The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Feb. 15, 1878.

THE COUNTY STATEMENT.

We presume that by this time our readers have carefully examined the County statement which is unusually clear and explicit. It so readily explains itself that we shall only call attention to a few points.

In the first place it will be observed that of the taxes assessed for 1877, over one-half remains unpaid. This is all wrong. The County is paying interest on bonds and on monsy borrowed from Banks, when there is due it for 1877 over $19,000, and from 1873 to 1877 over $3700. It is not fair that those who pay their taxes promptly, should suffer for the negligence of others. Much of this evil comes from the selection of incompetent collectors,—men who are generally chosen with more reference to their past or prospective political service to the commissioners, than for any peculiar fitness for their positions. Nor do we understand the statement in giving the amount as due from collectors prior to 1877 as $3761, when the Treasurer is charged for the same item $13,433. We also think the item of $100, for managing a dog fund of only $1561, is rather steep.

In the matter of exonerations the fault of our tax system is also illustrated. In Bloomsburg, which has a large number of laboring and poor men, and which pays a tax of over $5950, the exonerations last year were only $19, whilst four other townships, paying about the same tax, were allowed $126.

We also think the payment of $100, to Mr. Comly for Jail argument, should have come out of the Commissioner's pockets, as it was their suit, and not the peoples. Beside the County has already an able attorney who works an entire year for the same sum as was paid Mr. Comly for one suit.

But upon the whole, the Statement makes a fair showing considering the new Jail expenses, and the unusual Court expenses.

The Returning Board Conviction.

The conviction of General Thomas C. Anderson, a member of the Louisiana Returning Board, marks another and the first important step in the onward march of retribution against the infamous conspirators who fraudulently manipulated the returns of election and falsely certified the result in favor of the Hayes electors. The offense of which General Anderson is convicted was the greatest crime in the political history of the country, committed, as it was, without a palliating condition, and powerful as it was for evil in example as well as in immediate effect, and any other result of the trial that has just closed in New Orleans would have been a travesty of justice and a lasting reproach to American civilization. The crime was not committed in any corner; it was seen and known of all men. Some of the most eminent citizens of the United States were present, and, knowing the infamy in progress, held their peace if they did not actually encourage its perpetration and assure the criminals of protection. Others of equal eminence viewed the proceedings with disgust and published them to the world with indignant protests. Everybody now knows that Louisiana voted for Tilden and was counted for Hayes, and that the men who thus perverted the will of the people, in utter defiance of the real figures, were Thomas C. Anderson and his associates. It is idle to pretend that such men are entitled to immunity and absurd to say that the legal proceedings against them have any of the characteristics of a political persecution. Sufficient time has been allowed for the passions of the hour to be dissipated. The jury that convicted Anderson was fairly chosen, and embraced two colored men, and, perhaps, other Republicans. He has been given a fair hearing, in the face of a flight that constituted presumption of guilt, and no one who has followed the testimony dare say that any other verdict could be given by a sworn conscience. We believe that a New York or Philadelphia jury would have arrived at the same conclusion. It was a just finding, and justice demands that the penalty of the crime shall be exacted, unless Executive clemency shall intervene.

It is not to be regretted that Mr. J. Madison Wells has determined upon a broader line of defense than that proposed in behalf of his colleague, Mr. Anderson. Mr. Wells proposes to make the issue so broad, indeed, that it may be made to cover not only his own personal and official responsibility for the acts of the Returning Board, but incidentally the whole question of the legality of the canvass made by the board in so far as it affects the State and Federal administrations seated through its instrumentality. The issue will, of course, be made on a plea to the jurisdiction of Judge Whitaker's court, which is the creation of the Nicholls government. This involves the position that Louisiana has not the republican form of government guaranteed by the Constitution, and that Packard and the Hayes electors were duly chosen at the election in November, 1876. Wells thus makes common cause with the present incumbent of the White House and hopes to manufacture new claims upon the sympathy and support of the national administration and the national Republican party. If the court decides against him that decision will, in the opinion of his legal advisers, carry with it the decision that the Hayes electors are fraudulent and had no standing, and that the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency is consequently invalid. Whatever the decision of Judge Whitaker the case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion on the legal points involved is well worth the trouble, regardless of the purposes of Mr. Wells. This good, although unfortunate, man should remember, however that the title of Mr. Hayes rests now not so much upon the validity of the fraudulent electoral certificates from Louisiana as upon the act creating the electoral Commission and making it a finality, an act to the constitutionality of which a majority of the members of the Supreme Court are fully committed. He may magnify his own cause and secure an important legal decision confirming the accepted judgment of mankind that the electoral vote of Louisiana was stolen and perverted, but he will not succeed in unseating, as much as he may embarass, Mr. Hayes.—*Times.*

A sensation was created in Baltimore, recently by the supposed discovery of Charlie Ross, but Mr. Ross after a visit to the boy pronounced it a mistake.

Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne is working had for the Labor-Reform nomination for Governor.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1878.

In looking around for means of reducing Federal taxation, which now amounts to $40 per annum for every household in the country, there are two subjects which immediately attract attention. The first is the sinking fund. This fund, accumulating at the rate prescribed by law, will extinguish the public debt in a given number of years. But under different Secretaries more has been added to the fund than is required by law. Senator Beck proposes that no more money be set apart for the fund than is necessary under the law. This is not only an unobjectionable proposition, but it is a more strict compliance with existing law than the course heretofore pursued. Next is a radical reduction of expenses in *every Department* of the Government. The country is levying more taxes on the people than the people can pay, and at the same time carrying on its business in an extravagant manner. The Army, the Navy, the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Post Office, the State Department—all of them are conducted upon a scale inaugurated in the flush times preceding the war and continued and magnified during the war. It is at once the duty and policy of the Democratic party to change all this, and to reduce all expenses. Salaries will have to be reduced excrescences cut off, and reforms in the conduct of business instituted, and these things will undoubtedly produce a clamor among those who suffer, but 9 men in every 10 will applaud the act.

With Senator Beck's excellent bill in force, and rigid economy in carrying on the Government together with the confidence which will be restored when Congress has given us a fixed currency, we shall have a revival of business and a return of prosperity, without them there is almost a certainty that the present state of things will continue.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is making considerable progress in examining the new tariff bill of Mr. Wood. So far, greatly to the delight of that gentleman, the bill meets with the almost unanimous approval of the Committee. It is hardly to be expected, perhaps, that a single session will be sufficient time for both Houses to discuss and pass so comprehensive a measure, but it is evident that there is a strong disposition to hasten action as much as possible. The distinguishing feature of Mr. Wood's bill is the simplicity it introduces into a subject heretofore very much complicated. It practically repeals the patchwork legislation of the past.

After a few more speeches the Senate will vote on the silver bill. Davis, of West Va., Conkling, and Jones of Nevada, are all those who are announced for speeches. Mr. Hayes causes it to be announced that he believes in what he calls "the old whig doctrine" that veto power should not be exercised except to prevent a violation of the Constitution. If that "old whig party" is responsible for all the twisting and turning of Mr. Hayes on this and other subjects the evil that it does after death is greater than what it could have done before death.

In an interview on Saturday, Mr. Hayes entered into an elaborate discussion of his Southern appointments, excusing the selection he had made of a few Democrats for office—the most creditable ones he has made by the way.

It is now well understood that hereafter no man not a Republican will receive office by appointment from Mr. Hayes.

It seems that a majority of the House Committee investigating Mexican affairs is in favor of speedy recognition of Diaz.

The temperance people here are to have a mammoth procession on the 22d. They think there will be over 20,000 in line.

The House Committee on District of Columbia have decided that in our new form of government suffrage shall have a place. The qualifications of the voters are not yet fixed.

SEMINOLE.

Pio Nono.

At the ripe old age of 86 Pio Nono, the Pontifex Maximus of the Roman Catholic Church, passed into eternity. Perhaps no Pontiff ever enjoyed a larger share of the respect and affection of the members of the Catholic Church than Pio Nono. For thirty-two years he stood at its head, a model of gentleness, benevolence and Christian character, and the happy influence excited by him was felt throughout the entire Church. He was essentially an honest man, and although during his prolonged Pontificate he was frequently called upon to encounter trials of the severest character, and was subjected to the sharpest criticisms of his adversaries, he maintained throughout the deportment of a man eminently fitted for the discharge of the immensely responsible duties with which he was intrusted, and the world at large was not slow to recognize these noble traits in his character. Large-hearted in every sense of the term, he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, or who were familiar with his many good deeds. He was essentially a great and good man, a title which only bigoted religionists who differ with him in their theological views will refuse.

The aged Pontiff has passed away bearing with him the respect and esteem of all who have hearts big enough to appreciate true worth at its proper value. In his death the Catholic church has suffered a severe loss, which will be none the less severely felt because it is not absolutely irreparable. It may not be fortunate enough to secure a successor whose life will be as positively pure and blameless as was that of him who now lies dead at Rome, but the wisdom which has guided the Catholic church in the selection of its head in the past will not be likely to desert it now. Who will be his successor must for the present be left to conjecture. Let us, for the sake of humanity, benevolence and Christianity, hope that he may be as worthy as his predecessor.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

In the death of Gideon Welles, at a comparatively advanced age, the nation loses another of the living links that bind it closely to the period of the civil war. Mr. Welles was not a man of genius, he was not even a man of rare talents, but it fell to his lot in the order of Providence to bear a prominent part in the councils of the administration that bore the Union on its shoulders through the times that threatened its destruction. Of the eight persons who first shared the confidence of Lincoln as members of the Executive council in those dark days, Mr. Welles, although one of the oldest was nearly the last to leave the stage. His greater colleagues, Seward, Stanton and Chase, were not permitted to live to see the fruition of their labor and their hopes in the thorough restoration of the Union and reconciliation of estranged sections that came to us twelve years after the arms of rebellion were grounded. The citizen whose death Connecticut and the whole country is called upon to mourn to-day will not have one of the highest niches in the temple of fame, but he will always be remembered as an ardent loyalist and an honest and useful public servant.—*Times.*

The Pope of Rome is dead.

Dastardly Work.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING AND ROBBERY ON THE PAN HANDLE—HEROISM OF THE ENGINEER.

PITTSBURG, February 11.—The passengers on the express train on the Pan Handle Railroad, which reached this city yesterday morning at eight o'clock, met with a startling adventure. A dastardly scheme to destroy life was averted by a beneficent Providence. Thirteen miles outside of Xenia "jayhawkers" had provided for an extensive railroad accident. The through mail car from Cincinnati was known to be loaded with four tons of valuable mail matter. The express car had, directed to consignees, $635,000 in coin. When the train left Xenia (at 11 o'clock Saturday night) there was a drizzling snow storm, which completed the absolute darkness of a starless sky.

The train left Xenia forty minutes behind regulation time. Coming out of the cut thirteen miles this side of that place, where there was a level grade, the engineer threw the throttle wide open to make up for lost time. He was hardly out of the gloom until his head light showed him an obstruction on the track. He was upon it before he could put his hand on the lever. He reversed the engine, whistled for brakes, and in the same instant he was upon the misplaced tie; the engine was overturned and he was a parboiled victim to his duty. The train consisted of one baggage and one express car, two passenger and two sleeping coaches. The passengers, about eighty in number, were asleep.

After running about sixty yards, with the tie between the pony wheels, the rear truck of the engine left the track on the edge of an embankment, and, turning over twice, laid a perfect wreck at the bottom. Ed. Roberts, the engineer, Frank Gardiner, the fireman, and H. McFarland went over the embankment with the engine. McFarland jumped as the engine turned and escaped injury. Roberts froze to the lever of his engine and went over with the wreck. His fireman stayed with him.

When the passengers recovered from their fright sufficiently to go out upon the track, they found Roberts scalded under a bursted steam pipe, and the fireman held by a cross section of the cab. Both men were taken out in an insensible condition. The fireman suffered a dislocation of the collar bone and internal injuries of so serious a nature that his life was despaired of. The sympathy of the passengers centred upon the heroic engineer, who, while his life was burned out, remained firm to his trust, and who was found insensible under the engine with his hand glued to the throttle. The hand was burned to the bone. His flesh was actually flayed from his body, but the skeleton of his hand grasped the lever with the determination of a death hold. His injuries are fatal. Fortunately the mail car next after the engine was freighted so heavily that the momentum of the locomotive was not strong enough to carry it off the track. The devilish fiends who projected this wholesale scheme of slaughter so protected themselves against discovery that, in the moment of the completion of their nefarious plan, they were beyond the reach of immediate pursuit.

BEMINGTON, OTTAWA CO., KANS. February 4th, 1878.

Editors COLUMBIAN:

Dear Sirs:—Thinking it might be somewhat interesting to the readers of the COLUMBIAN to hear from one of the readers of the same now residing in Kan. My brother and I left Bloomsburg Pa., March 17, 1877, arrived at Minneapolis, our county seat here, on March 24th. We hired out by the month, on May 28th, we bought 640 acres of land (prairie) immediately had 100 acres of it broke up and now have 80 acres of it in winter wheat, and expect to sow the other 20 in spring wheat this month, all in one field too without any fence around it. No fence is required here. Wheat looks fine better than I ever saw it this time of year in Pa. Very good prospect for a good harvest this year. Now some of our old Eastern farmers say to their sons, if you cannot live here you cannot live West either. My opinion is different. I endorse Horace Greely's advise "young men go west," as I am sure it is a good one. However a man cannot expect to get rich even here without work. He must work and manage right in order to succeed. A young man with a little money can very soon have a home of his own here, though he cannot in the East. Ten chances here for money making to one in Pa. The trouble is East, too many want to live in town and do not wish to exert themselves. They think farming is too hard work. So it is in the eastern part of Pa., I agree, but here in Kansas farming is not near so hard as we use riding plows as well as riding cultivators, harrows, corn planters &c.

I have traveled in the last two years about 5000 miles East and West to and fro and I have not yet seen any place I fancied so well as the Solomon Valley. The *Mirror* I sent you will give you a full history of the valley describing soil, climate &c. I endorse the same as I find this place just as described in the *Mirror* by the editors. We have just any kind of land lying in the county a man wants. Messrs Olney Bros. at Minneapolis, Kan., have for sale any kind, hence can almost if not quite suit any man. In fact a man must be very particular if they cannot suit him in land. If any person wishes to emigrate West, he will do well by sending for a copy of the Solomon Valley Mirror which tells them all about this country. Now is the time to emigrate to this place. The new railroad is to be finished to Minneapolos and the cars to run by April 2nd 1878. Land is increasing in valuation very fast, hence the sooner a man buys the cheaper he can get the land. Emigrants who have already located in the southern part of the state, came up the valley last fall. The consequence was, they sold their property down there and bought here. This county is very healthy. I am healthier this Summer than I ever was as far as I have known. One team and man can here raise from 12 to 1500 bushels wheat besides corn, barley, &c. A man who came here two years ago and bought 320 acres of land (railroad land) had this last year over 2300 bushels of wheat and before harvest wheat was up to 1.80 per bushel, and still it don't pay I still hear some say. Now where is a farmer that raised 2300 bushels of wheat in one year in Columbia county?

Young men, why don't you come out and try to make yourselves a nice home? This is the place for you. Too many in the East. We have room for thousands of you here; for my part I would say no Pennsylvania for me as far as farming goes, as this is too fine a country to be lying idle. Come out here and the sooner you come the better as the longer you delay the more you will have to pay for land. I always said I never would farm, until I saw the Solomon Valley and now I am satisfied that there is a fortune to be made here 10 to 1 in the East. I shall send you a copy of the Mirror which, please insert some of it in your paper so as to give your readers some idea of the place where we reside. I shall write again, ere long.

Yours respectfully,

F. W. MILLER.

Pennsylvania elects this year a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Judge of the Supreme Court.

In Columbia county we vote for member of Congress, State Senator, Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, two Representatives, Treasurer, three County Commissioners, and two Jury Commissioners.

A Novel Contract.

The Miss Carrie M. Burnham, who, a few days ago, forwarded a petition to the Legislature to take such action as would insure her the power to practice as an attorney at law, is the wife of the eccentric lawyer, Damon Y. Kilgore, with whom she studied law. Some time ago Miss Burnham applied to the Board of Examiners for admission to the bar, but the Board refused to grant her request. Shortly after this she was married to Mr. Kilgore by a novel process, known as the anti-nuptial contract. In this case the document was drawn up, in which it was particularly specified that she should not be subject to any of the legal disabilities imposed on married women by the laws of the land, but should have control of her own personal property and earning, precisely the same as if she was an unmarried woman. This contract was signed by two witnesses, ratified before a Notary Public and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

There is a determined effort now making itself to establish, at the Paris Exhibition, an "Indian Corn" building similar to the Vienna Bakery at the late Centennial, in order to introduce the use of American corn into Europe. The New York Corn Exchange will furnish the money. The idea is an excellent one. Thousands in Europe know nothing about the use of corn for human food. Even here, there are comparatively few who know how to use it to the best advantage.

A minister of the gospel has some right which his listeners ought at all times to observe, one is that they shall not interrupt the services with hacking and coughing Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka will save your preacher and yourselves from all such annoyance.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.—Hon. Wm. Martin, a member of the House from Adams County has five brothers, one of whom is Commissioner of Dauphin County. Their united length is 36 feet 7½ inches, and their total weight is 1222 pounds.

Marriages.

MEYERS—BROWN.—At the Lutheran parsonage in Berwick Penn'a., on the 5th inst., Mr. James P Meyers to Miss Mary A. Brown, both of Nescopec, Luzerne county.

PURSELL—WELLIVER.—On the 7th inst., by Rev. Stuart Mitchell, Mr. Jonathan Pursell to Miss Mary E. Welliver, both of Mostour township, Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

HUTCHISON.—At the residence of Levi A. Hutchison in Centre township February 2d, 1878, Mary Hutchison, aged about 64 years.

KAHLER.—In Shickshinny on the 10th inst., Mammie, infant daughter of Jesse C and Dora Kahler.

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	.18
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.8
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.09
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.32
Timothy Seed	2.40

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

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

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 they are taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia owes his unrivalled success, in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake Pills must be freely used, to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkili 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 avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation, all who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally, can do so at his principal office, coorner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's Medicines are sold by all druggists. feb

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its diagnosis is almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects to some extent the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting, it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's which is put up only in one dollar bottles. Depot, 529 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Ask for E. F Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Six bottles for five dollars, or one dollar per bottle.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to E. F. Kunkel, 529 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. feb

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

A previous election having failed; notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Hunlock's Creek and Muncy R. R. Company, that an election will be held at the house of Peter G. Hill, in Laindeville, Lycoming county, Penn'a., on THURSDAY, the 28th day of February A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock m., for the purpose of choosing a President and 12 directors for the ensuing year; also a meeting of the Board at same time and place.

By order of the President.

C. A. BOWERS, Sec'y. HENRY W. PETRIKIN, President.

feb. 15, 78-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY HUTHISON, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Mary Hutchison, late of Centre township, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia co., to Samuel H. Hutchison Administrator, of Light Street, 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.

SAMUEL H. HUTCHISON, Administrator, Light Street.

feb. 15, 78-6t

MORRIS MIGHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE, SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

feb 15, 78-6t

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY!

The subscribers will sell at public sale at the late residence of Benjamin Miller, deceased, in Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 1 & 2, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., of each day, the following described personal property to-wit:

FOUR HORSES, THREE COWS, 8 head of FAT CATTLE, 18 head of YOUNG CATTLE, 1 Top Buggy, a two horse spring wagon and a one-horse spring wagon, a light two horse wagon and bed, a wood axle wagon and bed, an iron axle wagon and bed, wood axle wagon and two sets ladders, a grain drill, a MOWER, a reaper grinder,

Reaper and Mower, Tread-power Threshing Machine,

a liquid manure sprinkler, a sleigh, a large corn sheller to work by horse-power, a CLOVER SEED HULLER, a good fanning mill, 750 bushels oats, 250 bushels rye, 5 bushels wheat, 1½ bushels clover seed, 2½ bushels timothy seed, a crosscut saw, a pair of 400 lb. scales, hay fork, rope, &c., patent straw and fodder cutter, 10 tons hay, lot of corn fodder, 4 sets heavy harness, 2 sets buggy harness, about 1,000 bushels corn in the ear, forks, rakes, scoops, shovels, grubbing hoes, hoes, crowbar, threshing flails, lot of old iron, &c., wheelbarrow, lot of hickory and oak plank, lot of pine plank and boards, lot of sawed shingles and lath, fine large breed sow, 7 fine shoats, a drag sled, a corn planter, a patent cider press, lot of bags, 2 half bushel measures and a bushel measure, grind stone, 3 grain cradles, 2 grass scythes, lot of double and single trees, tin pump, wood saw, augurs, draw knife, hand saw, sleven adze, chisels, axes, mall, hatchets, &c., 3 drag harrows, a two-horse cultivator, 2 corn harrows, a hay rake, a corn plow, a side hill plow, 3 good plows, a sled. Also a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

consisting of two iron kettles, 1 copper kettle, wood stove, sausage grinder and sausage stuffer, 2 tubs and washboiler, 2 wash machines, 400 pounds of lard, large lot of smoked and pickled meat, 70 bushels of potatoes, barrels, churn, 1 table, 1 extension table, 2 clocks, 3 room stoves, 1 cook stove, 1 Howe sewing machine complete, a $175 organ, lot mirrors, carpets, oil cloths, county map of 1860 lamps, crockery, 1 settee, 1 lounge, cloths, lot of chairs and rocking chairs, 4 beds and bedding, 4 bureaus, 1 secretary, lot of stands, barrel and vinegar, chests, wool wheel, spinning wheel, sink, lot dishes, knives, forks and silverware,

11 Acres Wheat, 9 Acres Rye

in the ground, ladders, meat stands, a fine lot of Chickens and other fowls, and various other articles on the premises of the deceased too numerous to herein enumerate. Also SIX SHARES BLOOM FERRY STOCK.

Terms made known on day of sale and attention given by

HENRY J. MILLER, LLOYD MILLER, WM. KRICKBAUM, Administrators.

feb. 15, 78-ts

Sale of a Railroad.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Penn'a. In Equity, No. 5, December Term, 1877. Between WM. I. GREENOUGH, Trustee, Plaintiff, and THE DANVILLE, HAZLETON AND WILKESBARRE RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a decree entered on the fifth day of February, A. D., 1878, in the above suit, the undersigned, to whom all needful authority in the premises has been given, will, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF MARCH, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the COURT HOUSE in the TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG, in the COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA, expose to Public Sale the railroad, franchises, property, real and personal, of the said Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, viz: The whole line of Railroad of said Company, from the borough of Sunbury to the borough of Hazleton, and to such other point as pursuant to existing laws shall be fixed as the terminus of said Railroad, the same lying, being and situate in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Luzerne in the State of Pennsylvania, with its appurtenances, and all lands, property, estate, railways, ties, rails, superstructure, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, walls, culverts, fences, right of way, machine shops, depots, grounds, station houses and other buildings, tenements, improvements and structures of every kind and nature whatsoever, now connected with, owned, held or erected and used by the said Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, for the purpose of operating, completing and maintaining their said Railroad, or the accommodation of the business thereof; together with all the ways, roads, switches, streets, passages, easements, waters, water courses and grants and all the rights and franchises thereunto belonging; and also all the machinery, rolling stock, tools and implements and materials, connected with the proper equipment of the said railroad; and also all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises of the said railroad company, and all the estate, right title, interest, property, claims and demands of any nature and kind whatsoever of the said railroad company, in the law or equity, of, in and to the same and every part and parcel thereof; also, all those certain FOUR TRACTS OF LAND situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: One of them beginning at a post at the south-west corner of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Catharine Longenberger, thence by the said Catharine Longenberger tract north sixteen degrees west two hundred and seventy-two perches to a post, thence north twenty-one degrees west one hundred and twelve perches to a post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Thomas Lemon south seventy degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence by land surveyed in the name of Daniel Neyer north sixteen and a half degrees east three hundred and seventy-nine perches to a post, thence north seventy-eight degrees east eighty-four perches to a post, thence by land of Jesse Brooks north twelve degrees west eighteen perches to a red oak, thence by land in the name of Jesse Brooks north seventy-eight degrees east eighty perches to a post, the place of beginning; containing three hundred and seventy-two and three-fourth acres, and allowances, more or less. Surveyed on warrant to Andrew Clark, dated the 23d day of August, 1793.

One other of them, beginning at a post, the south-west corner of the above described tract surveyed on warrant to Andrew Clark, thence by the western line of said Andrew Clark tract north sixteen and a half degrees west three hundred and seventy-nine perches to a post, thence by land surveyed on warrant to Mary Scott and Jacob Neyer south seventy and a half degrees west eighty perches to stones, thence by land surveyed in the name of the said Jacob Neyer south seventy-four and a fourth degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine perches to a pine, thence by land surveyed on warrant to Benjamin Syock south twenty-six degrees east one hundred and twenty-five perches to a pine, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to George Neyer south thirteen degrees east two hundred and sixty-nine and five-tenth perches to a post, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to John Bannon, Jr., north seventy-eight degrees east one hundred and six perches to a hickory, thence by land surveyed in the name of Jesse Brooks north 12 degrees west twenty-eight perches to a post, thence by the same north seventy-eight degrees east ninety-six perches to a post, the place of beginning; containing four hundred and forty-two and a half acres, more or less being the same tract of land surveyed on warrant to Daniel Neyer dated twenty-third of August, 1793.

One other of them, beginning at a post, the south-west corner of the last above described tract surveyed on warrant to Daniel Neyer, and thence by the said Daniel Neyer north thirteen degrees west two hundred and sixty-nine and five-tenths perches to a pine, thence by land of Benjamin Syock south sixty-four degrees west to the line dividing a part of this tract sold to Jacob Hasler, thence by the said land of Jacob Hasler to the northern line of land surveyed on warrant to John Bannon, Jr., thence by the same north seventy-eight degrees east to a post the place of beginning; containing two hundred and sixty-nine and three-fourths acres, more or less, being a part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to George Neyer dated twenty-third of August, 1793.

And the other of them beginning at stones in a line separating it from lands surveyed on a warrant to Benjamin Syock, thence north eight and a half degrees west three hundred and thirty-three and four-tenth perches to a stone, thence south eighty-three and a half degrees east two hundred and eighteen perches to stones, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to Mary Scott south thirty-three degrees east two hundred and fifty-eight perches to stones thence by land surveyed on a warrant to Daniel Neyer south 74 and a fourth degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine perches to a pine, thence by land surveyed on a warrant to Benjamin Syock south seventy-three degrees west two hundred and thirty-three perches to the place of beginning; containing four hundred and forty acres, more or less, it being the same tract of land surveyed on warrant to George Neyer.

TERMS OF SALE.

The property will be sold as one entire lot to the bigest and best bidder, upon his signing the conditions of sale.

Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of the purchase money shall be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within ten days. Provided, however, the payment of the balance of the purchase money may be made in such of the bonds and overdue and unpaid coupons thereof of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company as are secured by its mortgage, made to Shepherd Knapp, deceased, and the undersigned as trustees, dated October 1st, 1867. Each bond and coupon to be received for an amount equal to their dividend on final settlement. Upon confirmation of the sale by said Court, the purchaser or purchasers upon a full compliance with the conditions of sale, and the order of Court made or to be made, touching the payment of the purchase money, shall be entitled to take and hold all the purchased property, railroad, rights, franchises and appurtenances, free from any claim or demand of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company therein or thereto, by way of equity of redemption or otherwise.

WM. I. GREENOUGH, Trustee.

For further information apply to SAMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON, COUNSEL FOR TRUSTEE, No. 261 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

feb. 15, 78-tf

5000 Agents Wanted to subscribe for the Agents Journal, a Handsomely Bound 32 page Journal, brim full of interest to Agents. Specimen copy sent free. AGENTS' JOURNAL, N. Y.

feb. 15, '78-1m 1W800

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES

Are not advertised as "cure alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "the survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit, Dr. Pierce's standard Medicines have outrivaled all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could ever grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Is Pleasant to Use.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Its Cures Extend Over a period of 20 Years.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Its Sale Constantly Increases.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Cures by its mild, Soothing effect

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh, or Ozœna.

AN OPEN LETTER

It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, MASS., April 9, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of Catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about Catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could embargo a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "snuff," "douches," "inhaling tubes" and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes, I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor it did not cure me three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly, L. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of Catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A. F. Downs, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.; Levi Springer, Nettle Lake, Ohio; Chas. Norcrop, North Chesterfield, Me.; Milton Jones, Scribe, N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Rider Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, Pa.; H. B. Ayres, LaPorte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Omarga, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, Jr., Galveston, Texas; Jonas F. Hebert, Stonesville, Pa.; S. W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; M. A. Currey, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Keene, N. H., A. J. Casper, Table Rock, W. Va.; Lewis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Gallusha, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Ad