Miscellaneous

The Golden Fish of Owari Castle.

In nearly every large cities in Japan there is, or was, a large castle, in which the prince of the province or his soldiers lived in time of peace, or fought in time of war. Nagoya, in the province of Owari, in the central part of the main island, was seen the largest and finest of all the castles in Japan. They were built of thick walls of stone masonry from twenty to one hundred feet high, and divided from the outside land by moats filled with water. At the angles were high towers, built of heavy beams of oak covered with lime to make them fire proof, and roofed with tiles. They had many gables like a pagoda, and port-holes or windows for the archers to shoot out their arrows on the besiegers. These windows were covered with copper or iron shutters. At the end of the topmost gable of the tower, with its tail in the air, was a great fish made of bronze or copper, from six to ten feet high, weighing thousands of pounds. It was a frightful monster of a fish, looking as if Jonah would be no more in its mouth than a sprat in a mackerel's. It stood on its lower gill, like a boy about to walk on his hands and head. It always reminded me of the old-fashioned candlesticks, in which a glass dolphin rampant, with very thick lips, holds a candle in his glass tail. In Japan, however, the flukes of this bronze fish's tail, instead of a candle was usually occupied by a live hawk, or sometimes an eagle, cormorant, or falcon. Half the birds in Fukui solemnly believed the castle towers to have been built for their especial perch and benefit. I often have seen every fish-tail of the castle occupied by crows. They were finishing their toilet, enjoying an after-dinner nap, or making speeches to each other, observing the rules of order no better than some assemblies in which several persons talk at once.

We sometimes say of a boy having wealthy parents, that "he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth." Now, as the Japanese eat with chopsticks, and use their silver for other purposes, they express nearly the same idea in other words.

In Japan, the better class of people—those who enjoy the privilege of wealth, education or position—live either within or near the castle. One of the first things a well-born Japanese baby sees and learns to know outdoors is the upright bronze fish on the castle towers. Hence a Japanese is proud to say, "I was born within signt of the *shachihoko*" (the Japanese name of this fish). The princes of Owari were very proud, rich and powerful; and they determined to erect gold instead of bronze fishes on their castle. So they engaged famous gold and silver smiths to make them a *shachihoko* ten feet high. Its tail, mouth, and fins were of solid beaten silver. Its scales were plates of solid gold. Its eyes were of block glass. It cost many thousands of dollars, and required about twenty men to lift it.

This was at Nagoya, a city famous for its bronze, porcelain vases, cups, and dishes, its wonderful enamel work called *cloisonne*, and its gay fans. Thousands of these Japanese fans with which we cool our faces in summer were made in Nagoya. Well, when, after much toil and the help of great derricks and tackling, the great object was raised to its place, thousands of persons came from a distance to see the golden wonder. The people of Nagoya felt prouder than ever of their handsome city. In all kinds of weather, the golden fish kept its color and glittering brightness, never tarnishing or blackening like the common *shachihoko* on other castles. Morning and evening, the sunbeams gilded it with fresh splendor. The gold and the sunlight seemed to know each other, for they always kissed. The farmer's children, who lived miles distant in the country, clapped their hands with joy when the flashing flukes on the castle towers gleamed in the air. The travelers plodding along the road, as they mounted a hill, knew when the city was near, though they could not see anything but the gleam like a star.

Alas that I should tell tell it! What was joy to the many, was temptation to some. They were led to envy, then to covet, then to steal the prize. A man whose talents and industry might have made him rich and honored, became a robber—first in heart, and then in act. He began to study how he might steal the golden fish. How was he to reach the roof of the tower? Even if he could swim the moat and scale the wall, he could not mount to the top story of the roof. The gate was guarded. The sentinels were vigilant, and armed with sword and spear. How should he reach the golden scales?

A kite, twenty-five feet square, was made of thick paper, with very strong but light bamboo frame, with tough rope for a tether, and a pair of bobs strong enough to lift two hundred pounds. No man could hold such a kite. The rope was wound round a windless and paid out by one person, while two men and three boys held the handcart. A very dark, cloudy night, when a brisk wind was up, was chosen. When all was ready at midnight, the handcart was run out along the moat the robber with prying-tools in his belt, and his feet in loops at the end of the bobs, mounted on the perilous air-ship, more dangerous than a balloon. The wind was in the right direction, and by skillful movements of the cart and windless, the robber, after swinging like a pendulum for a few minutes, finally alighted on the right roof. Fastening the bobs so as to secure his descent, he began the work of wrenching off the golden scales.

This he found no easy task. The goldsmith had riveted them so securely that they defied his prying, and the soft, tough metal could not be torn off. He dared not make any clinking noise with hammer or chisel, lest the sentinels should hear him. After what appeared to be several hours' work, he had loosened only two scales, worth scarcely more than fifty dollars.

To make a long story short, the man was caught. The sentinels were awakened, and the crime detected. The robber was sentenced to die a cruel death—to be boiled in oil. His accomplices received various other degrees of punishment. The Prince of Owari issued a decree forbidding the flying of any kites above a certain small size. Hence forth the grand old kites which the boys of the province had flown in innocent fun were never more to be seen.

As for the big golden fish, it was afterward taken down from the castle in Nagoya, and kept in the prince, treasurehouse. When I saw it, it was in Tokio, at the museum. It was afterward taken to Vienna and exhibited in the Exposition in 1873.—*W. E. Griffis, in St. Nicholas.*

A comprehensive school inspector asked an Aberdeen class if any one could tell him anything remarkable in the life of Moses. Boys—"Yes, sir; he was the only man who broke all the commandments at once."

Old Time Giants.

John Middleton, commonly called the "Childe of Hale," whose hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, was seventeen inches, wanting but six inches and a half, his height nine feet three inches, wanting but six inches of the size of Goliath. He was born at Hale, in Lancashire 1578, and was as remarkable for his strength as his height. He was introduced to James the First.

The emperor Maximilian, A. D., 235, was eight feet and a half in height; he was, in addition, of most extraordinary bulk; the bracelet of his wife serving him as a thumb-ring, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of any ordinary man.

Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant born in 1761, was eight feet seven inches, and his shoes were seventeen inches, long.

The giant Gabara, who lived during the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius Cæsar, is said to have been near ten feet in height. What a stuck up man he must have been! but that is a necessary fault of the whole tribe of giants. Pliny thus refers to him. "The tallest man that has been seen in our age, in the days of Claudius, the late emperor, was brought out of Arabia.—He was nine feet nine inches high."

Gabara, however, was eclipsed by a Scotchman named Funnam, who lived in the time of Dagons II, whose length was eleven feet and a half! But even his great height was not exceptional; as we learn from Jacob le Marie, who, in his voyage to the Straits of Magellan in the year 1615, uncovered several graves at Port Desire, where he found skeletons ten and eleven feet long.

Chevalier Scory, however, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, narrates a still greater marvel. He found in one of the caverns of the mountain the head of a Guanche which had 80 teeth, and the body fifteen feet long!

But even this monster was out-topped by the giant Ferragus, who was killed by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, and who attained the extraordinary stature of eighteen feet.

We hope the travelers and historians from whom we have compiled these facts, have not been drawing the long bow, but really some of them terribly try our faith. The following for instance:

Roland, the celebrated anatomist, who wrote in 1614, states that some years previously there was in the suburbs of St. Germain the tomb of the giant Isoret, who was twenty feet high.

How to Make a Hot-Bed.

A good hot-bed may be made upon the surface of the ground, piling up the manure from two feet six inches to three feet high, and at least six inches wider all around than the frame. This extra width tends to preserve the heat within the frame; and if it be a foot wider than the frame it would be better than six inches. The situation should be where the soil is dry; and the bed should front to the south or as nearly to the south as the situation will permit. The sashes should either be procured before the bed is made, or their exact size should be known when the frame may be made to hook closely together, so as to be removed and easily stored away when not in use. Fresh horse manure is the best manure to produce heat. It should be thrown into a heap and wet slightly about a week before it is placed on the bed and turned over once or twice before using it to increase the heat. When put on the bed, tread it down firmly, and cover it about six inches deep with light, rich soil, and ascertain the degree of heat when you desire to sow your seeds, by plunging a thermometer in the soil; and if too warm wait a day or two for the bed to cool. Seeds will stand at a heat of 90 degrees very well. Sometimes seeds are sown in pots and pans, which are plunged into the manure without any covering of soil; but in such a case it should be covered three or four inches deep with sand or ashes to retain the heat. Wooden boxes six inches deep, made of very thin boards, about two feet long and one foot wide, would be better than pans and pots for some kind of plants. The bottom might be zinc or galvanized sheet iron, perforated with small holes to allow water to pass through them, if the watering should be too copious.

The Loss of Children.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton says: "When children are not carried away in little coffins, and laid forever in the silent grave, they become transformed so rapidly that we lose sight of them in another way. The athletic young soldier or collegian, the graceful heroine of the ball room may make proud the parental heart; but can they quite console it for the eternal loss of the little beings who plagued and enlivened the early years of marriage? A father may sometimes feel a legitimate and reasonable melancholy as he contemplates the most promising of little daughters, full of vivacity and health. How long will the dear child remain to him? She will be altered in six months. In six years she will be succeeded by a totally different creature—a creature new in flesh and blood and bone, thinking other thoughts and speaking another language. There is a sadness even in that change which is increase and progression—for the glory of noonday has destroyed the sweet delicacy of the dewy Aurora, and the wealth of summer has obliterated the freshness of the spring."

EXTINGUISHING KEROSENE FLAMES.—The alarming frequence of accidents from kerosene flames coupled with the great difficulty encountered in subduing them, renders the acquisition of any ready and convenient means of extinguishing them a matter of importance to every household. Perhaps one of the most ready means is to throw a cloth of some kind over the flames, and thus stifle it, but as the cloth is not always convenient to the kitchen, where such accidents most frequently occur, some one recommends flour as a substitute, which is always at hand in the kitchen, and which it is said promptly extinguishes the flames. It rapidly absorbs the fluid, deadens the flames and can be rapidly gathered up and thrown out of doors when the fire is out.

PRINTER'S DEVIL.—The origin of the term "printer's devil" has been traced back to Aldus Manutius a printer of Venice. In the establishment of this worthy, was a negro boy who rendered assistance in the multifarious work of the office, and who, on account of his dusky color, was believed by the superstitious to be an emissary of the Prince of Darkness. From the notion of the credulous, the boy gained the soubriquet of "printer's devil." To dissipate the ridiculous superstition, Manutius one day exhibited the lad to the populace with the announcement "! Aldus Manutius, printer to the Holy Church and Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All who think that he is not flesh and blood come and pinch him.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the most old matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

March 4 April.

VEGETINE
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Its Medicinal Properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofulous Humor, CANCEROUS HUMOR, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Disease, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. SCIATIC, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For ULCERS and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald-head and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from Internal Ulceration and Uterine Diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these Complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, dissolve inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries who know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also, those suffering from the same disease as affected the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought the recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
S. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

Recommend it Heartily.

South Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,

MRS. MONROE PARKER,
936 Athens street.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union. "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment be of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIAN DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1806, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Hope and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1876.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.

Sept. 8, 76.-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.

Corner Main and Market Street

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the

WHOLESALE DRUG

business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments. Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrate

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.

May 19, '76.-tf.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y. May 19, '76—1y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years and now look as well as when first painted. CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Prizes at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 19, '76—1y.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT. Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Cool-seeving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the public can rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.

Jan. 26, '77-1y

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale

A VALUABLE FARM,

situated in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county bounded by lands of John Kantz, Samuel Rhone, Joseph Coleman's heirs, Charles Ash, Daniel Karns and William Hulme, containing about

150 ACRES,

of which about 116 acres are cleared, on which is erected

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also

A GOOD ORCHARD,

on the premises.

Terms will be made known by calling on the undersigned, or by addressing him at Mill Water, Pa.

MATHIAS KLINE.

Feb 9-3m

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

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. Dec. 4, 76-6m

Orangeville Academy.

Unrivalled in combining the following important particulars: INSTRUCTION OF A HIGH ORDER; HEALTH; CHEAPNESS; COMFORT; ACCESSIBILITY; WHOLESOME RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE. This Institution will open

MONDAY, APRIL 16th, 1877,

under the care of

REV. C. K. CANFIELD,

of Wyoming county. The Principal is a graduate of Lafayette College, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and is an experienced teacher.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED FOR PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PREPARATION OF TEACHERS.

Term will continue eleven weeks, closing June 29.

TUITION FROM $3.50 TO $8.00.

Board can be had from $2.00 to $3.00.
Board and room, $3.00 to $3.50.
Orangeville board is rarely excelled.
Students wishing to board themselves can obtain desirable rooms.
Stages run daily to and from Bloomsburg.

W. H. SNYDER, } Secretaries.
B. J. WALLER, Jr.,

March 9-4w

WANTED.—MILLWRIGHT. AN ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING MAN to act as Agent in Columbia county for the KELLER MEDICINE PURIFIERS, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Address,

R. R. ZIMMERMAN & CO.,
Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

March 23, 1877-1m*

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

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N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

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Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

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Dec1, '76-1y

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Feb. 23, '77.-3m

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Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 12, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11,35 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,35 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,38 8,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,6 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,55 a. m. and 4,26 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,2 a.m 12,05 m. and 3,00 p. m.

Passengers rid from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.

Jan. 1, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.50 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11.50 a.
"	Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m.	arrive Williamsport	12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.10 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
"	" Washington	5.30 "
"	" Baltimore	6.30 "
"	" Washington	8.20 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg	10.50 p. m.
"	arrive Baltimore	2.25 a. m
"	" Washington	6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	3.05 a. m.
"	" Baltimore	8.40 "
"	" Washington	10.25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m
8 05	3 55	9 08	....Scranton....	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 00	3 5	9 43	....Believue....	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 38	....Taylorville....	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	....Lackawanna....	10 01	2 38	6 42
7 43	3 37	9 25	....Pittston....	10 06	2 46	6 10
7 33	3 32	9 20	....West Pittston....	10 11	2 52	6 15
7 27	3 27	9 16	....Wyoming....	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	....Mainby....	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	....Bennett....	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	....Kingston....	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 5	....Kingston....	10 27	3 17	7 15
7 07	3 12	8 59	....Plymouth Junc....	10 32	3 24	7 25
7 02	3 09	8 56	....Plymouth....	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	....Avondale....	10 40	3 32	7 45
6 54	3 1	8 48	....Nanticoke....	10 44	3 37	7 50
6 45	2 54	8 41	....Hunlock's Creek....	10 52	3 45	8 0
6 30	2 49	8 30	....Shickshinny....	11 5	4 00	8 22
6 15	2 31	8 19	....Hick's Ferry....	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	....Beach Haven....	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 9	8 08	....Berwick....	11 3	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 2	....Briar Creek....	11 50	4 37	6 50
5 52	2 10	7 58	....Willow Grove....	11 59	4 41	6 55
5 48	2 6	7 54	....Lime Ridge....	12 43	4 46	7 20
5 40	1 58	7 46	....Espy....	12 51	4 55	7 28
5 34	1 53	7 4	....Bloomsbur