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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1893.

President-elect Cleveland attended the funeral of ex-President Hayes last Friday at Fremont, Ohio. They were well acquainted and were warm friends.

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Macon, Georgia, on Monday. He held many prominent positions, among them being United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's cabinet, and was appointed to the Supreme bench by Cleveland.

The name of Hon. William F. Harrity, Secretary of the Commonwealth, has received particular mention by the press of the country in connection with the new Cabinet. Mr. Harrity possesses abundant qualifications for such an office. He is skilled in public affairs, is a man of standing at the bar, is at the head of an important financial institution, is of unblemished integrity, has youth, health and energy, is the leader of his party in the State, rendered conspicuous and efficient service as chairman of the national committee during the Presidential campaign, and is warmly admired by Mr. Cleveland, whose nomination at Chicago was brought about, to large extent, through the instrumentality of Mr. Harrity. If Mr. Harrity would consent to the personal sacrifices which would be necessitated by the severance of his present business relations, it is quite probable that he would be found in the next Cabinet.—Ledger.

To The Democrats of Columbia County.

I have been repeatedly asked how to proceed in nominating a township ticket under the new ballot law and have decided to ask the Democratic papers to print the following which is as near right as I understand it.

1st. To nominate a straight Democratic ticket (and this is the one I believe in) I would suggest that you call your caucus not later than the 4th day of February which will give ample time for the filing of certificates. After you have organized by the election of President and Secretary proceed with your nominations, and that done have them certified to by both your president and secretary and then file them with your township auditors at least ten days before the day of election. If you prefer to have a mixed ticket with Democrats and Republicans and Prohibitionists, &c., &c., and want to call it a citizens ticket, township ticket, borough ticket, or whatever, then it will have to be done by nomination papers. This is done by getting the signature of at least 3 per cent of the number of voters voting for such office at last election. In each township it would require the following number with residence and occupation:

NO. OF SIGNERS	NO. OF SIGNERS
Beaver.....5	Benton.....8
Berwick E.....10	Berwick W.....9
Bloom E.....14	Bloom W.....10
Briar creek.....6	Catawissa.....11
Centralia.....15	Centre.....5
Conyngham N.....9	Conyngham S.....6
Fishing creek.....8	Franklin.....5
Greenwood E.....5	Greenwood W.....7
Hemlock.....5	Jackson.....5
Locust.....9	Madison.....5
Main.....5	Millville.....5
Millfin.....7	Montour.....5
Mt. Pleasant.....5	Orange.....6
Pine.....5	Roaring creek.....5
Scott E.....6	Scott W.....5
Sugarloaf N.....5	Sugarloaf S.....5

The signatures and qualification of these signers must be vouched for by at least five of the signers and then filed with the township auditors at least ten days before the day of election. I probably have the number of signers a little too high in some cases but it will not be as much trouble for you to get an extra name or two as it will be for me to look it up and get the exact number.

I have been asked whether a man that had voted the Republican or Prohibition ticket at the last preceding election should be allowed to help in a straight Democratic caucus. I should say most certainly let them all come in, if they will honestly and in good faith support the ticket. Again I have been asked whose place it is to call a caucus, whether it is the committeeman's place to call it? I do not think it necessarily is his place any more than any other good Democrat, but if nobody else does it, he certainly should.

J. H. MERCER, Chairman.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1893.

"The Carlisle tariff bill." How does that strike you as a popular title for the democratic tariff bill which is to be passed by the Fifty-third Congress? Unless a number of gentlemen who are in positions to know are wrong in their calculations Senator Carlisle, whose resignation as Senator will take effect the fourth of next month, is the man who will frame that bill. The great success of the Walker tariff bill, framed by President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, was, it is said, what induced Mr. Cleveland to follow the same plan and entrust the framing of a tariff bill which is to be strictly in accord with democratic ideas, to his Secretary of the Treasury. It is not to be understood or inferred that this move is intended to deprive the Ways and Means Committee of the next House of any of its rights. The idea is merely to put into the hands of that committee a complete tariff bill, leaving its members to decide whether it shall be accepted as prepared or to be amended before being reported to the House. Whatever one's opinion of this method of preparing the tariff bill may be, it cannot be denied that John G. Carlisle is by experience and ability specially well qualified to frame the democratic bill. He has for many years been a leading tariff reformer, and his name attached to the bill would of itself make it popular with the rank and file of the democratic party.

Much curiosity is felt concerning the answer that Secretary Foster will make to Representative Scott's resolution, which has been adopted by the House, calling for information as to the delay in the erection of Public Buildings for which the money has been appropriated by Congress. Mr. Scott says he is satisfied that the delay has been caused by the lack of money in the Treasury, and the facts are all apparently with him; but it is hardly probable that the wily Secretary of the Treasury will admit that.

Representative Bynum's resolution, which has been adopted by the House, calling on the Civil Service Commission to furnish a list of all the men reinstated in the classified service of the Government, under rule 10, since March 4, 1889, together with the date of their dismissal or resignation from the service, the States they were from and the States charged with their appointment, the date of their reinstatement, and the departments in which they were reinstated. Rule 10, referred to in this resolution was gotten up by republicans ostensibly to allow the reinstatement within one year of their dismissal or resignation of ex-soldiers, but if the information called for by the resolution be truthfully given it will be seen that it has been terribly stretched, both as to time and persons. It would be much better to absolutely suspend the Civil Service law so far as it relates to appointments and removals, for the first year of every administration, as proposed by Representative DeArmond's bill, now in the hands of a House committee, than to evade it, as has been done under this administration; besides, it would be much more manly and honorable.

The favorable report to the House on the bill repealing all federal election laws contains some very strong language, but, as the report, truthfully says, "these laws are a continued menace to the peace and welfare of the country", and nothing said against them can be too strong. The House will pass this bill, not with any expectation that it can get through the Senate at this session, but to emphasize the position of the democratic party against these laws.

The republicans of the Senate have apparently adopted a sort of go-as-you-please pace. Two attempts have been made within the last week by means of caucuses, to get them together, but they were both failures. The most of them appear to wish to avoid doing anything, aside from some special bill in which they are interested, and to be unable to interest a sufficient number of their colleagues in any one measure to get it endorsed by a caucus. Having given up the silver question entirely they will this week caucus on the admission of new States. When the results of the last election are considered the republicans are excusable for being slightly demoralized.

Senator Wolcott has been having some fun at the expense of the Postmaster General. He doesn't like the Columbus stamps, and Saturday he made a humorous speech in favor of his joint resolution directing the Postmaster General to stop the sale of them, and he raised a laugh by saying that he had a letter from a physician who said that if the sale of these stamps was stopped the stock on hand might be utilized as chest protectors. He intimated in relation to Mr. Wm. Walker's statement that \$1,500,000 profit would be realized from the sale of these stamps to collectors that this Government was to big too go into the chromo business, a business that might do for a few little American States, that was a few thousand dollars "shy".

Things are now going with a rush at the headquarters of the Inaugural committee, and so great has been the demand for hotel accommodations that good quarters are getting scarce.

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

HELPED BOOTH TO HIDE.

A CHICAGOAN TELLS THE STORY OF AIDING THE CRIPPLE ASSASSIN TO ESCAPE.

Lieutenant A. R. Bainbridge, of Chicago, one of the three Confederate soldiers who, in a measure, assisted John Wilkes Booth to escape, after he had assassinated Abraham Lincoln, was in St. Louis, one night last week and entertained a party of guests, by relating his experience with the noted assassin.

"I had heard that Mr. Lincoln had been assassinated," said Lieutenant Bainbridge "but had no idea of meeting with his slayer in the manner I did. One afternoon, Captain Ruggles, Captain Jett and myself were standing on the bank of the Rappahannock River, on the King George County Va., side, when two men drove up in a buggy. One of them alighted, and advancing towards us, asked me if we could get them across, as they were escaped prisoners from Fort McHenry. Captain Jett did not believe his story, and after questioning the stranger closely, he finally admitted that his name was Harold, and that the man in the buggy was none other than Booth.

"Hearing the explanation of his friend and partner in crime, Booth jumped out of the buggy the best he could with a broken leg and after hobbling to us on one crutch exclaimed—

"Gentlemen, I have heard what Harold told you. My name is Booth and I am worth \$100,000 to any of you. Is there any of you who has the courage to win the prize? He had a pistol in each hand and a determined look on his face. We decided to assist them to a certain extent and crossed them to Port Royal, where we succeeded in securing lodging for the fugitives on a farm owned by a man named Garrett, on the road to Bowling Green.

"We left Booth in a hammock out in the front yard with Harold to care for him, and retraced our steps, when an old negro by the name of Henry Lucas met us and informed me that a squad of soldiers was crossing the river in pursuit of the fugitives we had just ferried over. We hurried back and passed the farm house where Booth was still reclining in a hammock. I called and informed him that a squad of soldiers was coming up the road, and that he had better get into a place of safety. He shouted to us—

"Ride boys. It will never do for the blue-coats to find you with me. I will take care of myself."

We found refuge at a neighboring farm house, where we remained until the next morning. The capture and death of Booth followed."

The Woman Lobbyist in Washington.

There are some fictions concerning the Capitol at Washington. Among them is one that the woman lobbyist is a power, and that her wiles and arts are successfully employed on the most eminent statesmen in Congress.

It is true that there are women lobbyists, and that some of them years ago were eminently successful. There is nothing, however, so false as the idea that the woman lobbyist is a frequent spectacle, or that she has now any influence whatever on Congressmen or on legislation. The average Congressman is a respectable and self-respecting man. It must be borne in mind that most members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate come from rural communities, and, as a rule, no man can be chosen from a rural community to a respectable public position who does not, at least apparently, walk in the paths of propriety. It may be that his reputation is false, but he is intent on preserving it, at all events, and consequently "it would not do," in the language of those who understand the full value of propriety, for a man who counts on continuing to receive the favors of a rural constituency to be seen very often in conversation with a professional woman lobbyist. Nor would the subject on which she desired to converse with him be likely to interest him if he were a man of position and character. No one who is in the habit of doing business with the national legislature, or whose affairs are of sufficient importance to demand caution and intelligence in their transaction, would employ a woman lobbyist. The first friend he met, if he had no local attorney, would warn him off. Sometimes a poor, broken-down, wronged, and inexperienced claimant, with justice on his side, and with a story of wrongs received from the red-tape system prevalent in Washington, will fall into the hands of the fair harpie, who will rob him of his spare cash, and leave him stranded and disappointed; for if anything beyond the natural indifference of Congressmen is needed to defeat a just claim, it is the effort of a woman lobbyist.—H. L. Nelson, in Harper's Weekly.

Hon. Grant Herring has been placed on the following Committees: Judiciary General, Mines and Mining, Railroad, Judicial Appointment, and Federal Relations. Hon. E. M. Tewksbury will serve on the following: Education, Judiciary Special, Mines and Mining, and Public Building. Hon. A. L. Fritz on the following: Judiciary General, Bureau of Statistics, and Judicial Appointment.

NIAGARA'S IOY COAT.

EVERYTHING WITHIN REACH OF THE DRIVING SPRAY ENVELOPED IN A GLISTENING COVERING.

Not within a generation has the present ice scenery at Niagara Falls been surpassed in extent, variety, and beauty. The trees in Prospect Park and on Goat Island, Luna Island, and all the surrounding shores, and every shrub and twig are covered with ice which glistens in the sunshine till the eye is dazzled and turns away to the shade. This ice coating is not a thin layer or varnish, but is sometimes several inches thick. Twigs no bigger than a pencil become as large around as a man's arm.

The ice is formed by the spray which is swept hither and thither by the shifting winds. Wherever it touches it freezes, and then the ice coating of every object near the Falls is constantly increasing in thickness while the cold weather continues.

The great ice bridge in the gorge has formed across the river just below the American Falls. It extends far down the river and under the upper suspension bridge in a great jagged, snow-covered ice field. It even extends up the river in several places almost to the very foot of the Falls themselves. A well beaten path extends across the bridge, and thousands cross and recross it every day. So firm is it now, and it is estimated to be fifty to seventy-five feet thick, that in the center of the river several rude shanties or booths have been erected by the enterprising Niagaraarians, where one can indulge in a hot Scotch, a cold beer, or if his taste inclines that way, in Kentucky bourbon.

The scene from the middle of the river is wild, weird, and Arctic in the extreme, the great catarract falling over the cliffs in front and above it with ceaseless roar; the clouds of spray and mist rolling up; half veiling the falling water at times, and at times again caught by a vagrant gust of wind and swept down the chasm and over the bridge, deluging the onlooker, leaving him wet and icy but spell bound by the scene.

Ice mounds have formed in several places along the foot of the Falls. One enormous one near the center of the American Falls has grown until it is fully one hundred feet high. If the cold continues it is not unlikely to reach quite to the top of the cliff.

The Country Doctor.

IT REQUIRES A BIG FEE TO GET HIM OUT OF BED NIGHTS.

C. B. Mason In the Detroit Free Press.

In the summer of 1875 I was sojourning with a friend for a few weeks in a little fishing village on the coast of Maine. One night my friend was seized with a sudden and painful illness which necessitated my summoning the only doctor in the village, who lived on a farm a mile distant from our hotel and who combined agriculture with the practice of medicine. I aroused the sleeping physician with some difficulty and stated my errand, but despite my importunities he flatly refused to leave his home, as it was against an inflexible rule to leave his home at night, no matter how urgent the call. However, he generously consented to compound a mixture, with which I hastened back to the hotel, where I found my friend racked with pain and pleading for medical attendance. I again traversed the road to the doctor's house and thundered at the door, determined to force or bribe the pill compounder from his domicile. When the identity of the intruder was discovered the usually placid physician became irate and somewhat abusive. In vain I urged the necessity of the visit and pleaded the cause of humanity. Finally I offered any fee, in or out of reason, he might demand. This gradually softened him, and looking at me critically to see the full effect of his words, he said: "Young man, if I go up there with you to-night it will cost you a penny." Apprehensive of a mammoth fee, beyond the resources of a comparatively slender purse, I queried somewhat timidly: "What would you charge?" To which, with the same quizzical look fixed on my face, the answer slowly came: "If I go up there to night it will cost you one dollar and a half."

Joyously consenting to the condition, while concealing my amusement, I hastened home, and by a recital of the story put the sufferer in such good humor that the doctor, on his arrival, found the patient so far on the road to recovery that two visits completed the restoration. Subsequently I learned that the fees charged the villagers during the doctor's exclusive practice among them of four decades, had been fifty cents for calls made after nightfall and but half that sum for visits in the daytime.

President Harrison has taken good care of his private secretary, Mr. Elijah Hafford, by appointing him to pay master vacancy in the army, a life position which carries with it the pay and et cetera of a major of cavalry. The office by rights should go to some deserving officer of the army, and promotion is very slow just now; but in this, as in a good many other things, the President shows he regards the office as in the nature of a private snap to be used in the payment of personal obligations.—Pittsburg Post.

News Notes.

An uncle that he had never heard of died in Wyoming county and bequeathed John Harkless, Centre township, Indiana county, \$1,400.

Mrs. Adam Wuchter, of the White Hall, Lehigh county, faster, who, it is alleged, has been subsisting on merely an ounce of milk a day for nearly three years, is reported by her husband to be in the same condition as last summer. She suffers no more from hysterical coughing, and appears to be resting more easily. She is still bedfast. The physician no longer visits her. The unfortunate woman's daily diet is milk and nothing more.

Twelve foxes and two catamounts have been killed during the past season by Adam Krause, of Schuylkill county.

Allan H. Dickson, one of Wilkes-barre's representative citizens and a prominent lawyer, died at his home Friday evening, of heart failure. He was 46 years old and had been ill only three days.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that women can vote at school elections. It is something like a stain upon any State to have to appeal to the judiciary to decide whether intelligent and thinking women should have a voice in the management of the schools in which as mothers and sisters, they are so much interested.

The Treasury Department has granted a permit for the entrance of the German Village Life Exhibition for the World's Fair. It is to represent a typical German village and will be accompanied by a band of one hundred musicians.

The Burgess of Sayre, with the aid of a hundred men, tore up the rails of one of the electric railroads which had been laid in some of the streets of that town and stored them under lock and key until the cost of taking up and repairing of streets were paid for.

Cold Charity.

THE SHIVERING TRAMP AT LAST FINDS A SYMPATHIZING WOMAN.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Could you give me something to eat, ma'am?" asked a tramp at a house on Lafayette avenue.

"No," answered the woman at the door curtly, "we've nothing for tramps."

"Thank you, ma'am," and he turned weekly away, drawing the skirt of a wretched coat about him to keep out the cold, blinding storm.

"I might give you some old clothes if you wait until I can pick them out," said the woman, moved by the appearance of the forlorn figure.

He waited outside with the thermometer near zero, waited a long time, and whistled "Annie Laurie" for company.

Then the woman of the house returned, opened the door a crack, and handed him out a linen duster and a straw hat.

"Thank you, ma'am," said the tramp gratefully; "there is just one thing more—"

"We haven't any drinking water; the pipes are frozen," she interrupted. "No, ma'am; but if I might make so bold as to ask for an old fan. It would go so beautifully with this suit of clothes."

But she said that she drew the line at fans, and shut the door in his face.

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



James Heber Dorman of Shy Beaver, Pa.

Cured of Scrofula

The People will have Hood's

Mr. Dorman's Experience

"My boy, now 9 years old, had Scrofula in one eye from the time he was a baby; discharging all the time. Of late we have been giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done all that medicine can do. The Scrofula has disappeared, and his eye is healed up well."

Hood's Cures

fully believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the market. I keep a general store, and it is not a trick to sell Hood's Sarsaparilla for the people will have it. I sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than all other medicines together and the store would not be complete

Hood's Cures

without it. My wife has also been entirely cured of Scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am heartily thankful for what it has done for me." JOHN DORMAN, Shy Beaver, Pa.

RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

Caused by the Sudden Changes of Temperature.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE FOUND RELIEF.

Rheumatism is more prevalent here than ever before. When this disease fastens upon an individual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless in his movements, and shattering his usefulness, he is indeed an object of pity. The slight pain in the back, pain or stiffness of the joints or muscles, is a warning indication of an improvised condition of the blood, a low state of health, and if not attended to at once, means rheumatism. Rheumatism can now be relieved and cured. Since the introduction of Favorite Remedy, by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., there has been fewer sufferers than ever before.

Favorite Remedy drives out rheumatic poison from the blood, restores the circulation, strengthens the nerve power. The best proof of its value is the good it has done.

"I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years, writes Mr. E. F. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y., 'So severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life. Under physician treatment I grew worse. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy helped me from the time I first used it, and I entirely cured me. I have felt no trace of the disease since, and that was three years ago."

The beautiful daughter of Mr. James McFarland, of DeMolles, Ia., was helpless for months with sciatic rheumatism. After a few doses of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, she began to grow better, appetite improved, slept well, and continuing its use, was cured.

"I was confined to my bed with rheumatism near my heart, writes Mr. C. L. Seaver, of Birmingham, Conn., and used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while before it drove the rheumatism out of my system."

Mr. G. Lansing, of Troy, N. Y., had rheumatism so bad that he had to be turned over in bed. After using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while was restored to health.

What reason then for suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia. This medicine will help you if given a trial.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of 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 Abdjakh Fritz and B. E. Long, on the east by land of Altias Cole, on the south by land of N. 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.

Said, taken into execution at the suit of William A. Hess vs. John Cole, and to be sold as the property of John Cole.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

EVANS, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of lev. 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, Pa., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate situated in Pine township, Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of John Lore and Benjamin Lore, on the east by land of Hiram Shultz, on the south by land of Preston Bogard, on the west by lands of Elizabeth Stockhouse and David Gardner, containing

117 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Said, taken into execution at the suit of J. B. Fowler's use vs. Solomon Dirk, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Dirk.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

BUCKINGHAM, ATTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of lev. 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, piece 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. Sittler north 18 degrees, west 123 perches to a stone; thence north 80 degrees, east 81 perches to a stone; thence south 10 degrees, east 123 perches to a stone; thence south 83 degrees, west 11 3/10 perches to a stone; thence by land of David Sittler south 10 degrees, east 121 perches to a stone; thence 80 degrees, west 42 3/10 perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES

and 131 perches strict measure, and being the same piece of land which Simon Sittler and Maria, his wife, by indenture bearing date of March A. D. 1828, conveyed to John Sittler, less six acres thereof sold by said John Sittler to Reuben Sittler, now owned by Elizabeth Guey.

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 Sittler; thence north 10 degrees, west 32 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 1/10 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, Celestia Raup, Simon Sittler, Mahala Hippensteel, Heleasa Bower, Alice Harman, Catharine C. Harman, John Harman, Clenuel Harman, Wm. Harman, Emma Harman, and Simon Sittler, vs. Wm. Raup, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Raup.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

MILLER, ATTY.

To tax payers of Orange township.

The undersigned collector of taxes of Orange township hereby notifies all persons whose taxes are unpaid, that they must settle before February 1st, or he will be compelled to collect according to law. M. L. KLINE, Collector.