The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 31, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INFERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY

The Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare: That the Republican party its measures and its men are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and want that now exists.

It has had control of the legislation of the country and has enacted and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many. Its system of finance has been one of favors to monoyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor. Its present hold upon Federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices are immoral. They distress the people and destroy their substance. The only remedy for these evils is in an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power: and we

RESOLVE, That further contraction of the volume of the United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs, duties and refunded as fast as received. Gold, silver, and United states legal tender notes at par therewith are a just basis for paper circulation. A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people through national banks tends to monopoly and centralization, but in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security of the note-holders and protection of the capital invested should be provided for. Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given to paper currency. Labor and capital have equal demands upon and equal responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged so that steady employment and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate return for its use belong to capital. Violence or breaches of order in support of the real supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party, by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff upon bituminous coal from one dollar and twenty-five to seventy-five cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wool, metals, paper, glass, leather and all manufactures of each of them, ten per cent. struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved as homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home and the bonds representing it ought to be of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made. Frauds should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished, but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The Republican party, controlling the legislation of the State, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new Constitution; among other things it has neglected and refused to compel the acceptance of all its provisions by the corporations of the State; to prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and without abatement or drawback to any; to give to all equal means for transporting the raw material of the State in such manner and to such points as they may prefer, and to publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept.

The Republican party creates new offices and adds enormous perquisites to others and fills them with favorites whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery. Its administration of the state government grows more expensive each year of its rule.

Legislation has been directed by republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the Republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta whose decrees are accepted as the irrevocable mandates of absolute hereditary power.

We denounce these methods, these measures and these men as unworthy the support of an honest and a free people, and we invite all of every shade of political opinion to unite with us in delivering the Commonwealth from their hateful rule.

Our Nominees.

Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is 42 years old, and resides at Lewisburg, Union county. He is a Marylander and the son of a Methodist preacher, Rev. Henry G. Dill, who was his boy to the Methodist schools at Carlisle. Young Dill entered the Dickinson seminary in 1849, graduated in 1852, and then went into the junior class whence he graduated with honors in 1855. He taught school right after leaving college being located in Frederick county, Maryland, and reading law in the office of James Lynch, Frederick City. He was admitted to the Frederick bar in 1856, but became a practitioner in Columbia county, this State. An office was opened in Gettysburg, but the young lawyer was disposed to do as his father had done before him, wander about, so after a six months' stay he joined his uncle, Isaiah Dill, at Hunteville, Alabama. In April, 1860, he came back to Pennsylvania and settled in Lewisburg, Union county, there practicing law. During the emergency of 1862 and 1863 he served as first Lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. In 1869 he was nominated by the Democrats for the House of Representatives for the counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder, composing the Seventeenth, a Republican district. He was elected and took his seat January 1, 1870. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to the Senate from the same district for three years, and has since remained in that body.

Senator Dill was opposed by a very strong man upon his entry into the political field. In the Senatorial contest of 1870 ex-Senator Johnson, of Lycoming, ran against him, but he not only overcame the Republican majority, but was elected by nearly 1,900. At the expiration of his term in 1873, he was again unanimously nominated in the new district composed of Union, Snyder, Perry and Northumberland, and Dr. Wagonseller, of Snyder, was nominated by the Republicans. Notwithstanding the popularity of Wagonseller in his county—that gave him nearly 1,300 majority—Dill was re-elected by some thirty votes. In the Senate he ranked second only to Wallace as a parliamentary leader, and without ever assuming the leadership, he gravitated to the front rank of his party in the Legislature, just as water finds its level. At the close of his second term, in 1876, he wished to retire, but was compelled to accept a third nomination. The district had been changed by taking Perry from it, thus increasing the Republican majority over 1,000, and the sharp party lines of a Presidential contest made the battle apparently more than doubtful. He accepted the nomination, however, and Dr. Wagonseller, his old competitor, was again nominated; but, in the face of the intensified national conflict, he was elected by over 900 majority, and has two years yet to serve in the Senate. Able in debate, sagacious in council, unobtrusive to a fault and blameless in repute, the nomination of his party for the office of United States Senator, last March, was but a just tribute to one of the most respected and meritorious representatives of liberal and progressive Democracy. But at the election in the two houses March 21, 1877, Don Cameron received 146 votes and Senator Dill 23, Messrs. Heister Clymer, A. G. Curtin and John Jackson receiving one vote each. During the present session of the Legislature Senator Dill has been the recognized leader of the Democratic side in the Senate.

JUDGE ROSS.

Henry P. Ross, the nominee for Supreme Judge, belongs to the old Ross family of Bucks, and was born in Doylestown, December 16, 1836. Having graduated at Princeton College in 1857, he read law with his father, the Hon. Thomas Ross, and was admitted to the bar on the twenty-third anniversary of his birthday. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney for the county of Bucks by a large Democratic majority. In 1869 he ran against Judge Thayer for Congress in the Fifth district and had a majority of the home vote, being defeated by the soldier vote. In 1866 he was again defeated in the Fifth district Congressional fight, this time by Caleb N. Taylor. Ever active in politics he frequently represented the Democrats of his section in the State Convention was a delegate from the Fifth district to the McClellan Convention in 1864, and the Seymour Convention in 1868. In 1869 an additional Judgeship was created in the Bucks and Montgomery districts, and he was elected to the position by an overwhelming majority. In 1871, upon the declination of Judge Chapman from the judicial Presidency of the district, Judge Ross succeeded him. The new Constitution created two districts out of the Seventh and Judge Ross was elected to preside in the Montgomery county one. He moved to Norristown, where he now resides. In 1874 he was before the Democracy of the state as a candidate for the position for which he has just been nominated. His defeat then was caused by a combination of all the candidates against him. The following year he was a candidate before the Erie Convention, but was beaten by a sudden move in favor of Judge Pershing while a decisive ballot was being had.

JOHN FERTIG.

Hon. John Fertig, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, was born in Venango county, this State, March 13, 1837. After receiving an ordinary common school education he, at the age of eighteen years began life as a sawyer in the lumbering districts of the Susquehanna. After a year or two at this work he taught a district school, and took an academical course. In 1860, when the oil fever broke out, he began operations by leasing a small tract of territory, known as the McIlhenny farm. In this enterprise in which he was associated with two other gentlemen, he invested every cent of his savings, and eked out his proportion of the capital by working as a day laborer. The enterprise was a failure, and he lost every penny of his investment. After a year spent in sinking wells he accumulated enough capital to resume operations on his abandoned tract and eventually reaped great success. Mr. Fertig also turned his attention to real estate speculations, and he is reputed to be the heaviest owner in Titusville. He is extremely popular with his neighbors, and in 1873, although a Democrat, was elected Mayor of Titusville, a Republican city, by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office. In 1874 he was re-elected. Mr. Fertig is not only one of the wealthiest, but also one of the most liberal and popular citizens of the oil regions.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. Simpson Africa, who has been nominated for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, is the present Deputy Secretary and the real head of the office. He was born in the town of Huntingdon and is now in the 46th year of his age. He is descended from Revolutionary stock through the Simpsons, of Bucks and Murrays of Lancaster. He was educated at the Huntingdon Academy, and after completing his studies there, he adopted the profession of surveyor and civil engineer and has since then devoted his entire time (except when engaged in public duties) to his profession, and was first employed as a civil engineer in the location of the Broad Top Railroad. In 1855 he was elected County Surveyor of Huntingdon county on the Democratic ticket over the nominee of the Whig party, and served until 1857. He served as one of the clerks of the senate during the sessions of 1859 and 1860. In October, 1869, he was elected to the House of Representatives from Huntingdon over the Republican nominee. He was several times elected Burgess of his native borough and is identified with the leading business enterprise there. In May, 1875, he was appointed by General McCandless, Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, and upon him fell the labor of organizing the new Department of Internal Affairs created by the Constitution of 1873. Since his appointment he has given the office his undivided attention.

Dill's Speech.

Following is the speech of Senator Dill, made to the convention at the close of the proceedings.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I come before you as an humble member of your party to thank you for the honor you have conferred in making me the candidate of the Democracy for the Governorship of this great State. I value the nomination more highly because it has been conferred without any personal solicitation on my part; not that such action by the representatives of a great party is not an object worthy of the highest and purest ambition, but because I was unwilling to become the judge of my own fitness for this high position. I feel the great personal and political responsibility of this nomination. I know that it will take all the vigor of a strong man, and I know that in its result it means the political control of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When you consider the unparalleled condition of the people, their prosperity blighted, their business without remuneration, their labor unemployed; when you consider how its commercial strength is shattered and how lawlessness has threatened social revolution and financial chaos, I want you to remember that the political party which is responsible for these calamities is intrenched in office, having the will and the means to debauch the sentiment it cannot coerce. This is the foe we are to meet and we can today see something of the battle that is before us. If we are to gain a victory it can only be achieved by the determined assault of a united, a harmonious and enthusiastic party. The Republican party pleads for a continuance of power because its mission is not yet ended. For nearly twenty years it has had, with temporary exceptions, complete control of the destinies of the nation, and has swayed to its own uses its Executive Judicial and Legislative Departments, and what has it done? With full power to increase the tariff it has lowered it. It found this country with wealth generally diffused, with few millionaires and no squalid poverty. What do we now see as the result of its policy? At one end of society the nabob, at the other the tramp. If the mission of the Republican party is not yet ended, it ought to end, for now the mission of the Democratic party begins, and this is a mission, I firmly believe, that will lift the country out of its despair—not by a vain search for a new principal of political economy, but by the application of the homely principles of republican government—by the reduction of public expenditures, in order that a tax-burdened people may be relieved; by an administration of the State Government conformable to the Constitution; by the practical solution of practical questions and by enforcing in State affairs the same management that is now administered in our homes—a management of economy, a retrenchment of expenses, a cutting off of luxuries. I know of no other standard of duty for a public servant than fidelity to the Constitution and the law, and if the nomination that is now made shall be ratified by the people, I promise you that the Constitution and the laws of this great State shall be my guide in official conduct, and that from now until the election I will devote to the service of my party all my abilities and power, and if chosen by the people I will then devote to the service of the entire State the same measure of fidelity and duty.

Dill at his Home.

Upon the arrival of Hon. A. H. Dill at his home last Friday he was met at the depot by an immense throng of his fellow citizens, who, as he appeared upon the platform, gave expression to their joy and pride at his nomination for governor by cheer upon cheer. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and amid the huzzah of the multitude and the waving of handkerchiefs from every window he was conveyed to his residence in a barouche, drawn by four horses. In the first carriage with Senator Dill sat Hon. Joseph C. Bucher, Hon. R. P. Allen and Hon. S. R. Peale, followed by distinguished citizens in other carriages. Flags were flying on every side and men, women and children with beaming faces rushed to bid him welcome as he alighted in front of his home. His house had been festooned with wreaths, flags and evergreens by the Spyker Graham post of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 52. Flowers were strewn upon the threshold and from the hands of an impromptu committee of lovely misses.

The Senator received an armful of bouquets. In a word the whole population seemed to have given themselves up to gladness and spontaneous welcome. The Senator was overpowered with emotion, but after music by the band and an introduction by his life-long friend, Judge Bucher, he appeared, and, with much feeling, addressed his friends.

The 100th Anniversary of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming.

There is a woman, widowed, gray and old,
Who tells you where the foot of battle stepped
Upon their day of massacre. She told
Its tale, and pointed to the spot, and wept,
Whereon her father and five brothers slept
Shroudless the bright-dreamed slumbers of the brave.
When all the land a funeral mourning kept,
And there, wild laurels planted on the grave
By Nature's hand, in air their pale red blossoms wave.

And on the margin of yon orchard hill
Are marks where time-worn battlements have been,
And in the tall grass traces linger still
Of "arrowy frieze and wedged javelin."
Five hundred of her brave that valley green
Trod on the morn in soldier spirit gay;
But twenty lived to tell the noon-day scene—
And where are now the twenty? Passed away.
Has Death no triumph-hours save on the battle day?

—*Fitz-Green Halleck.*

The 31 of July, 1878, will complete the century since the fearful battle and massacre of Wyoming desolated this fair valley. Historian and poet have alike preserved the picture of that dark and bloody scene in all its lurid shades—the stern reality of facts across which falls the glowing light of romance making Wyoming's soil to be revered as classic and sacred ground.

It is eminently fitting then, as the hundred years are rounded up, that the descendants of those brave men should appropriately commemorate the day which saw *their* fathers seal their devotion to the cause of freedom in torture and death, and consecrate anew, with eloquence and song, the ground on which they were strewn in manly battle, or tortured and slain in treacherous surprise.

In consonance with this, the 31 and 4th of July next will witness a Memorial Service in honor of the day and the heroic dead, worthy alike of the brave Colonists and their children, and the quiet vales of Wyoming and the busy streets of Wilkes-Barre will re-echo with the recital of the thrilling story by orator and poet, with the thunders of artillery, with the tramp of thousands, and with the stirring music of martial melody.

Over the plain where the battle commenced an historic Wintermoot, ending at 'Queen Esther's Bloody Rock,' the procession will pass, listening to a descriptive address, while at the latter the oration will be delivered which tells of the surrender, the broken faith of the treaty, the horrid butchery, and the wild hurrying to and fro of the terror-stricken women and children and aged men, to escape the torture of fire and the ruthless scalping knife, and their untold sufferings as they buried themselves far over the mountain in the "Shades of Death." At the Monument, erected by the unselfish devotion of the women of Wyoming, nearly half a century ago, other and fitting exercises will be held, which will close the Memorial Service of the first day.

On the second day, which happily commemorates the nation's birthday, the scene will be transferred to the city of Wilkes-Barre, then as now the important town of the Valley. Here the Memorial service will be transposed into one of celebration and rejoicing, that out of the suffering and affliction of that terrible day have come peace and prosperity, and out of its bitter defeat and cruel massacre, a deathless victory. The history of the Valley will be fitly and beautifully illustrated in a moving pageant, under the command of Col. Stanley Woodward as Chief Marshal, typifying the several important epochs, commencing with the aboriginal period when the Leni Lenapes held possession of Wyoming, by native descendants of that tribe. The introduction of Christianity by Zinzendorf will be portrayed by the historical tent of skins, within which will be seen the Moravian pioneer and the legendary serpent, followed by groups representing the struggle known as the Pennamite War. In the Revolutionary period will be given the "Battle and Massacre," which will receive an added emphasis from the presence of a whole or a portion of the descendants of the Six Nations, who come from their reservation in New York to participate in the sham battle illustrative of the fierce struggle in which *their* fathers worked their cruel will a hundred years ago. The first agricultural epoch will be followed by a tableau emblematic of the War of 1812, and this by one eminently appropriate to the discovery and use of anthracite coal, in which will be seen the first grate ever used in the Valley, filled with burning coal, before which the owner, Judge Fell, shall be seen persuading its combustion with a pair of bellows. The era of the post rider and the old fashioned stage coach will form a striking feature of the pageant, the driver, Jeff Swainbank and his coach being the last to transfer passengers and mails over the mountains prior to the coming of the 'iron horse.' Following this comes the second agricultural period, and that by the few brave survivors of the Mexican War, in which epoch Wyoming has a peculiar interest, in that the Valley sent forth as her quota, one company—the Wyoming Artillerists—of the two regiments furnished by the State The late civil war will be properly represented, and the pageant will close with a tableau foretelling the future of the Valley.

In addition to this, which will be a living panorama of the history of Wyoming, there will be in procession a vast multitude, consisting of thousands of military, the Grand Army of the Republic from a hundred Posts, the Fire Departments of eastern Pennsylvania, Societies of all degrees and Benevolent and Trade Associations of all kinds in immense numbers. If all come who have intimated their intention to do so, 50,000 strangers will visit Wyoming on these two centennary days.

The distinguished guests who have been invited to honor the occasion by their presence and have accepted, will include the President of the United States, the Governors of the original thirteen States, and many others, great by their abilities and honored by the country for their services.

Not among the least attractive features of the Memorial Service will be the music, consisting of a choir of 300 voices, and an orchestra of sixty pieces, while on the evenings of the two days, Theodore Thomas will delight the people with his famous concerts in the city of Wilkes-Barre.

The battlefield and the entire plain of Wyoming will be restored, so far as practicable, to its primeval condition. Old Forty Fort has been rebuilt, the block house and palisades being an exact fac-smile of the original in location and size, while dotting the river bank will be seen the log huts of the Colonists as they appeared in the olden time.

Adding greatly to the interest of the day at Wyoming will be the gratuitous display—the largest in the country—of historical antiquities and Indian relics, which have all been gathered in the Valley and preserved with loving care by Hon. Steuben Jenkins and Dr. Hollister.

Following the great event, a detailed history of its proceedings, from the inception of the design to the closing hours of the centennary service, will be published in substantial book form.

The most ample provision has been made for the coming of our guests by greatly reduced rates of fare on all the lines of railroad passing through the Valley, and for their comfort and convenience while here.

The work necessary to the successful issue of the event has been performed by the several standing committees, the Chairmen of which compose the following Executive Committee controlling the entire affair.

Col. Charles Dorrance, Chairman; Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Treasurer; Wesley Johnson, Secretary; Hon. G. M. Harding, Hon. E. L. Dana, Dr. H. Hollister, Hon. Steuben Jenkins, Payne Pettebone, George Cory, J. M. Courtright, Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, James P. Atherton, R. J. Wisner, Calvin Parsons, C. E. Butler.

These gentlemen are the lineal descendants of the brave men whose death they seek to commemorate, and from the first meeting on the 31 of July, 1877, they have heartily given their time and energies to making the coming event an appropriate tribute to the memory of their fathers. They invite the descendants of the Wyoming colonists, wherever they may be, to return to the home of their ancestors and aid in commemorating their gallant services and heroic death, and to the people of the land Wyoming extends a cordial welcome on this day which recalls her baptism in blood.

C. DORRANCE,
Chairman Executive Committee.
WESLEY JOHNSON,
Secretary

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 28, 1878.

We may be sure now that the army will cost about as much for the next year as for the past. A few salaries may be cut down, and possibly a few useless officers dropped, but a force of 25,000 men will be maintained and the present proportion of officers—one to five or six men will be continued.

One amendment to the army appropriation bill which deserves serious attention was offered on Saturday. It provides for the performance by the War Department of the duties now supposed to be performed by the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department. I believe the change would save a great deal of money now stolen by contractors and officials, and tend to prevent Indian outbreaks. It would thus be beneficial to both races. While, one man has the management of this unwieldy machine known as the Interior Department, he cannot do justice to any one of numerous Bureaus that make it up. The War Department has the officers ready who are trained men and familiar with the habits and ideas of the Indians. By all means the change should be made.

In connection with this subject it is of interest to know that Secretary Schurz asks Congress for important changes in the laws relating to the Indians. He asks that the number of reservations be greatly reduced, and the number of Agents from 20 to 8.

Capt. Eads whose work at the matter of the Mississippi has been so valuable will probably secure the change he desires in his contract. He wishes the money paid faster, and no one seems to object, now that the success of the plan is assured.

Speaker Randall was in the Chair on Saturday. During his late absence Hon. Milton Sayler, performed the duties of the Speakership in a very acceptable manner, especially when we consider the frequent and important rulings he was called upon to make while the army appropriation bill has been under discussion.

Mr. Wood gives up his tariff bill for the session, as there is a general desire for an early adjournment, and he realizes the impossibility of getting his bill passed without long discussion. The House Democrats hold a caucus to-morrow on the subject of adjournment, and will probably agree to the Senate resolution naming June 10th.

Mr. Randall returns to the Chair not made a whit less courteous and affable as a presiding officer because he didn't have everything his own way at the Pittsburg Convention. All that needs be said is that what was his loss was some other good Democrat's gain. But no temporary defeat will ever make the Speaker less a favorite with the masses, who regard him as one of the truest exponents of National Democracy and as the man of destiny that is never disturbed by the little vicissitudes resulting from a friendly rivalry as appears to exist among the leaders of the Keystone Democracy. The South, particularly, remembers him as the man above all others who, by his matchless leadership against and final defeat of the infamous force bill, rendered her emancipation possible from the incubus of negro, scalawag and carpet bag domination.

SEMINOLE.

(Communicated.)

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Clarion Co., Pa.
May 27th, 1878.

EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN—*Dear Sirs:* I desire to express to you my appreciation of the men who have had the honor to represent Columbia county in our legislative halls for the last two years. It is not the men who make use of the most words that are the safest legislators, but he who, with a clear insight into the merits or demerits of measures is enabled to vote intelligently and with an honest purpose.

When I entered the House in 1877 I met Mr. McHenry, whose two years of previous service had versed him in legislative practice until he had obtained an efficiency which only real service in a legislative body can give a man. Mr. Brown, like myself, had everything to learn. I soon came to know him as a quiet, conscientious, earnest man. My association on committees with him taught me that his opinions upon matters before us were worthy of weighty consideration. I found that he had a mind of his own and was fearless in expressing it, and that he always voted, either in committee or in the House, upon his own judgment.

If we had more such men as represent your county and a less number of political tricksters in our Legislature the people of this great Commonwealth could obtain such legislation as their necessities demand.

I remain very truly yours,
M. L. LOCKWOOD.

Judge Black said before the electoral commission: "Wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, but slowly and surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered. This mighty and puissant nation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after a sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait; retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel, but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow, but dreadfully fine. Wait till the flood-gate is lifted, and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait and you will see some fine grinding then."

One very sensible thing done by the Legislature in its last moments was to request the next Legislature to repeal the act requiring the publication of the *Legislative Record.* It ought to be done by all means, as it is an utterly useless expense to the State.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, wind, nervous, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so 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, No. 29 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee until head passes. Scat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 29 North Ninth Street. Advice free. No fee until head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in the country for the removal of worms, and his worm syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1 a bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails. may

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST OF DEALERS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year 1878, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Names	Class.	Amt.
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.		
Rice, Abram, store	14	7 00
Shuman, C A, "	14	7 00
Dreisbach, George P, store	14	7 00
Michael, Levi, general merchandise	14	7 00
J A Losee, agent, " " "	14	7 00
BENTON.		
B McHenry & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
J J McHenry " "	13	10 00
Robr McHenry " "	13	10 00
BERWICK.		
Bowman & Crispin, general merchandise	12	12 50
I & H H Bower " "	12	12 50
R H Little, drug store	14	7 00
F L Distelhurst, furniture store	14	7 00
G A Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
D Fower, agent, stoves and furniture	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodin, manufacturing Co,	7	40 00
J W Frey, general merchandise	13	10 00
H M Hockman, confectionery and bakery	14	7 00
A Brittain, drug store	14	7 00
W P Hughes, general merchandise	12	12 50
Freas Brothers, general merchandise	12	12 50
" " " lumber dealers	14	7 00
Adams & Son, general merchandise	13	10 00
David Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
BLOOMSBURG.		
O A Jacoby, grocery	14	7 00
Henry Klum, grocery	14	7 00
G M & J K Lockard, dealers in coal	14	7 00
J K Bittenbender, dealer in lumber	14	7 00
Hartman Brothers, grocery store	14	7 00
L S Ware, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
I W McKelvy, drygoods and groceries	6	30 00
Clark & Wolf " " "	11	15 00
Wagenseller & Co, notions & fancy goods	13	10 00
Gross & Brother, clothing store	14	7 00
J H Stecker, flour and feed	14	7 00
Isaiah Hagenbuch, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
T W Conner, grocery store	14	7 00
D A Creasy, general merchandise	13	10 00
David Stroup, " "	14	7 00
Rollins & Holmes, gas fitters and plumbers	14	7 00
A J Evans, clothing store	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co, general merchandise	8	30 00
C W Neal & Brother, dealers in coal	14	7 00
C C Mary, general merchandise	14	7 00
Joseph Decker, confectionery	14	7 00
Wm Kreamer, grocery store	14	7 00
S H Miller & Son, general merchandise	13	10 00
J Schuyler & Son, hardware	13	10 00
I W Hartman, general merchandise	11	15 00
H C Hartman, carpet store	14	7 00
C A Klotz, drug store	14	7 00
Jacob Keller, notions and fancy goods	12	12 50
W J Corell & Co, furniture room	13	10 00
W C McKinney, boots and shoes	14	7 00
Lutz & Sloan, drygoods	12	12 50
J H Maize, grocery store	12	12 50
George Clark, books and stationery	13	10 00
J B Scott, confectionery	14	7 00
David Lowenberg, merchant tailor	13	10 00
William Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
Louis Bernhard, jewelry	14	7 00
James Cadman, agent, furniture	13	10 00
L Rutson & Co, hardware	13	10 00
P S Bates, jewelry	14	7 00
J K Eyer, dry goods and groceries	13	10 00
Joseph Hendershott, drug and grocery store	14	7 00
Moyer Bros., drug store, (corner Main)	12	12 50
" " " " (Brower's block)	14	7 00
Peter Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
Augustus Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
C Savage, jewelry store	14	7 00
E L Myers, medicines	3	10 00
N J Hendershott, drug and grocery store	14	7 00
J F Caldwell, confectionery	14	7 00
J C Menagh, jewelry	14	7 00
Thomas Webb, confectionery	14	7 00
J H Johnson, tobacco store	14	7 00
Jesse Coleman, Medicines	3	10 00
Peter Billmyer, flour and feed	14	7 00
BRIARCREEK.		
Jacob Rantz, general merchandise	14	7 00
CATAWISSA		
Swank & Orange, general merchandise	13	10 00
S B Diemer, general merchandise	13	10 00
J K Sharpless Sons, general merchandise	11	15 00
Wm Hartman, furniture room	14	7 00
Geo Manhart, boots and shoes	14	7 00
John & Baldy, general merchandise	13	10 00
Gilbert & Kline, general merchandise	11	15 00
A B Cleaver, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
H P Fortner & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
F L Shuman, clothing store	14	7 00
John McCoy, confectionery	14	7 00
I H Seesholtz, groceries and provisions	14	7 00
W H Orange, dry goods and groceries	14	7 00
S D Rinard, general merchandise	14	7 00
T E Harder, furniture room	14	7 00
John Menagh, dealer in coal	14	7 00
J M Smith, druggist and hardware	12	12 50
Wm John, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
E B Gale, agent, coal	14	7 00
CENTRALIA.		
G W Michael, grocery store	14	7 00
O B Millard, general merchandise	13	10 00
C G Murphy, general merchandise	14	7 00
A B Fortner, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Geo W Davis, drug store	14	7 00
D C Black, groceries, flour and feed	14	7 00
Mrs Edward Haffey, grocery store	14	7 00
Irvin Bros, grocery store	14	7 00
John Moren, boots and shoes	14	7 00
CENTRE.		
Jacob Sponsler, general merchandise	14	7 00
Low Bro & Co, general merchandise	14	7 00
L W Wooley, dealer in coal	14	7 00
C T Fowler, dealer in grain and coal	14	7 00
Thomas Brobst, grocery store	14	7 00
Whitmire & Irwin, general merchandise	14	7 00
FISHINGCREEK.		
J M Ammerman, general merchandise	14	7 00
F McHenry, general merchandise	14	7 00
C B Myers, man ufacturer and dealer in medicines	3	10 00
G M Howell, general merchandise	14	7 00
D Hosler & Sons, general merchandise	14	7 00
FRANKLIN.		
Dyer & Bro, general merchandise	14	7 00
GREENWOOD.		
Wm Masters, dealer in merchandise	12	12 50
Ellis Eves & Bro, general dealer in mdse	12	12 50
A B White, general dealer	14	7 00
W P Hess, general merchandise	14	7 00
P D Black, merchandise and furniture	12	12 50
A J Derr, general merchandise	14	7 00
J E Welliver, general merchandise	14	7 00
HEMLOCK.		
A B Hartman, general merchandise	14	7 00
F P Harris, general merchandise	14	7 00
JACKSON.		
J C Christian, general merchandise	14	7 00
LOCUST.		
Jacob Yeager, general merchandise	14	7 00
Peter Yocum, general merchandise	14	7 00
Thomas Seburn, general merchandise	14	7 00
J H Vastine, general merchandise	14	7 00
MADISON.		
C Kreamer, general merchandise	13	10 00
Wm Gingles, merchandise	13	10 00
MAIN.		
J D Bodine, general merchandise	14	7 00
U J Campbell, general merchandise	14	7 00
MIFFLIN.		
Creasy & Brown, general merchandise	13	10 00
C W Hartzel, general merchandise	14	7 00
Eleazer Schweppenheiser, general mdse	14	7 00
J H Hetler, general merchandise	14	7 00
MONTOUR.		
Mrs J T Farnsworth, grocery	14	7 00
Henry S Reay, oils and brushes	14	7 00
Paxton & Harman, general dealers	13	10 00
Augustus Bibby, grocery	14	7 00
MT. PLEASANT.		
J E Sands & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
ORANGE.		
J B Harman, general merchandise	14	7 00
C W Low & Son, general merchandise	13	10 00
M C Keller, dealer	14	7 00
F M Bouton, drug store	14	7 00
D K Sloan, general merchandise	13	10 00
PINE.		
R W Lyon, general merchandise	14	7 00
ROARINGCREEK.		
O W Cherrington, general merchandise	14	7 00
SCOTT.		
G P Reighard, general merchandise	13	10 00
Silas Young, general merchandise	14	7 00
A B White, general merchandise	14	7 00
R S Eck, dealer in stoves and tinware	14	7 00
G W Creveling, general merchandise	14	7 00
W E Dietterich, general merchandise	14	7 00
N Bichart, boots, shoes and notions	14	7 00
S A Worman, general merchandise	14	7 00
J D Werkheiser, general merchandise	14	7 00
T Creveling & Co, grocery store	13	10 00
Henry Aul, dealer in coal and grain	14	7 00
SUGARLOAF.		
E Cole & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00

All persons who may feel aggrieved by the above classification can have an opportunity of appealing by meeting the undersigned

Saturday, June 22, 1878,

at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and ending at 4 o'clock p. m.

PETER A. EVANS,
Mercantile Apprai