The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March. 15, 1878.

A FEW WORDS TO VOTERS.

The season is rapidly approaching when the county will be literally swarmed with candidates seeking the favor of the people, in order to secure votes in the Democatic nominating convention which usually meets in August. There is never any difficulty in finding men, so far as numbers are concerned, to fill all offices of honor or trust, to which a salary is attached. There are always plenty who are willing to *sacrifice* themselves for their country's good, but it is not the volunteers themselves who shall say that they must hold office; it is the people who select the public servants. This is a great and sacred privilege and ought not to be abused as it too frequently is. Every man in America is a king, and yet there are too many such kings who are abject slaves, who know only to do the will of their master. If that master be a tricky politician his slaves stand ready at all times to do the dirty work that he himself is ashamed to stoop to.

It is a disgraceful fact that many men are placed in office by the votes of the people, who are totally unfit and incompetent to hold such positions. There are cries of corruption, bribery and fraud from all over the nation, and yet the very people who raise the cry are the ones to blame for this situation of affairs. Men may cry "reform," but there is no reform until the people shall learn to exercise the rights of freemen as freemen.

Voters should be thinking men. They should vote as they think right, and not as some one else tells them, for then they become mere machines, tools for the politicians. They should not vote for a man for any particular office because he asked first for their support, but should wait until all the candidates are in the field, and then select the *best* man in the crowd.

Nor should voters be influenced simply by personal friendship. A man may be my dearest friend, and yet not be fit for a public office. Voters should demand certain requisites of candidates for important offices. The candidate should be a man of good character, he should be a good business man, he should possess ability, integrity, and above all, honesty. He should not be a candidate for the purpose of enriching himself or for any selfish purpose, but because the people call him to public life.

The voter ought to vote for the man who will make the best officer, but the fixed rule is now that the the voter casts his ballot for the one from whom he expects to obtain the most benefit; competency is left out of the question.

Democrats of Columbia county, you have a heavy responsibility resting on you this year. You are to select from among nearly two score the men who shall govern your affairs for a few years to come. We urge you to vote for no man for public office who is not competent to fill it. Vote for no man who will not do you credit. Make your selections carefully, and when you have made up your mind, vote right. With you the whole matter rests. If you elect men as county officers who are unfitted for their work you are the losers. Exercise the rights of freemen and put in nomination for the several county offices the *best* men who have offered themselves, and your duty will be done.

Serious Popular Error.

It is surprising to find that so important and respectable an official as the Warden of the Montgomery county jail at Norristown could be influenced by the vulgar error that a prisoner found hanging by the neck in his cell, and supposed to be dead, but who might have been yet alive—could not be cut down until the Coroner arrived. That is the statement in the report of the Wahlen suicide, and the statement is the Warden's own version of what took place. When Whalen was found hanging, the Warden was about to cut him down, but one of the under-keepers called out that it was against the law to do so, in the absence of the Coroner, and so the Warden left the body hanging. Possibly Wahlen was already dead, but if he was not this giving way to a very common but very stupid error, prevented any attempt to restore him, and so enabled him to carry out his purpose of taking his own life, to escape execution under sentence of the law.

Old world notions and errors are long-lived in this new country, as this instance proves. There is nothing as matter of law that requires the body of a dead person found under such circumstances to be left in the condition in which it is found until the Coroner arrives. It is generally recommended to do so, as a prudential consideration, in order that surrounding conditions and circumstances may not be unnecessarily disturbed, which would, in many cases, obliterate indications bearing upon the time, place cause or manner of death. But where there is reason to suppose that life is not wholly extinct, every possible means should be used promptly to revive it. There is no reason, either in law or humanity, why a body found suspended should not be immediately taken down for the purpose of restoring animation, if there is the slightest ground to believe that life is not wholly extinct; and if the body is manifestly dead, there is no law requiring that it should be allowed to remain in that condition until the Coroner arrives, for the cause of death in such a case is obvious. The popular error above referred to has not infrequently led to a refusal or reluctance to apply restoratives, medical help or other assistance, when it should have been done instantly and on the spot.

We copy the above not only for the excellent sense contained in it, but because many of our citizens labor under the same error. Especially was it so in the Van Liew murder, where the body laid for hours in the highway.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1878.

The two most important measures of the session have stood in *statu quo* for the past two weeks. These are the Philadelphia Recorder's bill and the bill creating a State Banking Department. After a safe but stormy passage through the House the Recorder's bill seems destined, or at least threatens, to ground upon a reef in the Senate. The Philadelphia Councils stand in its way. By a resolution almost unanimously adopted by the select and common councils of Philadelphia the legislature is urged not to pass this bill. A preamble to this resolution recites that this bill is a measure originated evidently for the benefit of the person who may be appointed under its provisions, and such other persons as may enrich themselves from the patronage which this bill will confer, and that the measure is distasteful to the people of Philadelphia in every way, and for which they have not petitioned and do not want for reason of the obnoxious power it bestows, and that the public press of Philadelphia have echoed the voice of the people in denouncing the wholesale outrage that the act will inflict upon a deserving class of people, merchant dealers and shop keepers, by imposing on them inconveniences and unwarranted taxes in the shape of fees.

What effect this resolution, which was read before the Senate, will have upon the final fate of the bill is uncertain, but that it will injure it to some extent there is but little doubt.

The Bank bill has been knocked and cuffed around like an ill-conditioned cur, and it is becoming very manifest that if it does not soon betake itself to the house with the little vitality which still clings to it, it will stand a very fair show of being starved to death. It has been standing upon the senate calendar of bills on final passage for a month or more and each time that it comes to the surface of legislation it is struck with an amendment, and like a swimming apple bobs out of sight for the time being only to reappear again in readiness for another attack.

A bill of general interest now pending in the house is the one prohibiting shows and exhibitions on Sunday in all cases where a fee is charged for admission. This measure was originally started for the purpose of preventing the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia from opening on Sunday, but its introduction into the house was followed by petitions from every hand asking its passage. It has already met with one defeat, but the vote by which it was defeated has been reconsidered and it stands ready for another brush with the Philadelphia "boys" who are opposing its passage.

The Pittsburg riot commission has been holding spasmodic sessions lately, trying to draw out something more of those "state secrets" from the state civil and military authorities—Governor Hartranft, his private secretary C. N. Farr, Adjutant General Latta, Attorney General Lear, Senator Herr, Major Muma, Mayor Patterson and Sheriff Jennings have all been before the committee but nothing new has been elicited from any one of them.

The "nine days task, the senate investigation of the accounting departments for alleged irregularities in the collection of state tax from the Union R. R. and Trans. Co. has quieted down for the present owing to the adjournment of the committee. Mr. Bayard, corporation clerk in the Auditor General's department, and one of the parties principally interested, has given his testimony, as also has Major John McMurray, warrant clerk in the same department and the person who first made disclosures upon which the alleged irregularities are based. Some very nasty facts, mostly of a personal character, have been given in evidence, but no direct issue has yet been joined. There is some doubt as to when the committee will again meet; the likelihood is not for a week or more.

There are rumors afloat that the legislature intends adjourning in April for a week or ten days in order to allow members to attend to their business affairs at home. If this shall be determined upon your readers may look for the session to continue until the roses of June are here.

B.

[FOR THE COLUMBIAN.]

BY WM. BRINDLE.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL DOLLARS.

March 11, 1878.

Par money is what the law declares to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. A dollar is what the law declares to be the unit of our decimal system of money or of Federal money. It is composed of 100 cents, 10 dimes or 1000 mills; the value of which is arbitrarily established by law, by means of a *unit of value*, composed of some commercial commodity, the demand for which constantly exceeds the supply, and the supply or increase is more steady and regular than any other commodity. As these two conditions aid in rendering a unit of value *steady* and *just*. There is no such thing as an absolute, steady or unchangable value or price in any commercial commodity whatever; but grains of silver come nearer to it than anything else. Two things make grains of silver a better unit of value than any other commodity. First because silver has a vein, while grains of gold has only a place among other metals or minerals. Second, because of its lower *specific gravity* than grains of gold, the same amount of commercial or legal value requires a larger bulk of silver than of gold; consequently grains of silver can be cut or stamped, coined into pieces of *smaller value* than grains of gold, and as the mass of persons have only a small amount of money *at any one time*, silver is a more popular metal than gold. The *supply of silver is more regular* than the supply of gold, the latter being found only in places and the demand for both being constantly in excess of the supply makes the commercial value of grains of silver, *wherever both metals are used as money*, more regular or steady than grains of gold. Job in chapter 28, verse 1 says: "*Surely*, there is a *vein* for the silver and a *place* for the gold, where they find it." Tendering any *commodity* in payment of debts by a fixed or *nominal* value, instead of by *weight* or *measure* is a relic of barbarism and a trick of usurpers and tyrants and knaves of the 'dark ages.' The mode established by Divine Wisdom of tendering grains of silver and of gold was by weight at their market values. As we have not entirely freed ourselves from all the customs established by European Usurpers and tyrants of the dark ages,' it will take us some time yet in our struggle for reform on the money question, to arrive at a clear understanding of the truth, as to law to make a proper *unit of value*, by which to calculate our bond and other dollars, or our money of account and contract; and as that question does not properly enter into the subject of demonstration under the caption of this article, it is proper to pass it by for the present.

The present Federal Government composed of equal States as Nations forms a family or confederacy of nations and not one consolidated "National" Government like Great Britain, whose system of banks of issue, suitable, only to a privileged class, we have been following, ever since our independence of that semi-monarchial government, in 1792, adopted 371¼ grains of pure silver as the *unit of value*. The gold dollar of 24¾ grains of pure or unalloyed gold 22 carats fine was made an equal legal tender for an unlimited amount, The coinage act of 1792 fixed the ratio or relative difference in value between an ounce of silver and an ounce of gold at 15 to 1. In 1834, '59 Congress continued the 371¼ grains of unalloyed silver as the unit of value, and made a gold dollar of only 24.22-100 grains of unalloyed gold, 21 3-5 carats fine or 35 4 5 grains of alloyed gold one-tenth alloy—an equal legal tender with the silver dollar of 371¼ grains of unalloyed or 412½ grains of alloyed silver—one-tenth part alloy, for unlimited amounts and made the ratio nearly 16 to 1. The commercial ratio in 1792 and and in 1834, '37, was about 15½ to 1. The ratio of 1792 undervalued gold and drove it to foreign markets to get the commercial differences or premium which was about 9 per cent and the ratio of 1834, '37 undervalued silver and drove it to foreign markets to get the commercial difference or premium—making the commercial value of the silver dollar of 412½ grains of alloyed silver in 1873, at the rate of 16 to 1 to command premium of 3 per cent over the gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains of alloyed gold. Congress in 1873 changed the unit of value from the silver dollar of 371¼ grains of unalloyed silver to the gold dollar of 23 22-100 grains of unalloyed gold. As this was designed to promote the interest of Bondholders and Bankers, it requires some explanation, to see why Congress adopted a unit of value, having three per cent *less commercial value* than the unit of value established in 1792 and existing in 1870 under which the bonds and all public and private debts had been contracted, and by which they are most unquestionably payable; as no *ex post facto law*, or law impairing the obligation of contracts can be made, by Congress or by the States.

In 1862, Congress for the first time made the interest on bonds payable in *coin* instead of with lawful money of the Federal Government, as had been usual in all of its legislation on that subject previous to that time; and also made custom house duties payable in *coin only* and not in coin and Treasury notes, as required by the Independent Treasury Act of 1840 and 1846 which Congress suspended in 1862. As no provision had been made for coining silver dollars since 1853, which then commanded a premium over the gold dollar, the only coin to pay Custom House duties with, was gold coin, and as the demand for it for that purpose *exceeded* the *supply* it was thus made to command a *fluctuating premium*, and that was what was designed; as it increased the interest on the bonds equal to the premium on the gold coins

Congress in 1873, not only changed the unit of value, from 371¼ grains of unalloyed silver to 23 22-100 grains of unalloyed gold, with in commerce from 3 to 5 per cent. less than the 371¼ grains of pure silver; but prohibited the coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains of alloyed silver, and then in a revsiion of the acts of Congress in 1874 the silver dollars and all fractional silver coin were prohibited from being legal tenders for amounts over $5 and in 1876 all silver *dollars* were prohibited from being money or legal tenders for even one mill, or any amount whatever, by which the design of increasing the interest and principal of the public debt due to bondholders and bankers was increased equal to the premium on gold coin, caused by the dishonest and designing acts of Congress; and members of Congress in the interest of bondholders and bankers have presumed to denounce the act restoring the silver dollar to its legal tender power, as destructive of the honor of the country, whilst it merely overthrew their designs, and will undoubtedly promote the public interest, and the honor of the country; and the prohibition of Banks of Issues.

When U. S. Treasury notes popularly called Greenbacks are made equal legal tenders with gold and silver coins, and thereby made *pure* with them, as will be done, and the bondholders and bankers begin to lose the premium on the gold dollar, for which they have contended the principal and interest of their bonds are payable in they will very anxiously accept of silver and Greenbacks in payment *in preference* to being tendered payment in gold, at a ratio of nearly 16 to 1.

As the ratio of commerce is about 15½ ounces of silver to 1 of gold, and the legal ratio is nearly 16 to 1 the gold dollar will not command 100 cents or a dollar in commerce and is therefore not what the gold coin "business" call an "honest" dollar, or a dollar that will command 100 cents in commerce and as 371¼ grains of pure silver in the dollar of 412½ grains of alloyed silver is undervalued at the ratio of 16 to 1, it contains too many grains or the gold dollar of 23.22 too few grains, consequently the gold dollar of 371¼ grains is worth more in commerce than the gold dollar; but as both are equal legal tenders, and the value of all dollars are equal, by law to 25 8-10 grains of alloyed gold or 23.22 grains of unalloyed gold, 21 3-5 carats fine or ten parts fine, one alloy, 9 parts pure metal, it is with legal and not with commercial dollars, with which we have to deal; therefore the cant about "honest" money is all "humbug," and nonsense.

When all debts public and private, contracted under legal dollars, not worth 100 cents in commerce are paid off, it will be eminently proper to make the *unit of value* or all dollars worth 100 cents, in commerce, as well as in law. The silver dollar of 412½ grains having been restored to its legal-tender quality, will enhance the value of silver and soon place it at the premium over the gold dollar which it had in 1873; namely 4 to 5 per cent. The use of gold and silver as money gives them their clue of value. If they were not used as money by the commercial Nations of the World, they would not pay the cost of mining and refining them. Experience has shown that the main thing to be considered in selecting a meterial for money is the question of its convenience in use or handling. Money is not wealth nor is it a representation of wealth, it is purely a representative of value—"a trod of trade." The length of this article prevents my discussion at this time, of the remaining subject in relation to money and trade.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1878.

Really this civil service reform of Mr. Hayes has gone far enough. If the Senate does not stop him he will make Grant's nepotism and favoritism respectable. His promises on the subject in his letter of acceptance and in his inaugural were excellent. His performance has been in ludicrous contrast to his promises. On Saturday your correspondent met a lady here who had just been turned out of a post office in Illinois to make place for a "striker" of Mr. Hayes. She is the widow of a soldier and has discharged the duties of the office to the acceptance of everybody. Similar instances are numberless. I care nothing for discharges made to gratify one set of politicians in a State, if equally good men are appointed. This seems to have been the case in Massachusetts, where Simmons, an excellent officer, was turned out to make place for another politician. It is a violation of promises made by Hayes to be sure, but probably the country will not suffer. The case of the Postmaster at Leavenworth Kansas, is just in point. The term of the present occupant will expire in April next. Sometime since very serious charges were made against him. The Post Office Department commenced an investigation. While this investigation was going on, and before the truth or falsity of the charges could be ascertained Mr. Hayes *re-nominated the man*, stopped the investigation, and tried, through Ingalls and others, to have the nomination confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee. This being resisted, and the Senate having sent for copies of the charges, Mr. Hayes withdrew the nomination. It will be noticed this nomination was made a month in advance of the time when a vacancy would have occurred, and unquestionably with the design of preventing an investigation of charges of a serious character. A very little of that kind of reform would go a great ways.

The army bill, as reported last week, cuts down the number of enlisted men to 20,000, and reduces the officers, especially staff officers, greatly.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill, as reported, reduces the expenses of that branch of the Government something over $100,000. The salary of the first, second and third class missions is reduced.

New Hampshire votes to-morrow. One of the possibilities of a Republican victory is the injection of William E. Chandler into the Senate of the United States. This would give the State an abler representative than it has had for years, but would hardly add to the dignity of the Senate. Mr. Chandler's late performances have hardly tended to the pacification of our politics. Sent to Florida to wrest the vote of that State from the man to whom it was given, and devised by the beneficiary of his fraud the full pay that he thought himself entitled to, he has lately been engaged in exposing so much of the corruption as he could do with safety to himself. This is not the material that even radical New Hampshire should send us.

The retirement of Guthrie and the investigation of Moore has brought out some other items of information relative to the arbitrary rule of the little autocrats of the Treasury Department. One to this effect is told. A lady just appointed to office and before she had become familiar with the advantages that was very likely to be taken of any infraction of rules that she might inadvertently be guilty of, was late several mornings during her first month, but never more than fifteen minutes. When the time came about for her to apply for the annual leave granted all clerks she learned that for each late arrival she had been docked an entire day the time being deducted from her leave and upon inquiry this was not found to be an isolated case.

SEMINOLE.

Bottled Talk.

A SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH AT WORK.

Showing How to Stereotype Your Vocal Utterance, Making a Plate from Which a Perfect Reproduction of Your Speech can be had when You are in the Grave.

Were the veracious Munchausen in attendance at an exhibition which was given lately in the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company's office, Third and Chestnut streets, of Professor Thomas A. Edison's marvelous invention called the speaking phonograph, he might have triumphantly said "I told you so" with reference to at least one of his yarns—the story of his journey by post from St. Petersburg during a winter of uncommon severity. "Finding myself in a narrow lane," he narrates, "I bade the postilion give a signal with his horn that other travelers might not meet us in the narrow passage. He blew with all his might, but his endeavors were in vain; he could not make the horn sound, which was unaccountable and rather unfortunate, for soon we found another coach coming the other way." After telling how he got the vehicle and horses around the obstructing team, by carrying them under his arm one at a time, over the fence, through part of the field, and then over the fence again, the conscientious traveler continues "We arrived at the inn where my postilion and I refreshed ourselves. He hung the horn on a peg near the kitchen fire; I sat on the other side. Suddenly we heard a *tereng! tereng! teng! teng!* We now looked around and now found the reason the postilion had not been able to sound his horn; his tunes were frozen in it, and came out by thawing, plain enough, and much to the credit of the driver, so that the honest fellow entertained us for some time with a successive variety of tunes without putting his mouth to the horn."

Yesterday's exhibition, to say the least, was equally as remarkable as the one described by Baron Munchausen. It demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of some of Philadelphia's most intelligent citizens, who were present by invitation of Mr. Henry H. Bentley, president of the Local Telegraph Company, that a person can, so to speak, bottle up any quanity of his vocal utterance, and, at the end of an indefinite period of time, cause the "bottle" to reproduce it exactly as it originally came from his lips.

WHAT THE THING IS.

The instrument was operated sometimes by Mr. Bentley, but principally by Mr. James Adams, the inventor's representative. Mr. Adams, a highly-intelligent Scotchman, with a strongly-marked Scotch accent in his speech, has been for five years the assistant of Professor Edison in the latter's electrical and other experiments. The machine occupied no more space than would a Webster's Unabridged, and its construction appeared almost as simple as that of a housewife's coffee mill. It was a fac simile or one which Professor Edison is now constructing, and which is to have a capacity of forty-eight thousand words.

Mr. Adams, before the performance began, thus explained the instrument: "In this guttaperchа mouthpiece is a very thin diaphragm, made of tin-type metal. The vibrations of the voice jar the diaphragm, which has in its centre, underneath, a fine steel point. Around this brass cylinder, which, you see, is closely and finely grooved by a spiral, I wrap a sheet of tin foil. I shove the mouthpiece up until the steel point touches the tin foil, just above the first groove on the left. Turning the cylinder with this crank I talk into the mouthpiece. The diaphragm vibrates, points perforate the tin foil, leaving, little holes of different diameters and resembling the old Morse telegraphic alphabet. The cylinder moves from left to right until the steel point has gone over the entire length of the spiral. Thus we have, as it were, a stereotype plate of the voice. From this plate a matrix in sulphur (the most desirable substance for the purpose) can be formed, and years from now there can be taken from that matrix other plates capable of that same work which you will presently see this one perform.

COMING OUT OF THE "BOTTLE."

"Now I turn the cylinder back to the starting place, in order that the steel point may go over the perforations which it made when I talked into the mouthpiece. The steel point, kept down by a rubber spring underneath the diaphragm, trips from hole to hole, causing the diaphragm to to vibrate as it did when I was talking into the mouthpiece. This causing a corresponding opening and closing of the valves of the diaphragm the words, intonation and accent are reproduced with perfect accuracy. It would be impossible for a human mimic to do it so well. The small end of this tin funnel is fixed in the mouthpiece to keep the reproduction from scattering. Now, listen." Several gentlemen, evidently supposing that they would not be able to hear without having their ears close to the funnel, were putting their heads near the instrument, but Mr. Adams told them that such a proceeding was unnecessary, as they could distinguish the sounds well enough at a distance.

Mr. Adams, having wrapped a sheet of tin foil around the cylinder, spoke into the mouthpiece in a voice of ordinary pitch and time, but with distinct articulation, meanwhile slowly and regularly turning the crank, the following:

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To get a bucket of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown
And Jill came tumbling after.

Having reset the cylinder and fixed the funnel in the mouthpiece he turned the crank and the diaphragm repeated the rhyme not only as distinctly as he had uttered it, but with so perfect a mimicry of the Scotch accent as to cause a general outburst of laughter, in which the genial operator heartily joned.

THE TALKING MACHINE FUNNY.

Causing the steel point to proceed from the ending of "Jack and Jill," Mr. Adams again put his mouth to the diaphragm and uttered in more varying tones, which had a range from almost a whisper up to a screeching soprano, the following:

Hallo! Hoop-la! Ya-hoo!
Nineteen years in the Bastile!
I scratched my name upon the wall
And that name was Robert Landr-y-y-y.
Parlez vous Francais? Sprechen sie Deutsch?

Turning the crank backward until the steel point touched the beginning of "Jack and Gill," he again gave the forward motion. The diaphragm's elocution of the rhyme was on this occasion as good as before, and the second conglomeration of utterance was delivered by the vibrating metal with all the characteristics of the operator's ejaculations and recitation. For the sake of a novelty the steel point was now caused to go along the perforated spiral while Mr. Adams whistled, yelled and shouted all sorts of ridiculous things into the mouth-piece. As a result the bit of metal strongly affected the risible muscles of the audience by something like this:

Jack and Jill went—'Cheese it!'—
Up the hill
To get a bucket—'O, wipe off your chin!'—
Of water,
Jack fell down and—'Hello, young—
Broke his crown
Feller, does your mother know your out?'
And Jill—'Ya-hoo! I've bottled myself, Edison'—
Came tumbling after.
Hallo! hoopla!—'Shut up!'—ya-hoo!
'Go bag your head!'—Nineteen years in the Bastile!—
'I'm a'—Scratched my name—'a jolly Irishman,'
Upon the wall,
And that—'From Dublin town I came,'—
Name was—'Ha, ha, ha!'—Robert Landry-y-y.
Parlez vous Francais?—'Go hire a hall!'—
Sprechen sie Deutsch?—'O, give us a rest!'

The effect of this was too ludicrous for description, and for a time all hands were uncontrollably merry. Having put on and caused the steel point to perforate a new sheet of tin foil, again speaking 'Jack and Jill' into the instrument, Mr. Adams made the point travel backward and the diaphragm reproduced the recitation, beginning with the last word, "after," and ending with the first word, 'Jack.' In this way the operator amused his audience for an hour. He became hoarse but, the instrument did not.

There is no electricity about the speaking phonograph, and, like so many other great inventions, its construction is so simple and its operation so easily understood that a person seeing it would probably ask himself, 'Now, why didn't I think of that?'—*Times.*

A painful question. "What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and puts it in a savings bank?" The best return you can get for your money is to invest in a bottle of Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Senecka or Santonine Worm Syrup. 25 and 50 cents.

The penetrating winds incident to this season of the year are a severe ordeal for the lungs. The neglect of a hard cough generally leads to a weakness of the lungs, which, not infrequently, results in Consumption.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP will at once relieve and loosen a tight cough and is such an agreeable remedy that children will take it without being coaxed. A cold on the lungs, if consumption is not already developed, may be easily mastered by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup, together with Schenck's Mandrake Pills to clear the system of the accumulated mucus.

In more serious cases, where the disease has become deeply seated, and the patient suffers from loss of appetite, weakness and emaciation, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic should be used in connection with the above mentioned remedies, to stimulate the appetite and bring the digestive powers into healthy action, thereby sustaining the strength of the patient and enabling him to resist the progress of the disease until the Pulmonic Syrup may perform its healing and cleansing work.

The use of these standard remedies according to the directions which accompany them, cannot fail to produce most satisfactory results. A letter addressed to Dr. Schenck cor. Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, asking advice, will promptly receive the Doctor's personal attention, free or charge.

Schenck's Medicines are for sale by All Druggists. March.

The Great Discovery!

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess. Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of Vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient salt of Iron combined with valuable Nerve tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular feebleness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.

Buy six bottles for $5.00

Worms Removed Alive.

E. F. Kunkel's worm syrup never fails to destroy Pin Seats and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms. He removes Tape worm, with head and all complete, alive in 2 hours, and no fee until removed. Send for circular, or call on your Druggist, and get a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00. It never fails.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
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march 15, '78-1m 194

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELISHA BARTON, DECEASED.
Letters Testamentary on the estate of Elisha Barton, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Eli Barton and E. Mendenhall to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said executors without delay.
ELI BARTON,
E. MENDENHALL,
Executors.
march 15 '78 6w

NOTICE.
Persons wishing to save the advertising fee of taxes on seated and unseated lands returned to me for collection can do so by paying the same by April 1st 1878.
H. W. MCREYNOLDS,
March 14th, 1878-2w Treasurer.

NOTICE.
This is to certify that I have this day sold to James Scott McNinch the following property, viz: My share, being the one-half of 5¼ acres of rye in the ground and one parlor stove as collateral security for a judgment and costs on docket of J. J. Brower amounting to $60 32 which I agree to pay in 5 months from this date and if paid in said five months is extended to 3 months longer the amount to be 9 dollars and said property to remain in my possession during the pleasure of said J. S. McNinch.
ALFRED BECKMAN.
Bloomsburg, March 2, 1878. mar. 8, 2w

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Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed an assignee for the benefit of creditors of A. Earnst of Locust township, Columbia co., Pa., and has taken upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore requested to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts, and dues of the said A. Earnst and those having claims to submit them to the assignee properly authenticated,
WILLIAM L. EYERLY,
mar. 8, 78-4w Assignee.

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