The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

rday, June 9, 1876.

SPEAKER KERR.

n their attempts to keep up the balance that it may not appear that Blaine is any re corrupt than certain Democratic leaers, the Republicans have started a miserable tale about Speaker Kerr, accusing m of having accepted a bribe of $450. his is the way the *New York World* talks bout it.

It is a thing to vindicate the cynicism of Schopenhauer that such an accusation as he now refuting should have been brought ainst Mr. Kerr, after the pains which he s taken in a corrupt era to live an aggresively honest life. He is poor and has lived years in modest simplicity, and yet his egality has not saved him from the charge corruption. He has fought every subsidy at came before Congress during his long ublic career when he could have made his ortune by the sale of his influence, and et his Quixotic integrity has fared no better than the common roguery that flourished bout it. He was so high minded in his otions of duty that he refused to vote for n increase of his own salary and refused to xcept the increase when it was voted, although the back pay was granted especially in behalf of those who like himself had ot been re-elected to the next congress, and et it is said that he took an open bribe of 450. He was so peculiarly sensitive to appearances that he would not except hospitalities during his earlier years in congress which he could not return, and yet he is reported to have become the slave of a party hack. He so detests dishonesty that he refused to attend the grand birth-day party of a notorious public plunderer, where the President and cabinet officers and foreign ministers paid homage to ill-gotten wealth, and yet he is accused of companionship with a dishonest door-keeper. He was the champion of the south during the period of reconstruction, when power and popularity were at the disposal of its enemies. He was the advocate of hard money in the west when only one or two public men besides himself dared to stand up for their convictions. His first actions as speaker tended to secure the country against inflation or repudiation and to fence the treasury against grants for private enterprises. He cut off the lobby by one edict and the sale of liquor in the capitol by another. He has been a congressman for years, and cannot endure the taste of whiskey even when it is prescribed by his physician. He has lived in Washington society as the colleague of such men as Shenck, and does not know one word from another. He has passed through the contagious influence of christian statesmen like Colfax and Harlan, and remained a simple religious man without cant or hypocrisy. And now that he has lived a life of stern adherence to duty, attained its reward in the confidence of the people, and apparently stands on the threshold of another world, casting the ambition of this behind him, this miserable slander falls upon him!

The witness on whose testimony they rely to establish the guilt of speaker Kerr, Harvey, will be shown to be utterly untrustworthy. His conduct in this case has been a record of falsehood in all its essential features. The policy of the Republican Party all through the late exposures has been to attempt to prove Republican officials innocent by showing that Democrats are greater scoundrels. Having failed thus far they will hardly succeed in blemishing the fair name of Mr Kerr.

OUR VIEWS EXACTLY.

The *Phila. Ledger* well says:

If the Report of the Indian Massacre of the Cincinnati party of emigrants to the Black Hills shall prove to be true, the "Black Hills problem" will probably be solved by a short, sharp and decisive and expensive Indian war. It is lamentable that our Indian affairs must be mismanaged in this way, but with the restless "enterprise" of men who *will* insist upon searching for gold in places where they have no lawful right to go, and with vacillating, temporizing policy of our own Government in dealing with these unlawful intrusions, and with the murderous propensities of the wild young Indian "warriors" of the Sioux and other bands, there seems to be no other mode of settlement. The war will be a great thing for "post-traders" and the venders of mules, forage, harness and other supplies on the borders. Business with them will be lively; the Indians will go to the wall, that is the survivors of them; some of our own brave fellows will lose their lives and others go mutilated to their graves, and the national Treasury will have a heavy bill to pay—millions, of course, as usual—and all because the Government did not do its duty in enforcing treaty stipulations and compelling obedience to the law.

Another County Heard From.

The acknowledged rascality and corruption of the Republican leaders has at last penetrated the hard cranium of old Parson Brownlow, and he emphatically says:

"I would rather vote for an honest Democrat than a dishonest Republican, and I warn all repudiators who wish to steal their way into office by appeal to party, that on this question in East Tennessee we know no party but the party of honest men. *No Republican thief shall cram himself down our throats in East Tennessee with the clamor of national issues*, so if there be any of that sort of cattle looking for preferment, I admonish them that we will find them out in East Tennessee, and treat them accordingly."

Blain had better look out.

Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer of New York have accomplished something unknown in the history of railroads They engaged a train to run from New York to San Francisco leaving on Thursday of last week and to arrive on Sunday.

The exact time of the train from New York to San Francisco was 83 hours, 39 minutes, 16 seconds. The average speed was forty miles per hour. A single engine pulled the train from Ogden to San Francisco a distance of 881 miles. One hour was lost from the overwork placed upon this locomotive

It is understood that there is an increasing disposition on the part of Senators to let the Belknap trial go by for this session. A leading Senator in conversing on the subject lately said the principle involved had been settled, the Senate had asserted jurisdiction, and he did not see now the necessity of the Senate spending a month or two months at this time over the trial.

Gov. Hartranft has vetoed the bill appropriating $120,000 to Normal Schools. He did not veto the bill making an appropriation of money to pay for a building for his accommodation on the Centennial grounds, so the schools must pay for his Brussels carpet and elegant furniture. And yet this man wants to be President.

The New York *Herald* states that there is a regularly organized campaign club in that city, composed of prominent merchants, formed for the purpose of urging Gen. Hancock's claims for the presidential nomination at St. Louis.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

Unseated Lands—Taxation.

The recurrence of a Triennial Assessment seems to be a proper time to call the attention of assessors and other public officers, to some provisions and requirements of the Acts of Assembly upon the subject of taxation; compliance with which will very materially add to the comfort, convenience and correctness of the performance of the public business. Great irregularities exist every where in this branch of the public service, and the Courts have been obliged to relax the strict rules of law and somewhat of evidence, to prevent still greater injustice. Much of this necessity is doubtless owing to the constant rotation out of office, which obtains in this country as a part of its political system. A man entering upon even the the lowest duties of public life, is not allowed to become thoroughly acquainted with them and able to perform them satisfactorily and intelligently, before some other patriot pushes him aside, and by the will of the sovereign people, assumes them. Thus the largest part of the public business of the country remains in unskilful and incompetent hands, not on account of any natural inaptitude, but, because no man is allowed to remain long enough in office to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the routine of his duties, much less with the exact details. And that difficulty runs through the whole circle of political preferment, from the lowest township office, to the high dignity of a Senator of the United States.

Among the many, apparently minor, but really very important duties which citizens are called upon to perform, that of Assessor of lands and goods for public taxation, is one of the most delicate and difficult; and requires a degree of common sense and sound judgment which are not often brought to its exercise. It can easily be seen that the valuation, assessment, adjustment and equalization of property for taxation, requires time, thought, experience, and a very thorough knowledge of what goes to make value. Perhaps our whole system of taxation is vicious, but we should endeavor to get out of it the best of which it is capable. In early times, lands were the chief sources of such revenue. Bonds, stocks, mortgages, money at interest, were scarcely known to the assessing officer. But now the personalty, if it could be fairly and honestly reached, would and ought to bear a very much larger proportion of the public burdens, than the realty. And the time is coming when a thorough revision of the system will shift the weight to a different species of property.

Lands, however, seated and unseated, as soon as the Commonwealth had parted with her title, became and were made liable to taxation, and sale for the non payment of the taxes. The first Act making them subject to a sale for county taxes is that of Apr. 11, 1799, Sec. 25—3 Smith Laws 401. Then came the Acts of April 3, 1804—April 4, 1809, March 13, 1815—March 29, 1824 and April 15, 1834 also 29 April, 1844, &c.

By the Act of April 6, 1802, Sec. 7, 4 Smith Laws 515, they were made liable to sale for non-payment of road taxes; and if the taxes were not paid to the supervisors, the lands so assessed as unseated, were to be returned to the County Commissioners, and by them to the County Treasurer for collection by sale. The return of the unpaid taxes must be made, now, before the first day of Febuary in each year, and the sale is to be on the second Monday of June of every second year.

By an Act of 9 March 1771 the clear yearly value of all estates, (which seems to exclude unseated lands, as having no clear yearly value) were assessible for the support and maintenance of the poor but by the Act of 15 April 1834, and perhaps earlier, they were also included in the list of taxable property, and by Act of 30 January 1862, P. L. page 8, they were made subject to sale, in Columbia county, for the poor taxes. And the returns of the unpaid poor taxes should also be made before Febuary first, in each year.

By the Act of May 8, 1854, P. L. 617, for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, unseated lands were subjected to taxation and sale for non-payments of the school taxes, as they were for County taxes.

Thus, seated and unseated lands are taxable, and are subject to a sale by the County Treasurer for non-payment, of assessment for County, Road, Poor, and School taxes.

The assessment and valuation for County taxes controls and regulates the township and school district assessment, as to the value of the property, but not as to the rate per cent.

Now, as the subject of taxation, the Act of Assembly of 29 April 1844, P. L. 497, says: "All real estate, to wit: houses, lands, lots of ground and ground rents, mills and manufactories of all kinds, furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar-houses, malt-houses, breweries, tan yards, fisheries and ferries, wharves, and all other real estate not exempt by law from taxation:"—Under which clause, "all other real estate," the courts have properly included all kinds of machinery and improvements which have yet been put on, or under any lands or grounds; such as coal breakers, steam-pumping apparatus, planing mills &c. &c.; and the proper method is, to assess and value all this machinery and improvement *with the land*, and tax it to the owner of the land. And this is in accordance with the oath of the assessors—"That you will justly and honestly, to the best of your judgment, assess and value every separate lot, piece or tract of land, *with the improvements thereon* * *." Making no separate valuation of improvements, machinery or other erections in or upon the lands, but leaving all such questions to be adjusted by the parties who may think themselves interested. This is a point to be particularily insisted on and attended to. It will simplify business, save trouble, and be practically and legally correct and proper.

It is to be observed however, that this rule does not prevent separate assessments of separate interests in land. As, if one man owns the surface, and another the developed iron ore, or stone coal, or limestone under it; there, the owner of the soil is taxed with it, and the owner of the ore, coal or limestone, opened and accessible, is taxed with such article. And it would seem under the law, that any machinery, erection or improvement put in, upon or under the surface, for mining purposes, should be assessed with such ore, coal or limestone, to the owner of the respective commodities. See 3 Pa. Rep. 107; 1 P. S. R. 331; 29 P. S. R. 373; 70 P. S. R. 381.

The proper process of valuing, assessing and returning unseated lands should have special attention, because the owners are mostly non-residents, and look after their taxes only once in two years. Much assessment that is open to objection, is made upon such property. There seems to be no good reason why undeveloped and unproductive mineral lands should be rated and assessed at a rate much above the surface value. That question however does not enter into the present inquiry.

Unseated lands were, by the act of 1804, required to be returned to the Commissioners by the surveyors, and this list of unseated lands was to "include a list of the number of acres contained in each survey or warrant, and of the names and surnames of the original warrantees, the waters on which the same is situate, the land contiguous thereto, and of the township, if known, wherein the same may lie." And this list was to be kept by the Commissioners in a book provided for the purpose. If these little details were attended to, the history of a tract of land could be traced with certainty through all changes of ownership and valuation and arrangement of township lines. The acres, the warrantee, the waters would always be the same; the township, the owner, and the adjoiners, if the lands became seated, might change.

Under the Act of 1834, the Commissioners, precept to the assessors, which in each triennial year shall go into their hands "within six weeks after the general election;" requires them to "return a perfect list of the names of all taxables, and of the taxable property, together with a just valuation of the same." In this list the triennial assessors should include unseated as well as seated lands notwithstanding the Act of 1804 as to the duties of surveyors, and this *return* of the assessors to the Commissioners, if made according to law, *is the assessment*. By the Act of 1842, organizing a Board of Revision, the commissioners meet, consult, examine and raise or reduce the price or value of the properties, so as to equalize the whole. This being done after publication and due notice, and everything being corrected, adjusted and equalized as required, the commissioners then fix the rate per cent on the adjusted valuation; the clerk makes transcripts of the assessments, with the rate per cent, and the day of appeal fixed, and transmits them to the assessors on or before the second Monday of April following. The assessors call on the taxable, give him the valuation, rate per cent, and day of appeal, and that ends that part of the business.

This appeal, held by the commissioners, after public notice of the time and place, is from the valuation of the Triennial Assessment; and when heard and decided, fixes the valuation for that and the two following years except in one or two specified cases. With the first 10 sections of the Act of 1834, all reference to the triennial assessment and proceedings relating to it, ends. The balance of it relates to the annual assessment for the two years following the triennial assessment, and to township rates and levies, which are not within the present examination, except incidentally.

The duplicate for County and State taxes is made out on the basis of this valuation, as corrected after appeal to the commissioners as stated. And this corrected valuation and assessment is sent to the assessors before the second Monday of April of the year succeeding the triennial assessment for the assessment of the taxes for the current year, and not, within six weeks of the general election, in each year, as is practised in some counties. That rule is for the Triennial year alone. For, say the Supreme Court in Grenough vs Fulton Coal Co. 74 P. S. R. 486—"The triennial assessment is the basis of subsequent annual assessments and the valuation will remain unless changed by alterations in the property"—such as new erections, or the distruction of old ones.

The township rates and levies for poor, road, and school taxes are made on this same valuation, the rate per cent being according to their several necessities, except as limited by law. The tax on unseated land is a part and parcel of it; and though, as was said in Lycoming Co. vs Huling, cited in Potter Co. vs Oswayo, 11 Wright 162, "the supervisors are charged with the duty of expending the money, they have no power to collect it. It is payable by the owners into the County treasury * * *." Yet, if voluntarily paid to the supervisors, overseers or school tax collector, it may be received and receipted for, it seems more in consonance with the general system to return all the taxes on unseated lands to the County Commissioners, and have them collected by the Treasurer. And that, because there is no other way of enforcing payment of them: and because also it is more convenient to land owners to pay all the unseated land taxes at once, at the County seat, when they come to discharge the county taxes on the same, though it seems the owners may work out the road taxes on unseated lands if they desire to do so.

These suggestions in regard to the mode, manner and regular procedure of making, returning and adjusting the Triennial Assessment, are submitted in the hope that they may assist those upon whom the duty devolves, in performing it with more ease to themselves, and more satisfaction to the public.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Attorney to the County Commissioners.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of Catawissa Lodge, No 349, A. Y. M., held at Catawissa, Pa, May 30, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Since God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst on earth our beloved brother Cyrus Gruber, who died on the ninth day of April 1876. Although the separation is painful, it becomes us to bow in humble submission to this decree of His will, and to be admonished that our sojourn here is but for a brief period of time. Therefore,

Resolved. That in the death of Brother Cyrus Gruber, we recognize the hand of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved. That we sincerely sympathize with the widow and children of the deceased in their sore bereavement by the assurance that he is enjoying the reward of a good and faithful servant in that Lodge above not made with hands.

Resolved. That in respect to the memory of the deceased, this Hall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and be spread upon the minutes of the Lodge, and published in the county papers at Bloomsburg.

N. P. MOORE,
H. D. MCBRIDE, } Committee.
JOHN APPLEMAN,

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery acrid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, muco-purlent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at any one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 4.—The remains of Col. Robert H. Ramsey arrived in Pottsville yesterday from Nashville, Tennessee, and were followed to the grave this afternoon by a large concourse of people.

The latest thing out is a 99 cent store in Harrisburg.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

On the evening of June 2nd, at a re-union of the Delta Psi Fraternity—a brotherhood composed of graduates and undergraduates of the various colleges throughout the country—an oration was delivered by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, which so faithfully describes the present condition of politics that we give below an extract from it. The speaker is a prominent public man in his state, and knows what he talks about. In addressing the members of the Fraternity he said:

You, as educated young men, are among those who mould the opinion and shape the activities of your fellows in the several communities where you live and labor. Let me speak with you freely. Take no offence. I shall talk of politics, not the politics of partizanship, but such politics as the Centennial time forces alike upon our brains and hearts. It has become quite the fashion among educated men, and even more among successful business men, to take little personal interest in public affairs. Very many of our college graduates, and of our leading traders, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, affect a sort of Dundrearyish indifference to our politics. When one of our number gives any personal, practical heed to the duties of our citizenship, they may not always openly condemn his waste of time or sneer at his enthusiasm, but they take little pains to conceal their surprise at his want of taste, or still worse, want of wit in giving to State an hour that might have been given more pleasantly to society or more profitably to trade. In many instances this indifference must be affected rather than hearty and thorough, because the careful student of the past cannot be entirely careless of the present, and the intelligent financier must at least estimate the political forces within which his private enterprises are being urged.

This fashion of indifference, whether sincere or affected, has some natural causes.

The excitement of a great popular debate over questions that lay at the very root of our social system quickened every interest, and in some degree touched almost every person in our land during the years preceding 1861. Then followed the war, with its volcanic outbursts of enthusiam, its patience of long endurance, its heroism of achievement, and its terrible sacrifices. Then came long and exhaustive debate over the adjustment and settlement of the terms of returning peace.

Thus for many years our politics, in one form or another, appealed to the interest, quickened the conscience, and occupied the best thought of almost our entire people. Such long excitement naturally caused weariness. Men turned from politics and arms, asking for rest and peace.

During this long struggle very many bad and designing men had by shrewd appeals to the prevailing sentiment of their localities, and by various adroit methods so possessed themselves of the mechanism of their respective political parties as in many instances to wield large local influences and exercise large local control. That corruption which seems as incident to all national life as disease is to all individual life, had fastened itself upon both the great political parties. This tendency to evil, by the way, is in no measure confined to politics. There are defaulters in banks and trust companies as well as in the public treasury. Lies are told over the counter and in the drawing room as frequently as at the caucus and in the convention Human nature, when opportunity is afforded, has an old-fashioned way of showing its bad side as well as its best There were probably canker spots on the apple in Eden. There was surely a fib on the sweet lips of Eve, and cowardly tale-bearing in the manly heart of Adam. Even where John loved so devotedly and Peter spake so resolutely, there was Judas with his hungry bag and his ready kiss. But the existence of evil is neither justification nor excuse for evil doing. Corruption is in our politics, and the slime of the serpent is in the primary caucus and in legislative halls. This corruption has disheartened a few good citizens. It has disgusted more æsthetic and refined ones. It has been availed of as an excuse by very many busy or careless men for their taking little personal interest in public affairs, and being indifferent to our politics.

There is still another cause which to-day largely produces and stimulates this indifference. The pecuniary rewards of public life are very meagre. If you except the chief customs officers at some five or six of our principal ports of of entry, and a few local officials in our largest cities, there are none of our higher place holders who are paid salaries in any degree approaching what the ability required for just discharge of such duties can readily earn in private life. Take, for example, the judges throughout the country, excepting in New York, and possibly in one or two other States. Almost every lawyer fit to be judge can earn so much more money in the ordinary practice of his profession than either nation or State will pay for his services on the bench that it is difficult to get a first-class lawyer to be a judge. Indeed you cannot, unless you find one so well off that he can afford to give up private business, or so fired with the noble ambition of his profession that he is willing to forego wealth for the great honor of the ermine. There is not a successful business man in Philadelphia to-day, who, in a pecuniary point off view, can afford to take public office and faithfully give to it the time necessary for a conscientious discharge of its duties. Our office-holders must therefore come, as a rule, from one or other of three classes of our citizens. Either from such of the wealthy as have decided taste for public affairs, or as recognize the duty of the citizen to serve the State when the State needs his service, and can afford to give their time and service; or from among those of moderate means, who have such natural fitness and incl nation for official place and public duty that they are willing to forego opportunities of private gain and the accumulation of wealth in order to gratify their ambition and fulfil their inner sense of personal respo nsibility to the State; or else—and here lies the greatest danger—our office-holders will be men who, having the ambition to rule among their fellows, and being burdened by no scruples, will take public place, and either use its opportunities for the advancement of purely private and selfish schemes, or else will boldly steal what they may desire. But the fact remains that here, where there are no hereditary riches, no entailed estates, no reasonable certainty that the grandson will possess what the grandfather earns, all the avenues of an honestly acquired material success lead away from public station.

The Speaker declared that the reaction after the intense excitement of the past twenty-five years, the corruption which undeniably soils and stains both our political organizations to a very great and alarming extent, and the great comparative rewards of all business pursuits and activities furnish natural explanations for this indifference or rather furnish fair-sounding excuses to indifferent citizens for their neglect of personal duty. In conclusion Mr. Woodford remarked that if political work is to be mainly done by political place-holders, then party leaders will naturally and quite logically fill such places with men who can and will do the required work. The evil is to be corrected most largely and most effectively by the old-fashioned but sure rule that each citizen shall, in his own place, perform his own duty to the State. My faith in immediate results would be greater if the classes whom you represent would more heartily appreciate this truth.

It is your duty as a citizen to vote—to vote intelligently, honestly. Because another is employed in the post office or revenue service his duty is no higher than yours. Remember, also, it is no less. You vote not because you are out of place, but because you are a citizen. Honor is due to the man who being in office or out of office, still fulfills his obligation as a citizen. What will you justly say of the man who, being out of office and never or but seldom performing his personal duty as citizen, sneers at his fellow in office as one wearing the collar of a place-holder, and thus practically denies to him the right to a voice and vote in our public affairs?

Our office-holders are but a very small fraction of our people, or even of any dominant party. Whenever all the people shall faithfully attend to their political duties the office-holders will be practically powerless. Their duty is to-day your duty. Their responsibility is yours. That under so many sneers and against such silent but very potent influence of fashion and example so many good men and true men accept subordinate public place, and perform its functions so honestly and well, is large honor to them. It should be a large shame to such as never touch the burden of public duty even with their little fingers, yet bemoan the influence of office-holders in our politics and sneer at the political effort of the officials as the service of one who wears a master's collar and humbly eats another's bread.

Marriages.

FRANTZ—FRITZ.—On Wednesday, May 24th, by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, Mr. Charles W. Frantz to Miss Mary A. Fritz, both of Berwick.

GETTY—POWER.—On May 28th, by Rev. Wm. G. Laitzle, Mr. George Getty to Miss Alvaretta Hower, both of Locust township.

STETLER—WINN.—At the Methodist parsonage in Orangeville, May 11th, by Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall, Edward J. Stetler, of Mt. Pleasant, to Elmira G. Winn, of Light Street.

Deaths.

HUTCHISON.—Near Asbury, May 18th, William Hutchison, aged 19 years. The deceased had been married only six weeks.

THOMAS.—In Mt. Pleasant, May 31st, Mrs. Martha Jane Thomas, aged 34 years.

PHILLIPS.—In Locust township, May 28th, Mary, wife of George Phillips, aged 41 years, 5 months and 5 days.

Candidates.

(We are authorized to announce the following persons as candidates for the offices named, subject to the Democratic rules of Columbia county:)

FOR SHERIFF,
MILTON CHARLES,
of Bloomsburg.

HENRY DOAK,
of Briarcreek.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

A. K. SMITH,
of Madison.

JOHN LAYCOCK,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN K. GROTZ,
of Bloomsburg.

HENRY D. KNORR,
of Centre.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
SAMUEL SNYDER,
of Mifflin.

JAMES LAKE,
of Scott.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
of Benton.

DAVID DEMOTT,
of Greenwood.

LUTHER A. GERMAN,
of Pine.

REPRESENTATIVE.
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
of Catawissa.

E. J. MCHENRY,
of Fishingcreek.

DAVID S. BROWN,
of Main.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
of Centralia.

HOMŒOPATHIC
VETERINARY MEDICINE

works wonders with cattle, horses, fowls, and all other domestic animals. No livery stable keeper, stock raiser, or farmer should be without a case of these medicines and a book giving plain directions for their use. BOERICK & TAFEL, 145 Grand St., New York, will send their descriptive catalogue to any address, on receipt of a stamp. Theirs is the oldest Homœopathic Pharmacy in this country—founded in 1835. June 9-8w.

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

When visiting Philadelphia be sure to call upon us. Those who cannot come to the Centennial City should enclose 50 cents for a copy of our new and beautiful "FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS GRAND MARCH," a splendid composition, with handsomely illustrated Title Page.

Address WM. H. BONER & CO.,
Dealers in Sheet Music & Music Books,
June 9-12w. 1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

CEDAR VATS AND TANKS.—for brewers, dyers, chemists, manufacturers and private dwellings. GEO. J. BURKHART & CO., June 9-48w. Buttonwood St., below Broad.

RUBBER GOODS of every description, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c. BI HARD LEVICK, SON & CO. 724 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Agents National Rubber Co. June 9-48w.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!
The Best Tonic in America.
The "S" Celebrated Bitter Cordial,
No 12 North Seventh St., Philadelphia.
To be had from all first-class druggists throughout the country

PEABODY HOUSE,
CORNER OF LOCUST AND NINTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly Furnished and Refitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $4 per day. No bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody. June 9-14w.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

SYLVESTER J. ALBERTSON and D. D. BRADY, Supervisors of Greenwood Twp, for 1875.

DR.

To am't of duplicates, less cash collected on same	$2,568 93
" " cash collected on same	81 74
Whole amount of duplicates	2,450 67
" am't received from county and I. A. Dewitt	3 56
" " collected and used by supervisors	74 98
" " orders against David Dennott and J. G. Keller	42 01
	$2,571 22

CR.

By am't of work done	$2,464 70
" " exonerations	10 00
" " supervisors' fees	114 03
" " cash paid for work done	3 52
" " balance due supervisors	38 99
	$2,571 22

We, the undersigned auditors of Greenwood township, Columbia county, have examined the above accounts and find them correct as above stated, and find the sum of forty-two dollars and one cent due supervisors, and for which amount we have given orders against the present supervisors.

NICHOLAS KINDT,
ISAAC A. DE WITT } Auditors.
WM. F. ROBBINS,
June 9-3w.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILSON, Treasurer of Greenwood School District for the year ending June 5, 1875.

DR.

To am't received of J. G. Girton, former treasurer	$95 35
" " State appropriation	344 10
" " duplicate	2,052 23
" received of J. S. Evans, former collector	16 80
	2,488 57
Balance due Treasurer	51 09
	$2,539 66

CR.

By collector's percentage		$59 14
" am't of exonerations		45 55
" " tax returned to comm'rs		11 26
" " Teachers' salaries	$1698 00	
deduct orders outstanding	106 00	
		1,592 00
" " coal and hauling	207 82	
" " orders outstanding for same	120 82	
		87 00
" " paid for School Sournal and register		12 00
" " paid for material and repairs		95 48
" " Treasurer's percentage		37 67
" " Secretary's salary		40 00
" " Aud. fees and advertising same		33 00
Paid J. D. Patton for use of shop		5 00
" W. F. Robbins for filing settlement of 1875		50
Balance due District from collector		510 96
		$2,539 66

We, the undersigned Auditors of Greenwood School District, Columbia county, have carefully examined the above accounts of the Treasurer and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

NICHOLAS KINDT,
ISAAC A. DE WITT } Auditors.
WM. F. ROBBINS,
June 9th, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTING. HARD TIMES PLAYS.
Best and cheapest paint in the world. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Ready mixed. Full directions. Apply yourself and save cost of application. Sample cards free. O. W. ROSS, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. P.O. Box 5,140.

Lucinda Purcell, by her next friend Edward R. Crawford, vs. John P. Purcell, In Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 340 February Term 1876, Subpœna in Divorce.

The alias subpœna in the above case having been returned non est inventus, you, the said John P. Purcell, are hereby required to appear at the said Court, on the first Monday of September next to answer the complaint therein filed.

CHARLES FORNWALD,
Buckalew, Sheriff.
Attorney's.
June 9-4w.

AGENTS, 25 elegant 9x11 Chromos, $1; 100 for $3. National Chromo Co., Philadelphia.

MOODY'S Sermons and prayer meeting talks at the N. Y. Hippodrome from the Tribune verbatim reports in the new book Glad Tidings. Beware of imitations. 800 pages, $2. 11,000 ordered. AGENTS WANTED. E. B. Treat, publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y. June 9-4w.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
Put up only in BLUE BOXES.
A Tried and Sure Remedy.
For sale by druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. June 9-4w.

IT PAYS
any smart man who wishes to make $9,000 a year on a small capital to commence in our line of business. ROOFING IS A SPECIALTY. There is no one in your county who carries on the business. You can learn it in one week by studying our instructions, which we send to all who ask for them. Any man having $100 to start with, can purchase enough material to roof 5 ordinary houses. The sum realized from sale and profit on this supply, added to the regular pay for labor as roofer should amount to not less than $300. An expert man could easily do the work in nine working days. Two persons of small means can join together to advantage; one, canvassing, while the other attends to the work. Send for our book of instructions free if you write address and study it. Ask for terms. If you are unable to advance the money, present the matter to the principal who employs in your place, and talk it over with him. He will be glad to furnish the stock and divide the profit with you. We will guarantee the territory to the first responsible applicant. Address N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., Limited, 4 Cedar St., N. Y., and mention D & Co. June 9-4w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee for the benefit of creditors of Nathan Kostenbauder, of Locust township, Columbia county, now residing in the Borough of Plymouth, in Luzerne county, and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said Nathan Kostenbauder; and those having claims to submit them to the assignee properly authenticated.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
Catawissa, Columbia Co., Pa.
W. L. EYERLY,
Attorney for Assignee. May 12-6w.

PARIS GREEN,
BONE MANURE,
BONE FLOUR,
BONE GRAIN.
For sale in quantities to suit. By
HENRY L. REAY,
June 2, '76.-1m. RUPERT, PA.

UNION HOTEL,
1214 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THOMAS S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY WEBB, Sup't.
Centennial visitors will find this a first-class Hotel and the terms reasonable. May 26-1m.

The Cook's Companion.
Improved Kitchen Slicing Utensil.
A novel Household Article for slicing BREAD, MEAT, SAUSAGE, NOODLES, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, CANDY, &c., &c.
The Machine is easy to regulate, and very simple to use. It takes up but little room in the kitchen.
GROCERS, BUTCHERS, HOTEL KEEPERS and EVERY FAMILY should have one.
Price $4, and cheap at that.
Call and see them work at the Furniture Store of
E. R. FURMAN,
Sole Agent for Columbia county.
May 26-3m Bloomsburg, Pa.

SMEDLEY HOUSE,
1227 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THOMAS S. WEBB, Proprietor.
J. MURRAY WEBB, Sup't.
Centennial visitors will find this a first-class stopping place. Arrangements can be made by correspondence. May 26-1m.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books, "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author, in person or by mail, FREE. Price by mail, postage prepaid, $5.25. Contents tables free. AGENTS WANTED. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., (John P. Jewett, manager), 129 East 26th St., N. Y. Apr 14-12w

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 10, 79-13t

USE the MODEL PRESS and do all your own Printing. BEST IN THE WORLD For Business Men and Young Printers. Thousands in use. Sent for 2 cent stamp for a pamphlet illustrated 32 page Catalogue and Price List, entitled "How to Print." J. W. Davenport & Co., Mfrs. and Dealers in Type and Printing Material, 604 & 606 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. April 14—12 w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE WONDERFUL CAREER OF
MOODY AND SANKEY
IN Great Britain and America. By an eminent divine. Has over 750 pages and 13 illustrations. Price $2. Best book to sell. No other complete. 500 agents made first month. Send for proofs. Address, H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 14 Barclay St., N. Y. Apr 14-12w.

ZELL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA.
NEW REVISED EDITION.—120,000 articles, 3,000 engravings, and 18 splendid maps. THE BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cents. AGENTS WANTED.
CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Phila.
Apr 28—1y.

AGENTS WANTED for the new historical work.
OUR WESTERN BORDER.
A complete and graphic history of American pioneer life ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Its thrilling conflicts of red and white races, exciting adventures, romantic forays, scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp fire and sports. A book for old and young. Not a dull page. No competition. Enormous sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCurdy & Co., Phila. May 26-4w.

MIND Reading, Psychomancy, Fascination and charming, Mesmerism, and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail, 50 cents. Hunt & Co. 139 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia. D & Co. May 26-4w.

Men are earning $40 to $120 per week!! selling
OUR COUNTRY
AND ITS RESOURCES.
Complete in the thrilling history of 100 eventful years, also of the great Exhibition, grand in description of our mighty resources in agriculture, commerce, mines & manufactures, natural wonders, curiosities, etc., all richly illustrated. A "century" Map and "Bird's-Eye View" free. Sells marvellously fast. 100 more agents wanted quickly for this, and our standard "LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE," 60,000 already sold, also new Bible, 2,000 illustrations. Has no equal. For extra terms write to Hubbard Bros., publishers, Philadelphia. D & Co. May 26-4w

TO CENTENNIAL VISITORS.
C. W. Eves and Dr. A. P. Heller of Millville, Columbia county, Pa., have erected a neat and comfortable boarding house at Philadelphia for the reception of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition. They are now prepared to receive boarders at all times and at reasonable rates. The building is located in Columbia avenue, about one hundred yards east of Belmont avenue, and the same distance east of Globe Hotel, and only two squares from the main entrance to the Exhibition Grounds, which makes the location very favorable for all visitors from this vicinity. See the sign of the Star Boarding House on top of the building. May 26-3w. EVES & HELLER, Proprietors.

NOTICE TO HEIRS.
COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:
In the Orphans'