The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, January 15, 1875.

HALF SHEET.

In putting the forms to press yesterday morning, the first page was thrown into pi—fell promiscuously on the floor—and we are therefore compelled to issue half a sheet, or postpone this issue for several days. We have chosen the former course as most satisfactory to our readers. We will hereafter make up the deficiency.

The trial of Tilton vs. Beecher is going on in the New York courts. An attorney for plaintiff made a two days opening speech and then did not get through. Patient courts and juries in New York!

Mrs. Tillottson a womans rights orator, declares that "there is no earthly salvation for any people whose women wear petticoats instead of pantaloons!" Then let us dispense with earthly salvation!

For the special relief of the Harrisburg *Patriot* we have to say that while Judge Elwell had nothing to do with the preparation of the article by George E. Elwell, Esq., in regard to the eligibility of members of the Legislature to the U. S. Senate, he concurs in the conclusions arrived at by the author.

President Grant will pretty certainly be impeached when the new Congress meets, for his Louisiana conduct. Though in view of the present constitution of the Senate he could not probably be convicted, such action by the House is deemed necessary to prevent the President's outrageous action from being quoted as a precedent and justification for similar criminal conduct hereafter.

Daniel McPherson, of Caledonia, New York, has invented a binding machine which, attached to an ordinary Reaper, binds sheaves of grain, with No. 10 annealed wire, as fast as the machine will cut the standing grain, and in the most perfect manner. If all this prove true upon further trial, it will be a great convenience and saving to farmers, as well as their cooks.

A Salary Grabbing Vice President.

The most voracious salary grabber in the United States is Vice President Wilson. His salary amounts to $8,000 per year, exclusive of cribbage, and yet he is seldom at Washington longer than is required to draw a quarter in advance and appropriate whatever can be found lying round loose that would not render him technically guilty of larceny. It is said that he even compounds his boxes of stationery, soap, brushes, &c., and official stamps furnished him by the government, with the Clerk of the Senate or some other understrapper, yet in all that he merely represents the leading characteristic of his party, which has been well defined by Judge Black as "an organization to commit grand larceny." Wilson was also one of the Credit Mobilier plunderers, but tried to crawl out by implicating his dead wife as the hero of the transaction so far as he was concerned!

United States Senator.

As it was apparent that no good offect could thereby be produced, the COLUMBIAN has not discussed the Senatorial question, as is its practice in all pending issues, except in its more general aspects. The probabilities at this writing are favorable to the success of Mr. Wallace, notwithstanding the great risk that is to be run in his selection. We say risk, though we regard it a certainty that if he is successful a question will be raised in the Federal Senate as to his eligibility, the decision of which will be prolonged until after the final adjournment of the State Legislature, when the seat will be declared vacant in case the Republicans then have a majority elect on joint ballot. It will be difficult for the Democratic members of the Legislature to justify their action in running such risk, when there is no possible excuse for it, there being an abundance of men in our ranks at least as fit and deserving as he who appears to be the favorite of the majority of the members.

We have scarcely patience to write of the Legislature in this connection. *Eminent* ability does not seem to command even respect with them, much less do they exhibit desire to send the very first talent of the State to the U. S. Senate, as most other other States do. But the fault of all this is after all with the people who elect the representatives. There will be no improvement in this regard until Legislative salaries are so reduced that the position will not be sought, and the people be left to select men with a view to their fitness, whose purposes and interests will alone be to represent the exact views of those who elect them.

The Stack—O'Hara Case.

Some years ago, Bishop O'Hara, of this Catholic Diocese, removed Father Stack, the Priest in charge of the Williamsport congregation of that denomination, and appointed another in his stead. Stack resisted and appealed to the courts. A decision favorable to him was delivered by the Lycoming county court, but upon appeal to the Supreme court the case was sent back, and R. P. Allen, Esq. one of the ablest lawyers at the Lycoming county bar, was appointed Master in Chancery, to take evidence and decide the points at issue. We understand the exact points to have been whether, first, the cannon law of Europe governed the Catholic church in America, or, second, the law of the same church applied to missionary countries—America still being regarded by Catholic authorities as a missionary field. The Master in Chancery has decided, as we learn from the Williamsport *Bulletin*, "in favor of the Right Reverend Bishop upon all the points raised, and that the bill of the plaintiff should be dismissed. The master holds that the action of the bishop, removing Father Stack from his charge of the church of the Annunciation, in Williamsport, was in full accord with the recognized law and discipline of the Catholic church; and, secondly, that even were it not, a court of equity will not grant the relief prayed for, or reinstate the priest in his charge; that the law recognizes the association as voluntary, and the priest is bound to accept and abide by the laws of a voluntary association while a member."

Having some knowledge of the parties to this controversy we do not doubt the decision will be appealed from to the utmost extent of that resort. The decision of the Master in Chancery is in exact accordance with our own judgment on the subject. It will be a sorry day for religion and our liberal institutions when courts undertake to regulate church quarrels of this character, and all complaints of the kind should be dismissed as summarily as possible.

Are Our Legislators Crazy?

A bill has been offered in the State Senate which fixes the salaries of county officers at from $500 (the Auditors) to $6000 per annum in counties where the population is over 250,000. In counties having a less population than 250,000 the salaries are fixed as follows:

District Attorney,	$3,000
Sheriff,	5,000
Prothonotary,	3,000.
Clerks of Courts,	3,000.
Register of Wills,	3,000.
Recorder of Deeds,	3,000.
County Treasurer,	3,000.
County Surveyor,	1,000.
County Auditors, each,	500.
County Commissioners, each,	1,000.
County Solicitor,	2,000.
County Controller,	2,000.
County Coroner,	1,000.
County Jailor,	1,000.
Total,	$32,100.

This bill, it will be seen, not only creates several new officers at high salaries, but gives most extravagant pay to each and every one. Imagine a county like Sullivan paying over $32,000 in annual salaries to county officers! In fact the burden would be unbearable even in so large a county as Columbia, and Legislators may depend the people will not submit to it. $2,000 would be a ample salary for any officer in this county and none but Prothonotary and Sheriff (including Jailor,) should receive at all. Register and Recorder should receive only a nominal fee, as now, and the clerkship of our courts should be divided as now between first and second the Prothonotary. Solicitor, Controller and special Jailor are useless. Surveyor, Coroner and Auditors should receive only a moderate daily pay while on duty, and no other salaries should be greatly reduced. Any Democrat in the Legislature who votes for such a bill as that proposed may at least expect to retire to private life never upon the expiration of his term, and the scoundrels mobbing or other gross insult upon his return to his constituents he may consider himself lucky.

It does seem that our Legislators are crazy at this salary subject. Where is the money to come from to pay the exorbitant sums already proposed and to which it is now proposed to add enormously in the way of official salaries? Do not Legislators know that the people are already burthened with taxation and that they can bear no more? Profits of ordinary occupations are not sufficient to enable people to pay more than is now imposed upon them and reduction should be met instead of increase. At least let our Democratic Legislators see to it that their party shall not be responsible for further extragance in this or any other line.

The Legislature.

This body is of course not yet in fair working order. The committees were announced on Tesday and Wednesday, and they will not be promptly organized, when the economy proposed will be put in shape. Of course the Senatorial question has chiefly occupied the attention of members so far, but this will be finally disposed of on the coming week.

On Monday a preamble and resolution were passed by the House by a vote of 86 yeas to 73 nays, raising a committee to inquirinto Louisiana affairs.

On Tuesday the committee thus provided for reported the following, which was adopt by a vote of 102 to 8, to wit:

Whereas, under the Constitution of the United States the use of the Federal army in the suppression of domestic violence can be invoked only on application of the Legislature the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened); and

Whereas, On the first Monday of January, the day prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana for the meeting of the general Assembly of that Commonwealth, at the time when the Legislature was convened and in process of organization, a portion of the Federal army, under the authority of the President of the United States, placed at the disposal of the so-called Governor of Louisiana, forcibly ejected from their seats persons claiming to be lawfully elected members of the Legislature; and

Whereas, It is the constitutional right and progative of the Legislature of a free State to judge of the qualifications of its own members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, speaking for her people, do hereby protest against so heinous an abuse of the power committed to the President, and protest against it as a precedent which prostitutes the will of the Executive and the federal bayonet for the qualifications of members, endangering personal liberty and imperiling free government.

Resolved, That we commend the forbearance of those whose rights were so unconstitutionally violated—we assure them of the sympathy felt for them by all those who are jealous of the preservation of the principles of civil liberty—upon which our government is founded

Copies of the foregoing were directed to be sent to the President, the members of Congress from this State and to the Governor of each state.

A move already made by the leading Republicans the Senate to increase the number of offies of the the two Houses. Probably some crupt Democrats are expected to support it.

A bill was also introduced to fix the salaries of the Judges as follows: Supreme court $8,000 for Chief Justice and $7,500 for each Associte per year; Philadelphia Judges $7,000 each; Allegheny Judges $6,000 each; Dauphin Judge $5,000; county Judges each $4,000 and Associate county Judges five dollars per day, but not to be less than $300 per year—all to receive fifteen cents per mile for traveling expenses.

Abo Libel and Libel Laws.

Libel suits are growing quite fashionable just now, especially in the cities. The Judges differ so much in the construction of the laws on the subject that a case ought to be taken before the Supreme court for the sake of establishing a uniform standard. As now administered there are certainly some hardships to editors, but much greater ones to the public as well as to private persons, as is shown by the character of a great many newspapers. Blackguards, liars, meddlers with private affairs in which the public has no proper interest, circulators of scandals, &c., really seem to ride over all law and decency and are temporarily most popular with the reading public. Decent and honorable and specially public men, as well as the public itself deserve protection against that whole line of scoundrels and their vile publications, but on the other hand editors deserve some protection too while laboring for the general god.

As matters even now stand, with editors violently complaining of the hardships of the libel law, public men have little or no protection against misrepresentation and slander, and when one editor affirms what another denies the public have no means of determining which is truthful. Under the present libel law neither public men nor the public themselves are properly protected, and a large majority of editors think the same thing of themselves. Whether a law can be framed to meet the whole case may well be very seriously doubted. If we had our own way we would rather incline to the summary extinction of all editors who would print a falsehood or misrepresentation that they would refuse to correct, or who would persist in such action. But as a milder form of punishment they ought at least be forever disfranchised, prohibited from taking an oath, and compelled to quit the business of publishing. Misrepresentation through newspapers is an outrageous imposition upon the public and a gross wrong upon it and our public men, doing most fearful injury to all, and under our present laws there is practically no redress, for if any party appeal to court the only effect usually is to open the very flood-gates of libel and vituperation, and few public men have the courage to face it. The result then is that nearly all our public men are more or less under loads of suspicion, or are regarded as rogues, or are the victims of prejudice which destroys or weakens their usefulness, and the newspapers do not enjoy the high character and influence that they should—the public losing the advantage from both classes it should enjoy.

A queer feature of libel suits is that as soon as an editor is indicted by a grand jury for libel he loses all courage and manhood and proceeds to plead the baby act; in other words, he did not do it, but some body else (an employee) did it without his knowledge. We do not doubt this is the lawyer's and not the editor's act. But however that is the plea is a clownish one and very properly is never availing. If a publisher or editor does not do the work himself, as he represents to the public, then he very clearly should be responsible for the work of the irresponsible personage he employs to do it for him, and he is as culpable for employing one who does not do it right, or who exercises his vocation carelessly, or maliciously, or without due caution, as though he were directly culpable in these respects himself. Otherwise there would be no end to libel, falsehood and defamation, the responsible party always screening himself behind some wooden-peg booby.

We dread to see the Legislature take hold of this subject, because whenever it has essayed to do so the desires of libellers, black-mailers, scoundrels and blackguards seemed alone to attract attention and favor. We insist that these are the classes to be legislated against and not favored. A law in the interest of truth and honest and proper publications, to favor right and good morals and to punish falsehood and wrong, will certainly find in us an advocate and defender.

CONGRESS adjourned during the holydays and has done neither much good nor harm since, that appears on the surface. The financial bill has passed both Houses and is now before the president. It is not a positive measure in any direction and will probably have little effect, other than that it gives assurance that this Congress will not further dabble in the business, but this fact may produce great benefits.

The several investigating committee sent out during the recess are preparing their reports. That which visited Louisiana, composed of two Republicans and one Democrat, will make a unanimous report condemning the Kellogg administration for its frauds, denying "intimidation" at elections, and the carpet-bag stories generally, censuring Sheridan for unwarranted interference, &c.

The Alabama report will be in the interest of the carpet-baggers.

The Pacific mail committee are in hot pursuit of the fellows in or out of Congress who received $750,000 of the ten million subsidy voted to the Pacific Mail company. They have one contumacious witness in jail and have elicited much important information. Though two or three bribed members of Congress are discovered, as usual the greatest rascals will escape.

The Louisiana business has engaged most of the time of the Senate and will involve both Houses. It will also probably disrupt the Cabinet.

State of Affairs in Louisiana.

The clergy of New Orleans, including Jews, Catholics and the several denominations of Protestants, have issued a card denying the statements of Sheridan in regard to affairs there. All the whites, except carpetbaggers, and all all the most respectable negroes join in the denial, as does also the Republican assistant Attorney General of the State, Judge Dibble. The sub-committee of Congress, of whom two are Republicans and one a Democrat, also deny Sheridan's and Kellogg's statements, and denounce the conduct of the returning board as "outrageous." The State Legislature, the strangers in the city without regard to nationality, the municipal authorities, the various boards of trade, the merchants, the benevolent organizations and fraternities, and in fact every body except the interested carpet baggers, unanimously concur in denouncing Sheridan's statements as false. The truth is that the General spends his time in a hotel, indulging excessively in intoxicating fluids, as is his custom, and there receives the reports and statements of the leading carpet baggers and sends these off as official information. He is vain, haughty and loves flattery and toadyism, as is natural to one raised suddenly by extraordinary circumstances from the captaincy of a company to the high dignity of a Lieutenant General, a post he did not and could not reach by regular promotion, but which was secured by the favoritism begotten by the facinations and familiar friendships that are the outgrowth of boon companion bacchanalian reveleries. Every where—in Congress, in the Senate, even in the cabinet, and among all people—Sheridan's request that the people of the three States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas be officially declared banditti and he be authorized to deal with them as he pleased, is pronounced unwarranted, infamous and brutal—as subversive alike of law, decency, good government, and free institutions, and dangerous to the peace and honor of the nation.

Grant's action in the Louisiana matter can be accounted for only on the ground that he has seized it as a means to force himself upon the Republican party as its candidate for the Presidency at the next election. He is vain of his own popularity and believes he can be elected to a third term if the Republican party will nominate him, and this he is determined to force at all hazzards. He thinks the prejudice against the South is his strong hold and he will play that card to the last. The people will find in this the key note to all his future action.

Age of Statesmen.

Judge Black will be sixty-four years of age in January next. He was, we believe the youngest man that ever held the office of Attorney General of the United States up to the time of his appointment, and younger than any one that has held it since, except Akerman, who don't count, because he was only a sham. He was appointed President Judge of the Common Pleas at twenty-nine, and, when elected to the Supreme bench, became the youngest Chief Justice Pennsylvania ever had. He is a mere boy beside Gen. Dix, Republican Governor of New York, or William Allen, Democratic Governor of Ohio. He is about twenty years the junior of Charles O'Connor, Caleb Cushing and Reverdy Johnson, his compeers at the head of the American bar, and all the walks of public and business life are crowded with leaders in comparison with whom Judge Black is a youth.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Wise people were once of opinion that long experience and long tried and well sustained integrity, necessarily embracing a considerable degree of age, were recommendations to important trusts. Nearly all the American Presidents were older when elected than Judge Black is now, and among these were the ablest, Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson. The Emperor of Prussia and Van Molke, the latter the greatest of living Generals, were both over 70 when they conquered France. All the European statesmen of high distinction are from sixty to eighty years of age, and the great British leaders and rivals, Gladstone and Disraeli, are respectively four and six years older than Judge Black. Yet mere Jack-monkeys and mush-headed tom-tits, having no material merits themselves, will get off soft blab by the bushel about age and old fogies whenever it is proposed to elevate men of great ability, experience and tried integrity to important governmental position.

We have great respect for youthful ability, but that inexperience is a recommendation to important public trust we do not believe. A man incapable of learning and improving, is unfit for any official station, whatever his age; if capable then the older he grows the more intelligent and able will he become. Integrity that has been long tried amidst temptation and not found wanting, can certainly be more implicitly relied upon than can the most solemn of pledges by greenhorns who have not been tried and are without experience. Inexperience is the food upon which knaves live and greenies are their richest provender. Judge Black, the greatest of American lawyers, is now in the very prime of intellectual vigor, and in official position would be of more valuable service to the people than all the spatterers about old fogyism that the land contains.

The fact is, the new fogy, the decrier of age, is a more deleterious character than his prototype. He is sure to be an ass and usually a rogue, an owlish imitator or a stupid dolt incapable of intellectual vigor, whose only capital in trade is to decry what is above him, and in the absence of tangible objection and for want of both judgment and wit to vainly attempt to slur honorable age. He is a character of so little account that he is not worth shedding ink upon and is therefore permitted to traduce the men he has not the ability to appreciate with the impunity that belongs to the irresponsibles.

Advertising Agencies.

We believe there is no profession wherein so many swindlers exist, in proportion to its numbers, as may be found amongst advertising agents, and were we called upon to-day to point out those of them with whom we have had dealings who were entirely honorable and prompt in their transactions, it would include only S. M. Pettengill & Co., Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Danchy & Co., and Bates & Locke, of New York, and N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia. To these may now be added Rowell & Chesman, of St. Louis, Missouri. There may be and no doubt are other quite honorable ones with whom we have had no dealing. But we do not indulge in the common complaint of many of our cotemporaries of being cheated by the swindlers among the advertising agents, for the reason that we apply the same rule to them that we do to every body else: not to trust them unless we have reason to believe that they will pay—and if they are strangers, as they mostly are, not to trust them at all exc t upon references that are undoubted. A publisher who extends credit to agents upon any other principle is sure to be cheated, to be abandoned by the worthy and to do injury to his professions. When cheated he deserves no sympathy, and will get none from this quarter.

The Outrage in Louisiana.

A General of the regular army, with soldiers having loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, entered the Assembly hall in the Capital of Louisiana and forced certain members to leave their seats and retire from the hall, until enough were thus expelled that less than a quorm remained, and the soldiers also forced the clerk of the Assembly from his place of duty and put one who had no authority to be there in his stead, against the protests of the Speaker and Assembly. This was done by order of Gen. Grant. Now, if Gen. Grant may properly do this in Louisiana, he may also do it in Pennsylvania, or any other State. If in the States, then with more propriety he may thus treat the Federal Congress. Therefore, if he shall be again a candidate for President, he may force the declaration of his own election, by marching military force into the halls of Congress and expelling a sufficient number of members to give his adherents a majority, and have only such Electoral votes counted as he may dictate. As in Louisiana, it would only be necessary to set up the pretence that the negroes had been "intimidated" in some States that voted against him, as an excuse for his action.

The question arises will the people submit to having a precedent established for such high handed usurpation, by sustaining Gen. Grant's action in Louisiana? Sheridan has already informed them how they are to be treated if they refuse—as "banditti." Yet it is still safe to presume, that here in the North the right of protest may still be resorted to, and unless the people are willing that an example of tyranny and outrage shall be formed into a precedent, they must protest now. We remind our Republican friends that precedents they now establish may be followed by Democats and other parties hereafter, and that therefore they are not a disinterested or merely accommodated party. History repeats itself, and what one party is sustained in doing to-day may readily be practiced with impunity by another to-morrow. BEWARE! when public rights are being trifled with and outraged!

In Maine, where prohibition prevails, fifty thousand dollars in fines for selling liquor was collected during the past year, and it cost the people a larger sum to enforce the law. The question arises, does prohibition prohibit?

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.40
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	8.0
Cloverseed "	5.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter	.35
Eggs	.30
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.60
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.18
Sides & Shoulders	.14
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	15.00
Beeswax	.35
Timothy Seed	3.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPER BAGS

The paper flour bags sold at the COLUMBIAN office are now cheap and in all respects superior—the best made—printed both for Buckwheat and Wheat flour—and are sold cheap for cash. I.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Coleman & Myers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. JESSE COLEMAN, E. L. MYERS.

The business will be continued by Jesse Coleman, at the old stand where he will always be glad to receive a his old friends and customers.

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, &c., &c., Cheaply and Neatly Printed.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

TWO COAL OIL EIGHT BURNER CHANDALIERS, a number of side Lamps with good reflectors, one six foot Ventilator and a lot of Matting and Carpet and one Post Lamp will be offered at public sale at the Commissioners office, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the third day of February, 1875, at 1 o'clock p. m.

These articles had been in use in the court room, before said room was repaired and fitted up with Gas Light.

Commissioners' Office, By order of Commissioners, Bloomsburg, Jan. 15, '75—3t. WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET LAMPS!

Proposals for Street Lamps and Lamp Posts, for the Town of Bloomsburg, will be received by the President of the Town Council of said Town, until four o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 21st inst. the Lamps and Posts to be each thirty, (30) in number, and the former to be of a character to answer for the proper consumption of the gas furnished by the Bloomsburg Gas Company. Contractors to take in payment, Town Bonds, payable with interest, one year from delivery of the Lamps and Posts and the acceptance of the same by the proper authorities. Samples of Lamps and Posts can be seen at the Council room by calling on the Secretary.

D. LOWENBERG, President of Town Council.

W. WIRT, Secretary. Bloomsburg, Jan. 19, 1875.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The County Treasury, on the first day of January last, had in it $8,000 County funds, and overpaid on Dog fund $232.05, which show the amount overpaid and due the Treasurer to be $260.75. In order to meet the current demands on the County Treasury, Collectors are requested to make prompt payments.

The amount of county tax uncollected is $12,243.29. Half of that amount, at least, should be paid by the February court, and it is hoped that every collector will try to settle his duplicate by that time.

The amount of Dog Tax uncollected is $1232.81.

Commissioners' Office, WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk. Bloomsburg, Jan. 15th, 1875—4t.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given the following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions their petitions for Tavern, Eating House and Liquor Store licenses, which will be presented to the Court on Wednesday February 3d, 1875:

John S. Mann,	Centre township,	Hotel.
Humphrey Parker,	Greenwood, "	"
A. T. Ikeler,	Benton "	"
Michael Dougherty,	Mentour "	"
Bernard Steiner,	Bloomsburg	Eating House
S. W. Barlow,	Scott "	"
Isaiah Kramer	Centre "	"
F. M. Gillmore,	Bloomsburg	"
Robert Beagle,	Greenwood	Hotel
William Gear,	Bloomsburg	"
N. Bredbenner Sr.	Grover "	"
W. B. Koons,	Bloomsburg	"

B. FRANK ZARR, Clerk Quarter Sessions.

THE POPULAR

CASH STORE

OF

W. P. JONES,

Corner Main and Third streets,

CATAWISSA, PA.

WE OPEN THE NEW YEAR WITH greater facilities for pleasing our Friends and Patrons. Having removed back to

OUR OLD STAND,

Which has been Thoroughly Remodeled Throughout,

We have now one of the finest rooms in this vicinity. We shall always keep a full assortment of FANCY DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.,

And we shall endeavor to sell them at prices which you will appreciate. With my thanks for your valued favors in the past and trusting for a continuance of the same, I am

Yours Respectfully,

W. P. Jones,

A. L. TURNER, Exchange Hotel. R. F. GARDNER, Residence Market St., 1st door below rev. D. J. Waller's.

DRS. TURNER & GARDNER.

Office over Klein's drug Store. Jan. 8, '75-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

AT the Catawissa Paper Mill, One Hundred Tons of Rye, Wheat and Oats STRAW. Cash delivery. E. B. GUIS. Oct. 16, '74—2m

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 & EVERLY. Bloomsburg, Dec. 24, 1874. Jan. 8, '75—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, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation 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.

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

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 in 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 Harvey E. Mclintosh, minor son and heir of Matthew Mclintosh, late of Scott township, deceased.
2. The final account of Levi A. Hidlay, guardian of Clara E. Crossley, a minor child of Eli Crossley, 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 Staley, 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 Slifer, late a child of John Slifer, 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 Gersinger, executor of John Bright, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
10. The account of Henry Hetler, executor of Peter Hetler, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
11. The account of Lafayette Creasy and Henry Shaffer, administrators of Peter B. Wenner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
12. The first and partial account of Isaac N. Ruman, executor of Priscilla Mulhuan, late of Madison township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register. Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 8th, 1875.

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 K. Krickbaum, Executor of John Kline, late of Benton township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, a certain tract or lot of land containing

115 ACRES AND 31 PERCHES,

strict measure, bounded by lands of Thomas Gibbons, George Miller, samuel Yost, Joel Keefer, Silas Karns and Hannah L. Stine, said tract contains about SIXTY FIVE ACRES CLEARED LAND and the balance is well timbered with White Pine 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, the 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 nisi.

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

I. K. KRICKBAUM, Benton Jan. 9, 1875—4t. Executor.

CORN in the ear received on subscriptions at the COLUMBIAN office.

BLOOMSBURG

OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!

COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 18, '75.

Second Annual Tour of

HI HENRY'S

SELECTED COMPANY.

JENNIE CARROLL!!

AND

20 First Class Artists,

SILVER BAND & ORCHESTRA.

Will appear in a new Sensational Drama in five acts, written especially for

JENNIE CARROLL,

ENTITLED

WOMAN

AGAINST

WOMAN.

HI HENRY,

AMERICAN CORNET SOLOIST,

In some of his finest selections on his GOLD CORNET.

Popular prices of Admission. Reserved seats can be obtained at GEORGE A. CLARK'S Book Store.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 and 35 Cents.

No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young & old, make money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, that is their business. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, test free, sent to your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15-'75-1y.

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NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $4. Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more only $2, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15-'75-1y.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

WOODENWARE,

WILLOWWARE,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE,

FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 2, 1875—tf.

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A new book, complete, authentic and reliable, containing his explorations and discoveries in the wilds of Africa, sold cheaper than other books. Also the MESSIAH, by Rev. Wm. M. Wilson, for all denominations, an excellent work based in a handsome style. Our FAMILY BIBLES are unequalled for styles and prices.

Agents Wanted to work on these books at home, liberal terms. Address, LAKE CITY PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia Pa.

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Winners of Three Highest Medals and Diplomas of Honor, at Vienna, '73, and Paris, '78, now offer the Finest Assortment of the best cabinet organs in the World, including new styles with recent improvements, for cash, or easy payments, as follows, viz: also on New Plans of Easy Payments, the most favorable ever offered. Organs Rented with Privilege of Purchase; to advanced pupils and the country, for persons at $2.00 or upwards. Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with full particulars, sent free on request. Address, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED to solicit for the

Provident Life & Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d day, 1865.

Good risks of any class solicited. A very reliable and popular company, and easy to solicit for. Apply promptly by letter to the HOME OFFICE, Philadelphia. Nov. 13, '74—4m.

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WEAK, NERVOUS, OR DEBILITATED?

Are you so languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?

Then try Jurubeba, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness; the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles "yield their tents, like the Arabs,

And silently steal away."

This is an new and matured discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.

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BUSINESS for 1875 New Brass article, sells to dwellings, stores, etc. Profitable. We guarantee canvassers success. Agents wanted. Address manfg. S. S. MANN & CO., 931 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md. Jan. 8, '75—4w

60 PER CENT.

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On new and most popular books by one of the largest subscription firms in the country. $2 books for 80 cents; $3 books for $1.20, &c. No humbug. Send for circulars and see. Address, P. O. Box 870 Hartford, Conn.

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"PSYCHOMANCY or SOUL CHARMING," How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Gift, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Phila. Phila.

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The large handsome residence of the late CHARLES CARROLL has been fitted up with all the improvements adopted in the latest Schools of Europe, for the special treatment of this class of diseases. Apply by letter to GEORGE REULING, M. D. Surgeon in Charge.

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

And all Throat Diseases,

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A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists.

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FIRST GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

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AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MARCH 29, 1875.

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1 Grand Cash Gift	$ 100 00
1 Grand Cash Gift	50 00
1 Grand Cash Gift	25 00
10 Cash Gifts, $10 each	100 00
15 Cash Gifts, 5 00 each	75 00