The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, January 8, 1875.

S. S. Wolf, Esq., a Democratic member of the Legislature from Centre county, died at his home on the 1st inst., of typhoid fever.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, inspector general of the Russian cavalry, offers three prizes of $4,000, $2,400, and $1,600 respectively for the best works "concerning the history of military operations on horseback, the functions, attributes, growth, developments, and mutations of the cavaliers in all ages and all countries, and the general and particular theories and practices of cavalry operations." The grand duke invites foreigners to compete, and designates the 1st of January, 1877, as the last day for receiving the works desired.

Five United States District Judges have seen some good reasons for stepping down and out within the last eighteen months. Sherman of Ohio, Delehay of Kansas, Story of Arkansas, Busteed of Alabama, and Durell of Louisiana.

These men were appointed by a Republican administration, and all charged with corruption. They thought the easiest way to get rid of their troubles was to resign, which they were permitted to do. They furnish additional evidence of the general corruption that prevails in official circles.

There seems to be much distress prevailing among the laboring classes in Luzerne county, and other adjacent portions of the iron furnaces and foundries are either idle or working only on partial time, and this, together with the general depression of trade, having reduced the consumption of coal, there is very little doing at the collieries in this usually busy region. Thousands are in idleness without any means of obtaining work, and the distress is very great. The Mayor of Scranton writes to a contemporary that all the means of relief in that city are exhausted, and he fears, as winter advances, that the suffering will become extreme.

"The State of Pennsylvania is in itself an interesting study. Its bosom holds all the anthracite and much of the bituminous coal found on the continent. Its hidden fountains produce a large portion of the oil now so essential to the comfort and industry of the world. Many of its hills are depositories of iron and other ores, which are utilized in immense manufactories seen in every valley. Its forests supply the principal part of the lumber used in the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Its soil varies from the poorest. Its territory is washed by the tides the Atlantic, and the waters of the Lake Erie, and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by rivers navigable more than two thousand miles. Its boundaries completely separate New England and New York from the Mississippi Valley; and its entire area is dotted by scenes of more than ordinary historical interest. All these combinations add to the charm and interest of travel, and every American can find something in it instructive and gratifying."

The Bellefonte *Republican* can not whiten Massachusetts nor lift her from the position of the least patriotic and therefore least respectable of American States; nor can its editor dignify King Calico with a black skin. Sandwich Islanders are represented to vary in shade from olive to lemon, and the cross produced by a Massachusetts yankee and a Sandwich Island wench would therefore scarcely be black; rather a blue clay mud, or something more offensive. Nor is the editor happier in his pronunciation of Kalakaua—it is plainly Calico and can be nothing else, however arbitrary the pronunciation of proper names. He was named, as is usual with savages, from some circumstance attending his birth and Calico was eminently proper considering his reputed parentage and the promiscuous character of his mother's loves. The peculiar spelling was introduced only after the adventurers who control the Islands determined to make a king of him and does not bear the usual characteristics of native Sandwich Island names.

Federal Debt and Finances.

The increase of the Federal debt during the month of December amounted to $3,650,967 88. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, on December 1st, 1874, was two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight millions one hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and fourteen cents. One hundred and thirty-nine millions would be a considerable debt to pay, but when two thousand millions is added to that the people may well shudder.

The Federal Government has already guaranteed over sixty-four millions of Pacific railroad bonds, and paid more than twenty-four millions of interest on the same. Yet these cormorants are asking for sixty or seventy millions more and the Republican Congress will vote it to them if the members do not fear the people too much. Certainly nothing but the Democratic victories last fall can prevent the additional appropriation.

The cash and assets in the Treasury at the above date were a little over $137,000, mostly in gold, kept there to prevent the premium upon gold rising above what the government chooses to make it. This latter object is effected by the government selling gold in indefinite quantities at a certain premium whenever the demand causes it to rise above that sum.

The Butler *Herald* thinks a Resident Clerk is of some use at Harrisburg, and asserts that he has work of consequence to do in the summer, during the recess. The experience of Col. Ziegler, the editor of the *Herald*, in Clerkships of the Legislature, has given him this impression, but the experience of the editor of the COLUMBIAN in the Departments is that the Resident Clerk is a nuisance during recess. People having business at the Departments can have it attended to properly by applying directly to them, and the shipping of documents, &c., can just as well be attended to by those having charge of the public buildings and grounds, of whom there is now a small regiment. It did seem to the writer that the main business of the "Resident Clerk" during the recess was to obtain copies of laws from the Departments for correspondents and make "a nice thing of it" by adding five or ten dollars illegal fees upon each of them, and otherwise pilfering from the people and the State. During the session he has always been a sort of marshal of roosters and peddler of small fry votes. The large fortune one of these geniuses has amassed in this business ought to be evidence enough to the editor of the Butler *Herald* that we assert only what is strictly true. We say, therefore, abolish the useless, expensive and corrupt office. It was an out-growth of Radical corruption and extravagance, and it will be a libel upon their professions of economy if the Democratic House continues it.

Organization of the Legislature.

The Legislature of this State organized on Tuesday last. In the Senate, Geo. H. Cutler, Republican, of Erie, was elected Speaker, and Russel Errett, of Pittsburg, Republican, was elected Clerk. A whole regiment of Republican nominees were elected to other offices. The vote in each case stood Republican 30; Democratic 18.

The Republican majority refuse to admit John P. Colihan, Democratic Senator elect from Schuylkill, because of an allegation of bribery at the late election.

In the House, the Democratic nominees were elected, by a vote of 108 to 88. In the preceding caucus the vote for Speaker stood for Patterson, of Allegheny, 83; for Talley, of Delaware, 18, and for Ganster, of Luzerne, 5. For Clerk the vote was as follows:

Adam Woolever, of Lehigh	44	63
H. J. McAteer, Huntingdon	20	13
Robert McGowan, Philadelphia	17	16
R. B. Brown, Clarion	16	11
U. B. Brockway, Columbia	5	3
C. Y. King, Schuylkill	2	
W. P. Furey, Philadelphia	2	

The other nominees are as follows, to wit

Resident Clerk—Maj. Elbridge McConkey, Harrisburg.

Reading Clerk—Geo. D. Herbert, Mercer.

Message Clerk—A. E. Fahey, Crawford.

Transcribing Clerks—A. G. Dewitt, Northumberland, and George Fisher, York.

Sergeant-at-Arms—F. A. Beamish, Luzerne, and four Assistants.

Doorkeeper—Ephraim Jones, Allegheny, and four Assistants.

Messenger—Theo. Sayder, Blair, and three Assistants.

Superintendant of Folding Room—Jeremiah Seitsinger, Schuylkill, and ten Assistants.

Postmaster—Francis Ferris, Bucks; Assistant, J. R. Smith, Fayette.

The Speaker is highly spoken of, and the Clerk is well known to be a competent and honorable man. Of those amongst the other officers elected known to us, either personally or by reputation, Messrs. McConkey, Kettering, of Westmoreland, Snyder of Blair, Seward of Bradford, Streeter of Erie and Krebs of Clinton, are men of excellent character, competent and will prove worthy officers. The selection of Beamish, of Luzerne, is not creditable to the party. The fortunate ones are mostly recognized Democrats, but some among them are new recruits from the other side who made their first appearance in the Democratic camp within a year or two.

The number of officers is fixed by law of the last Legislature, and the caucus seems to have determined to fill them all. But we are free to say to our friends in the Legislature that if they want their party to triumph hereafter they must reduce this number fully one-half, and the salaries of themselves and officers from one half to two-thirds—or else the party must repudiate their own members of the Legislature who refuse to do this. One or the other alternative must be adopted or future defeat must be accepted. The Democratic members cannot be blind to this fact, and they need not entertain the vain idea that the people will overlook it. The Pittsburgh professions of reform, so unanimously and solemnly made in convention, must be carried out. The issue cannot be dodged. It is treason to be unfaithful and suicide to procrastinate or attempt to excuse. If there ever was a time when he "who dallies is a dastard and who doubts is damned" that time is now. The Democratic party has no room for cowards and sneaks, and its representatives in the Legislature have choice only between faithfulness to the Pittsburgh resolutions and being justly branded as traitors. "Rally round the flag, boys," and be faithful to the promises your party convention has made!

The Constitutional Senatorial Question.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 6th instant contains an article purporting to be an editorial, in answer to the constitutional question that has lately been mised, concerning the eligibility of a member of the State Legislature to an appointment as United States Senator. Either the writer in the *Patriot* has not seen the pamphlet on that subject, and has attempted to answer it in the dark, or he has totally failed to apprehend a single point contained in it. It is but natural that those who desire Mr. Wallace to be appointed United States Senator, shall consider the argument of that pamphlet "defective in several particulars." The writer says, "In the first place the United States Senator is not *appointed*, but he is elected by the representatives of the people," and this simple contradiction is the sole argument on which he relies to overturn the weight of extracts from the Constitutions of fourteen States, of the United States, and from the Articles of Confederation, all of which show unquestionably that an election by a State Legislature is an *appointment*. No one presumes to say that *election* and *appointment* are synonymous, but any one who has carefully examined the question cannot fail to say that an appointment is consummated by electing an individual to an office. *Election* is more specifically employed to denote a choice by the people; *appointment* is used where the power to choose is placed in the hands of one or more persons, *i. e.* representatives, by the people. It is precisely in this sense that these words are employed in the several constitutions, &c., referred to. From this it would seem that some one else, rather than the writer of the pamphlet, has "misconceived the meaning and spirit of the Constitution."

The *Patriot* champion says "the provision of the Constitution which is quoted for the purpose of preventing the Legislature from electing Mr. Wallace to the Senate of the United Senate is in the exact language of the Constitution of 1838." Not quite! In that Constitution, after the words "any civil office under this Commonwealth," occurs the following, "which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term." This last clause is omitted in the new, which makes quite another thing of it. The remainder of the editorial is of too trivial a character to deserve any attention, until the last clause is reached. The writer fixes the point that a United States Senatorship is not held "under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" by asserting such as a fact.

Will the Legislature of the Keystone State allow themselves to be bamboozled by any such whipped syllabub as this? Something more than mere assertion or denial is necessary in the discussion of a question like this. Let there be fair argument and full examination, and if it be found that the point raised by the "Bloomsburg publicist" be well taken, then let the right precedent be established, no matter whom it may decapitate.

The argument to which the *Patriot* refers is published on the first page of the COLUMBIAN.

The Pittsburg *Post* announces that in consequence of the modifications placed by the post office authorities upon certain sections of the new postal law concerning newspapers, it will commence January 1st to pay the postage and furnish The Weekly *Post* at the old rates, viz: Two dollars a year, single copies, and in clubs of five or over, one dollar and fifty cents. The Daily *Post*, nine dollars a year, postage paid by the proprietors.

Fresh Outrages Upon Louisiana!

Poor, oppressed Louisiana is still under the iron heel of military oppression—at the expense of all the people of the United States! At the last election, the Conservatives, embracing nearly all the native white and best portion of the negro population, elected the State officers and about two-thirds of the Legislature, notwithstanding that United States troops were so disposed throughout the State with orders to arrest all the leading whites that thousands of citizens abandoned their homes and did not dare to attend the election. But in that State they have a "returning board," appointed by the Governor, who count all the votes and declare who is elected, having authority, or assuming it, to throw out votes where negroes are "intimidated," and to count votes not polled. This board is composed of four carpet-baggers and one native, but at the recent count the latter retired in utter disgust. The board threw out Conservative votes enough in many districts to change results, and admitted men in others who had scarcely votes enough to show that they were candidates, to give the Radicals a majority in each branch of the Legislature! That body met on the 4th inst., and upon proceeding to organize it was ascertained that enough Radicals were absent from the House to give the Conservatives a majority. A Speaker and Clerk were duly elected and assumed their duties, when the military appeared on the scene, armed soldiers took possession of the Assembly room, and the General in command informed the Speaker that he was directed by Gov. Kellogg to have a list of members prepared by him ready by a carpet-bagger who accompanied the General by order of the Governor. The Speaker protested, saying that the House was duly organized, was the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, that it had its own duly installed officers, and that the personage appointed by the Governor to read the list was neither a member nor officer, and therefore had no business there. Gen. Trobriand apologetically replied that he was under the orders of a superior officer who had directed him to obey Gov. Kellogg's orders. The military then proceeded to force several members from their seats and drive them from the hall. The clerk was also dispossessed, and a carpet bagger not elected put in his place. The Conservative members then retired to another building, and the remaining Radicals under the protection of the army, proceeded to organize a bogus Legislature. It afterwards transpired that Gen. Phil. Sheridan was in chief command of the troops at New Orleans, the gentlemanly commander, Gen. Emery, long stationed there, having been quietly superseded. As Phil. won most of his fame fighting defenceless people and is noted for cruelty and recklessness, he is eminently a proper commander for occasions of outrage and trampling upon people's liberties. A portion of the Congressional committee of investigation was present during the proceedings.

Sheridan coolly asks the President to declare the white people of Lousiana, Mississippi and Arkansas "banditti" and give him power to treat them accordingly! Is this a country of freedom? Have the people rights that military satraps respect?

An Editor Killed by an Ex-Governor.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Byerly, the business manager of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, attacked ex-Gov. Warmouth of Louisiana, on the street with a club. The blows proving ineffective, the parties clinched and fell to the ground, Byerly on top. Warmouth immediately drew a knife from his pocket and inflicted four fatal stabs in Byerly's body. The latter died in a few hours and Warmouth was arrested, but was soon released on the ground of acting in self defence. There had been no quarrel directly between these parties, but a duel was pending between Warmouth and Mr. Jewell, the writing editor of the *Bulletin*.

As a rule of action we certainly do not approve of killing newspaper publishers, but if one man strikes another with a club, and loses his life in consequence thereof, we insist that he himself alone is to blame. The act is not only a brutal but a murderous one, and we know of no code of morals that requires a man to be battered nigh unto death or run the risk of being entirely disabled or killed before adopting even extreme modes of defence. The attacking party rarely deserves sympathy, and certainly not in this case, even though he be a printer and a Pennsylvania by birth.

Monopoly vs. Labor.

While that huge but elegant monopoly, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and its illegitimate bantling, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, are slowly and surely raising the prices of coal to consumers, they have hastily and dictatorially reduced the prices of mining, nominally ten per cent but in reality much more. As a consequence the miners have struck, a result possibly if not probably desired by the monopolists.

This country is fast coming to the point where either the people or monopolies—vast aggregated capital—must rule. The former cannot but by the destruction of the latter, or in other words by limiting their power to the legitimate purpose of their creation. That purpose is only to enable a combination of individuals to prosecute such proper enterprises as cannot be reached by unincorporated or personal energy—the corporation in all cases to be closely confined to a single pursuit and to be permitted to hold only estate enough to carry it on. We do not propose in the present article to discuss the subject but merely to call public attention to what is being done by powerful corporations to crush the spirit and absolutely control the great laboring interest of the country.

Cash Politicians.

The late elections have ended the labors of that class of politicians who "go for cash."

The Democratic party must begin at once to end forever the business of those men who have lived so long on "the cash" which they ask, demand, or take for political service.

The curse of the Radical party, or rather one of its curses, was the gang of creatures it brought into life who where known as always "going for the cash." Votes, bills, legislation, contracts were to be had for cash, and these creatures were the agents to buy or sell.

Offices were put up for sale and he who had the most money was most successful. "Put up your cash" was the demand made on every occasion to every applicant for office from the man who applied for a policeman's badge to him who asked the nomination for Governor, Judge, or any other post of high public trust.

The Democratic party must now put an end to this business.

Let the first question that is now asked of a candidate be, "did you put up your cash?" and if it can be shown that he even proposed to do it, defeat him on the spot.

No greater good than this could possibly come out of the return of the Democracy to power. It would end the men and the party lately known as "the Radical gang."—*Commonwealth.*

Governor's Message.

We are indebted to Gov. Hartranft for an advance copy of the annual message, but have room only for a very brief synopsis.

The State debt is stated at $24,558,635 37, and cash balance in the Treasury at $1,054,551 65. There has been a diminution of revenue during the past year of over one million of dollars, which the Governor says is altogether to the benefit of large corporations. The establishment of industrial schools and compulsory education by the State are urgently advocated. He commends the new Constitution in guarded terms, appeals for more candor in the treatment of public men, devotes a chapter to banks, saving funds and trust companies, and desires to prohibit them from receiving more than six per cent interest and from paying interest on deposits. He advocates the substitution of a poll tax instead of tax upon occupations, trades, &c. A commendable chapter on the propogation of fish follows, and and an act to prevent the waiver of exemption laws is urged. Various other subjects of minor importance are treated of and the message appropriately winds up with an appeal for Divine assistance for himself and the Legislature.

CONGRESS re-assembled again on Tuesday. No business of importance has as yet been transacted. The leading issue now pending is the Senate finance bill. Having passed that body by a party vote the same result substantially will no doubt follow in the House. The only relief the passage of the bill will afford or good that it will do will be in the assurance such action will give that there is to be no more Radical legislation on the subject. In fact the most decided act of public relief that this Congress can adopt is to adjourn finally. If the people were once assured that it no longer existed, we believe there would be a general revival of business to a large extent, as there are no fears that a like mischievous body can ever exist again. But there is no hope of getting rid of the concern before the 4th of March, when it will die a natural and inevitable death.

Gerrit Smith, of New York, the noted Abolitionist of by-gone days, is dead, having been stricken down suddenly while on a visit to relatives. For men ever done more injury to their country than he, and although he has now passed from the scene of the mischief he aided so largely in perpetrating, those he left behind him and myriads yet unborn will feel the weight of the grievous load of debt and wrong he assisted so materially in piling upon them.

Foreign News.

The Republic of Spain was very suddenly wiped out last week, but in fact no Republic ever existed there. A few leaders, without other than usurped authority, called their government a Republic, but never gave the people a chance to rule, or to determine their form of government, or to elect their rulers. But for a year or two past the government was called a Republic, ruled by aristocratic and titled grandees. These waged war during the period of their authority against a part of the nation who recognized Don Carlos as king. Ten days ago, the General commanding the army in Madrid, the capital, declared in favor of Don Alfonso, a boy of seventeen and son of the expelled Queen Isabella, as King. All the armies and statesmen of the "Republic" acquiesced, including even the brawling "patriot" Castellar. It is also said a part of the Carlist army will join the forces of the new King. The governments of Europe will all recognize him, including the Pope of Rome, and the Carlist war will probably end. The Cuban government has also acquiesced.

The French fraud calling itself a Republic, will sooner or later follow suit. There is no Republic there and the government known by that name is only suffered to exist while the rival monarchial interests hold each other in abeyance. No important news from other countries in Europe, unless it be that several of the countries have prohibited the importation of American potatoes, for fear the bugs would come along with them.

PROPOSED NEW LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.—An act has been proposed in the Ohio Legislature to repeal all acts restricting the trade in intoxicating liquors, and to create a new system, which, in brief, may be stated as classifying all places where intoxicating drink is sold in five classes, requiring them to register and to pay a tax according to their class; the tax in villages to be one-half the rate in cities; the tax running from $200 a year for places of the first class, where all liquors are sold, to $10 for places of the fifth class, "for the sale of light malt liquor on draught, and sola water mixed with liquors." It furthermore provides fines for selling drinks except at registered places, and forbids sales to minors, or on credit, and makes sellers liable for damages to the amount of $500 in any one case.

Senator Lewis in a caucus of republican Senators attributed the ruin of his party in the South to the bad character of some of its self constituted leaders and to the iniquitous civil rights bill. His allusion to the southern leaders could hardly have been regarded by Patterson, Spencer, Clayton, Conover and the rest of that gang as reflecting on them. In regard to the proposed increase of the regular army he declared that the South could only be carried by the republican party under its present organization by sending down enough soldiers to keep the people from voting. This seems to be precisely the view taken by the carpet bag senators of the matter in asking for the increase of the army.—*Exchange.*

It strikes us the Washburns are getting a little too numerous. Here is one, with the scriptural name of Israel, wants to succeed Hamlin, of Maine, in the Senate; another, W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, thinks he could fill the seat of Senator Ramsey; another, C. C. Washburn, would like to succeed Carpenter, of Wisconsin; while a fourth, E. B. Washburn, Minister to France, has his eye on the Presidency. If these brothers could be bought at their actual value, and sold at their own estimation, the man who purchased and sold them would be as rich as Jones of Nevada.—*Erie Observer.*

Can it be Possible?

It is no wonder the people of the United States, those who work for a living, are excited over this subsidy fraud in Congress. Can it be possible that Congressmen have voted the Pacific Mail Steamship Company *a subsidy of TEN millions of dollars?* Yes, that is so. The first grant was five millions of dollars. Then there was an additional subsidy of five million dollars, making ten millions of dollars of the people's money given to a corporation. No wonder we have to pay taxes, tariffs, and stamps. No wonder tea and sugar and coffee have to be taxed. The poor man has to pay for the subsidies to these insolvent corporations. We expect one day to see the people rise up to defend their rights.—*Commonwealth.*

The length of railways throughout the world will exceed two million miles, and the capital invested in them in the last thirty years is about $4,000,000,000.

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.—The ancient Spinner, he of the fancy signature, comes out now and produces figures which show the national debt to have been decreased but little over a million last year, although the Radical press reports a decrease of several millions every month! Fresh loans were being made all the time, which kept the debt at about a stand-still.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.40
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	8.0
Cloverseed "	5.50
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.60
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.18
Sides & Shoulders	.14
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	15.00
Beeswax	.35
Timothy Seed	5.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.50 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPER BAGS.

The paper flour bags sold at the COLUMBIAN office are very strong and in all respects superior—the best made—printed both for buckwheat and Wheat flour—and are sold cheap for cash. f.

A. L. TURNER, Exchange Hotel. B. F. GARDNER' Residence Market St., 1st door below Rev. D. J. Walters.

DRS. TURNER, & GARDNER.

Office over Klein's Drug Store.

Jan. 8, 75-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

NOTICE.

THE business of Dr. J. C. RUTTER, being of such a character as to render him unable to attend to the settlement and collection of his accounts, he has therefore placed them in our hands. All those knowing themselves indebted to him will call at once. FREEZE & EYERLY.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 24, 1874. Jan. 8, 75—4t

RAILROAD ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the

HUNLOCKS CREEK & MUNCY RAIL ROAD CO.,

that an election will be held at the house of Peter G. Hill, at Lairdsville, Lycoming county, Pa., on Monday, the 11th day of January, A. D., 1875, at 12 m., of said day for the purpose of electing a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the President.

C. A. BOWERS, Sec'y. WM. BRINDLE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ELLEN SCHMICK, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed to distribute the money in the hands of the administrator to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased will meet the parties at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, the 26th day of January, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of his appointment. SAMUEL KNORR,

Jan. 8, 75—4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM BUTLER, DECEASED.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, auditor to make distribution of balance of sale in the hands of the administrator will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Saturday, the 30th day of January, 1875, at 1 o'clock, a. m. All persons having claims against said estate are required to attend or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,

Dec. 26, 74—4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARTHA HARTMAN, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Martha Hartman late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Emanuel Hartman of Shickshinny. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

EMANUEL HARTMAN, Administrator.

Jan 8, 4w* Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss:

Among the records and proceedings of the Court of common Pleas of Columbia county, it is thus contained:

In the matter of the money paid into court for distribution among the claimants against the borough of Centralia:

And now, December 30, 1874, on motion of A. P. Shiney, Esq., through John M. Clark, the court appointed C. B. Brockway, Esq., Auditor to ascertain what judgments now existing are valid claims against the said borough, and the amount thereof unpaid, and report to the court the order in which the same shall be paid out of money now in court or which may hereafter be paid in. Whereupon he gave notice of the time and place of meeting before the auditor to be given by publication in two weekly newspapers of the county. BY THE COURT.

Certified from the Records.

December 31, 1874.

B. FRANK ZARR, Prothonotary.

In pursuance of the above order, the undersigned, auditor, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes set forth in the order, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, January 30th, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place those having claims can attend if they see proper.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Jan. 8, 74—4t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the rules of court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of William Barber, late of Madison township, deceased.

2. Widow of Samuel Kostenbauder, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

3. Widow of George Kressler, late of Scott township, deceased.

4. Widow of David Coleman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Register's office, } W. H. JACONY,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 8th, 1875. } Register

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

1. The final account of Marshal G. Kinney, guardian of Charles E. Melowell, grandson and heir of Matthew Melowell, late of Scott township, deceased.

2. The final account of Levi A. Hidlay, guardian of Clara F. Creveling, a minor child of Eli Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Moses Davis, administrator of Sarah Davis, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

4. The second and final account of John Sisley, executor of William Robbins, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

5. The account of Nehemiah Kitchen, executor of Daniel Kitchen, late of Fishingcreek township deceased.

6. The account of Clinton Mendenhall, administrator of Peter Miner, late of Locust township, deceased.

7. The account of Jesse Mensch, guardian of Clara Sidler, minor child of John Sidler, late of Franklin township, deceased.

8. The final account of Samuel Kostenbauder, guardian of Clara Kostenbauder, now Camp, as filed by the administrators of said guardian.

9. The first and final account of Jacob Gerringer, guardian of Jonathan Bright, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

10. The account of Henry Butler, executor of Peter Heser, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

11. The account of Lafayette Cressy and Henry Shultz, administrators of Peter B. Wenner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

12. The first and partial account of Isaac N. Runyan, executor of Priscilla M. Runyan, late of Madison township, deceased.

Registrar's office, } W. H. JACONY,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 8th, 1874. } Register.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on

saturday, January 30th, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., Isaac S. Kirkbaum, Executor of John Billes, late of Benton township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale at public vendue on the premises, a certain tract or piece of land containing

115 ACRES AND 39 PERCHES,

strict measure, bounded by lands Thomas Gibbons, George Miller, Samuel York, Jacob Geer, et al Karns and Hannah L. Stine, said tract contains about SIXTY-FIVE ACRES CLEARED LAND and the balance is well timbered with White Pine, Oak and White Oak. There are erected thereon

2 Dwelling Houses and a Frame Barn,

There is also a good bearing Apple Orchard, and various other Fruit Trees on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation, bl. m.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Benton, the county aforesaid.

ISAAC S. KIRKBAUM,

Benton, Jan. 8, 1875—4t. Executor.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the Horse, Wagon, Carriage and Harness, now in the possession of Andrew Kase of Catawissa, belongs to me.

Dec. 25, 74—3t. M. P. BUTLER.

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G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,

Jan. 8, 74—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

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And silently steal away."

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Montpelier Female Humane Association

AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MARCH 29, 1875.

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1 Grand Cash Gift	50 000
1 Grand Cash Gift	25 000
10 Cash Gifts, $10 000 each	100 000
18 Cash Gifts, 2 000 each	36 000
50 Cash Gifts, 1 000 each	50 000
100 Cash Gifts, 500 each	50 000
1 000 Cash Gifts, 100 each	100 000
5 000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	250 000
9 999 Cash Gifts, 20 each	199 980
22 178 Cash Gifts, amounting to	$1 000 000

Number of Tickets, 100 000.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

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Quarters	5 00
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The Montpelier Female Humane Association, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange co., promised by a Grand Gift Concert for the benefit and endowment of the Old, Infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia, at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

Governor's Office, Richmond, July 3, 1874.

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