The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 26, 1875.

Next Sunday is Easter—when Spring should begin.

Whenever you hear a Radical howling about the lack of legislation by the Democratic House, you can make up your mind that he had at least one job smashed.

President Grant tersely expresses the objections of the public as well as his own to the Buncombe bounty bill when he says that it takes a large sum of money from the treasury when the public revenues cannot sustain such a draught; that the soldiers have not demanded the law in any considerable numbers, and that the chief beneficiaries would be the claim agents and middle men who would collect the bounty.

There is a great contest between the Reading Railroad Company and its employees, two thousand of the latter having been asked to dissolve their connection with the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, the alternative being a dismissal from the employment of the company. Instead of complying with the demand, the hands have been holding large and enthusiastic meetings, at which they resolved to stick to the Union, and abide the consequences.

Since it was ascertained that the Democrats elected two of the three Congressmen in New Hampshire and that the Democratic majority in the State on the Congressional vote is over 300, the Radical editors do not crow so much as formerly. The Radical candidate for Governor has a little over a hundred more votes than the Democratic candidate. The latter was said by the Radical papers to be very unpopular, which may account for the difference.

When the Quakers made laws for Pennsylvania they did not show favor to lawyers. Penn's first draft of laws, in 1682, provided that "in all courts all persons, of all persuasions, may freely appear in their own ways, and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own causes themselves, and, if unable, by their friends." This was followed, in 1686, by a proposed law forbidding "mercenary pleadings in civil causes," and although it does not appear on the statute book, it is a sufficient evidence of the spirit of hostility to lawyers It did not take them long, however, to discover that whoever acted as his own lawyer "had a fool for his client," and they therefore shrewdly appointed agents or magistrates to attend to all legal business for communities or colonies. It is a little singular that the very seat of this hostility to lawyers, yet inhabited largely by Quakers, should become a sort of nursery for the most astute of lawyers, so that it became a saying that "it would take a Philadelphia lawer to decide that," in referring to business of extreme intricacy.

We have often said, and as often believed what we said, that the Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* was a spicy and entertaining daily, spirited and newsy, in these and other respects excelling many of the more pretensious dailies of the large cities, but its coarse and low bred assaults upon one of the councilmen of that city detract from its otherwise high character, and are a disgrace to it. "Calling names" is child's play—conduct that would render any man contemptible if indulged in conversation, and worse still when resorted to by respectable and honorable editors—is in fact a practice that would be discreditable even to vulgar old women. Papers, to be useful or worth reading, must command public respect, and we commend to the good sense of the *Gazette & Bulletin* gentlemen that whatever grievance they may have to complain of in reference to the gentlemen they so coarsely vituperate almost daily, that "calling names" is unmanly, disreputable to themselves, disgracing only their own paper, and utterly ineffective as against the councilman who is intended to be victimised. For the good name of all newspapordom, put a stop to it, especially for the credit of the *Gazette & Bulletin*. Put on the air brakes!

Some fellow in New York, under the names of Dr. Chas. T. Price and Dr. T. F. Burt, sent out advertisements to cure fits and consumption, in the same envelope. Coming in that suspicious way, and without anything favorable being known of him, a number of editors yet published the advertisements! They now complain of having been swindled. We say, they were served right. They placed a fraud before their readers, from a wholly unknown and irresponsible source, subjecting them to a swindle, and because the editors are not paid for their work and are themselves cheated instead of their readers, they cry "swindler." Of course, that is so of the New York chap, but how much better are the editors who did their level best to help him?

It is a shame to the profession, which works great injury to it and to honest advertisers, that there are publishers who will print any thing that is sent them as an advertisement, without knowing a thing about the responsibility of the party for whom the work is done. No other business men will do a dollar's worth of work or sell the smallest quantity of goods upon credit without knowing something of the person who asks the favor—*only* green publishers commit that foolish offence? Why is it? Are they less prudent than any body else on the face of the earth? We are always glad to see such fellows cheated—they may learn to behave in a creditable way in time! "Dr." Price alias Burt was very indignant because we would not insert without cash in advance. So are all other swindlers to whom the test is applied!

Temperance Legislation.

On the fourth page we print the new Liquor law at length. It repeals the Local Option law and that measure is among the things of the past. We regard the new legislation as much more in the interests of temperance than the repealed act, and its enforcement will be much easier. We regard the penalties as unreasonably high and much less likely to be enforced than more moderate ones. A simpler and more effective mode of reaching the end in view would have been to require all applicants for renewal of license to swear in open court that they had carefully complied with all the requirements of the law in regard to their traffic. The new legislation, however, is in the direction of regulating and restraining the sale of liquor and correcting the most flagrant abuses of the traffic, and so far will have a practical and salutary effect.

The charges for licenses must add very considerably to the revenues of the State None are to be less than $50 per annum, while others will be from $100 to $700. In this county probably none will be rated higher than $300, if so high.

Close of the Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on the 18th. All the necessary legislation was completed, unless the bill to fix the salaries of the Judges under the new Constitution be an exception. That bill fell because of the strenuous effort to increase the salaries of all law Judges to $5,000 per annum. If there is not a formal combination on the part of all office-holders to increase their respective salaries to an amount far beyond what men may usually earn at honest occupations, and beyond what has ever been paid in this country before, those gentlemen at least are wonderfully unanimous in working for that end. But the thing is contagious, like many of the most repulsive diseases. The President had his salary increased from $25,000 to $50,000 per annum, (besides a superior amount for extras) and after the utmost anxiety to be elected at the smaller compensation—the Governor has his increased from $3,000 without house or light, fuel, &c. being furnished, to $10,000 with a furnished house and all its attendant expenses paid by the State, except for the table and servants, also after displaying the utmost anxiety to serve for the smaller sum—the members of the Legislature have their pay raised from $3 per day to $10, besides innumerable extras—so of heads of departments and every other conceivable species of office-holders. In the cases of the Judges the evil is a fearful one, for their number is already great and there is no limit to their increase. Besides, no matter how hard the times or what troubles overtake the people, these salaries when once fixed cannot be lowered. What adds to the burthensome and hence objectionable character of this increase of salary is the fact that so soon as it becomes permanently fixed, the Judgeships will be increased until every county in the State will have from one to three, and even up to a dozen or more in the large counties. But we do not propose here to discuss the salary question at length. Certain it is the people can never put a stop to this piece of extravagance until they require candidates for Governor to pledge themselves specifically to veto every proposition of increase.

The talk about non-payment of Judges because of Legislative non-action in fixing the exact amount is all perlabber. The Legislature has appropriated a half a million to the payment of judicial salaries for the current year. This will cover all whose salaries have heretofore been fixed. No authority can reduce the sum these Judges have been receiving. Of course, therefore, the State Treasurer will have no difficulty in paying them that amount. The Judges elected last November may be a partial exception, but the Treasurer would run no risk in paying them an amount equal to what was paid similar Judges.

The spectacle exhibited of whole gangs of lobbyists, borers and roosters filling the hotels of Harrisburg and the floors and lobbies of the Legislature, for the purpose of forcing the increase of salaries, is discreditable to the Judges concerned and all others, and cannot be too severely condemned. It is said that the disgust produced by this state of affairs induced many members to withhold their votes from the measure.

As to the various acts passed, we either notice them elsewhere or will hereafter publish them. We believe there are none of very special immediate interest except the license law, which we print this week, and there certainly are none which need affect the equanimity of people pursuing lawful callings.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

After drumming all winter, and badgering caucuses after caucuses, the President has at length succeeded in inducing nearly all the Republican Senators to agree to pass a resolution endorsing his Louisiana conduct, and that subject is now keeping the Senate in session. That the resolution, even if passed, will have any force or effect, nobody pretends. It is only intended to allay the nervousness of one or two individuals arising from their own wrong action, and as a possible bar to impeachment. The people have passed their verdict at the elections in tones of such tremendous thunder that it can not be misunderstood or wiped out by Senatorial resolutions, especially when the latter are the result of Presidential whining, dictation and corruption. When Congress meets again the House will speak the people's voice, and before its judgment forced Senatorial resolutions will be but chaff. Gen. Grant has used the army in a despotic way to crush an unresisting people and make them the prey of thieves and swindlers. No Senatorial approbation can wipe out that indelible crime. It will be the business of the next House to see that it is not repeated even if it be driven to starving the army to prevent it from being used to outrage right. The days of Radical oppression by the use of the army are drawing to an end, as the voice of the people can be interposed with effect after the next Congress meets.

It is shrewdly suspected that the object of pressing the resolution at this time is to commit certain new Republican Senators who have been elected under doubtful circumstances, and to find out whether the administration really has a majority of friends in the Senate.

On the 22d ex-President Johnson made a powerful speech arraigning President Grant for his tyrannical and unconstitutional action in Louisiana and Arkansas, exposing his inconsistencies and usurpations, condemning him for the reception of presents, &c., &c. The galleries were crowded and it was with difficulty that applause could be suppressed. The speech will make an unusual impression upon the country, and especially upon the South. It is not likely any of the Radical Senators will attempt a reply, at least at this session.

Mr. Wallace addressed the Senate on Tuesday afternoon in opposition to the resolution His speech was a compact and forcible legal argument against the President's action towards Louisiana and was listened to throughout with much attention by the Senators of both parties.

After the rejection of several amendments offered by the Democrats the resolution passed by yeas 33, nays 24 A number of Senators were absent, having paired off with each other. Had all been present the majority would have been the same. The resolution itself is an insipid affair and reads thus:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State is approved.

The Senate will no doubt adjourn immediately. The free trade treaty with the Sandwich Islands has been confirmed.

Up to the 18th of March 1874, the expeditious Radical House had passed six bills. On the 18th of March 1875, the Democratic House had finished up its business and adjourned. The Radical Legislature of 1874 continued in session until after the middle of May, and not a single Ringster went home d appointed. This year all the Ringsters went home with empty pockets, and they howl accordingly.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The Republicans don't want many more "victories" like that of New Hampshire. That was enough of the kind.

Radical Abuse of the late Legislature.

That the people are not as careful to send experienced and able men to the Legislature as they should be, we are free to admit. We are also free to admit that the election of two hundred members to the lower House was an absurdity, and that these, in view of the fact that the half of them were necessarily and a majority of the remaining half accidentally new members, were not as well trained as a foot company in the regular army, is also probably true. But that there is a decent excuse for the abuse that the Radical editors are heaping upon the House as a body is not true. There were blackguards there—notably the Philadelphians, mostly Radicals—and some Radical members who ought to have had more regard for their character did all they could to render the House odious. But the fact stands out clearly and above cavil that the body was comparatively honest in its legislation. The economical appropriations, the firm stand against the demands of the State Treasurer and his corrupt ring, the few laws that were passed, and the total absence of any of a corrupt or ring character, are ample testimony to the purity of motive that governed at least a majority of the late House. There stands the incontrovertible evidence, attack it who can! That evidence defies the malevolence of the traducer and is a full answer to every slanderer.

Compare it with the Radical Legislatures that preceded it. Every one of the latter was distinguished for the amount of corrupt public and private legislation it enacted, for being governed by base rings of plunderers, for the enormity of their taxation, for their extravagant expenditure of the people's money, and for their outrages upon the public and private rights. No such legislation stains the record of the House just adjourned, and there is no omitted proper legislation for which the Radical Senate is not responsible

Such are the facts. It is therefore vain for Radical editors to attempt by abuse to bring the late House down to a level with its Radical predecessors, which were distinguished only for their baseness and corruption.

A Third Presidential Term.

We have always regarded the third term cry as a transparent humbug, not deeming it possible that any *great* man could so deceive himself as to suppose that his personal popularity could over-ride the almost if not altogether sacred unwritten law of the country established by Washington and approved and strengthened by all his patriotic successors who lived out a second term, that no President should be more than once re-elected, nor have we been at all disposed to so far deny patriotism to Gen. Grant as to believe that he desired a third term. Recent events, however, seem to point unmistakably to a third term programme. Prominent amongst these and of most pointed character is the fact that whenever any prominent Republican, or Republican organization, declares for Mr. Speaker Blaine as the next Republican candidate for President, the personal organ of Gen. Grant at Washington at once proceeds to abuse such persons and to threaten them with the vengeance of the administration.

For the country's sake we would rather that no man who in a high degree has enjoyed its confidence would attempt to break down the time-honored two term rule, especially at a time when so large a proportion of the people are ready to give their voice in favor of making all Presidents ineligible to even a second term, but for the interests of the Democratic party we could hope for no better fortune than for the Republican leaders to force Gen. Grant upon the people for a third term. It is by no means probable that even one State in the Union could be carried for him. Even cold-blooded Maine and the negro States of Florida and Mississippi would rebel against that.

For the credit of the nation and himself, let Gen. Grant decline. To render Democratic success certain beyond the possibility of doubt or accident, let the Republican party nominate Gen. Grant for a third term.

Another Louisiana Settlement

Representatives of the opposing elements of discord in Louisiana having agreed that the Congressional committee of investigation should settle all matters at variance, this latter authority undertook the job, with the assent of the Federal administration The committee is composed of two Democrats and five Republicans. As a basis it was agreed that Kellogg should continue as Governor to the end of the term, without reference to the validity of his election, and the committee was to take up the returns and decide who were elected to the Legislature in disputed cases; that body then to meet and organise. In pursuance of this agreement the committee, after examining the returns, decided that the five members expelled by Sheridan were duly elected, as well as six other Democrats They then stopped at that, lest further proceeding would seat so many Democrats as to give them a majority on joint ballot, and a U. S. Senator in case Pinchback should be finally rejected. The people of the State seem willing to submit to any thing that will give them peace and quiet, and protection to their property and business pursuits.

Appropriation Bill.

The following are the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the objects specified in the general appropriation bill, viz:

Salaries State officers, clerks and employees, and incidental expenses executive department	$ 175,000
Support common schools	1,000,000
Printing and binding	50,000
Legislative record (about)	25,000
Public buildings and grounds	6,000
Water supply public buildings	600
Fire companies, Harrisburg	700
Judicial salaries	510,000
Interest on funded debt	1,420,000
Chambersburg loan certificates	5,000
Postage and labor, office clerks, house and senate	1,600
George H. Cutler and H. H. M'Cormick, expenses awarding contracts June, 1874	300
Indexing journals	500
Stationery, printing paper, fuel, repairs, distribution of laws and reports in accordance with contracts, about	40,000
Adjutant general's office, etc.	1,512
Steel plate and engravings, State Capitol and Independence Hall	600
Commission to correct arms State	300
Total	$4,237,112

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated by the various special appropriation bills that passed the Legislature:

Soldiers' orphans' schools	$400,000
Pennsylvania reform school	16,500
House of refuge, Philadelphia	35,000
Pennsylvania institution deaf and dumb	39,000
Danville insane hospital	62,000
Harrisburg insane hospital	52,000
Dixmont insane hospital	48,000
Eastern penitentiary	35,000
Western penitentiary	35,000
Media training school	23,000
Pennsylvania institute for the blind	30,000
Pensions and gratuities	50,000
Board of public charities	7,700
Serving writs of election	116

There never was a time when the Ring howled more loudly about the doings of the Legislature than this year. Not a single Ring measure was allowed the slightest chance in the House. Let the people put this and that together.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The Sinking Fund.

We honor the Democratic House for standing firmly by the Sinking Fund and refusing to permit a dollar to be abstracted from the legitimate purpose of paying the State debt. If the fund is too large and is therefore paying the debt too rapidly, let the people be relieved by removing a portion of taxation from them and thus reducing their burthens. To continue to tax the people and waste the fund upon other purposes, affords no relief to any body. Therefore, if the money is to be raised, pay the debt with it—if it is not desirable to do that as fast as is being done then do not collect so much. Nothing tends more to the corruption of governments than to have a large available surplus in their treasuries. Reduce the taxes.

Imbecility of the Radical Party.

The want of capacity in the Radical party to administer the affairs of this country is day by day manifested. In every direction one sees the ignorance, corruption, and weakness of this party in its management of the great interests intrusted to its care.

Stealings, frauds, infamies, outrages, violations of the Constitution, are as frequent as the blind hate of the Radical party deems necessary to force the people into submission to power in opposition to the right.

As to statesmanship it is wholly unknown in the Radical party. The negro, force bills, hate bills, election frauds, stealings, corruption and imbecility mark the Radical party as the oppressor of the people. Compare the financial history of France and her last great war and that of the United States under Radical rule:

Five years ago France, under the condition of her treaty with Germany, promised to pay five milliards, or $1,000,000,000, to the latter as the condition of peace. The whole of this vast transaction was carried out between 1st June, 1871, and 5th September, 1873 (twenty-seven months) It is now estimated that the entire cost to France of her disastrous campaign with Germany amounted directly or indirectly to $2,080,000,000. That this enormous sum has been successfully shouldered, and the $1,000,000,000 paid over promptly to Germany, shows first, that France is vastly rich; second, that the trade of Europe has attained such a magnitude that figures are ceasing to convey its measure; and, third, that the aggregate commercial actions of nations is a lever which can lift any financial load whatever. The transaction is an admirable piece of international banking, and in the economy of its management should teach a lesson. Another instructive lesson is furnished in the illustration here given of a wealth brought to a country through having the rest of the world as customers. France has no gold mines, iron mines, or other extensive mineral resources such as the United States abounds in, but she draws the money of the world to her to pay for her exquisite fabrics and manufactured products, and thus become enormously wealthy, while the United States in the very height of its wonderful resources, seems to be buying from Europe more than it sells, and a steady drain of money is going across the water to pay the difference.

Remember that gold was never above *one and a half per cent.* while France was paying her great war debt.

Again, compare the Federal Post Office Department of the United States with that of France. In France there are no Cresswells, no Chorpennings, no Cessnas, no fraudulent mail contracts, no stealings out of the department under the guise of contracts. See the result of the administration of the French Post Office.

The receipts of the French Post Office in 1873 amounted to $22,983,271; the expenses to $14,599,423.40. The letters prepaid numbered 335,794,165 in all against 349,847,632 in 1872, showing a decrease of more than 15,000,000; but on the other hand the number of postal cards, journals, and printed documents of all sorts which passed through the post office in 1870 was 331,875,728, against 272,990,411 in the preceding year, an increase of nearly 60,000,000.

These facts ought to convince any reasonable human being that a reform in the administration of the Government of the United States is absolutely necessary. Let us have a change!—*Commonwealth.*

Foreign News.

John Mitchel, one of the ablest and most prominent of Irish agitators, died suddenly last week He was convicted of treason many years ago and banished to a penal colony. Escaping from there he came to the United States and during the war was active in behalf of the confederate cause. More recently he returned to Ireland, but the British government did not molest him. Very lately he was elected to Parliament to fill a vacancy, but that body refused to receive him as a member. He was then re-elected by a large majority, but died before the question of his right to a seat again came up. After the fashion of our Radicals, the British Parliament would no doubt have given the seat to his defeated competitor, who had only a few votes, and a violent agitation would no doubt have followed. But "death makes all things even."

The French have again simmered down to comparative quietness. M'Mahon's authority is supreme. The army sustains him, and while it obeys his commands, what other Frenchmen say, or think, or desire, is of no more account than whistling wind.

In Spain, the leading and most distinguished of the Carlist Generals, Cabrera, has abandoned that cause, gone over to King Alfonso, and appeals for peace. Otherwise the relative situation of the hostile parties remains the same.

In Prussia the struggle between Bismark and the Pope for supremacy in ecclesiastical matters continues, with decided advantage to the former so far as legislation is concerned. In England a violent agitation is also continued between Gladstone and the leading Catholic clergy. The Pope occasionally also delivers himself in reference to these struggles of the great leaders and in these he always complains bitterly of the loss of his temporal power.

Two American revivalists are preaching with extraordinary power and success in London. Their meetings are made up of numbers ranging from 15,000 to 25,000. The excitement is on the increase.

The European governments all prohibit the importation of American potatoes, fearing the introduction of the Colorado potato bug.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass is doomed. It is understood that he is for Blaine, and against a Third Term, hence he will be called upon to step down and out.

Senator McCreery is said to be the most eloquent Senator now in Washington. The Senator comes from Kentucky, a land where eloquence grows upon the tongue like fruit upon a tree.

The late Congress *doubled* the postage on matter of the third class. Transient newspapers now require a two cent stamp, instead of the one-cent stamp under the old law. Packages of merchandize, &c., must pay the same increase. It is charged that the Express companies had much to do with the passage of the measure. For increasing the burdens of the people Radical rule is a success.

After the sweeping disasters of last fall, the Republican rejoicing over the election in New Hampshire is very much like a man's losing a large fortune and then going into raptures at finding a cent.

The Philadelphia Republican leaders are divided on the Presidency. Already the shouts are raised: "Hurrah for Grant!" "Hurrah for Blaine!" The fight between the "ins" and "outs" promises to be warm.

They are moving for a grand musical demonstration in Washington in 1876. Its real object is to drown the wails of Grant and the Ring legions, when they retire in obedience to the people's Centennial mandate.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.40
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	8.0
Cloverseed	8.0
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.35
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.60
Dried apples	.10
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.14
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	5.0

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

KELLER & HARTLEY,

Jobbers of

Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Correll's Building, Main Street, below Market,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

March 26, 187 -3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	10,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	1,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	225,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	25,000
	$56,258,000

March 26,'74-y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM HESS, LATE OF SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

Letters of Administration on the estate of William Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Ezra Stephens of Sugarloaf twp. 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.

EZRA STEPHENS, Administrator.

March 26—6w

JUST OPENED

W. P. JONES has just opened

500 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,

This is the largest and most complete assortment ever opened in this place. And the present affords a good opportunity to procure rare and desirable patterns which can not be had later in the season.

Our arrangements are such that we shall

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Keep a

FULL ASSORTMENT

And our

PRICES WE WILL GUARANTEE

To be as Low

AND LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

W. P. Jones,

Corner Main and Third Streets,

CATAWISSA, PA.

March 19, 1875.

PRIVATE SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE!

THE subscribers offer at private sale, on favorable terms, the following described property, viz:

FIFTY ACRES

of land, more or less, situated in Mt Pleasant township about two miles north of Bloomsburg, on the public road leading from Light Street to Buckhorn, adjoining lands of Elias Howell on the west, Wm. Howell and James Grimes on the south, Samuel Hartzell on the east, and Joseph Gilbert and Wm. Howell on the north, all cleared except about 15 acres which is well timbered, on which are erected a Log House and Log Barn, out-buildings, &c. Also a variety of choice fruit in bearing.

NINE AND ONE-HALF ACRES,

situate in Mt. Pleasant township, on the public road leading from Light Street to Jerseytown, about four miles from Bloomsburg, all cleared, whereon are erected a Two-Story FRAME HOUSE and Kitchen, a NEW BANK BARN, and out-buildings. There is a YOUNG ORCHARD of choice Fruit of all kinds just coming into bearing on these premises. Also a good spring of soft water at the door. For terms, &c., apply, on the latter premises to GEO. W. JACOBY.

19-2m GRIZELLE H. JACOBY.

GAS! GAS!

THATCHER & GEARHART,

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THEIR SERVICES IN

Plumbing and Gas Fitting,

in which they have had many years of experience. All work of this kind warranted to be of the best description and executed in the most workmanlike manner.

Gas Pipe Laid at 12 Cents Per Foot!

Steam Engines and Boilers,

Steam and Hand Pumps,

Pipe and Fittings.

A Splendid Assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, Lamps, Shades, Bronze Ornaments, &c.

EXQUISITE SLATE MANTELS,

THE CELEBRATED

JAPAN PAPER-WARE,

BUCKETS, BASINS, BOWLS, &c., &c.

Store Room in Bloomsburg, on Main Street, opposite St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Give them a call!

Oct. 2,'74—tf

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County No. 25 December Term, 1874.

Mary U. Lelby, by her next friend, Reuben Fahringer vs. Joseph P. Lelby.

The undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to take depositions in the above case, will meet for the purpose of his appointment, at the house of William Pelitier, in Catawissa, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. April 8th, 1875.

J. H. JAMES.

Catawissa, March 19, 1875-4t Commissioner.

J. H. STECKER'S

FLOUR,

FEED,

AND

COAL

DEPOT,

BLOOMSBURG, PA

Stecker's old stand on Iron street, between Second and Third.

All kinds of grain taken in exchange for coal.

J. H. STECKER,

Mar. 19-tf Bloomsburg Pa.

AGENTS. Chang Chang sells at sight. Necessaries, Soap, Goods free Chang Chang Manufacturing Company, Boston.

FREE SAMPLES to Agents. Ladies' Combined Needle-book with Chromos Send stamp. F P. CLUCK New Bedford, Massachusetts

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published Send for circular and see extra terms to agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$5,000 For a case of Asthma, Coughs, or Cold that ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM will not relieve. Large Bottles 25 cents. JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Agents, Philadelphia

LIFE and explorations of Dr. LIVINGSTONE giving a clear and authentic account of the great explorer from childhood to death. New book just out, showing how he spent 30 years in the wilds of Africa. It includes his "LAST JOURNAL" and everything new to date. Is selling rapidly.

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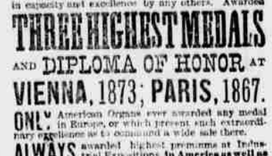

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