, 1876. A daughter married General Adelbert Ames, of the United States Army.

The stormy winters with its rains, and snows, and rushing blasts serves timely notice on all persons, who think life worth the living that they must keep on hand a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the infallible cure for cough, cold and incipient consumption, or suffer the consequences of their temerity.

Philadelphia's Unfinished City Hall Has Already Cost \$16,000,000.

Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia, Thursday of last week, vetoed the bill appropriating \$1,200,000 to the Public Buildings Commission to enable the commission to carry on the work on the City Hall during the current year.

There has been a strong public opposition, voiced by nearly every newspaper in the city, to this commission, which, it is contended, is an autocratic body, accountable to no authority. The City Hall has already been twenty years in the course of construction, during which period \$16,000,000 has been expended upon it, and it is still in an uncompleted state.

The friends of the commission in the Council contend that the appropriation vetoed by the Mayor ties up the municipal departments and that not one cent can be drawn from the city treasury to carry them on until the question at issue between the Mayor and Commissioners is settled.

After a long discussion the Common Council sustained the Mayor's veto.

The Scientific American, or Town Topics for the coming year can be obtained cheap at this office.

The Reading's Good Year.

The Reading annual meeting Monday was a notable one. The results of the first year's business since the coal combination was formed was shown in the report, and they were fully up to expectations. The railroad and the coal and iron companies made a surplus over all charges, and the increase in net earnings over 1891 was more than \$1,500,000. These earnings were sufficient to pay full interest on the three classes of preference bonds, and the managers ordered the money to be paid on February 1. This is as much as Mr. McLeod's most sanguine friends expected, and he is to be congratulated on the accomplishment of a task which the enemies of Reading believed impossible.

The greater part of the report is taken up with the recital of details connected with the great coal combination with which the public is tolerably familiar. The relations with the Lehigh Valley road have proved remunerative, though the actual figures are not given. As to the Jersey Central leases, Mr. McLeod says that they have been abandoned temporarily in order to comply literally with the decree of the New Jersey courts, but there is every expectation that the litigation pending both in this State and New Jersey will end favorably to Reading interests.

As far as the material welfare of the company is concerned, it seems to be most prosperous. Allusion is made to the floating debt, to provide for which an arrangement has been made with a New York banking firm to raise some \$5,000,000. There has been some criticism of the financing of Mr. McLeod, but as a railroad manager he has proved himself able and energetic. The money necessities of the Reading company are great, and for this reason the future is not entirely clear to many. The friends of the Reading Company are strong men financially, and they have full confidence in the future.

All kinds of blanks for Justices and Constables, at THE COLUMBIAN office.



Simply Awful Worst Case of Scrofula the Doctors Ever Saw

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the worst case of Scrofula they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars! Just think of what a return I got for that investment! A thousand per cent! Yes, many thousands. For the past 4 years I have had no sores."

Work all the Time. Before I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

YOU CAN HUNT



at this season high and low and you won't find elsewhere in the county another stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, OPERA GLASSES, OPTICAL GOODS, PLUSH GOODS, FINE STATIONERY, BOOKS, GAMES &c.

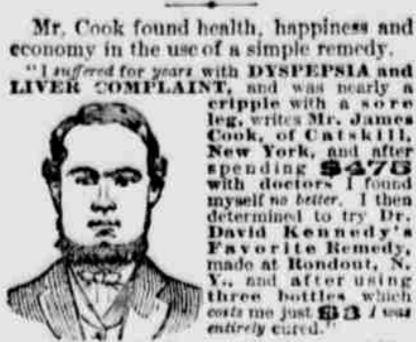
equal to that found in our store. To be convinced come and see.

HESS BROS.

Sign of big watch, Main Street, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

\$3 COULD HAVE SAVED \$475

"It's Our Family Doctor Now."



Mr. Cook found health, happiness and economy in the use of a simple remedy. I suffered for years with DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT, and was nearly a cripple with a sore leg, writes Mr. James Cook, of Catskill, New York, and after spending \$475 with doctors I found myself no better. I then determined to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., and after using three bottles which cost me just \$3 I was entirely cured.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writs of f. fa. and vend. ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Abijah Fritz and B. E. Long, on the east by land of Atlas Cole, on the south by land of S. B. Hess, and on the west by land of Clinton Cole, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND more or less, whereon are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken into execution at the suit of William A. Hess vs. John Cole, and to be sold as the property of John Cole.

JOHN MOURLEY, Sheriff. EVANS, ATTORNEY.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of f. fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain message, tenement, place or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Centre, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone north 10 degrees, west 121 perches to a stone; thence by lands of Geo. Stiller north ten degrees, west 123 perches to a stone; thence north 80 degrees, east 31 perches to a stone; thence south 10 degrees, east 123 perches to a stone; thence south 80 degrees, west 11 1/2 perches to a stone; thence by land of David Stiller south 10 degrees, east 121 perches to a stone; thence north 80 degrees, west 42 3/4 perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES and 131 perches strick measure, and being the same piece of land which Simon Stiller and Maria, his wife, by indenture bearing date of March A. D. 1838, conveyed to John Stiller, less six acres thereof sold by said John Stiller to Reuben Stiller, now owned by Elizabeth Guay.

ALSO, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Centre, in the county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone along line of land of George Stiller; thence north 10 degrees, west 5 perches to a hickory, down along line of land of Jacob Moyer; thence by land of said Jacob Moyer south 79 1/2 degrees, west 87 1/2 perches to a stone; thence south 10 degrees, east 14 perches to line of land of M. F. Barton in right of Thos. Ward; thence by the last named north 83 1/2 degrees, east 88 1/2 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

NINE ACRES AND TEN PERCHES,

and allowances. Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Catharine Zimmerman, Celesta Raup, Simon Stiller, Mahala Hippensteel, Helena Bower, Alice Harman, Catharine C. Harman, John Harman, Emanuel Harman, Wm. Harman, Emma Harman, and Simon Stiller, vs. Wm. Raup, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Raup.

JOHN MOURLEY, Sheriff. MILLER, ATTY.

Dissolution. The limited partnership heretofore existing under the name of THE BERWICK STORE ASSOCIATION, Limited, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM F. LOWRY, Secretary. Berwick, Pa. Dec. 21st 1892.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY COURT.

GRAND JURY. Beaver—J. Paul Fry. Benton—Jacob Karas. Berwick—C. D. Fowler, S. K. Heller. Bloom—F. B. Hartman, Peter Solleder, R. W. Alexander. Catawissa—Alfred Hower. Centre—John J. O'Donnell. Centre—F. W. Hess. Conowington—Henry Tighe, Frank Bush, Anthony McDonald. Greenwood—Turner Eyer, C. R. Hendie, John Shaffer, L. A. Howell. Locust—E. C. Yeager. Madison—Chas. Kramer. Mt. Pleasant—J. J. Crawford. Roaring Creek—Michael Knoch, David H. Case. Sugarloaf—John Stout, C. E. Yorks.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK. Beaver—Joseph Klingerman, Norman Cole. Benton—Thomas Hartman, John Lazarus, A. L. Mellery. Berwick—H. P. Brittain, Harry Grozier, F. E. Jackson, H. F. Gleib. Bloom—Miles Oil, Peter Jones, H. G. House, Wm. Shaffer Sr., W. H. Millard, I. Mator. Brice Creek—Daniel Wm. Hartman. Catawissa—John Overdorf. Centre—Andrew Lenihan. Centre—E. Knorr, Frank Foster. Conowington—J. J. O'Donnell, J. George. Greenwood—H. G. Mellery. Hemlock—Jacob Aides. Jackson—Wm. Benson. Locust—J. W. George, Daniel Honaberger. Solomon Snyder. Mt. Pleasant—H. W. Brown, Samuel Bitter. Sugarloaf—L. H. Krumpholtz, Henry Nuss. Montour—Daniel E. Baylor. Mt. Pleasant—Emanuel Crawford. Pine Grove—Ludwig. Sugarloaf—S. M. Hess.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK. Beaver—Simon Hones, Joseph Davis. Benton—L. B. Shiles, Wm. L. Cole. Berwick—Charles Frantz, G. A. Buckingham, M. C. Johnson, Bruce Pursel, John H. Breadenbaker. Bloom—Eliza Williams, I. W. Shiles, Robt. Runyon P. S. Moyer, Calvin Gilton, Wm. Geranier, J. K. Bittenbender, Horace J. Hartman, Elias Humber, Wm. Krumpholtz. Catawissa—John Waltz, Jacob Jowers, H. F. Spangler, Peter Fenstermacher. Fishing Creek—Wm. Hartman. Greenwood—J. A. Albertson, Eli Welliver. Madison—J. E. Cotner, Francis Runyon, Elmer Gilman, Wm. Tenison. Mt. Pleasant—W. H. Menninger. Montour—Daniel C. Omer. Pine—Robert Potter, James Stackhouse. Sugarloaf—Lloyd S. Fritz.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Association, for the election of officers and transaction of any other proper business, will be held at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Saturday, January 23rd, 1893, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Article 3.—MEMBERS. SECTION 1.—The association shall consist of such persons as shall signify their wish to become members and shall pay to the Treasurer or some other properly authorized person or officer of the association an initiation fee of one dollar or more as hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2.—The initiation fee of new members shall be paid on or before December 1st to entitle such member to vote at the annual election following.

SECTION 3.—Whenever a member shall appear by the books of the Treasurer to have paid ten dollars in annual dues he shall become a Perpetual Member and be thereafter exempt from the payment of annual dues. Provided that said sum of Ten Dollars may be paid at the option of the member, either all at once, or in any sum annually not less than one dollar until the whole be paid. And provided also that any member who has already paid in the sum of Ten Dollars or upwards at the time of his joining the Association shall be placed on the list of Perpetual Members.

SECTION 4.—Every Perpetual Member shall be entitled to a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, which certificate shall set forth the name of the member having paid the sum of Ten Dollars in annual dues as hereby become a Perpetual Member of said Association.

SECTION 5.—Certificates of Perpetual Membership may be transferred on the books of the Association and the Secretary is hereby authorized to make such transfer, and to issue a new certificate to the person named in the transfer to be endorsed on the old certificate to the amount of the sum of one dollar to the Association.

SECTION 6.—No member who is in arrears shall be entitled to a membership ticket for the current year.

The following amendment to Article 3 of the By-Laws was offered.

SECTION 7.—When any member shall become in arrears for three annual dues his previous payments shall be forfeited to the Society and the Treasurer is hereby authorized immediately after each annual meeting to strike the names of all such persons from the roll of members. Such person after once having forfeited his membership can rejoin the Society by complying with all the conditions and requirements governing his original entry and by paying to the Treasurer or the three dollars unpaid due, which together with the sum forfeited shall not be counted in making up the roll of members necessary to be paid for a perpetual membership.

1-6-93. A. N. YOST, Secretary.

THE PATRIOT

FOREMOST DEMOCRATIC MORNING NEWSPAPER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cleveland and Stevenson

ON THEIR WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, \$5 a year. Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, \$1 a year.

It Leads in the News.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. THE PATRIOT will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of THE PATRIOT. It wants the new year to be still better.

It Leads in Circulation.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

The Only Democratic Daily Published at the State Capital. Low Rates to Subscribers.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good Democratic teaching THE PATRIOT will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of one dollar.

The Weekly.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of twenty cents; on trial only. Address THE PATRIOT COMPANY, Harrisburg, Penna.

NOTICE. The undersigned will remove from Orangeville to Bloomsburg on February 1st. All persons indebted to him are notified to settle before that time. M. L. KLINE.