The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 14, 1877.

TAXES.

We have frequently shown how incorgruous, unequal, and badly executed our tax laws are. Ignorant assessors, and negligent collectors make the matter worse. People never pay taxes willingly, it is true, but they have the right to see that such burdens are equitably distributed, faithfully collected and the money honestly applied. To show what a wretched system we have, and how poorly even that is executed we collate a few facts from the Commissioner's Statement of valuation and taxes for 1877. Conyngham township, with 387 taxables returns 16 dogs and Sugarloaf with but 200 taxables returns 122, Berwick has 318 taxables and only 73 men fit for military duty, and Scott about one in three. In the matter of money at interest the returns from Benton, Briarcreek, Centralia, Centre, Conyngham, Hemlock, Jackson, Locust, Mt. Pleasant, Pine and Sugarloaf show not one dollar at interest, and Fishing Creek modestly reports $50 00. The whole matter is a transparent fraud on its face. In Conyngham there is one pleasure carriage valued at $825 00, and in Sugarloaf there are none! In Beaver there is only one watch, and in Benton, Briarcreek, Conyngham, Fishing Creek, Franklin, Hemlock, Jackson, Locust, Madison, Main, Pine, Roaring Creek, and Sugarloaf there are none returned!

The above statements give a fair illustration how other property is either not assessed or else not fairly valued. The result is that the assessor who makes a faithful return subjects the tax-payers of his township to an undue share of taxation, whilst the dishonest or negligent officer exonerates those in his district to a large extent. It may be said that the fault is with *the people*, who should elect better men, but it is not in human nature for voters to voluntarily place additional burdens on their own shoulders. The remedy is to have competent and disinterested parties appointed by an independent tribunal.

As to the collection of taxes, all county and local taxes should be collected by but *one* person in a district, and thus avoid the nuisance of being dunned by a dozen different men, with the risk of being made to pay the same tax twice, or of having it returned to the Treasurer. Not only this, but one collector could afford to collect the whole tax much cheaper, because the additional duplicates would add but very little to his labors.

ADJOURNED COURTS.

By reference to the Court proceedings it will be seen that an order has been made for an adjourned court in March. During the past year the time has been so much occupied with the trial of criminal cases that the civil list has grown to large proportions, and is still increasing. Last February the entire session was used up in the Rea Homicide trial, and since then the first week of every court has passed in disposing of the numerous cases of petty larceny, assault-and-battery, and the like. In consequence of the large number of civil suits that have thus accumulated, a petition signed by all the members of the Bar was presented to the court last week, asking that an order be made changing the terms to three weeks each, and giving the first week entirely to the Quarter Sessions business, motions, arguments, &c. The Judges for good reasons have not made the order for terms of three weeks, but will hold adjourned courts from time to time at seasons of the year most convenient to farmers and others, until the list is reduced to reasonable size. We are informed that a rule will be made that all cases put on the trial list for these adjourned courts, will not be allowed to be continued by consent of parties, except for good reasons.

This arrangement, will be a great saving. Parties now come here the first week of court with witnesses prepared to try civil causes, and after waiting the whole week are obliged to go home without trial, their expenses in many cases being hundreds of dollars. The action on the part of the court and lawyers is intended to prevent such useless expense.

BOOK NOTICES.

We have received from the publisher a book entitled "Beautiful Homes, or Hints in House Furnishing," by Henry T. Williams and Mrs. C. S. Jones, being volume 4 of Williams' Household Series. Such a book has long been needed, and this work supplies the want fully. It is full of valuable instruction and hints on the many different methods of making home what it ought to be, the dearest spot on earth. There are 300 engravings and illustrations. Every lady in the land should have a copy. It contains chapters on furnishing the different parts of the house, articles on fancy work and ornaments, and in fact every thing that should be in such a book. It is handsomely printed and neatly bound, and the price is only $1.50, or $2.00 for Holiday edition, full gilt.

We have also received through the kindness of the same publisher a book entitled "Household Hints and Recipes." The editor's preface says: "Common sense is the richest endowment for every good housekeeper. In these pages are found some uncommonly good hints, which, if observed, will make *good housekeeping* a thing of pleasure, and sense and sentiment will more easily combine to make every home more delightful." The price of this book with paper covers is 50 cents, in cloth $1.00.

Either of the above books can be obtained by sending the price to Henry T. Williams, Publisher, 46 Beekman Street, New York.

It is probably intended that the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son, shall be in time to come very closely identified with Ireland. From the first he was marked out for it being christened, "Patrick" and when a title was conferred on him it was that of an Irish province. He has now been for many months residing in Ireland, where his regiment is quartered, but he does not merely follow the hounds and stay about in great country houses, but pays great attention to the institutions and condition of the country and mingles among all sorts and conditions of men. One evening last month he dined with the Mayor of Cork, and was warmly welcomed, and about the same date made a visit to the Roman Catholic schools at Fermoy. As he is a quiet sensible young man, of excellent manners, and with the reputation of a thorough gentleman, he may do good service to Ireland.

The Death Sentence.

WAHLEN, THE ELM STATION MURDERER DOOMED TO DIE ON THE GALLOWS.

NORRISTOWN, December 10.—This morning the sentence of death was pronounced upon Henrich Wahlen, convicted of the murder of Max Hugo Hoehne, at Elm station, on the 17th of October, 1876.

The prisoner was brought into the court room shortly before ten o'clock, pinioned as usual, and in the custody of two officers of the court. The court room was very thinly attended, from the fact that Judge Ross, in order to avoid the presence of a large audience, had not given out publicly that he intended to pronounce sentence this morning.

Wahlen looked very well and was especially improved in appearance by a pair of side whiskers, which he has been cultivating since his conviction. T. Warren O'Neill, esq., the junior counsel for the prisoner, was present in court, but George N. Corson, esq., his colleague, whom the court sent for before pronouncing sentence, returned the answer that he did not desire to be present, and requested the court to proceed without him.

"May it please the court," said District Attorney Gotwaltz, rising, "John Keller, alias Heinrich Wahlen, alias Max Hugo Hoehne, was indicted by a grand jury at the September sessions of 1877, upon a bill charging him with the murder of Max Hugo Hoehne, on the 17th of October, 1876, and on the 10th of September, 1877, he was arraigned for trial in open court. A jury was selected by himself, and after being ably defended by talented counsel appointed by the court, after a careful hearing of his case, and when this court had thrown around the prisoner, by its rulings, every protection possible, the jury returned with a verdict of murder in the first degree. With that verdict the commonwealth is well satisfied, and believe the prisoner is guilty of the murder of which he has been convicted. Some fifty or more reasons are filed for a new trial; the prisoner's counsel by able argument endeavored to support these reasons, but the court refused to grant the motion. That being the case it becomes my duty as representing the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to move this court that the judgment of the law be pronounced upon the prisoner."

Judge Ross then asked Wahlen if he had anything to say why the judgment of the law should not be pronounced against him.

The prisoner who had more than once referred to some notes he had in his possession, asked his honor if he could see Dr. Haupt, the prison physician, before he said anything, as he was in a very nervous condition. His request was granted and Dr. Haupt was sent for, and after a brief conversation with the prisoner, the latter manifested a desire to proceed. The court room was silenced and all eyes were turned upon Wahlen, who began a statement which bore evidence of careful preparation and was spoken in clear English, although at times the unfortunate man failed to make intelligent connections.

"Your honor, the judge," said Wahlen, beginning in a tremulous tone, "I will make a few remarks on my unhappy condition both of body and mind. The terrible crime at Elm Station, of which I was brought in guilty has not been shown to a court and jury in its true light, and it is necessary that it should be explained, so that the court and people can distinguish between right and wrong. This terrible affair has been simply declared by a fellow named Strepolski, who stood before a court and jury and produced a story for his own protection and for my condemnation. In the name of humanity and justice I ask you to hear me and believe what I say. Strepolski is the murderer in my opinion. The chain of circumstances put around me failed in its connection. How can the commonwealth perfect a chain of evidence when the links are missing?

"I declare I am not guilty of said crime," continued Wahlen, "and innocence is my cheerful companion; in innocence I seek relief and in innocence I shall stand as firm as a rock until the day of my death. In connection with the great error in my trial I can form a very particular point. By this letter," said the prisoner producing an envelope from his pocket containing a communication which the court had previously learned had been manufactured by some one of friendly inclination to Wahlen, "Detective Abrams has for gain of gold, committed perjury, which is here entirely proven. I can further prove that Earnest Liebich, whom perhaps your honor will recollect, and who testified on my trial that I had given to him at his home on Callowhill street my name as Max Hugo Hoehne—I can prove what he said was entirely false. If your honor shall not believe my words, perhaps in the current of life the truth may come out, and the guilty brought to confession. This will then put the seal of truth on what I am to-day saying. The only protection I have received in my trial for this murder came from your honor and from my counsel, especially the younger. His earnestness in my behalf I shall never forget, and may God bless him in his business and in everything he undertakes."

After saying a kind word for Dr. Haupt, whom, he said, had with his medical advice, helped him through serious illness, Wahlen concluding, said: "I would speak more in detail in reference to my condition and to my trial, but as my health has been in a very nervous condition that is most impossible."

"The court has heard your statement and denial of the crime of which you stand convicted," said Judge Ross in pronouncing sentence. "This is neither the time nor the place for the court to discuss that question, for a jury of this county, after a patient and careful hearing, have declared you guilty in the first degree. If you be not guilty it would seem that all logical connection of facts, every sequence of circumstances have by some terrible mistake been turned against you. The court feels that you have had a fair trial, and that every construction of the law has been made in your favor. This crime, which is a memorable one, has been gradually revealed, and to-day in this last, finishing act justice is vindicated. Necessarily, I think the judgment of this court will be carried out. I do not believe there is hope on earth for you, either from the law or the executive, therefore I trust you will prepare for a better life, and it is to be hoped that the spirit which you manifest in your remarks this morning will continue to guide your course until your death. Nothing now remains for me but to pronounce sentence upon you; and the sentence is that you Hienrich Wahlen, the prisoner at the bar, be taken to the Montgomery county prison, and kept there until taken to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the ever-living God have mercy on your soul."

Wahlen sat down apparently unnerved, without giving evidence of the slightest emotion, and was shortly afterwards taken back to his cell.

The Republicans who denounced Patterson and Conover in such terrible language a short time since, calling them "thieves" and "penitentiary birds," have calmed down since they voted to admit Kellogg, another carpet-bag thief and rogue, and have re-elected them to the Chairmanship of important committees. "Politics makes strange bed-fellows."

From the "Gazette & Bulletin."

RESULT OF THE HEARING AT BLOOMSBURG

Monday afternoon at two o'clock was the time fixed for the Williamsport councils to file their answer to the rule issued by Judge Elwell, at Bloomsburg, to show cause why they were not in contempt. Among those who repaired to Bloomsburg were, H. W. Watson, Esq., city solicitor, Messrs. J. O. Parker and R. S. Bentley, jr., D. Hays Foresman, president of common council, J. W. Hays and R. M. Forsman, also members of common council.

MR. WATSON READS THE ANSWER.

When the time arrived the court house was filled with spectators, together with many members of the bar. The answer, as already printed in the *Gazette and Bulletin*, was read to the court by Mr. H. W. Watson, together with the separate statement of Messrs. Theodore Hill and R. M. Forsman, showing that a majority of councils had endeavored to defeat all action to obey the mandate, and that they could not sign the answer because some of the allegations contained there were not true.

Mr. Watson also stated that two members of the select council—Messrs. Bartles and Otto—had not signed the answer because they were confined to their rooms by illness. Mr. W. H. Taylor had in the meantime removed from the Eighth ward and had ceased to be a member of council. He therefore asked to be excused from the rule. S. L. Gage, Esq., had not signed the report, neither had he been heard from on the subject.

Mr. Watson then entered into an argument and stated the law in reference to the appointment of assessors, the classification of property, &c., and closed by appealing to the court for leniency.

REMARKS OF MR. PARKER.

Mr. Parker, of counsel for the bondholders addressed the court. He stated that there had been remarkable energy displayed by the councils for the last few days, and those who know their history had expressed surprise. In their answer councils have failed to give dates. Up to the 3d of December hardly a step had been taken to obey the mandates of the court. He read his affidavit showing the action of councils since the mandamus was issued, reciting the dates, &c. And then remarked: "Is it any wonder that they were not ready to answer on the 3d of December?" Due diligence was not taken to answer the decree of court. Councils would hardly attempt to issue more bonds when it is remembered that they had already attempted repudiation. Members of councils have said that they only voted for the bond ordinance to purge themselves of contempt, knowing it to be void. This is notorious in Williamsport. Assessors have not yet been appointed, and councils, according to their records, are in contempt of the court. Is it not time that those who sit as lawmakers, no matter how subordinate, should be taught that they must not be lawbreakers? He concluded by asking that all the members, excepting those who are ill, be brought before the court for contempt.

REJOINDER OF MR. WATSON.

In reply Mr. Watson referred to the minutes of common and select councils to show what had been done. The speaker would not admit that any of the members intended to act in disrespect of court, except Mr. Gage, who has not signed the answer or filed any explanation of his conduct. He defended the councils and stated that the introduction of the ordinance showed that there was no intent to act in contempt. The assessment act was then cited in proof of what he said. As a body councils had endeavored to comply with the mandates, notwithstanding a few members may have opposed the ordinance and talked against its passage on the streets.

REMARKS OF MR. BENTLEY.

Mr. Bentley said that he occupied the unfortunate position of being a member of the common council of Williamsport, while at the same time he was one of counsel for the bondholders. No excuse of councils showing their inability to comply with the mandamus has been filed. Many members are anxious to comply with the rule, but there are others who are determined to put in every obstruction against raising the money, until they are ready to act, and some of them declare that there is no court that can compel them to act until they are ready. The very vote of councils in opposition to the appointment of assessors showed that they were not disposed to comply. It seems like perjury to file such an answer to the rule. He asked that the court make the rule absolute and call the councils before it. Unless this was done, he believed that the bondholders might whistle for their money. And if he was not able to purge himself he was willing to take the consequences.

THE CITY TREASURER.

On the second branch of the case, relating to the position of the city treasurer, Mr. Watson called attention to the various appropriations for running the city government, and cited authorities to show that executions did not have priority. The present revenue is not more than sufficient to carry on the various branches of the city government, and he therefore argued that the money in the hands of the treasurer could not be attached to the detriment of the corporation. Councils have no right to levy more tax than is required. The debt must be paid out of unappropriated funds. The only course to pursue, therefore, is to lay a special tax, and creditors must wait until the money is raised. Questions also arise as to how the money shall be paid out. If it is insisted that the money in the hands of the treasurer shall be attached the city will be in perpetual darkness, and at the mercy of all the tramps that infest the country.

BOSS HAM GETS UNEASY.

At this point Boss Ham and J. Walker Hays, who evidently wished to return home by the train which would be due in a few minutes showed great uneasiness, and as they made a motion to retire, the judge asked them to remain a few minutes as he had a few words to say The president of common council and Mr. Hays then settled down in their seats and the court spoke as follows:

The decree of the court must be enforced and will be; and those who are entrusted with raising the money will consult together as to the best means of doing it. Resistance has been made by councils, but the law is stronger than their will. They have been dilatory and thought they could baffle the decree. The degree of punishment will depend on their further action on this decree. The rule will be continued till Friday, January, 4, 1878, and it is hoped at that time there will be no cause for further procedure.

The countenance of the Boss then brightened up, he heaved a sigh of relief, and, with Mr. Hays, hurriedly left the court room, dashed for the train and rolled away in the direction of Williamsport as fast as steam could carry them.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

The argument in relation to the money in the hands of the treasurer was continued at some length by Messrs. Bentley, Watson and Parker. It was claimed by the solicitor that there must be sufficient funds reserved to carry on the city government. Mr. Bentley argued that as there was $15,000 in the treasury set aside to meet the interest it should be applied at once.

At the conclusion of the argument the court promised to give a decision early in reference to the money now held by the city treasurer, which he had been peremptorily ordered to retain for the purpose of applying to the payment of the overdue indebtedness.

Councils now breathe freer since Judge Elwell has given them till the 4th of January to satisfactorily respond to the rule recently issued to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt. In granting this extension the court firmly reminded them that the decree must be enforced, and that the law was superior to their mere dictum. It was evident from the remarks of the court that our local lawmakers were regarded as occupying a contemptuous position, and they were gently reminded that such a course could not be pursued much longer with impunity. Since the court has shown such leniency it is hoped that the councils will cease their bickerings and proceed with all diligence to satisfy the decree. For their own sake, and the credit of the people they represent, they cannot afford to have the finger of ridicule pointed at them any longer. They now rise to the dignity of men, act like men, or all will be well.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1877.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Agriculture, just issued and ready for distribution, contains many things of interest to the general readers. The volume is unusually compact and well arranged, and there are several new subjects treated. In looking through the book I notice an article concerning "A Successful Insect Destroyer," accompanied with a drawing or cut of the invention. It is a new thing, patented during the year, and promises to be a great benefit to the farming and fruit growing community. The annual destruction of crops of fruit, cotton, corn, tobacco and vegetables by the curculio, cotton-ball, army, cut and tobacco worm amounts to millions of dollars. Of all the numerous remedies tried, none have so far proved successful. The "Little Turk" as the curculio is called, has almost driven plum culture from the country, while the ravages of the other species named are immense. The worms are all hatched from eggs laid by miller and beetle insects that fly at night, and are easily caught by a properly arranged light. It is estimated that these insects deposit from 10,000 to 1,000,000 eggs each, according to the species, in the seventeen days of their average life. If, therefore, the insects can be destroyed before appearing in the worm stage of existence, this will prove the most successful point of attack. The device referred to by the Commissioner was patented by a firm in Russellville, Arkansas,—Patton & Duke, I believe, and consists of a peculiarly constructed lamp which is to be lighted and set on a pan filled with water, the bottom of which receives a stick or other support, so as to raise the light to the desired height for the crop or tree to be protected. Everybody knows the proneness of insects to go for a light. It is one of the curious facts connected with insect life that their eggs are always deposited at night. The miller species never fly by day. On a warm dark night, when there is no rain or wind, they are, in season, almost numberless and can readily be destroyed by this device. The Commissioner says: "The moths being attracted by the light, dart against it and fall into the pan, and are destroyed before depositing their eggs upon the tender leaves of the growing plants." The patentees, I learn, on inquiring, have just started a factory at Russellville and are manufacturing the lamp &c., in great quantities, and selling rights of territory.

There are continual rumors of peace negotiations between Mr. Hayes and Senator Conkling, but so far nothing has been developed that shows either of them willing to compromise. On the contrary, the indications are that hostilities will become more active.

The bill giving a sum of money to survivors of the Huron disaster, and a year's pay to the heirs of those lost, has passed both Houses, and will at once be approved by Mr. Hayes. The only precedent is in the case of the Oneida, lost some ten years ago. There has been no opposition in either House. Already a proposition is on foot to erect at Annapolis by private subscription, a monument in commemoration of the lost. The investigation into the causes of the disaster is still in progress at the Navy Department, and all testimony so far elicited goes to confirm the now very general opinion that the responsibility of the loss and the sacrifice of over a hundred lives, must rest upon the officer or officers charged with navigating her away from a stretch of coast previously beset with bars, shoals, spits, currents, counter-currents and miles upon miles of breakers, dangerous even in the mild weather of mid-summer. But they shared the fate of the vessel whose fate was committed to their custody and are gone beyond the reach of censure or praise.

A great many here and elsewhere who believe Dowling, the Toledo Postmaster, to have been removed to make way for Reed, because the latter earned Stanley Matthew's gratitude during his contest to succeed Sherman, are gratified at the rather humiliating necessity imposed on the authorities of re-instating the former in office. A more flagrant disregard of the reform programme for filling Federal positions could hardly be pointed out among the instances alleged against the Administration, and if Mr. Reed's chickens have come home thus early to roost, there will be found few to commiserate his forlorn and wretched condition consequent upon the miscarriage of the joint scheme for his reward.

SEMINOLE.

Pleasant as honey, the old folks like it, the young people like it and the babies cry for it—we mean Dr. Frazier's Cough Syrup.

We are not much with a rifle, but don't tackle us on the subject of Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka, as we can never get done speaking of its merits as a remedy for coughs. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A GENTLE HINT.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhage, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c; regular size, 75c.

April 27, 77-1y jl

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.50
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.56
Oats, "	.32
Flour per barrel	8.50
Cloverseed "	
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter "	.25
Eggs "	.26
Tallow "	.10
Potatoes "	.35
Dried Apples "	.8
Hams "	.14
Sides & Shoulders "	.10
Lard per pound	.10
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax "	.25
Timothy Seed "	2.10

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Marriages.

ROBERTS—GROVER.—At the residence of the bride in Lime Ridge on November 25, 1877, by Rev. Mr. Shoemaker, Mr. B. F. Roberts of Lime Ridge to Mrs. Rebecca Grover of the same place.

HOWER—SHUMAN.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents in Catawissa township by Rev. Wm. G. Leitzle, Mr. Alfred Hower of Catawissa to Miss Isabella Shuman, daughter of Mr. John Shuman, Esq.

Deaths.

HESS.—In Sugarloaf on the 24 inst., Alexander Hess, aged about 42 years.

GEISINGER.—In Espy on the 8th inst., Wm. H., son of David and Margaret Geisinger, aged 4 years and 4 days.

ZEIGLER.—In Mt Pleasant on the 24 inst., John Zeigler, aged 15 years, 2 months and 8 days.

COX.—On the 1st inst., Rebecca Ellen Cox, aged 8 years, 9 months and 14 days.

COX.—On the 10th inst., Martha Jane Cox, aged 6 years, 1 month and 5 days.

THE AMOUNT of testimony in favor of Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, which can be had of any druggist free of charge, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show, but the cure is often promoted by two other remedies which Dr. Schenk provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck testifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured. Every moment of delay makes your cure more difficult, and all depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are an agreeable and safe cure for Constipation caused by billiousness, and also for sallow complexion and coated tongue. There is no better remedy for disordered stomach and all the evils resulting therefrom. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters of advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are for sale by all druggists. dec.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Persons owing to the estate of Peter Ent on Book account, Note, or Judgment are requested to make payment to the undersigned by January 1st, 1878 or costs will follow.

Dec. 14, 77-3t — U. H. ENT, Administrator, &c.

LOVERS BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, or Secrets of Love, Courtship and Marriage—Showing how to get married, live happily—obtain health, wealth and distinction, and appear to advantage in society—204 pages—300 engravings. Mailed for 40 cts in postage stamps or currency. Address THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Newark, N. J.
dec. 14, 77-3m jw&co

LADIES Can color their own Stockings for less than one cent per pair ANY COLOR SHADE by the use of our "MAGIC TINTS"—Can renew or change the color of their dresses, restore to freshness and brilliancy faded Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Neckties, ribbons & c., or impart to them new and lovely shades—this trouble and nominal cost—Stick of any desired color sent on receipt of 10 cents, 3 different colors 25c. Postage stamps accepted. Send stamp for circulars and samples.
KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,
66 Cortland st., N. York. P. O. Box, 3129.
dec. 14, 77-3m jw&co

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Peter Ent, dec'd will expose to public sale, on the premises, at Light street, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1878,

at ten o'clock a. m., all that certain real estate, situate in said Columbia county, described as follows:

No. 1.—A

Grist and Saw Mill Property

with a good water-power, bounded by Fishinge reek, a public road, and other lands of said deceased. The Grist Mill has 4 run of stone, and is constructed for either merchant or country work.

No. 2.—A messuage and tract of land situate in Orange township, bounded by lands of A. Custer, William White, A. M. White, estate of W. H. Ent, S. B. Seybert, and others containing

110 ACRES,

more or less, on which there is a

GOOD HOUSE AND BARN,

and other out buildings.

Nos. 1 and 2 will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers.

No. 4.—Two acres of TOWN LOTS in Light Street aforesaid, bounded by two unnamed streets and two alleys.

No. 5.—Three acres in Light Street, bounded by lands of Mrs. Diehl, Wm. Hagenbuch and an alley.

No. 6.—Seven acres in same village, bounded by lands of Kelchner & Son and by the Fishing creek.

No. 4.—will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

dec 14, 77-ts — USUAL H. ENT, Administrator, &c.

DOMESTIC

The Lightest Running, The Simplest, The Most Durable, The Most Popular OF SEWING MACHINES.

It is easily understood, makes the double-thread lock-stitch, has self-regulating tensions and take-up, and will do the whole range of family work without change.

The "Domestic" is made in the most durable manner, with conical steel bearings and compensating journals throughout.

DOMESTIC

PAPER FASHIONS.

These popular PATTERNS for ladies', misses', and children's dress, are cut on a system superior to any in use, and can be understood by any one. Full directions and illustrations on each envelope.

Send Five Cents for illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Fashions.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co., New York.

I. W. HARTMAN,

Agent "Domestic" Paper Fashions,

Bloomsburg.

December 14, 1877-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that B. H. Vannatta, late of this place has given me a full power of attorney to settle up his business and to complete his existing contracts.

CHARLES KRUG.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Dec. 14th, 1877-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB STINE, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Jacob Stine, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William Pfahler and Daniel I. Stine of same township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrators without delay.

WILLIAM PFAHLER, DANIEL I. STINE, Administrators.

W. L. EVERLY, ATTY. Dec. 14, 1877-6w*

HALE'S

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

N.B.—The Tar-Balm has no BAD TASTE or smell.

PRICES 50 CENTS AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

Great saving to buy large size.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

Sold by all Druggists.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop., N.Y.

December 14, 1877-1y

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Having executed the state printing and binding for three years, we are prepared to print and bind books, magazines, pamphlets, directories, etc., in best style and at lowest prices. Blank books, such as Dockets, Day-books, Ledgers, and Hotel Registers a specialty. Old books rebound. Especially low rates for rebinding Sunday School Libraries. Address

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dec. 14, '77

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HENRY S. REAY, RUPERT, PA.

May 3, '76.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID SHAFFER, JR., DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of David Shaffer jr., late of Briarcreek twp., Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Levi Shaffer, Administrator of same township, to whom all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

LEVI SHAFFER, Administrator.

nov. 16-6w *

NOTICE

is hereby given that an application will be made under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874 and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called "Patrons Horse Insurance Company of Pennsylvania," the character and object of which is the apprehension of the thief, recovery of stolen horse, and remuneration to owner for loss if not recovered, or damage if injured, and for that purpose to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly.

C. W. MILLER, Atty. for Applicants.

nov. 30, 77-3w

A GREAT Offer for Holidays!!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers at lower prices for cash or installments, than ever before offered. Waters' Pianos and Organs are the Best made, warranted for 5 years. Ill. Catalogues mailed. Great Inducements to the trade. PIANOS, 7-octave, $140; 7 1-3 octave $150, ORGANS, 2 stops $40; 4 stops $55; 7 stops $65; 8 stops $70; 10 stops $85; 12 stops $90; in perfect order 3 to 5 used a year. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th street, New York.

dec. 7, 77-4w d

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23. THE SQUIRE'S LEGACY, by Mary Cecil Hay	10c
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