## Agricultural.

### Stick to the Farm.

The tendency of young men reared in agricultural pursuits to seek some other vocation with the hope of bettering their condition, has been growing alarmingly during the last fifteen years, and the bitter fruits of the error are gathered to-day by the enforced idleness and consequent suffering of thousands who have mistaken their calling. It was a natural error for young farmers to commit when ease and luxury seemed to be within the reach of all as the diseased prosperity of inflated values and reckless speculation reached the humblest homes. There was no class that escaped the poisonous atmosphere that paralyzed frugal industry and excited dazzling hopes which never can be realized in any condition of society. The plodding ways of the husbandman grew irksome to the once contented youth, and idleness, profligacy and often dissipation insensibly asserted their mastery. Then sudden and unexpected gains of the farmer helped along in the work of demoralizing the sober industry that alone can give the wealth of worldly goods hand in hand with the unspeakable wealth of contentment. His lands were apparently doubled in value; his bountiful crops commanded fabulous prices in the markets, and luxury sowed tares in the fields of economy and thrift. The young farmer must have his filly for the saddle and his carriage and trappings for the road. When possessed, the love of display bred idleness; idleness became the parent of unrest, and unrest studied for some vocation that promised sudden riches or political honors and their attandant luxuries. The country grew tame and uninteresting—dull, monotonous and unpalatable. It was plow and sow and reap and thrash from year to year; it was work in all seasons, and wealth came slowly, while in the towns and cities fortunes seemed to be made as if by magic, and the poor of yesterday revelled in wealth to-day. Thousands and tens of thousands of once industrious young men were thus insensibly lured from their farms and the content and requited industry of their fathers to venture in the breakers of speculation or to dream of wealth and luxury in the cities. In the tide of speculation, when money was unvalued, because easily possessed, many of those who were thus misled seemed to prosper; but even then the vast preponderance had to accept failure and sorrow as the fruition of their dreams. But now, when the stern realities of the inexorable revulsion of all business back to the true standard of values, confronts them, and distress is felt and bankruptcy is crashing through all circles, the most unfortunate of all is the ill-starred agriculturist, who has wandered from his friendly and generous fields to feast on the husks of disappointment.

Young men are tempted from their farms by the few instances of conspicuous success attained by those who left their own ranks to battle with the world. They are forgetful, however, that only the fortunate are noted while the hundreds who fall by the wayside and strew the paths of the successful thickly with shattered idols and withered hopes, are not among those who are heralded to the world. As a rule, not one in a score of those who leave agricultural and mechanical pursuits for the supposed easier life of commerce or speculation, escapes disappointment or utter failure, and the few who can claim to have fulfilled their dreams, sigh for the content and substantial prosperity of the uncomely homes they deserted in the wayward ambition of youth. To-day there is actual and almost universal distress in every channel of industry and trade outside of the tillers of the soil. They have their lessons also; they have been taught that simulated wealth is not prosperity; that the riches which come with inflated prices perish as speedily as they come, and that the old time frugality and steady labor is the only true fountain of the wealth that defies the mutations of trade, the revulsions of values and the gnawing of broken peace. The world has no escape from the immutable law of God that man shall labor, and all appearances of exceptions to the mandate of the Great Law-giver are but mockeries. The idler is a curse to himself and to his fellows wherever he is to be found, and the most successful in life would appal the day-laborer with the truthful story of the ceaseless labor that is the price of his achievement. Let none be deluded with the dream that there are paths to wealth and happiness which do not lie through the rugged way of toil, and the labor that gives plenty and peace as its reward is not to be discarded for the fickle fortune that leads the unwary into the bitterest disappointment. Stick to the farm; it is the generous friend of industry, and its harvests ever follow seed-time amidst all the convulsions and disasters of speculation and trade. —*Philadelphia Times.*

### Thining Fruit.

At the regular meeting of the American Institute Farmers Club, a member said that in abundant seasons it is absolutely necessary to thin fruit for profit. Thinning saves labor in the regular picking, assorting and packing. If all fruit growers will thin they will soon gain large, fine fruit. Some varieties of peaches—the Barnard, for instance—pay well for thinning. The cost for thinning peaches will not exceed five cents per basket, but will bring almost or double the usual price per basket, beside producing a favorable effect in the next year's growth of the fruit and wood. The process of thinning is very simple and easy, and was given for the benefit of any who chanced to be informed. In thinning leave one peach on a limb six inches long. On last season's growth make the spaces as even as possible on the tree, distributing them so they cannot swing and rub one another or the neighboring limbs and fruits. Finish thinning one limb at a time and work from the centre of the tree. This member thinned his pears as well as his peaches. He leaves but one pear on a spur, picking off from one half to one-third of the fruit. Weak trees should be thinned more than strong ones. Apples liable to overbear are increased in size, color and quality by thining.

### Canning Green Corn.

To every six quarts of corn cut off the cob use one ounce tartaric acid, first dissolved in water, and add it after the corn comes to a boiling heat, with sufficient water to make the corn juicy. In opening for use, pour off the sour water and add half a teaspoonful of soda scant to the three-quart can of corn, after dissolving in water, and let it stand in fresh water. If you add too much soda, neutralize with a little of the sour water. I prefer draining through a colander, pouring fresh water to wash the corn free of the sour water before cooking. In cooking, I add a little sugar, and salt, and butter to suit, as in cooking fresh corn from the field. I have never failed in keeping my corn—it is as good as "new" when treated as above.

## Miscellaneous.

### How to Fish for Trout.

Always, if possible, fish down a stream. There are many reasons for this, among others the following: In fishing up stream the bait is continually coming home to one's feet at every cast, and the nearer it approaches a person the less chance of a bite. The contrary is the case in fishing down stream; the bait is carried by the current away from the fisherman, and his chances of capture are each moment increased. If the brook is large enough—and even in very small ones—if practicable, it is always best to wade in the middle of the stream, as by this means one can keep the bait in the water for long distances, without making a cast, which in the localities I am speaking of, almost always, unless skillfully done, ends in one's seeing one's tackle fast to some overhanging bough or bush overlapping the stream. Again, in fishing up stream, it is impossible to keep the bait stationary in any spot one may desire to cast in, unless by standing upon the bank, and the chances of capture are thus greatly decreased; while in fishing down stream, one can not only hold the bait in any spot, but by a motion of the arm conduct it in any given direction—sink it toward the bottom, draw it up stream, to the right or to the left—to tempt the hidden trout, the motion of the running water upon the bait giving one complete control of it by the slightest motion of the arm. To be successful in this sport, first give up all idea of using artificial flies; there is usually no chance to cast them, and very few fish will rise to them, and then only, usually, at early morn or sunset. Use a light but very short jointed pole, not over twelve feet in length, with fine delicate running gear, and small compact reel; small hooks, gauged upon silk-worm gut, of any make that one prefers, there being great diversity of opinion on this matter among fishermen. The Limerick hook has nearly gone out of date, and how it was endured so long is a mystery. The Kirby and Aberdeen have taken its place. Put no lead upon your line at any time; it kills the artistic and natural movement of the bait. Use, as the most killing bait yet discovered, angle worms; and these may be much improved by being kept a few days upon clean moss in an uncovered, large-mouthed bottle, that they may scour themselves. In baiting, do not pay the slightest attention to whether the point of your hook is covered or not; it is of small consequence or rather it is more deadly and better not to be covered than otherwise. The trout does not nibble, he darts; he takes as a rule the bait at once, or leaves it severely alone. You will find no more taking bait the year round than angle-worms, although grasshoppers at certain seasons are very killing. In baiting, take a worm by the middle and pierce the hook through a small portion, say, half an inch; then put on another in the same way and at the same time. If the fish are very small, half a worm treated in this manner will do; but a trout has a large mouth, and a large bait no doubt attracts. The dangling ends of the worms placed as above upon the hook have a peculiar and natural motion of their own in the water, which a hungry trout is utterly unable to resist; while one may, on the other hand, cover the whole hook and part of the gut with a worm stiffly strung on without motion, and the same trout will let it be carried past him without winking.

There is a great science in baiting, and it chiefly rests in the skill of having the worms lively, and with the extremities left dangling. The bait is often carried over a little fall into a smooth, deep pool; allow it to sink, and all the while it is doing so these four ends of the two worms are moving about in the clear water in a much too enticing a way for any chance trout to resist. When you have a bite, do not pull at all, but strike your fish as it is called; this is done by a motion of the wrist, sharp, short, abrupt; not a jerk—a motion which is commenced sharply, but ends almost instantly and abruptly. I can liken it only to a quick movement of the hand in bringing in fencing, from *tierce to carte*. It is done by bringing the finger-nails, which are downward, holding the rod, suddenly to the left and upward and to the left some one or two feet. Having struck thus, you will in most cases have captured your fish. Be in no hurry to land him; that is a simpler thing to do; you can do it at your leisure, stepping back to a sure foundation should you be in an uncomfortable position in reaching to make the cast, or make any other disposition that you desire before raising your fish gently from the water thence to your creel. The great mistake often made by those who do not understand this sport is to pull the moment they have a bite; the result usually is to see the trout wind himself round about some limb overhead, or if he fail to be hooked, which is often the case in pulling, to see the bait and hook often in the same position, causing a loss of time, patience, and too often temper, especially when you feel confident there are other trout in the pool ahead, and become aware of the fact that you have got to make a splash and dash and complete exposure of yourself to get at your dangling line, so that you may fish in vain in the same pool afterward. Remember that trout are very shy, and once having disturbed them it is useless to fish for them.—*Douglas Frazer in Harper's Magazine for August.*

As a rule a sneeze is the warning nature gives that some part of the body is exposed to a cooler temperature than the other parts, and that the sneezer is "catching cold." Next to the warning, what is the use of the sneeze? It throws open the pores of the whole body and induces a gentle perspiration; in a word, it throws off the cold. A child rarely sneezes more than twice—perspiration is readily induced in youth; an old man, on the contrary, sneezes half a dozen to a dozen times, with a loudly explosive "catchogue." It is harder to set him perspiring. When one is sitting by an open window and finds himself sneezing, nature tells him he is taking cold. He should get up instantly, walk about, and take a full tumbler of cold water to keep up the gentle perspiration that the sneeze set in motion. If he does this he will not be telling an hour after that he has a "cold in his head," or chest, or lungs.

A lady closely veiled, hired not long ago, in the suburbs of Dunaa, a Russian city on the river Dunaberg, a carriage and dumping a box securely corded into the vehicle, ordered the driver to stop at a shop where she said she had to make some purchases. The driver waited but the lady did not return. He asked the shopkeeper to allow him to leave the box. Permission was denied, but on consultation, the box was opened by the two men, when the body of a dead infant was exposed. The driver did not know what to do fearing that he would be arrested for murder. The shop-keeper advised him to put the box in the carriage, drive to the market-place and leave it unattended while he ate dinner, in the expectation that some one would steal the box. The driver took the hint, and the box disappeared. Neither lady nor dead body has since been heard of.


**Many who are Suffering**

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in course of time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists. aug.

**VEGETINE.**

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.,

Dear Sir.—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those cures have thereby seemed almost miraculous. I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

**VEGETINE.**

SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct., 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. Albert Hicker.

Witness of the above,
Mrs. George M. Vaughan,
Medford, Mass.

**VEGETINE**

**Good for the Children.**

Boston Home, 14 Tyler street, Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. Stephens,

Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the Vegetine you have kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,
Mrs. N. Wormell, Matron.

**VEGETINE**

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church, Boston.

**VEGETINE**

**Nothing Equal to it.**

South Salem, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Lizzie M. Packard,
No. 16 Larrange St., South Salem, Mass.

**VEGETINE**

**Recommend it Heartily.**

South Boston,

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 sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. Munroe Parker.

VEGETINE

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

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

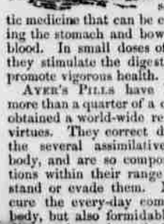
August 29

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 is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The Columbia Democrat, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, 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 Cathartic Pills,**

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

Ayer's Pills have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills** may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

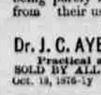
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 19, 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 Espy 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. 7, 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.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., 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 followin corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o 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.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT. Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & H. 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 Coal-saving 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 publica n rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

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

CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of 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 PREMIUM at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. EN AMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM,
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED,
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF, N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS, 733 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA, Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

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

Thomas B. Hartman. Albert Hartman.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oct. 15, '76- C. W. MILLER, 8c

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,

PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED

Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters

With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal

CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.

Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y a & s

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.

It dissolves Dandruff, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

*Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.*

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

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

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FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
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Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
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Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for
Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.
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PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-tf b & w

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township, Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay.

July '77-6w ELIZABETH ISLER, Executrix.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the Columbian Office.

BUSINESS CARDS,
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BILL HEADS,
ORDERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and cheaply printed at the Columbian Office.

Dyspepsia and Debility
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Dyspepsia and Debility
Almost invariably yield to the
TONIC & INVIGORATING EFFECTS
—OF THE—
PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
—OR—
Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron,

Read the Following:

West Fairlee, Vt., Jan. 11, 1871.

Dear Sir—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away until I was unable to work, or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distressed me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation, and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation, and I was for years suffering all the torture of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from 120 to 138 pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it all to the use of your Peruvian Syrup. I earnestly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me.

Yours very truly, MRS. S. B. BEMIS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP

From a Merchant.

North Searsmont, Me., Sept. 9, 1870.

Dear Sir—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of Peruvian Syrup in my own family. My wife for the past ten years has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, and was so well pleased with the result, continued its use until three or bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 140. I have employed physicians and used a great many varieties of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the Peruvian Syrup than all the rest together.

My sales of the syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.

Yours truly, ITHIEL PEASE.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP

Restored to Complete Health.

Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago the past spring I had a severe attack of diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of Peruvian Syrup I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the Syrup until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health and have remained so to this day.

I attribute my present health entirely to the use of Peruvian Syrup, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.

Yours truly, CHAS. R. PEARCY,

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. Pamphlets free. aug.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorff, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Able, Mr Julius Duboc, Brugsh-Bey, M. Rollin Jouquieres, M. Spuller, Delpy, M. Cuberdias, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Bellmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.

Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

Price $1.00 a Number. $5.00 a Year (Six Numbers.)

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N. Y.


## RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

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

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,16 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,33 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a.m. 12,00 m. and 6,00 p. m

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

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira ..... 11.50 a.
" Canandaigua ... 3.35 p. m
Rochester ..... 6.15 "
Niagara ..... 9 40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 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 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

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 45 | 3 55 | 9 45 | .....Scranton..... | 9 25 | 3 30 | 6 25 |
|