The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, January 29, 1875.

Pope Pius IX has proclaimed a general jubilee for the year 1875, extending throughout the Catholic world.

Hon. Wm. P. I. Painter, of Muncy, has been elected President of the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company, in place of Joshua Bowman, Esq., deceased.

Advertisements crowd in upon us with a rush. By next week we will be able to roll our columns of many that now crowd us, when we will be able to give our usual quantity of reading matter.

The U. S. Senator elected from Nebraska, over the regular Republican nominee, is said to be a mongrel in politics, having been an adherent of President Johnson and an irregular supporter and opposer of all parties. His name is Paddock.

The Hazleton *Sentinel* gave representative Fincher, of that locality, great credit for his "manly protest" against the election of Frank Beamish as Sergeant-at-arms. But when Fincher wilted on the subject the *Sentinel* had to take back its praise. So it goes.

The Commissioners of Luzerne county are asking for an act of the Legislature excluding from grand juries, when considering bridge subjects, all persons who may be personally benefitted by their erection. We are of opinion that few bridges would then be built by counties. If passed the law must be a general one.

Speaker Patterson has at length announced the committees of the House of Representatives. Mr. McHenry is on Elections, Bureau Statistics and Compare Bills. Mr. Ryan on Ways and Means and Mining. Mr Achenbach, of Clinton, (formerly from Columbia) on both the important committees of Ways and Means and Federal Relations, and Insurance.

A Radical tax collector in New Orleans, a leading friend of Pinchback, killed the Assistant Secretary of State, on the 24th inst., with a large knife. The latter had attempted to shoot the former, but his pistol missed fire. Both were leading Republican politicians and light colored mulattoes. Another army ought now be sent to Louisiana.

Delaware has re-elected Hon. Thomas F. Bayard to the U. S. Senate by a unanimous vote of her Legislature. He is one of the ablest and purest men now in that body and commands an influence in the Senate second to no man there. Probably no man in the nation is better fitted for the Presidency than he.

Upon examination the Wayne county *Herald* will find that the COLUMBIAN was accurate in its statement about the proposed increase of salaries of county officers, if the Philadelphia papers gave a correct statement of the bill. It is not the practice of Legislatures in these days to reduce salaries—increase is the order of the day.

The Pottsville *Standard* urges the nomination of Hon. James Ellis, of Schuylkill county, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Ellis served several years in the State Legislature with ability and distinction, and in all respects acquitted himself most honorably. He would no doubt make a good Governor.

Hon. George Scott, of Columbia county, has been elected President of the State Agricultural Society. We need not tell the people of this county who he is or what are his merits, but will say that the choice is one eminently fit to be made. Notwithstanding the fact that a day's service between two plow handles would scarcely be agreeable to him, he will no doubt make an efficient President. The time and place for the next State exhibition have not yet been fixed upon.

They had a close contest for U. S. Senator in the Michigan Legislature, notwithstanding its Republican majority of 20.—Zack Chandler, whose money alone recommends him to public favor and who has already served two or three terms in the U. S. Senate, was the regular nominee of the Republican caucus, but was beaten by J. P Christiancy, by a vote of 67 to 63. What the successful candidate is we do not know, but it is utterly impossible that anybody else in Michigan could be as mean a man as Chandler.

A Republican Congressman who ventured to remonstrate with Gen. Grant about the danger to the party resulting from his Louisiana action was fiercely snubbed with the declaration "I could be re-elected to-morrow." Those who are in a situation to know say that the President has such an idea of his personal popularity that he has no doubt he can be re-elected for an indefinite number of terms, no matter what he may do as regards public measures. If he tries it again he will change his mind.

In Massachusetts, Henry L. Dawes, Republican, was last week elected U. S. Senator, which is an immense improvement upon any thing that the blue-bellied State has had in that body within the last twenty years. Although an able Republican, Dawes is a gentleman and has disposition and courage to fight many forms of corruption, and withal has much candor.

His election is a surprise. Last winter he and Hoar divided the party so equally that the Democrats held the balance of power and prevented the election of either. This year it was supposed the same result would follow, but a majority of Hoar's friends for some unexplained reason caved and Dawes was elected. Butler and Dawes now lead Massachusetts, in place of the snob aristocracy of Boston who kept Sumner and Wilson in that position.

The contract for post office scales just concluded by the Government with the Messrs. Fairbanks, is said to be the largest contract of the kind ever entered into in the world. In a circular on the subject the contractors say "the fact that in every capital of Europe, in the chief cities of India, in semi-barbaric China and Japan, on all the great American railroads, in the small pioneer stores on the western frontier, in the large establishments of our merchant princes, and in the laboratories of our men of science the Fairbanks Scale is the standard, must, have influenced the decision in favor of the champion scale-makers of the world. This is the largest contract for scales ever made in the world, and it is a matter for congratulation that the Postmaster-General acted as he did in the award. If the same principle were adopted in all the government contracts a beneficial impetus would be given to American manufacturers in first-class goods. The footing obtained by the Fairbanks Scales in Great Britain is an honor to our country, and that it has become the Government scale is but due to its merits."

The Political Power of Corporations.

One of the evils, in which is embraced a vast amount of public injury, attending the existence of powerful corporations, is the fact that they always aim to control government and to fleece large sums of money from public treasuries. A bad characteristic of this fact is also that they aim to control officials and official bodies by the corrupt power of money. Having once corrupted public officers to serve their own ends, the officers of course remain corrupt as to all things, and continue to swindle the people in every possible form. An example in point is the Pacific Mail Steamship company. It paid seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as its own books show, to effect the passage of a bill through Congress giving to it ten millions of dollars from the United States Treasury. And to this same system of systematic corruption may be traced the bad action of our State Legislatures for years past. First they were corrupted to serve Railroad purposes, chief amongst which were the sale of the public works, which in itself was perhaps a proper measure, but the passage of the bill in the case was effected by corruption of the most glaring and ramified character. This was followed by the repeal of the tonage tax, by means of the boldest and most direct bribery. This was naturally succeeded by the corruptions and recklessness incident to war times, and the advent and steady lease of power of the Republican party, built on that foundation and maintained by the profligate and illegitimate use of public and corporation money. A huge Railroad corporation speedily came to own the Legislature and nearly all branches of the State government. It controled at will, not only Legislatures, but nominating conventions, often of both parties; it appointed State Treasurers and used the money of the people in the Treasury to the personal profit of its officers, to carry elections by the introduction of an immense system of fraud at the ballot box; it appointed U. S. Senators, who became its representatives instead of representatives of the State, it made the accounting officers for the State to screen its Treasury officials, and it sought to crush, still seeks to crush, and to a great extent succeeds, every public man and every newspaper that attempts exposure or resistance. It aims at exclusive and (practically) imperial power, by stifling all honest action by public men, giving bold notice to the justly ambitious that they can not succeed except by yielding to its desires and abandoning all idea of economical government. In fact it looks upon the tax payers as the legitimate and most promising objects of plunder, and it will try to crush every public man who does not give assent to the sentiment. This powerful corporation largely makes our Judges, our Senators, our Congressmen, our Legislators, Governors, State officers, and all officials who have control of important public offices—*and corrupts them all.*

Not only all that, but it and like corporations seek to control the business, the finances and the general interests of the land, as well as its politics and its government. They are as powerful at Washington as at Harrisburg, and several are there now, headed by the President of the Pennsylvania railroad company, impudently asking millions upon millions from the Federal Treasury while the President of the United States is demanding the addition of millions to the taxes of the people to save that same Treasury from bankruptcy!

How long, oh, HOW LONG, will the people bear this corruption, robbery, dictation and tyranny? They crushed the Republican party for yielding to it. Are the Democracy to be captured in the same way and the hopes of the people again to be dashed to the ground? We confess we see terrible symptoms and fear the result, especially in our State.

Even our friends, the Grangers, the honest farmers who control and compose that body, when they assemble in Convention, as they did recently at Williamsport with a representation said to number 1500, whose whole interests are against monopoly control, were kind as doves as to any thing that might effect the great corporation. The fact is every public body of influence is reached for and controlled if possible, as is every single individual having material influence, by these corporations. They seek to control every thing for their own benefit, and unless they are soon powerfully and successfully resisted, the whole country, with all its business and interests, will soon be in their hands and under their control.

It is high time to go back to the patriotic doctrines of Gov. Shunk—erect corporations only for such necessary purposes as can not be reached by individual enterprise, and allow them only capital enough and land enough to conduct that special business. Whenever they undertake to meddle in political affairs let them be crushed.

As illustrative of the power of the Pennsylvania railroad company, we ask, what chance have the people to resist any thing it asks at Washington or Harrisburg? The people have their voice, and it is powerful; they may protest and make a representative tremble in his boots. But the corporation can take from its coffers and charge to "repair fund," a hundred thousand dollars, or two, three, four or five hundred thousand—and with this fund give to this Legislator one thousand, to that five thousand, to another ten thousand, &c., according to his importance or influence, and promise him all the funds he needs to secure his re-election. The sum is a small one to the corporation—as a six pence to a farmer. What cares he then for protest or voice of people? He has plenty of money and the promise of enough more to re-elect himself. He can go to every election district in his county and by leaving small sums with men who will be active in his behalf easily rally supporters enough to a delegate election to secure his re-nomination, and by a similar distribution before election among all parties, get such a vote as to make himself appear the most popular of candidates. The result to the people is that their interests are lost while corruption triumphs. Beware of the "clever fellows" who spend large sums to be elected to office, as well as of corporations!

Look to your Representatives—take your papers and see what they are doing—and papers that do not tell you how your Representatives vote on important questions may be justly looked upon with suspicion.

The Radicals are endeavoring to make capital out of the assertion that Speaker Wiltz was the first to ask the interference of the soldiery in clearing the lobbies. Sheridan in his dispatches dwells upon the same known falsehood. The facts are that the United States soldiers had formed for some time, under the anomalous state of affairs in Louisana, the guard of the State House under orders to prevent disturbances. Their commander was merely requested to speak to a disorderly crowd outside of the legislative chamber—a duty which came within his province. The soldiers had no business there; but being directed by United States authority to preserve order, they should have done so, and their doing so is no justification whatever for interfering in the deliberations of the Legislature, judging of the qualification of its members, and forcibly ousting one party and installing another.

Next Governor's Election.

The election for Governor next fall in Pennsylvania will no doubt be one of the most exciting political contests that ever took place on this continent. Upon its result will probably depend the Presidential election of the next year, and the future existence of the Republican party. It will be politically a death struggle. The defeat of the Republican party then will be its utter destruction and annihilation as a political organization. With the State and Federal Governments in their hands, with all the power and plunder in their grasp, and with their bread and life at stake, of course the Republican leaders will leave no effort unemployed to obtain success. The Democracy will not be idle. Encouraged by their recent victories they will make superhuman efforts to crush their gigantic foe. The struggle must necessarily be fierce. Now is the time to prepare, and every Democrat should keep himself well posted in regard to current events.

The COLUMBIAN essays to discuss all current questions of public importance; to keep a close watch of parties and public men, and to report their actions and conduct faithfully; to advise its readers of all that is done or proposed to be done by Congress or the Legislature that affects the public interest, besides giving all the current news of the day, local and general. Its readers, therefore, when the great political contest of next fall shall arrive, will be thoroughly posted on all subjects that will enter into it, and will be well prepared to meet the issue in all its phases.

Columbia county ought to be able to give from 2,000 to 2,500 majority to the Democratic candidate, and will do so with proper effort. The very basis and most potent element of successful effort is a thorough circulation of faithful and industrious party newspapers. All experience shows that the local paper is the best and most effective for this purpose. May we not, therefore, appeal to our Democratic friends every where throughout the county to see that the COLUMBIAN is in the hands of all the Democratic voters? Not for our personal interest, for there is little or no profit on subscriptions, but with the direct view of swelling the Democratic vote. Now is the time to prosecute this work. Let every active Democrat feel it his duty to send in five or ten names and as many more as he can. They need not be accompanied by advance payment, all kinds of farm produce will at any time be accepted in liquidation of subscriptions, and there is no postage to pay on county papers. With proper effort the party in Columbia county can be so organized that every Democratic vote may be made available and the majority so largely increased as to make it one of the most important and influential counties in the State. Spirit and energy is all that is required. Shall the effort be made?

Congressional.

The Radical leaders are having a grand time of it at Washington. The carpet-baggers demand the passage of the civil rights bill and authority to Grant to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, which would end in remanding several of the southern States back to a territorial condition. As there was opposition to this in the Republican ranks a caucus was called, and under the leadership of Ben Butler it was agreed to repeal the rule which requires a vote of two-thirds to take a bill from the Speaker's table. Strength to adopt this in caucus was acquired by promising to pass a number of plundering bills under the same programme, as a majority vote could then take up any thing. But to the dismay of Butler and his carpet-bag friends, when the vote on the caucus resolution was reached in the House, some Radicals voted against it, others dodged and many ran away! It therefore failed and a witches stew prevails among all Radicaldom at Washington. Various schemes are on foot to fix up matters. Of the Republican members from the State, Ross of Potter voted no, and Kelley and Schofield sat in their seats but refused to vote.

The President has communicated additional Louisiana correspondence to the Senate, being letters and despatches from Gen. Emory, lately in command, and Col. Morrow, (the latter endorsed by Gen. Sherman) sustaining the views of the Congressional sub-committee. Col. Morrow says: "The present State government cannot maintain itself in power a single hour without the protection of Federal troops, and even with this protection they will not be able to collect taxes and perform the functions of government. The State government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community." Further on he says: "If the expressions of the people are to be believed, and I do believe them, there is a very sincere desire to live quietly under the protection of the Constitution of the United States and enjoy the blessings of the National Government. But there is no disguising the fact that the protection afforded by the Federal Administration to the government of the present State Executive is the cause of bitter personal and political feeling in the breasts of nineteen-twentieths of the white inhabitants of the State."

If we are to judge the present Legislature, like disease, by the symptoms it exhibits, no reform need be looked for. Nothing of practical importance has as yet been done or proposed, except the election of U. S. Senator. The Senate is industriously at work passing a bill to increase the number of officers of the two Houses, although there are already so many that they can scarcely find enough to do to amuse themselves. In the House, the committees have at length been announced, and a bungling batch they are. On Friday both Houses adjourned until Wednesday, to give the members a chance to have a gay time in Philadelphia.

We still have great hopes of the reforms of the new Constitution, because the powers of the Legislature are so largely circumscribed, but look for none from the Legislature itself. The blunder of increasing the number of members is fatal to its usefulness, and must be rectified at the earliest opportunity. Until that is done, and the large pay demolished, any material good that will be done by the body will be purely accidental. The sessions should also be limited to sixty or ninety days and all adjournments for more than a day prohibited.

The whole Democratic party appeals to its members to be faithful to the Pittsburgh resolutions. Let them, at least, make a faithful and honest record. The party demands it of them.

In Northumberland county they are applying for an additional Law Judge. Of course there may be cases where the increase of business makes this action proper, but in nearly all with which we have been familiar the reason for the application is simply the incompetency of the President Judge or the mere greed of aspirants—lawyers who are said to make $5,000 or $10,000 per year at the bar anxious to go upon the bench at half that figure. Northumberland but a few years ago was one of four counties forming a district, then one of three, afterward one of two, finally a district by itself, and now wants an extra Law Judge. If the increase of business makes all this necessary, they will want twenty Judges there within the next ten years!

Andy Johnson Elected U. S. Senator.

After a severe struggle and upwards of fifty ballots ex-President Johnson was elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee on Tuesday last. Two years ago he was defeated by money furnished by the administration, and the same game was attempted at this election. But the feeling in behalf of his election, in view of the recent governmental outrages in Louisana, was intense, because his success was greatly feared by Grant and the Republican leaders at Washington. He will now be a member of the court to try Grant before which he was himself tried a few years ago. His presence at Washington as Senator will be most distasteful to the Radical leaders because they both hate and fear him. Though not a reliable man in his politics, he may be depended upon so far as the Grant administration is concerned.

United States Senators Elected.

In addition to the persons elsewhere noted as having been recently elected to the U. S. Senate, there are the following:

Francis Kiernan, Democrat, New York, in place of Fenton, Liberal Republican. He is said to be a very able man.

T. F. Randolph, Democrat, New Jersey, in place of Stockton, Democrat. He is also an able man.

J. E. M'Donald, Democrat, Indiana, in place of Pratt, Republican.

Gen. Burnside, Republican, Rhode Island, in place of Sprague, Republican. The only improvement is that Burnside is not a yankee.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota, both of whose Legislatures contain Republican majorities, all efforts to elect have so far failed.

An irrepressible genious whose name is Haines, editor of the Williamsport *Banner*, is about opening out into a Democratic daily in that city. If any body can keep up such an institution there and make it pay it is Haines. Once upon a time a stranger on horseback overtook President Jefferson on the road, also on horseback. The subject it politics was introduced and the stranger abused Mr. Jefferson in unmeasured terms, personally, intellectually, morally and in every possible way. The philosophic statesman listened attentively but made no reply. Finally the stranger asked the name of his companion. "Thomas Jefferson," was the modest reply. With eyes opened to their utmost tension, the stranger replied, "my name is Haines," and sinking his spurs deep into his horse, he plunged into the woods. Neither he nor his were ever heard of afterwards until his lineal descendant turned up in Williamsport and is now to serve that goodly city with a Democratic daily. Haines will succeed—it is in him—he is a genius, and makes a good paper.

The *Legislative Record* is a publication that would be useful (particularly to editors) if properly mailed at Harrisburg. It should reach those to whom it is sent every day, but in place of that we usually receive from three to seven numbers in a single roll, and often four or five rolls together. These of course are never even opened, and are of just the value of waste paper. We are informed by an ex-member that the reason of this is that the State pays postage on each single number, but the pasters and folders pay by weight in bulk, and this enables the latter to pocket the half or more of the amount paid by the State. This is a gross abuse, and if the Speaker and Clerks of the House are honest men they will see that it is corrected. By the courtesy of Mr. McHenry we are entitled to a copy of the *Record* every day and if it does not come in that way it is a nuisance. We hope somebody will see to it that there is some decency practiced in regard to this business.

The Patent Laws.

Gen. Cockrell, Democrat, recently elected to the U. S. Senate by the Missouri Legislature in place of Carl Shurz, Republican, made a speech in acknowledgment of the honor in which he took strong ground against the extension of patents, by which people using patented articles have to pay about three times their value. This is one of the most outrageous abuses that is now imposed upon the public, and it is gratifying that one able man has at length been elected to Congress who is strong in the determination to attack and if possible destroy it. As farmers are most seriously oppressed and taxed by the patent abuse it is strange that the Grangers do not speak out on the subject and demand of their Congressmen to give the required relief. It is true that patent right men have been tickling the Grangers with special reduction to them, but this only to a class, and even to them the reduction that would follow a repeal of the patent laws, their modification as to time and so as to prevent renewals or the patenting of "improvements," would be two or three times as much as any patentee will make to them. Sewing Machines that now cost from fifty to seventy-five dollars could then be bought at from ten to twenty, and Reapers, Drills, Rakes, &c., could be bought at a similar reduction.

The election of Mr. Wallace to the Senate of the United States requires the resignation of his seat in the State Senate. We believe it is held that he need not resign until the commencement of his new term, (March 4, 1875,) but if that be a valid construction of the law, we do not see why he may not remain in the State Senate until he takes the oath of office of U. S. Senator. As the latter body will probably not meet again until next winter, we see no use in his resignation until the close of the session of the State Senate.

In view of the vacancy, we observe that S. R. Peale, Esq., of Clinton county is brought forward as Mr. Wallace's successor. Mr. Peale is a lawyer in large practice, a gentleman of unblemished private character, and a Democrat without stain. He is intellectually above the average of Senators and would fill a seat with honor to himself and constituents.

Mr. P. Gray Meek, the able editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, will also be a candidate. Mr. Meek would peculiarly and exactly represent the tone and principles of Centre county politics, and perhaps of Clearfield, and would be the most thoroughly *representative* of his immediate constituency of any man on the floor of the Senate. He has ability, courage, pluck and fire enough to supply an ordinary regiment or small volcano. Though Mr. Wallace's inferior in some attributes, he would admirably represent the present prevailing sentiment in that district. If faithfulness to party and industrious party work, with a lively knowledge of the impulses and desires of the leading men of his district, and a high appreciation of Legislative distinction, entitle any man to the nomination in this case, Mr. Meek will probably be the successor of Mr. Wallace.

Clearfield having a surfeit of honors, will probably not present a candidate.

Hon. John H. Walker, the venerable president of the late constitutional convention, after the death of Mr. Meredith, died at his residence in Erie on Monday last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Prepare for War.

The President last week sent a special message to Congress urging the thorough arming of the military defences of the seaport cities, and their improvement otherwise. As these are only useful in case of foreign war, it is suggested that the President may be determined to force a war with Spain. We apprehend, however, that even if this be the object, the money kings will prevent war between the United States and any foreign country.

Important Election Decisions.

In a contested election case in Venango county, Judge Trunkey, one of the clearest and ablest Judges in the State, decided several points of much public interest.

1st. In one case the law fixed the place for holding the election at an old school house. A new one had been built at about 80 rods distance, to take its place, and the officers held at election of the latter. The Judge rejected the return deciding that "if an election be held without necessity, at a different place from the one designated by law, the entire poll must be rejected."

2d. The law disqualifies persons in the service of the United States from acting as election officers. In one case a postmaster had served as such and on this ground it was sought to throw out the return.

While the Court condemned in plain terms the gross violation of the constitution and the laws of the State on the part of individuals who assume and perform the duties of an office for which they are disqualified, and said such men should not be allowed to escape a penalty, if one can be found for the offence, it held that the action of these officers was valid, and the election held by them legal.

The remaining question at issue related to the legality of the votes of unregistered persons who were not required to produce proof of their qualifications at the time of voting. On this point Judge Trunkey's review of authorities was full and elaborate. The gist of the decision is that, "under the act of 1874, the vote of a person, whose name is not on the registry list, without the proofs of qualification, is illegal when received, and cannot be made legal by evidence of qualification on the trial."

Therefore it is plainly the duty of election officers to require proof in all cases from persons offering to vote, whose names are not on the registry list, and that fact should be kept in mind for future occasions.

EDITOR'S BOOK TABLE.

The ALDINE for February, the most beautiful of Art journals or Parlor Magazines, is fully up to any of its predecessors. Its engravings are of the highest finish. A look at "Keeping the Peace" will cure any ill of blues. "Views of the Conemaugh," "Two Pleasant Occupations," "The fortunate Moment" and "Hunting the Stag" are all natural, expressive, life-like and true to nature. The Literature of the number is equal to its art pictures. Subscription tickets, at $5 each, entitle the holder to the ALDINE for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The ALDINE company, publishers, No. 58 Maiden Lane, New York city.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY is a first class magazine, without superior in quality or quantity of its reading matter. Besides current articles of great interest, "The Story of Seven Oaks," and "A Farmers Vacation in Europe," novels of high character, are passing through its pages. Price $4 per year. SCRIBNER & Co., 654 Broadway, New York.

HARPER'S Magazine, the largest of monthlies is always filled with valuable historical and descriptive reading and other valuable literature. Price $4 per year. Harper and Brothers, New York.

The GALAXY never fails to be of the highest interest. We have so often described its merits that we need not repeat them now. $4 per year. SHELDON & Co., New York.

The NURSERY is an elegant little monthly for Children, at only $1.60 per year, postage paid. Contains entertaining pictures and stories for children, in children's words and large print, nursery rhymes and amusing paragraphs. An excellent assistant in learning to read and well calculated to create fondness for reading. John L. Shorey publisher, No. 36 Bloomfield street, Boston.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.[illegible]
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	7.50
Cloverseed "	6.50
Flaxseed "	1.75
Butter per pound	.35
Lard "	.20
Tallow "	.08
Potatoes per bushel	.90
Dried apples "	.10
Butter "	.35
Sides & Shoulders "	.14
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	15.00
Hides per pound	.05
Timothy seed "	5.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents, THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a bill will be introduced into the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to repeal an act entitled "An act creating Martin Monaghan of the Borough of Ashland in the county of Schuylkill an auctioneer for the counties of Schuylkill and Columbia," approved the Fifth day of March, 1875. Signed, JOHN LAZARUS.

Jan. 29, '75-4t

STATEMENT OF MADISON POOR DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1st, 1874:

Amount of Duplicate	$ 1,869.31
Balance from former year	149.33
Received from persons of farm	1,828.25
	$3,847.04

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for keeping paupers	$ 303.35
" paid for Attorney fees and costs on suit of Jos. Hughes vs Madison	346.22
" cash paid on farm	848.[illegible]
" paid H. H. Stout for pump	19.25
" paid for lime and shingles	14.50
" " medical attendance paid Drs. Evans and Harder	1.[illegible]
" commissions to collector	12.67
" land returned	11.21
" collector's and treasurer's commission	74.50
" directors fees for 1 year, 4 months	9.50
" auditors' fees	2.00
" balance due township	2,148.[illegible]
	$3,847.04

THOMAS J. SWISHER, WM. MASTELLER, GEO. W. APPLE, } Directors of the Poor.

WE, the Auditors of Madison township, have examined the above and find it correct.

WM. E. DEMOTT, T. H. G. NOTES, JOHN SMITH, } Auditors.

Jan. 29, '75-3t

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. 50 cents and $1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

Jan. 29, '75-1y

STATEMENT.

SHOWING the amount of indebtedness, the amount of exonerations, &c., of the Town of Bloomsburg, respectively published by the Town Council of said Town, pursuant to the requirements of the Twenty Second Section of the Act of Assembly of April 30th, 1874, entitled "An Act to regulate the manner of incurring the indebtedness of municipalities to provide for the reduction of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof."

INDEBTEDNESS.

Funded debt, viz:	
Bond No. 1, dated Nov. 3, 1873, due Oct. 1, 1874, with interest from Oct. 1, 1874, payable annually, redeemable at the option of the Town, after April 1, 1874.	$ 100.00
Interest on the same from Oct. 1, 1874, (up to which time the interest has been paid,) to Jan. 27, 1875.	9.00
Bond No. 2, dated Nov. 3, 1873, due Oct. 1, 1875, with interest from Oct. 1, 1874, payable annually, redeemable at the option of the Town, after Oct. 1, 1874.	500.00
Interest on the same from Oct. 1, 1874, to Jan. 27, 1875.	22.50
Bond No. 3, dated Nov. 3, 1874, due Oct. 1, 1877, with interest from Oct. 1, 1874, payable annually, redeemable at option of the Town, after Oct. 1, 1874.	500.00
Interest on the same from Oct. 1, 1874, (up to which time the interest has been paid,) to Jan. 27, 1875.	9.00
Certificates of indebtedness to D. Sprout, being for debt contracted by Bloom township previous to the date of incorporation; due one and payable.	1,500.67
Interest on the same from Sep. 25, 1874, (up to which time the interest has been paid,) to Jan. 27, 1875.	20.61
Floating debt, viz:	
Amount of orders outstanding.	1,678.81
Amount due sundry persons on book account.	139.76
Damages arising from the widening of Market street, being balance unpaid, to wit:	
Amount due January 1, 1873.	75.00
" " " January 1, 1874.	250.00
Interest on said damages from time of confirmation (viz., Jan. 15, 1873, to Jan. 27, 1875.)	271.71
Damages arising from widening of centre street, being balance unpaid, to wit:	
Amount due Aug. 1, 1873.	1,000.00
" " " Nov. 1, 1873.	1,000.00
" " " Aug. 1, 1874.	1,000.00
" " " Nov. 1, 1874.	1,000.00
Interest on the same from time of confirmation, to Jan. 27, 1875.	220.33
Total	$10,411.59

ASSETS.

Amount taxes uncollected, for the year 1873, on Duplicate in hands of E. B. Hideman.	121.00
Amount taxes uncollected, for the year 1874, on duplicate in hands of M. Wynkoop, collector.	487.59
Cash in hands of W. H. Rogers, Treasurer, less his commissions, which are to be deducted.	408.03
Cash in hands of D. Lowenberg, President of Council.	4.0
Cash in hands of D. Lowenberg, President of Council.	30.65
Outstanding solvent debts, to wit:	
Due from sundry persons on book account.	139.80
Due from sundry persons, on account of contributions on Market street opening.	865.00
From sundry persons, on Centre street opening.	302.00
From sundry persons, on Fourth street opening.	125.00
Total,	1,429.80

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Lands, to wit:	
Farms.	9,[illegible]
Suburban.	179,[illegible]
Built up.	471,[illegible]
Personal property.	37,[illegible]
Add trades and occupations.	131,[illegible]
Total.	$[illegible]
Number of dogs, 165.	

DAVID LOWENBERG, President of Council.

WESLEY WOLF, Secretary.

Bloomsburg, January 28, 1875.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1875.

FIRST WEEK.

Christine Miller adm'x vs George Paydon.
John J. Mordarey vs John Boyer et. al.
Uriah Chambellin vs D. W. Johnson.
Clark Lee & Smith vs C. W. Ellmer & Co.
John Hunter vs Philip Hosenplug.
Emanuel Knisserdell vs Henry Belles Ex.
Andrew Crawford vs D. W. Johnson.
William S. Crawford vs D. W. Johnson.
Margaret Hess vs Rebecca Carman.
Christian Wolf vs The North & West Branch R. R. Co
Stephen Wolf et. ux. vs North & West Branch R. R. company.
Solomon Delong's use vs Mahlon Hunting.
Bradley & Gordon vs Hockey & Phillips.
Bradley & Gordon vs Hockey & Phillips.
Peoples Fire Insurance co. vs J. B. Kaltrite.
William Hess vs Jesse A. Lowe.
Washington Hughes vs Philip Spotenberg.
Silas Comer et al vs James S. Woods.
E. B. John's adm. vs Aaron Grover.
Thatcher & Gerhart vs Daniel Snyder.
Jacob Lutz vs Jacob Lutz.
A. Henderson vs Philadelphia & Reading R. R. company.
Clinton Cole et. al vs Benjamin Peterwardell.
Eli Keeling vs Daniel Morris.
James Evans Ex. vs William J. Cox.
Margaret Hess vs George Strocker.
John H. Eckerson et. al. vs J. M. Sanker et. ux.
The Union Bank of Catawissa vs Charles Schnick.
F. S. Smith vs The School Directors of Benton District.
William Thomas vs Isaac J. Fisher.
Sarah A. Polrkin et. al vs The Town of Bloomsburg
William Snyder's Exrs. vs The Town of Bloomsburg.
William Hardy vs The Berwick Rolling Mill company.
William F. Andrews vs D. F. Seyfert.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs Jesse D. Bilps.
Forester Dribblebiss vs Eves & Co.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs George Cleveland et. al.
William Appleman vs Henry Lehman.
Charles M. Maryles Exrs vs Enos Jacoby.
M. G. Hughes vs Jesse D. Blee.
M. G. Hughes vs Oscar P. Ent.
H. Calvin Robbins vs Elisha Shultz and D. C. Moss.

B. FRANK ZARR, Prothonotary.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY IN THE last will and testament of Abiah Barton, the undersigned, Executor will expose to sale by public vendue, the following Real Estate, viz:

A Valuable Farm

situate partly in Scott and partly from Jerseytown to the township of Mainville, county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, bounded by land of Jacob W. Snyder, James Barton, J. H. Sims and public road to Bloomsburg, containing about

EIGHTY ACRES

all clear'd and in a good farming condition and pretty well improved thereon.

ALSO,

A LOT OF LAND in Mainville town ship bounded by lands of C. J. Heller, Wm. Heller and others, containing about 3 acres.

ALSO,

A LOT OF LAND in Jerseytown, containing about one-fourth of an acre of ground whereon is erected a SMALL DWELLING HOUSE. A well of water at the door.

Sale of house and lot on the premises on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 6, 1875,

at 10 o'clock a. m., and of the other premises on the farm on the same day at 1 o'clock p. m.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of purchase money on house and lot at time of sale or at striking down of property and balance in one year. On the farm one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest.

Jan. 29, '75-4t. D. A. WATSON, Executor.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

THE Act of April 22, 1869, required Assessors, Supervisors and Collectors of Road and School Taxes to make returns to the County Commissioners, "for the collection of all taxes on unseated lands" and such returns shall be good and valid if made on or before the first day of February of each year, but a Otherwise, by act passed May, 1868.

When unseated lands are not regularly assessed and set forth in the duplicate, the collectors of Road, School and Poor taxes, knocking the Poor, which in all cases should be set forth in this duplicate by the assessors making the same, can make the return therefor, in this shape, as follows:—

"State of " Tax for " Township for 187—, levied on the dollar valuation.

"To the Commissioners of Columbia county, assess the unseated lands at the rate aforesaid."

Collectors of Poor, School and Road taxes are hereby notified that they are required to make return of all such lands, with the taxes due, and state that these taxes were assessed and put in your duplicate for collection, and remain unpaid.

When taxes are regularly assessed and set out in the duplicate, the Collector is the proper person to make the return. In case that is not the case the proper assessor can make return of said lands and it is their duty to do so.

The school system cannot be carried into effect without a full and perfect duplicate, and we hope that the collectors will be diligent in the discharge of their duties in this behalf.

And it also April, 1844, that all real estate within the County shall be liable for which personal property can not be found subject to pay the taxes, the collectors of taxes in which such lands lie, shall return the same to the Commissioners.

Collectors making returns of seated lands must attach a certificate to said return, stating that there is no property on the premises of said lands sufficient to satisfy the taxes assessed thereon.

The law for collecting taxes on lands assessed and the duties when returns are made must be strictly observed.

Collectors will be allowed a reasonable time to make their returns, but they must be made at the time specified in the act, and the law requires that they shall be made at the time when returns are made to the State.

Commissioners' Office, WM. KRICKBAUM, Bloomsburg, Jan. 19, 1875.—3t Clerk.

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 State licenses, which will be presented to the Court on Wednesday February 3d, 1875:

John S. Mann,	Centre to manip.	Hotel.
Humphrey Parker,	Greenwood,	"
A. T. Hoyt,	Bent in	"
Michael Dougherty,	Montour	"
Bernard Stoniach	Bloomsburg	Eating House
S. W. Barker,	Scott,	"
Isaiah Kramer	Centre	"
F. M. Gilmore,	Bloomsburg	"
Robert Beagle,	Greenwood	Hotel
William Gilger,	Bloomsburg	"
Nathan Breidlenger	St. Beaver	"
W. B. Koons,	Bloomsburg	"
S. H. Hagenbuch,	Orangeville	"

B. FRANK ZARR, Clerk Quarter Sessions.

FAIRBANKS &