BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 11, 1876.



THE FIRST GUN!!

ALABAMA RESPONDS TO THE ST. LOUIS NOMINATIONS!

THIRTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR STABLE ADMINISTRATION!

KENTUCKY AS USUAL.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 7 .- The re show Democratic gains everywhere. Enough has been received to warrant the ment that the Democratic majority will 30,000. Many counties heretofore Republican send Democrats to the Legislature, and the majority on joint ballot will be very large. The vote by congressional districts seven of them Democratic and one Republican as far as heard from. There has not been a disturbance of any kind in the State. The utmost good feeling prevailed

[In 1868 the Republicans carried Alabama for Grant by 4,280 majority and in 1872 by 10,828 majority. In 1874, the year of the "tidal wave," Gov. Houston, (Dem.), was elected by 13,190 majority on a very full poll. But in this centennial year the Democrats of Alabama have surpassed themselve and improved upon the year of the food. This is a noble send off for Tilden, Hundricks and Reform, and will be so hailed throughout the country.]

KENTUCKY.

In this State the Democrats elected their ticket by increased majorities.

Digest of Election Laws. Polts open at 7 a, m. and close at 7 p. m

WHO CAN VOTE. Every male citizen, twenty-one years age, possessing the following qualification be entitled to vote at all elections: 1. He shall have been a citizen of th

2. He shall have resided in the state or year; or, if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof. and shall have removed therefrom and resix months immediately preceding the elec-

ix months immediately preceding the elec-tion.

3. He shall have resided in the district where he intends to yote two months imwhere he intends to vote two months im-

where he intends to vote two months immediately preceding the election, instead of ten days, as formerly.

4. If twenty-one years of age, or upward, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assess ed at least two months previous to the election, and paid at least one month previous

naturalized at least one month before the election, and must conform to the requirements contained in section 4, preceding. The election will be held on "the Tues

day next following the first Monday of November," being this year the 7th day of the

Friday, September 8th, is the last day fo

Saturday, October 7th, is the last day for securing naturalization papers. Saturday, October 7th, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully re-

membered and acted on by all voters.

A Short Catechism.

Who nominated Hayes? The two Camerons, Senator Morton an Senator Conkling. They preferred him to Blaine, the strongest candidate in the Cin cinnati Convention.

Who is managing the Hayes campaign Zach Chandler and John M. Edmunds of Washington, two old war horses. To whom will Hayes be indebted for

of the votes that he may get? To the corrupt Republican machine which

those engineers control.

The passage of the proposed School Amendment to the Constitution by the House of Representatives has very effectually spoiled call of the creditor entitled to payment." The object demanded by the convention is a the game with which the Republicans hoped to rake the Democratic decks.

Hayes says he is "in the hands of the committee," If he is already in the hands of these fellows (Zach Cuandler & Co.,) how in thunder is he going to get out of their hands

The situation is thus contrasted by the Cincinnati Gazette: 1776, John Bull; 1876.

Nothing is more generally required, all over the world, than a sale, perfectly harmless and reliable purgative medicine. All puryatives sometimes produce pain during their operation, but Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills are far less liable to gripe than any ther medicine which is as effectual. Ask

Tilden's Acceptance.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE QUES-TON OF THE HOUR-PRESENT EVILS AND THE REMEDY THEREPOR.

I that fictitious prosperity ran highest.

WHAT WE CAN AFFORD.

propriations be consented to, the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer

THE SOUTH.

in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South, besides the ordi-

tion. Taxes generally oppressive in some instances have confiscated the entire income

of property and totally destroyed its market-able value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the

whole country.

The noble motives of humanity concur

with the material interests of all in requir-ing that every obstacle beremoved to a com-

but in aid of a result so beneficent 'ne mor-

An accessory cause enhancing the distress

ed for payment, would have \$00,000,000 of specie funds to pay \$280,000,000 of notes, without contracting their loans to their cus-NEW YORK, August 4.- The following is tomers or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to payment. Suspended banks undertaking to all who trust them. They destroy all confidences among thoughtful in a new content. lovernor Tilden's letter of acceptance: ALBANY, July 31, '76. - Gentlemen : When resume have usually been obliged to collect all confidence about the from needy borrowers the means to re-A Lilay, July of Jones a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention held on the 28th of June at St Louis, advising me of my deem excessive issues and to provide re-serves. A vague idea of distress is therefore often associated with the process of re-symption, but the conditions which caused ination as the candidate of the constitu mey represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience, and in confirmity with usage. I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now take care of themselves without distressing anybody. The government is therefore the table occurred by: distress in this former instance do not now

avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations, to fulfil that engagement. The convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval. The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, federal, state and municipal, and in the modes of federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given to it in the decharation of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive for special use or in order to lay by in coin that the principal cause in excessive for special use or in order to lay by in coin the scannel of the propositions and exceptions of the legal tenders as fadividated as any form time to time desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin the scannel of the propositions of the legal tenders as fadividated as any form time to time desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin the scannel of the propositions of the legal tenders as fadividated as any form time to time desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin the first of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expense to the individual of the proprious of the legal tenders as fadividated as a principal cause in excessive and provide for the payment in conventions of the temporation of the temporation of the sum to the desire to convert for special use or in order to lay by in coin the first of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable

for special use or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money. mus, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity, engendered by the false policies of the Federal Govern-

RESUMPTION NOT DIFFICULT.

ty for these notes Bombs of the United State worth in gold and State,000,000, while and current in all the foreign mobey may

were promitte for all their notes to be present

ment, a waste of capital has been going on ever-since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal available for the objects of this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve and to provide for such other exceptaxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred millions;
local taxation has amounted to two-thirds
as much more—the vist aggregate is not less
than seventy-five hundred millions. This
enormous taxation followed a civil conflicthat had greatly impaired our aggregate
wealth and had made a prompt reduction of
expenses indispensable. It was aggravated
cates amounted to \$74,000,000. The curcates amounted to \$74,000,000. The curtaxes of the last cleven years reach the gi-gautic sum of forty-five hundred millions; local taxation has amounted to two-thirds expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted meth-It was aggravated cates, amounted to \$74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of the country for these eleven years from July of the people far beyond the receipts of the 1, 1865, to June 30, 1877, averaging nearly \$76,000,000 a year, was \$382,000,000 in the whole period, of which \$617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantity by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and be accurring from the stocks which exist of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury. It was nigravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscalculation in business and an unremunerative use of capital an i labor. Even in prosperous times the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of posby acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment With respect to whatever sible national savings is at best a small per-centage of national earnings. Yet now for surplus of legal tenders the wants of busithese eleven years, governmental consump-tion has been a larger portion of the natio-nal earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all new investments. The consequences of these errors are a present public calamite, but they were never doubtful, never invisible. They were necessary and inevitable, and They were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1808, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily upon every man's in-come, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unthem. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issue of legal-tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent permanent excess beyond the wants of busiless we arrest the system that gives rise to wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink towards their natural scale the taxness Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public imgatherers take from us not only our income agination with the fear of any apprehended not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or

scarcity In a community where credit is so much used fluctuations of value and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by the temporary defence to the beliefs of men, even before those beliefs can conform our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy towards the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted. We cannot afford the present to ascertained realities. AMOUNT OF NECESSARY CURRENCY. magnificent scale of taxation."

To the Secretary, of the Treasury I said early in 1865: "There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live withbeginning of the civil war by a substitued use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In the aurumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and oth-er agricultural products begin their opera-tions, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credits by which to make their purchases and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent, of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for or-dinary use does not happen to have been on detriment or cease. In my judgment an amendment of the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service and excluding from each the public service and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation. In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two houses and of the Executive be pre-served and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of the government. ject, in my annual message to the New York Legislature, of January 5, 1875, the sugges-tion was made that "the Federal Govern-ment is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against or currency and chacted excusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should positively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should unitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade, which it has supernatural laws of trade, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances, and in a
similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should
be effected "by such, measures as would keep
the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all the process without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and
without exciting the public imagination
with alarm which impair confidence, contract the whole large machiners of credit len, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudia-

tract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the natural operations of busi-

MEANS OF RESUMPTION. Public economies, official retrenchments and wise financiers are the means which the plete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations, once unnaturally es-tranged, on the basis recognized by the St. Louis platform of the "Constitution of the St. Louis Convention indicate as provision for reserves and redemptions The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income, for that im-United States, with its amendments univer-sally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war," poses no new charge on the people. If, however, the imprudence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revcontroversies which engendered civil war, bave conducted us to a period of falling revenit such managers to direct and dictate.

N. Y. Sus.

REPRAL OF "SHERMAN'S SHAM."—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 106 common self-government. If the duty shall to 86, on Saturday, repealed section 3 of the Resumption act of January 14, 1875, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin Legal-tender notes than outstanding. This action of the House is in full accordance with the sentiment on this subject expressed by Governors Tilden and Hendricks in their letter of acceptance, and as the vote upon the bill indicates, there is a clear and distinct party issue made upon it.—Ex.

CUERENCY REFORM.

CUERENCY REFORM.

CUERENCY REFORM.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound in the national honor," and it goes no to "demand a judicious system of preparation" by public economies, by official retrench ment, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation as on too assure the whole by this saving alone without cost to the people of the proposed School Amend
The passage of the pr

ble the nation soon too assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promiser of the perfect ple. The proper time for resumption is the

PREPARATIONS FOR RESUMPTION. Such preparations are everything Without them a legislative command fixing a day an official promise fixing a day, are shams.

An attempt to act on such a commander-hip

— a promise without preparation — would
end in a new suspension. It would be a
fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrast
and distress. The act of Congress of the 14th of January, 1875, enacted that on and after the first of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the le-gar-tender notes of the United States on pre-sentation at the office of the Assistant Treas-

with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds The legislatine command, the offi-cial promise fixing a day for resumption, have thus far been barren. No practical To make the coin now to the Treasury preparations towards resumption have been made. There has been no progress, but there have been steps backward. There is no necromancy in the operations of government; the homely maxims of everyday line are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of surplus income, yet be seen every day spend-ing all he could lay his hands on in riotous

> his profession as to the value of the old promise would alike provoke derision. RESUMPTION PLAN OF THE ST, LOUIS PLAT-

living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise of

FORM. The St. Louis platform regards the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption; it denounces the conduct which during eleven years of peace has made no advances toward resumption, no preparations for resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while professing to intend a speedy return order to save interest, will be returned for to specie payments has annually enacted redemption, they can either be paid or they fresh hindrances thereto. And having first reslemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether, they continue as deaounced the barrenness of the promise of currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of a day of resumption, it next, denounces that of securities held as investments, is merely barren promise as a hindrance to resumpa question of the rate of interest they draw.

Even if they were to remain in their present demands the establishment of a judicious form, and the government to agree to pay system of preparation for resumption. on them a rate of interest, making them pay as desirable investments, they would cease system of preparation, without the promise to circulate, and take their place with govporate and private bonds, of which thouporste and private bonds, of which thou-sands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be chang-ed from currency into investments lies the which in the eleven years since the peace only danger to be guarded against in the has consumed \$450,000,000, and yet could adoption of general measures intended to not afford to give the people a sound and tional coin needful to a resumption.

RELIEF TO BUSINESS DISTRESS. The distress now felt by the people in all their business and industries, though it has its principal cause in the enormous waste of capital occasioned by the false policies of capital occasioned by the farse policies of our government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagement of the currency. Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischiefs in all business. Never were its evils more felt than now. Men do nothing, because they are unable to make any calculation on which there can sales and the currency.

H. D. Windersteen The amount of currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it which seemed to be durable happened at the beginning of the civil war by a substitue! for the future consumption of his customer The manufacturer dares not make facilities which may not refund his outlays; he shuts his factory and discharges his Capitalists cannot lend on security they con-sider safe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise, who have credit or securities to pledge, will not borrow. Consumption has failen below the natural limits of a reasonable economy. Prices o many things are under their range in frugal specie-paying times before the civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the banks un-used. A year and a half ago the legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the-twelve millions since retired have been rehand at the money centres; a scarcity of currency ensues and also a stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experience that, in a discussion of this subect, in my annual message to the New York legislature, of January 5, 1875, the sugges iou was made that "the Federal Government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the public do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should positively allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow accoron the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new hope and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to re-

turn.
The St. Louis Convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its conviction as to the practitible results of the system of preparations

c tile results of the system of preparations. It demands, it says:

"We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit, by which 95 per cent, of all business transactions are performed—a system inspiring general con-fidence, would from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our harrass ed industries, set in motion the whole of commerce and restore employment to labor and union in all its natural sources."

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes, tending to relieve the present business distress. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be invested by Congress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its economy and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballotbox, a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ." The convention wisely added that "reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice grades of the public service President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representives, Cabinet officers; these and all others in au-thority are the people's servacts; their offices are not a private perquisite, they are a pub-lic trust." Two evils infest the official ser-vice of the Pederal Government. One is readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The proper time for resumption is the resumption of specie payments on the legal-tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," but it would "establish a sound currency for the people." The methods by which this object is to be attained, are discussed by what the convention demanded for the future and by what it denounced in the past.

RANK NOTE RESUMPTON.

Resumption of specie payment by the government of the United States on its few payments of the paym

to feel by a comment of the special content o which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is conscientious fidelity in the exercise blessings abroad: There is, probably, no of the authority to hold to account and dis place untrustworthy or incapable subordinates. The public interest in an honest, skilful performance of official trust must not be sacrificed to the personal aggrandizement of the incumbents.

After these immediate steps, which will

may wisely go on to the abolition of unnec essary offices, and, finally, to the patient careful organization of a better civil service careful organization of a better civil service system under the tests, wherever practicable, of proved confidence and fidelity. While much may be accomplished by these in the ods, it might encourage delusive expectation if I withheld here the expression of my conviction than no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election, experience having repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solemnity only can be be effectively delivered from his can he be effectively delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patronage with which the Executive is necessarily charged.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occu-pied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon when, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust it was in order to consum-mat a reform to which I had already de-voted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and workiog out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal Administration without an anxious sense of the diffi-culties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffinges of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. To General John A. McClernand, Chairman; General W. B. Franklin, Hon, J. J. Abbott, Hon, H. J. Spannhorst, Hon, H. J. Redfield, Hon, F. S. Lyon and others,

At a regular stated meeting of Mifflin Council No. 250 O. U. A. M. held August 8th 1876, the following resolutions of respect and condolence were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has pleased almighty God in his wise dispensation of Providence to remove from among us, our beloved brother E. A. Kelchner, who has been a member of our Council since its organization, be it therefore Resolved, That in the death of by his general disposition, generosity of man-ners and general deportment of character had made himself a shining light in our order and was looked up to and respected, Re-solved, That as the place made vacant among us by the death of brother Kelchoer, cannot be filled yet we with willingness bow to the will beloved one upon whom we most affectionately dote. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased, in the great affliction. the deceased, in the great affliction, Re-solved, That the members of Mifflin Counsel No. 250 as a mark of respect to our de-ceased brother wear the usual badge of

> H. D. Windersteen) A. S. Berninger A. C. Millard FOR PRESIDENT. SAMUEL J. TILDEN

OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

OF INDIANA. Democratic Electoral Ticket.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. CHARLES II, BUCKALEW-S. B. WILSON,

15 J. R. Mecollum 16 F. W. Knox 17 J. dm H. Ubl 18 Thomas Bower 19 David small 20 Sebasti in Wimmer Sebosti in Wininer James J., diaslett John B. Guthrie R. M. Gibson David L. Morris R. E. Brown Thomas W. Grayson Benjamin P. Morris

County Officers.

STATE SENATOR, CHARLES G. BARKLEY. REPRESENTATIVES.

> E. J. MCHENRY. of Fishingereek. DAVID S. BROWN, of Main.

ASSOCIATE AUDORS, F. L. SHUMAN. of Cutawissa.

ISAAO K. KRICKBAUM, of Benton,

SHERIFF. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, of Bloomsburg.

ELI ROBBINS. of Fishingereck.

Democratic Standing Committe.

Berwick-W. T. Snyder. Briarcreek-Wm. Lamon. Centralia-Manus Melirearty. Centre-H. A. Schweppenheber. Conyngham N.—Niel Lenihan, Conyngham S.—Feter Luby. Franklin-Jacob Knittle. Jackson-Wm. L. Manatus. Montour-J. N. Gordon. Mt. Pleasant-A, T. Ikeler.; Orange-Abraham White, Pine-W, Karshner, Ruaringereck-J. B. Khinger,

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1876, one corber in the arternoon, all that certain let ground situate in the Lowin of Blommoutz, Co-milla county, Fa. bounded and the rived as fal-es, to wit. Esswards, in tentre street, south andly in a lot of E. H. Vannatta, westwards, by of win, it knows, and northwardsy by an alleyod of Win, it Koope, and of the second something fitty-seven feet and three inches from outre street, and fifty three feet in depth, when a Fercethia a

LARGE BRICK BUILDING.

containing THERE STORE RECORDS.

and all of said E. A. Rawling's interest in the secstory of the same and the wood story of the
poining building of R. B. Vannatta, known as
OPELA HOUSE, which said Opera House contone hundred and fourteen text and six in
front on Centre street, and fifty-three feet in the
Solvest, taken into execution and to be soid as
property of Edward Rawlings. ALSO,

discuss which experience has so amply proved to be remediable by the Peruvisa Syrup as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate

NEW ADEVRTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. T

SHERIFFS SALES.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1876.

ALSO,

aid. Scized, taken into execution and to be sold as the reporty of Stephen Woodring.

At the same time and place all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Culumbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Liguist Mountain Coal and fron Cu, on the south by property of too, McEliany, on the west by Loguest Avenue, and on the east by an alley, said jat being 25 feet front, 140 in depth, whereon is received a two story frame dwelling.

ALSO.

_ALSO. .

ALSO,

ALSO,

At the same time and place all that certain plantation place or parcel of land siltuate in Beaver town ship; founded and described as follows: Beginnia at a sione corner on line of lands of cideoa densed thence south seventy-eight degrees west, two land dred and forty-five perches to a clearant oak, there north thirty-eight degrees west, two land writte only, there each or the eighty-two degrees with the content of the content of the eighty-two degrees with the content of the eighty-two degrees with the content of the eighty-two degrees with the content of the eighty-two degrees, the eighty-two degrees with the eighty-two degrees, the eighty-two degrees were to the place of the eighty-two degrees, the eighty-two degrees, the eighty-two degrees were the eighty-two degrees, the eighty-two degrees were the eighty-two degre

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Fishir creek township, aforesaid, founded and described follows viz: Beginning at a Buttonwood corner is a number three, four and five, on the north-we bank of Fishingerisk near the foot indige, the up the creek, north went? Three and one half of greek cast, ninety perches along lot number five is egging, thence by the same both forther and one degree thints five iffrates to a bother disjoining for which matter the perchase to a bother disjoining for which matter the perchase to a bother disjoining for which matter the perchase to a bother disjoining for which matter the perchase to a bother disjoining for the matter than the perchase to a bother disjoining for the perchase to the perchase th

ALSO,

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in the township
of Madison, Columbia county, bounded by lands of
bavid Smith on the morth, of Francis Eves on the
saidth, of Jacob Freat on the west, and of Michael
Billielmer on the east, whereon are a log house and
out buildings, containing one hundred and eightyfive aeres more or less.
Seized, taken into execution, and to be said as the
property of James C. Witts, and Joseph Witts.

TREMS OF SALE. Purchasers must pay ten pecent of the purchase money, or at least enough to ever all costs at striking down of sale, otherwise property to be re-acid at obes.

Aug. 11.48 ... CHARLES S. FORNWALD.

SIDDALLS

Magnetic Soap.

The Cheapest Susp that can be used for the follow

This is also a superior Soap for Suavisc and Ton-

ALSO,

isting between H.F. Briesbach, and R.F. f. Van Camp, Columbia county is this day The business will be continued by the nead wise is to pay nil bills, and collect all book and notes due the firm, B.F. DRIESBACH

of many of our first citizens prove.

Aug. 1tth Sw.

All That certain real estates strates in the town of Benton, Benton two, countries country, hounded and described as follows: On the north by Benton twenters, to the west by B. McHenry and — Everett on the east by public road, and on the scriby by an alex, contacting three quarters of an acres referent as re-creeks, a develop noise, store lowes, burn and outbuildings, with the appartenances.

Solved, talks into execution and to be paid as the property of Samuel heavest.

COURT PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, the Hon, WILLIAM ELWELL

Perminer and General Ja 1 Delivery, Court of Quarer Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Peas and Orphans Court in the 26th Judicial Dis At the same time and place, all that certain place of land situate in Briarcreek twp., Caumbia county di dining lands of John Van Pe t on the north Arch and Fowler on the south, William Rime on the west and Daniel Sibert on the cast; containing Thirtees, more or less; whereon are crecked a one abound story hoter, a shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Linden with notice to terre benefits. trict, composed of the counties of Commbia and Montour, and the Hons. Inan Drien and M. G Hyumes, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have ued their precept, bearing date the 13th day of olding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Commor Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the At the same time and place, all that certain plants on and tract of land situate in the township o ranklin, bounded and described as follows, to wit in the north by land of Win. G. Fisher, on the eas ounty of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the the north by land of Wm. G. Fisher, on the east bend of H. F. Clark and Geo. W. Fenstermaker, on south by land of Jacob Kulttle and hand of Vanca-e Yougal, and on the west by land of Wm. Watt, alamin Ford, and R. Kmittle, containing one nitred and fifty-four uteres and fifty-two perches, re or less, or which there are about one induced es more or gless under cultivation. There is a difframe house, one and a half stories high, a good me barn, and other outbuildings with apple nard and offleyfrent trees, etc. h day of September next, to continue two weeks ces of the Peace, and the Constables of the said ounty of Columbia, that they be then and there in heir proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of aid 4th day of september, with their records, inquithose that are bound by recognizance to prosecute gainst the prisoners that are or may be in the jail f the said county of Columbia, to be then and there At the same time and place, all that certain tra if land situate in Roaringcreek, twp., Columbia Co bounded und described as follows: North by land Elijah Yocum, west by Land of Yocum a Howe south by Lands of Elijah Rower, and cast by Win. (ested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeable (L.S.) of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six and in the one hundredth year of the Inde-sendence of the United States of America. Boomsburg, Aug. 4—te Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the operty of Joseph Buck.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS. t. Widow of William R. Lemon, late of Mt. Pleas

3. Widow of Edward Lewis, late of the town o Bloomsburg, deceased.

4 Widow of Cyrus Graber, late of Hemlock town dilp, deceased. 5. Widow of Michael Grover, lafe of the town of Bi consburg, deceased. Bloomsburg, deceased,
6. Widow of George Scott, late of Cafawissa, de Widow of David Davis, late of Beaver town-ship, deceased.

One other lot situate in said borough of Centrali bounded on the south by property of William Feiffe on the west by an aliey, on the north by property i Wm Chappana, on the cast by Locust Avenue, where on is erected a two and a half story frame buildin with the appuritenances. s. Widow of James Grimes, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased, 9. Widow of Miles Sutliff, late of Sugarioaf town-dip, deceased. 10. Willow of William Runyan, late of Madiso th the appurtenances. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the operty of Stephen Thomas. 11. Widow of Lawrence Watters, late of Minim ownship, deceased. At the same time and place all that certain rea state situate in Millin twp., Columbia county

iship, deceased.

Register's office.
misburg, Aug. 3, 1876. i

W. H. J. Vront |
Register. REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legaters, creditors and other persons interested in the estates, of the respective decedents and muors, that the following 1. The account of Joseph Levan, Administrator Significant Levan, late of Hoaringcreek township, d 5. The final account of M. G. Kinney Guardian of John McDowell a minor child of Theodore McDowel and Legate of Matthew Mc Dowell, late of Scot-township, deceased.

4. The account of Hirain Pealer and En Pealer Administrators of Catharine Pealer into of Pealer reck township, deceased, 5. The first and final account of John Refer Ad-sinistrator of Leander Carman, late of Benson town

ceased.

7. The first and final account of Aaron Masteller, Guardian of Jereman F. Bowman, a minor child of litenry Bowman, late of Main township, deceased.

8. The final account of Benjanta Zimmerman, thardian of the person and estate of Mary C. Heiwig, a minor child of Peter 8, Helwig, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased. At the same time and place, all that real estate situate in the township of Orange and bounded or the west by Fishingersek, on the east by Natian Fleckensteen, on the horth by Thomas lutchens, or the south by Peter Fealer, containing sixty-six after more or less on which are erected a one and a hal story house and barn, and other outbuildings. ingereek township, deceased.

5. The first and partial account of Mary A. Brittain, Administratix with the will annexed of W. A. Brittain, late of Briarceck township, deceased.

19. The account of George W. Correll, Executor of Elizabeth Weaver, late of the town of Bloomsburg

ALSO,

At the same time and place all that certain message and tract of land situate in scott two, Col.

Co., bounded and described as tollows: On the east
by a public road leading from Lightstreat to Espiron

the south by Moore Creveling, Jacob Mellick and

Leoni, Mellick, west by public road and forth, lot

kobert Suff : containing seventy-four across more or

less, whereon are erected a two-story brick house,

bank barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the

property of Joseph R. Vanderslice. 12. The partial account of Hiram Pealer, Admin istrator of Duniel Pealer, late of Fishingcreek town

ship, deceased.

1a. The first and final account of Mariin W. Nues, Admin-Istrator of Doniel Shipe, late of Main township, deceased.

14. The second and final account of William R. Cox Administrator of the estate of Wesley Johnson, late of Madison township, deceased.

15. The first and final account of Elias Watts and Joseph S. Redline, Administrators of the estate of Chinton D. Redline late of Greenwood township, dede Theaccount of Jesse Mensch and Michael Mensch Administrators of John Mensch late of Frankii

Administrators of John Mensch late of Franklu township, deceased,
17. The first account of D. A. Watson, Executor of the last will an Testament of Win, Barber, late of Madison township, deceased,
18. The account of S. H. Milber, Trustee of Mary Horiocher, tale of Millin township, deceased,
Register's Office, W. H. JACOBY,
Biomesburg, Aug. 3, 1876. LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TRIM, 1816, printy wases.

John M. Wintersteen vs. Win. Hougaton, Elius Miller vs. P. & R. R. R. Co., John McCullas ex vs. Geo. J. Lucy et al. Mary McAlarney et al. vs. Simon P. Kass et al. H. W. McReynolds et al. vs. Jesse A. Losce, SECOND WHEK.

Company,
A. E. Sharretts et al vs. Hobert C. Howelt,
vs. David Stroup. D. F. Seybert Vs John P. Crepsy,
Daniel Smith Vs. John B. Kimble,
Jacob Fleher Sr. et al Vs. John Flider et al,
Fellows & Defer Vs. John A. Jackson et al,
John K. Jackson Vs. S. Villeon,
Heuben Kinner Vs. D. F. Seybert et al,
John A. Lank of "Husville Vs. J. A. Losee,
Tim & Bro. Vs. B. F. Bollman,
Dani A. Heukley Ns. W. H. Bradley et al,
Millin School District Vs. Peter J. Lank et al,
Millin School District Vs. Peter J. Lank et al,

The Cheapest Soap that can be used for the following Remons:

1st.—One bar will go as the as two of any other,
2d.—Only half the usual subtleng being required,
there is an averaged in more than the entire cost of the
Saap in labor alone.

3d.—The Cholines are made SWEET, CLEAN, and
WHITE without BAHLING or SCALLING, thus all
refugers titled is availed. There is a saving in fuel
and hard work, and the washing is done in about
half the usual time.

'I is also guaranteed under a penalty of fifty doiters not to induce the ciodless or bands, and as one
trial with smalless gay person to aspectain the truth of
those affectments. It would have pay the propertor
to engage in an extensive system of odvertising and
calling much decided merit for his soap unless he
knew from positive experience that it sould prove
to be in every respect what is claimed for it.

This is also a superior foug to reason and Toll-A. W. Creamer vs. John Keiler.
Samilel Leiby vs. H. S. Marr.
M. G. Pelfor & Co. vs. Harrison Lee.
John A. Jackson et al vs. El Stouted,
Christian shots vs. harrison Lee.
John A. Jackson et al vs. El Stouted,
Christian S. Asi ys. Wu. Releg.
Wan, & Kin, vs. Cark M. Kile.
Auron Enor et al vs. John Frens' admy.
Lydis Zimmerman's admy vs. John Frens' adm
et al.
Frens Brown vs. W. E. Barrett a admo.
Theodore F. Hayman vs. G. W. Creveling et al.
Psephew Fire Ins. Co. of Pa. vs. S. H. Miller & Bon.
Invital Yous vs. John Hichmiller.
Thos. Fry's indust vs. Will. Fry

WARNER RHODES & CO., WHOLESALE PANCY GROCKES, GENERAL ASSESSES. Aug. 4 76-4m. H. C. & Co.

Attention Agents, The New Jerney Mu

TIPETON SOME STATES

Juries for Sept. Term, 1876.

GRAND JURORS. doom e.J. K. Ever, Jonathan Troub, H. J. Clark.

atawissa -N. P. John, E. B. Driesbach. Canfre-Henry Croup. Greenwood-Wm J Tripleplece, Adam Utt. Wm. P. Mather, Parvin Eves Montour-Wm. Beers. Orange-M. C. Keller,

Hoaringcreek—Wm. Rhodes. scott—J. W. Sankey, W. H. Lee, M. C. McCollum , Charles Johnson. Sugarioaf—Cyrus II, Larrish, Clark Kile.

TRAVERSE JURORS. FIRST WERK.

Bloom-Abraham Long, C. S. Furman, J. man, G. W. Sterner, Elijah Stronim. -Berwick - J. H. Hoyt, W. H. Woodla, Benton - John Chapin, Wm. Smith, Samuel Apple

aver-Lloyd Cutp. Catawhea - Caspar Bhawn. entralla-A. B. Fortner. ishingcreek-Hiram Pealer, reenwood-Peter W. Cole, Isaac Reacock, Jackson-James Meeker. Lacust Sol. Mowrer. Madison-Robert, Fruit, N. Welliver, J. M. Smith

William R. Demott, John Christian. Iqutour - Win, J. Bidleman, W. R. Tubbs, J. G. Quick, W. M. Menroe, Mt. Pleasant-J. C. Mordan. Pine-Henry Fornwald, Elijah Fulmer, J. B. Cor

Roaringereek - John Levan. Scott - David Jones, John Mussleman. Sugarloaf-Eiljah Peterman.

Bloom - C. C. Marr. J. C. Rutter, L. W. Hartman, Ellav

Berwick-John McAnall, Geo, A. Buckingham. Irlarcreek-Samuel Conner, A. B. Croup. Sentre-Aaron Kelchner, Samuel Bletterick Franklin-Geo. Hartman. reenwood-R. L. Rich, Wm. Davis.

lemlock-Daniel Yocum, Aaron Smith, Win. ocust-Peter Miller, Isalah Hower, Livingston Main-Washington Fisher J. W. Keichner. Madison—John Hendershott, Missin—Jos. O. Wintersteen, Benjamin Ponebecker, D. A. Hess, Andrew Singley.

. Pleasant—Howard & Grimes, ne—Jacob Long, R. W. Lyons. aringcreek-Michael Roach, John Hampton, Scott-E. B. Pursell, David Whitmire DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF OLIVER THILLIPS, DECEASED,
EXTRES OF Administration on the estate of Oliribilitys, late of the Town of Bloomesburg-county
Columbia. State of Pennsylvania, deceased,
to been granted to P. R. Overs, of thousburgto whom all persons indeded to said estate are
quested to make payment, and those having
hims of domands will make known the same withdelay.

Administrator.

T OST OR MISLAID.

 $\mathbf{A}^{ ext{UDITORS}}$ NOTICE.

Estate of W F. Sonder, deceased,

ORPHANS COURT NOTICE, otice is hereby given that the following accounts

are leen exhibited and filed in the office of the lerk of the Ornions, Court of Columbia county, and will be presented to the Court on the 5th day I September, next and be confirmed within four lays thereafter inless cause be shown why they hould not be allowed.

The account of Levi A. Hidlay one of the Trustees of Geo. Hidlay under the will of Geo. Hidlay deceased. reased.

The account of Daniel Diehi surviving Executor
of Anthony Diehi as Trustee of Mary Brobst Late
Mary Peck, fibet by Geo. W. West, aiministrator of
Daniel Diehi deceased.

B. FRANK ZARK,
Zuly 2s, 76, 4c

Clerk O. C.

Clerk O. C.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PAINTS.

OILS, BRUSHES and JAPAN DRYER.

Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD IL cents per pound. guaranteed equal to any in the market MONTOUR WHITE LEAD at 10 cents per pound equal to any for durability. IONTOUR SLATE PAINTS 8, 9 and 10 cents per

IONTOUR METALLIC BROWN 8 cents per pound. MONTOUR METALLIC BROWN dry 2 and 3 cents per pound. Best Quality of Paint Brushes at low prices.

PURE LINSEED OIL which we buy in large quantities and will sell at owest Market prices.

BEST JAPAN DRYER.

All our goods are guaranteed as represented and our paints to be ground in pure linesed oil, or the maney refunded on demand. Send for sample card and price list with testimon-HENRY S. REAY,

Sole Manufacturer. RUPERT, PA May 5, 76, 1v. ORPHANS' COURT SALE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Co

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1876, it to o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to wit:

No. 8. All that certain tract of land situate in Mt.

No. 8. All that certain tract of land situate in Mt.

Pleusant township, in the county of Columbia aforesaid, adjoining fainds of Thomas J. Vandersitee, Geo.

Smith and others, constaining I acres, more or less.

No. 9. All that certain tract of land situate in the
township of Hemlock, and county of Columbia, adjoining lands of John Leagle, Albert Somers, Reuben
flogart and others, containing

SEVENTY-EIGHT ACRES,

more or less.

No. 2. All that certain undivided molety or hair part of the liton offic lying under the surface of the above described tract of land No. 1, and extending also under the surface of said and No. 1, and extending also under the surface of said land of said Andrew J. Evans said wife, situate in the townrhip of Hemiosk and county of Columbia aforesaid, as shows by a Grat horeto annexed, of which said iron ore the said Jacob Harris died seized in his demesne as of ise as tenant in common with the said McKelvy. Neal & Co., of and in one undevided molety or hair part thereof.

No. 7. All that certain undivided molety or hair part of the liton Norsk lying usder the surface of all that certain tract of land situate in Cooper township in the County of Montour, now owned by one John Hampel, containing 87 acres and 157 perches, more under the County of Montour, now owned by one John Hampel, containing 87 acres and 157 perches, more or less, of which the said Jacob Harris died seized in his demesse has the ost tenant in common with ose tharles R. Paxton.

And it is decresed that the share of Sarah Ann Harris, widow, shall remain to the hands of the purchaser during her natural life and the interest therefore shap be regularly and annually reld to her by the purchaser, bis beirs and assigns, holding the premises to be recovered by destress or otherwise as rents are recoverable in this Commonwealth, and at our decease her shores of the purchase money shall be TRIMS OF SALE. The rechast do one-fourth of the purchase money is all the parties of the purchase the confirmation day and the remaining down of the purchase to observe the confirmation of sale, and the remaining down of the purchase to confirmation day.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

P LANK NOTES, with orwithout exemption