# The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 7, 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 INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

## THE FIRST GUN.

The Oregon election took place on Monday last, and as we go to press we learn that the Democrats elected the Congressman and the Legislature, thus making another gain of a Senator.

## THE GAS CONTRACT.

By reference to the proceedings of the Town Council it will be seen that it is proposed to attempt to rescind the contract for lighting the streets with gas unless the Gas Company will make such a change in the contract as the majority of the Council demand. The ground on which this is proposed to be done is that certain members of the Council who voted for the contract were stockholders in the Gas Company.

Section 66 of the Act of 1860 reads as follows:

It shall not be lawful for any councilman, burgess, trustee, manager or director of any corporation, municipality or public institution, to be, at the same time, a treasurer, secretary or other officer, subordinate to the president and directors, who shall receive a salary therefrom, or be the surety of such officer, nor shall any member of any corporation or public institution, or any officer or agent thereof, be in anywise interested in any contract for the sale or furnishing of any supplies, or materials to be furnished to, or for the use of any corporation, municipality or public institution of which he shall be an agent, nor directly or indirectly interested therein, nor receive any reward or gratuity from any person interested in such contract or sale; etc.

To answer the suggestion of the illegality of the contract it seems necessary only to quote from the Act of April 3rd, 1851, defining the powers of boroughs, which is a part of our town law, as follows: "To establish a nightly watch, to *light the streets*, to provide a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants," &c. If the contract is illegal it ought to be rescinded, but as the law stands we can see no results to arise from the attempt except useless litigation and a bill of costs which the Town will have to pay.

## THE LEADING HUMORIST OF THE AGE.

The sagacious *Times* early discovered that the new editor of the *Press* had become the leading humorist of our country, out-rivaling Eli Perkins, Mark Twain or Petroleum V. Nasby. One of the latest and best hits is the following:

"The Democrats are determined to carry the next House of Representatives at all hazards. Having redistricted Ohio so as to provide a gain of seven members, they are now thinking of redistricting Mississippi, in order to give themselves every district in the State. Their purpose is to crush out the Republican vote wherever they can. What would they say if the Republicans were to follow their example in the States where they have the power in their hands? The desperate eagerness of the Democrats to get a majority in the next House is explained by its necessity for the consummation of the revolutionary plot they have in prospect."

The recent exposition of the plans conceived by Hayes, Sherman, Mathews and other "visiting statesmen," to steal the Presidency by perjury, fraud, and forgery, which plans were executed by unwilling but bribed tools in the sovereign States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, should forever shut the mouth of an honest Republican, and if investigation of high crimes and their proper punishment is to be defeated by the cry of "revolution," the same plea should be effective with the lower grade of criminals as well as those who hold high offices of trust and profit.

But the pith of the *Press's* humor is its denunciation of alleged gerrymandering in Ohio and Mississippi. Why does not the *Press* denounce the fearful gerrymander of the Pennsylvania legislative and congressional districts, made by a Cameron Legislature? Where was the fairness of the apportionment bill of 1873, which, on the average required 45,374 Democrats to elect a Congressman, but only required 17,669 Republicans to accomplish the same result? Or why were Democratic counties unnaturally massed so that in one District it took 97,000 population to elect a Senator, and in another 34,000. Every one knows that contiguity of territory and common interests were disregarded. Counties were divided, and even wards from Scranton in the Eleventh District were cut off and attached to a division running from the forks of the Susquehanna to the Delaware,—from the centre of the State to the New York line. And what equity was there in so districting the evenly divided City of Philadelphia so that the Democrats get only one out of four Congressmen, and but three out of thirty-eight members of the lower House at Harrisburg? When the Republicans satisfactorily answer these questions we will consider the enormity of Democratic Legislatures elsewhere in undoing the wrongs of past Republican Administrations.

The Greenbackers of Michigan have got into a regular snarl and have split into factions. We learn from the Saginaw *Courier* that one R. E. Hoyt has declared in favor of the Brick Pomeroy branch of the organization, and has called a convention at Grand Rapids, to meet on the 5th day of June, and one hour in advance of the convention called by Moses W. Field. Hoyt says he is authorized to represent the Greenback clubs of Michigan. There is also a row and a split in Missouri, and one in New York, where two conventions have been called. The party is too discordant to hold together, consequently it is splitting up into fragments. The work of disintegration commenced at Philadelphia and it seems destined to run all around the circle. The fact is there are too many men wanting office in this new party, and the result is they become suspicious and jealous of each other, and the factions separate under their respective leaders and proceed to denounce each other as not being Simon pure. Result—gradual dissolution.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Blasius Pistorias is to hang. The Supreme court has affirmed the rulings of the court below.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

For the second time within a recent period efforts have been made to take the life of William, Emperor of Germany. The last attempt is described in the following cable dispatch:

BERLIN, June 2.—While the Emperor was taking a drive at 2 30 this afternoon, some shots, apparently proceeding from a house in the avenue Unter den Linden, were fired at him. The Emperor was wounded in one arm and on the cheek by buckshot and small shot. The would-be assassin is a Dr. Nobiling, occupying apartments at No. 18 Unter den Linden. When his door was forced open he fired upon and wounded the hotel-keeper and tried to commit suicide, but was secured. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered great pain, but never lost consciousness up to the last moment. At 7 o'clock this evening no serious apprehensions were felt as to his condition.

BERLIN, June 2.—The following is taken from official accounts and bulletins published in regard to the attempted assassination of the Emperor:

Nobiling fired twice with a double barrelled gun. The Emperor received about thirty small shot in the face, both arms and back, but by about six o'clock this evening his general condition had already improved in a satisfactory manner. An immense crowd from all parts of the city thronged into the Avenue Unter der Linden on the news becoming known.

The assassin is Karl Edouard Nobiling, a native of Kollno, near Birnbaum, aged 32 years. He is a resident of Berlin, a doctor of philology, an agriculturist and a habitue of democratic socialist clubs. A quantity of arms was found in his apartments. He fired on persons attempting to arrest him—fired at them with a ready loaded revolver—and then inflicted several wounds on his head. He confesses his crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motives. He is at the hospital station of the Molkon Market Police District attended by his mother and daughters.

All of this is the outgrowth of the Communistic tendencies of the age. The assassination of Lincoln is the only case in the history of our country, and the effect of that was not only prompt punishment of the parties concerned, but it delayed the just settlement of questions arising after the defeat of the Confederacy, until a recent date. Booth goes down to history as an assassin, and Lincoln as a martyr.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

**Washington, D. C., June 7, 1878.**

Mr. Potter's Committee made a good beginning on Saturday, and got important evidence from James E. Anderson, supervisor in one of the disputed Parishes in Louisiana. The substance of his testimony was that the returns, as originally sent forward by him were correct, but that at the solicitation of men now high in office under Mr. Hayes, he subsequently took such action as to prevent those returns from being counted as given in. His testimony is that of a man who did wrong and sought to profit by it, and must be taken with such allowances as such testimony usually is, but his appearance impresses all with the idea that he is telling the truth, and he produces letters which seem to show "guilty knowledge" on the part of Secretary Sherman and Senator Stanley Matthews. Secretary Sherman was on the stand, and will again testify. As the evidence of Anderson seemed to show that Mr. Hayes was cognizant of the frauds Anderson says he committed, it is thought he, too, will be called as a witness. Adjournment has been agreed upon for the 17th inst., but the Committee went to Florida on Saturday, and probably one will go to Louisiana during this week.

The appropriation bill—the most important of them—will receive too hasty consideration before passage. On the Army appropriation bill and the legislative appropriation bill, there is a wide disagreement between the two Houses. It is not only on the matter of economy, but principle is involved. The House contends that certain unnecessary offices shall be abolished, and that exorbitant salaries shall be cut down. The Senate refuses to abolish the offices or reduce the salaries. If the House is firm now it will find next year that its cause has not only saved money but has made further retrenchment easy.

If we had more men in Congress who could and would work as well as they talk, the inevitable rush, hurry and confusion incident to the closing hours of every session would be avoided, and less mischievous legislation would be enacted. Among the models of the three last Congresses is Hon. T. M. Gunter, of Arkansas, as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, as member of other Committees, as a faithful representative of his people, and as a patriotic Democrat looking to the good of the whole country, he stands A 1.

The proposition to put all the surviving General officers of the Mexican War on the retired list, meets with favor. There are I believe, but three of them. Butler, of Kentuckey, Cushing, of Massachusetts, and Shields, of Missouri. The expense would be slight, and the recognition of men who served well in that truly patriotic war would be worth much. We ought to do all we can in times like these, to keep alive memories of the earlier wars, and this seems to be a proper way of doing so.

This city, which ought to have the best Government on earth, is controlled by three men appointed by President Grant. There is not as much suffrage here as in St. Petersburg. All the rights for which the fathers fought in 1776 are denied us by act of Congress. The legislation prepared now simply takes a part of the power of appointment from the President and authorizes each House of Congress to select one of our rulers. This is not an improvement, but as Congress makes of the District a kind of experimental garden, we shall have to submit until the experiment has been tried and has failed.

SEMINOLE.

Major Igles, commanding the Seventh Infantry at Fort Benton, reports under date of April 13th, to the military headquarters at Chicago, that the hostile Indians gathered at the eastern corner of Cypress Mountain, known as "Sitting Bull's camp," intend an early invasion south of the American boundary. The warriors number 2000 and are fully armed and equipped. Recently Sitting Bull harangued them, promising to "return to the United States when the grass grows and makes the soldiers weak." In view of the situation Major Igles has "moved his forts to a new place better fitted for defence."

William Cullen Bryant of New York met with a serious accident last week. Having been exposed to the sun on Decoration day he became giddy, and in going up steps fell, and struck his head rendering him unconscious. The doctors think it will not prove fatal.

The Potter investigating committee appointed by congress to inquire into the Southern election frauds, is at work. Some interesting revelations may be expected.

"Republicanism is once more united." Yes, whenever political villainy is to be defended, and that villainy the work of the Republican party, there is always harmony.

## Chapter One of the Investigation.

The first chapter of the official record of the frauds in Louisiana which led to the return of the vote of that State for Hayes and Wheeler, and with which it is sought to connect John Sherman as an accomplice and Rutherford B. Hayes as accessory after the fact, is presented to day in the testimony of James E. Anderson before the Potter committee. The readers of this journal need not be told who and what the witness is and has been. It is sufficient to recall the fact that but for the assistance given by him and his associate Weber, in the form of protests against the canvassing of the returns from the east and west Feliciana parishes in Louisiana, the vote of that State would not have been returned for the Republican ticket. The story told on Saturday has been discounted by press reports, foreshadowing its tenor, but we venture to say that few Democrats, if any, not in possession of all the facts, and fewer Republicans who were not cognizant of the whole crime, were prepared for such a crushing revelation of rascality. The first tableau shows Kellogg and others sitting in New Orleans before the election, deliberately planning to throw out the vote of these parishes for no other reason than the Democrats were sure to carry them. In pursuance of this conspiracy they contrive to get Anderson to leave his parish in the midst of registration, and endeavor to prevent his return, even when he avows his readiness to do so and the alleged bull dozers guarantee his safety. The election takes place and the returns are forwarded without protest, because in the East Feliciana case, at least, which is the one under consideration, there is no cause or pretext for complaint. In the face of this fact Anderson is besought by Marshal Pitkin, Hugh J. Campbell, the author of the returning board law, and others to make a fraudulent protest or any sort of protest that may be used as an excuse for disfranchising the parish. He yields so far as to sign a mild protest in which there are blank lines, with the understanding that he is to fill the blanks at leisure, but soon discovers that somebody has by forgery saved him the trouble in the insertion of a protest of the most sweeping character. The same kind turn is done for Weber, and these two worthies are about to expose the fraud when the visiting statesmen appear on the scene. Mr. Sherman intimates a desire to see them. They meet him at a restaurant in company with Stoughton, of clerical error fame, who discreetly turns his head the other way. Mr. Hayes' personal representative and prospective Cabinet Minister is informed that the protest is forged and that they propose to denounce it, whereupon he begs them to stand firm (that is, to let the forgery go unchallenged), and promises that they will be upheld by the administration. Not satisfied with the terms of this agreement they ask for an assurance in writing and get it. This assurance is that neither Mr. Hayes nor the gentlemen representing him in this important business "will forget the obligations under which you have placed us," together with a guarantee that they shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as practicable, and in such a manner as will enable them to leave Louisiana should they deem it necessary.

The person most immediately concerned in the truth of this story, which is rich in its details, is John Sherman, a member of the present administration. If it is not true, it would seem to be an easy matter for him to disprove it, or failing that, he might at least deny it. Called to the stand at the request of his friends he does neither the one nor the other. At first he says 'I *believe* I never wrote such a letter;' again, 'I have no recollection of writing such a letter;' again, '*if* it was written it must have been on a certain day, and again, 'I have no recollection' of it. Mr. Sherman has never before shown such a faulty memory; usually he is very emphatic in denouncing anything that concerns his fair fame. He was much more positive in February last when he wrote these words in a letter, the original of which is before us at this moment:

You are mistaken in one thing, and that is that I ever wrote a letter to Anderson or ever did anything in Louisiana which could ever be construed into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these prosecutions now acknowledge that they cannot assail me except by forgery or perjury. They sought to do this through Anderson and a Mrs. Jenks, but this utterly failed, and I have letters from each of them that no such letter was received or ever was written.

It is possible to refresh Mr. Sherman's memory in either of two ways—by the production of the original letter, which is said to be in existence, or by the production of the letters from Anderson and Mrs. Jenks above referred to, in which they declare that it was not written. By all means let his memory be refreshed. Meanwhile it is interesting to note whether the alleged and pretty well proven contract was carried out by Mr. Hayes and his advisers. A part of Mr. Anderson's testimony touches this branch of the subject. From this it appears that Weber having departed this life, Anderson came on to Washington to claim his share of the price of silence about the forgery and of the spoils of the subsequent fraud of rejecting the returns. Here Stanley Matthews appears, flitting about as a go between, and through his kind offices Hayes and Anderson are brought face to face. Well knowing the grounds upon which he asks to be provided for, the President entertains his proposition, and although reminded in so many words by his considerate visitor that it is a delicate piece of business, he promises to consider the matter and then turns the troublesome customer over to another confidential Ohioan, who holds the responsible position of appointment clerk. This functionary gives Anderson a Blue Book and with large-hearted liberality tells him to pick out his place. That he did not get the place seems to have been simply because the administration and the candidate differed as to what sort of place he ought to have. The fact is he was given a Consulship, which he declined, and that his brother was tucked away in a custom house. How such a chain of circumstantial evidence is to be broken, and the administration is to be acquitted of the grave charges thus formulated, is the problem that the progress of the investigation must solve. It is an easier task perhaps than Sherman's own personal share, or that of Stanley Matthews, but it is herculean at best. In any event it must be confessed that the Democrats have in one day vindicated the wisdom of entering upon this inquiry.—*Phila. Times.*

The brother of Dennis Donnelly, the Mollie Maguire murderer, maintained before the Board of Pardons that the life of the condemned had been sworn away, and he submitted several affidavits impeaching the veracity of the principal witness against him. The board refused to reopen the case, and Donnelly will therefore be hanged on Tuesday next.

The War Department has received a despatch confirming the news of the uprising of the Bannocks; but it is stated that no troops beyond the seventy-five who have gone to protect the settlers can be sent to the Lava Beds. The nearest troops are those on the Columbia river, where their presence is as much needed as among the Bannocks.

## Another Confidential Letter.

FROM JOHN SHERMAN TO JAMES E. ANDERSON.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
When first we were acquaint,
You hadn't kalsomined your self
With pugilistic paint.
But now your jaw is oiled, Jim,
You're telling what you know,
And I am shaking in my shoes—
Jim Anderson my jo.

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
We planned the fraud thegither
And promised that we never would
Go back on one anither,
We juggled the returns, but James,
Jim-James, how could you blow
And peach on me and Rutherford—
Jim Anderson, my jo?

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
I promised we would pay,
But you despised a clerkship at
Three dollars every day;
Old Evarts should have sent you off
Consul to Callao—
But hindsight isn't foresight much,
Jim Anderson, my jo!

Jim Anderson, my jo, Jim,
'Twas not a fair divide;
You stole the mule for us and then
We wouldn't let you ride.
And Stanley M. is sick, Jim,
And Hayes is lying low,
And I'm the deadest sort of duck,
Jim Anderson my jo!

—*N. Y. Sun.*

## The National Candidate for Governor at Home.

It does not appear that Mr. S. R. Mason, the candidate of the National Labor Greenback party for Governor, is very much of a laboring man himself, or that he ever did very much for the laboring classes. On the contrary he appears on various occasions to have sided with the monopolies and owners against the very class whose representative he now professes to be. At least the *Mercer Dispatch*, printed in Mr. Mason's own town, says:

The nominee for Governor, S. R. Mason, Esq., is a citizen of this place and so well known in this county that he requires but brief mention. His indorsement, however, by the labor influence in the National party will be an anomaly. So long as the railroad companies owning lines in this county needed an attorney Mr. Mason acted in that capacity. When the coal operatives in the county desired to dispossess their laborers because they would not comply with the requirements of the mine owners, Mr. Mason has in almost every instance been the attorney of the mine owners. The last instance that we now recollect of was the dispossessing of some forty or fifty tenants at Stoneboro. What sympathy there is or can be between Mr. Mason and the laboring men of Pennsylvania we know not. His interests in the past have all been on the other side. Politics, however, makes strange bed-fellows, and we "shall see what we shall see."

The above is a decidedly serious charge for our 'National' friends to meet. We thought that they, representing the labor interests of the State, would give us a man for Governor who was identified in every way with the labor movement, and who was in sympathy with the thoughts and feelings of the masses of the hard working people of the State. But behold! they have given us a *lawyer*, who in every conflict between railroad lines and mine owners and their employees, has always been found on the side of the employers, as against the employed. At Stoneboro it seems Mr. Mason was the attorney of the mine owners when they dispossessed some forty or fifty tenants of their homes, and turned them out to starve and freeze—little cared the mine owners, and their lawyer, Mr. Mason, which. Is this the kind of a man for the laboring men of the country to tie to? We think not.

When the labor element of this state went to the trouble of organizing a political party of their own, and assumed to represent the interests of the poor men of the state, it would have been more consistent in them to have nominated a man for Governor who was in accordance with their principals and sentiment. But how a man who has been the adviser of railroad companies and mine owners against their laborers can claim to be the representative of the labor party, is more than we can understand. We notice that Mr. Candidate for Governor Mason is about to take the stump in his own behalf. Will he please to explain in the outstart how he can consistently claim to lead the labor party?—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

## On the War Path.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following has been received from General Sheridan at Chicago:

"The news from Campas Prairie, on the Boise road, has a serious look, judging from the information received here by McDowell. I have directed General Crook to collect at Fort Hall all the force he can. We are unfortunately in a bad fix in case of any trouble. At best we can send only a few men there."

General Howard reports that the citizens of Boise mention that Indians are raiding the overland road seventy miles south of Captain Collin's camp on the Big Campas Prairie. General McDowell telegraphs from San Francisco that he has received the following from Patten, commanding Boise:

Arrived at Camas, June 1, where men were shot. Indians have taken herders' tents, contents and horses, killing three of them. Indians are supposed to be encamped in a strong place in the lava beds, seven miles from here. The best estimate we can get is that there are about three hundred. To reach them we will have to move over very rough country, so we shall develop this position carefully. From letters sent here from Wood creek I think the party committing the depredations on the overland road are Piutes and Umadillas, retiring to their country, going west from Camas. This party took King Hills station, on the overland road, driving off stage stock, cutting up harness, etc. The men escaped and observed the depredations from a distance. Late advices by the overland stage report two wagons captured and destroyed by Indians just beyond Glenn's Ferry. This is supposed to be the party that attacked King Hill yesterday, as they were moving in that direction. They cut the Ferry loose; have not heard of the teamsters. The wagon had considerable metallic ammunition and powder, also revolvers.

The subject of Indian troubles is a source of great attention at the War Department. The Secretary of War and the General of the Army have been in conference to-day with reference thereto, and in the brief Cabinet council this afternoon Mr. McCrary indicated to the President and the members of the Cabinet his views and that of military commanders reporting to the Secretary of War regarding the seriousness of the situation. Army officers are convinced that there is danger ahead in the region disturbed by the recently reported Indian outbreak. General Sherman has sent instructions to Generals Sheridan and McDowell to use all their available force to protect the government interests and the white people from the ravages that are expected.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Gov. Brayman, of Idaho Territory, telegraphs that war is imminent; that all arms under his control have been issued, and that a further supply is coming from Vancouver and Senecia.

WINNIPEG, June 4.—A party of mounted police, twenty-five days from Fort Walsh, report that Sitting Bull was encamped at Sand's Hill. Red Deer is making considerable additions to his force.

A bill in equity restraining Commissioners Saunders, Griffith and Summers, the Commissioners appointed to establish the line of Lackawanna county, under the act recently passed by the Legislature has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Luzerne county and the people of Lackawanna, who have worked so earnestly for this measure, are man enough to mutter maledictions on their foes were they not deterred by the pious training of their youth. The bill in equity charges that the proceedings of the commissioners are without authority and illegal, the act of Assembly being unconstitutional as it is not applicable to all counties of the State; that the mode of election is special and not in harmony with general election laws; that the manner of appointing county officers is in conflict with the law, and that the territory asked to be set off into a new county contains a population exceeding 40,000, and therefore designates a separate judicial district. It also charges that the creation of a new judicial district will curtail the jurisdiction of the present Judges; that section sixteen of the act destroys the lien and security of the creditors of Luzerne county by prohibiting the collection of tax over a large part of the county and not providing adequate means of ascertaining the debt; that the act is generally in conflict with the Constitution and laws, and a prayer is made that defendants be restrained from preceeding further. H. W. Palmer appears as attorney for the plaintiff, and the application was made before Judge Harding. The people of Scranton are very indignant over the matter, but are confident of the constitutionality of the act, and will fight the injunction to the bitter end.


## Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.


## Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 12th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
*of Bloomsburg.*

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
*Main township.*

B. FRANK ZARR,
*of Bloomsburg.*

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
*Catawissa.*

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
*of Bloomsburg.*

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
*of Bloomsburg.*

DR. J. R. EVANS,
*Bloomsburg.*

JESSE COLEMAN,
*of Bloomsburg.*

JAMES B. HARMAN,
*Orangeville.*

I. K. MILLER,
*Bloomsburg.*

J. H. MAIZE,
*Bloomsburg.*

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
*of Bloomsburg.*

GEORGE W. STERNER,
*Bloomsburg.*

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
*of Bloomsburg.*

JOHN S. MANN,
*Centre township.*

H. J. DIETTERICH,
*Centre township.*

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
*Centre township.*

DAVID YOST,
*Fishingcreek township.*

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
*Centre township.*

ISAIAH BOWER,
*Berwick.*

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH HARTZEL,
*of Main townchip.*

MOSES SCHLICHER,
*Beaver Township.*

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
*Mt. Pleasant township.*

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
*Fishingcreek township.*

CHARLES REICHART,
*Beaver township.*

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
*of Centralia.*

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
*of Centre township,*

STEPHEN POHE
*Centre township.*


## E.F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

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Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a simple trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, pin and stomach worms readily removed by Kunkel's worm syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country that can remove tape worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee till head and all passes alive and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, all other worms can readily be destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails; or send to the doctor for circular, No. 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Advice free.
June

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# SURE DEATH
## TO THE COLORADO POTATO BUG.

For this powder we claim three important features which will recommend its use to every gardener and farmer in the country:

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2d. That where this Powder is sprinkled on Potato Vines, Plants, Vegetables, &c., it will drive away the Potato Bug, Cut Worms, and all other insects which are the pests of the field and garden, and if used early in the spring, will prevent the development and growth of insect life. It can also be used with good effect to destroy Caterpillars and worms on fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery.

3d. Paris Green, and other poisonous compounds, in addition to being dangerous to human life, impoverish and poison the soil on which they are used. This Powder is RICH IN PROPERTIES which are a BENEFIT to the land, and is an EXCELLENT FERTILIZER and will prove a VALUABLE AID to the growing plant.

Directions for Use.

A can, with perforated top, is furnished with each box, with which to sprinkle the Powder thoroughly over the plants and on the ground underneath.

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W. A. LECKLER, Wholesale Agent, 48 Vesey st. N. Y.
June 7, '78-1m

MALLEABLE IRON BOOT & SHOE
Sole Protector.
For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.
A. F. SCHURR, Patentee, 89 Main st., Allegheny, Pa.
Call, or send for circular.


## 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 |
| Rohr McHenry " " | 13 | 10 00 |
| BERWICK. | | |
| Bowman & Crispin, general merchandise | 12 | 12 50 |
| I & H R 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 |
| C D Fowler, 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 Klein, 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 E Whary, stoves and tinware | 14 | 7 00 |
| I W McKelvy, drygoods and groceries | 6 | 50 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 Marr, 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 Kleim, 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 | 14 | 7 00 |
| L Runyon & Co, hardware | 13 | 10 00 |
| P S Bates, jewelry | 14 | 7 00 |
| J K Eyer, dry goods and groceries | 13 | 10 00 |
| Joseph Hendershot, coal yard and grocery | 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 |
| B 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 Mensch, 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 Guie, agent, coal | 14 | 7 00 |
| C F Harder, manufacturer and dealer | 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 |
| Z 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 |
| J F McHenry, general merchandise | 14 | 7 00 |
| C B Myers, manufacturer 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 F 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 Ent, 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 Richart, 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.

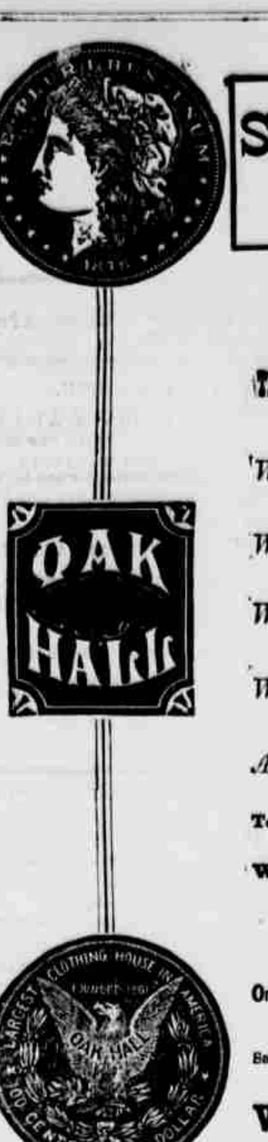
at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and ending at 4 o'clock p. m.

may 31, '78.

PETER A. EVANS,
Mercantile Appraiser.


$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.
aug17, '77-ly






Spring
1878.

# OAK HALL
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE,
1878.—18th year.

*With much greater variety*
*Than ever*
*With ampler facilities*
*Than ever*
*With far more customers*
*Than ever*
*We are better prepared*
*Than ever*
*At considerably lower prices*
*Than ever*

To Supply The Men and Boys of America
With Superb Clothing
From the Largest
Clothing House
in America.

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.
Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 24, '78—3m


## ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, will be sold on the premises, in Roaringcreek township, in said county, on

Saturday June 22d, 1878,

at 11 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, assigned to Casper Rhawn by John B. Kitnger and wife in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said John B. Kitnger: Tract No 1,

SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

in a good state of cultivation, situate in Roaringcreek township, on the public road or old Reading road leading from Catawissa to Ringtown, about 8 miles from Catawissa and 3 miles from Slabtown, bounded by lands of Frank Yocum, William Swisher and others. The improvements thereon are a good two-story

FRAME STORE HOUSE,

a large two-story frame

HOTEL STAND,

a large barn, corn crib, wagon shed and other outbuildings, all of which is commonly known as the "Five Points Hotel stand."

Tract No. 2,

TWO ACRES,

situate and bounded as tract No. 1, it being a part of said tract, except it is divided from it by public road leading from Mainville to Numidia.

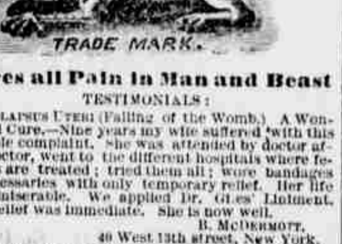
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. The purchaser to be at the expense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

ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys for Assignee.

CASPER RHAWN,
Assignee.

may 24, '78-ts


## GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.




Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

B. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN APPEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very, respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 175 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FORDYCE LOTHROP,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co. Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Frane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.

M. RODENS,
169 seventh avenue New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Gile's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 31, '78.


## ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

The real estate assigned to M. G. Hughes by Wesley Perry in trust for the benefit of creditors, will be exposed to public sale at Kehre's Hotel in Numedia on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, 1878,

at 11 o'clock a. m., described as follows:

Situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded as follows: On the east by lands of Jonas Fetterman, on the west by lands of S. H. Johnson north by land of L. Adams' estate, on the south by lands of Charles Fetterman's estate, containing

Ninety-two Acres,

whereon is erected a

Frame Dwelling House, Barn,

and other out-buildings.

Also, at the same time and place,

165 Acres of Wood Land,

situate in Locust township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Lieby, Joseph Thomas, George Stine and Daniel Stine, containing good oak and chestnut timber in large quantities.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. On payment of purchase money deed to be delivered to the purchaser at his expense.

M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Wesley Perry.

ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Att'ys. for Assignee.

may 24, '78-ts


## C. E. SAVAGE,

DEALER IN

Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.

may 17, '78-tf


## COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

The following tracts of land were sold by David Lowenberg, Treasurer of Columbia county to the Commissioners of said county on the second Monday of June 1876, and the time of redemption having passed by an Act approved March 13th, 1815 and supplements thereto the same will be sold on the second Monday of June 1878, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Callahan James one lot Centralia Borough unseated
Madden Thomas " " " "
Meehan James " " " "
Nevin Michael " " " "
Relly " " " "
Shepperd B F " " " "
Moore Grace Mrs two lots " " "
Loveland H J one lot " " "
Star John " " " "
James Edward " " " "
Fenstermaker J H " " " "
Jones Annie T Mrs " " " "
Kline Caroline " " " "
Murphy Thomas " " " "
Minihan Michael " " " "
Kline John " " " "
Davis Henry " " " "
Miller Elias 300 acres Beaver township "
Gearhart William 200 acres Sugarloaf twp. "
Casey John Lower two lots Conyngham twp. seated
Wynn Dennis one lot " " "

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
JOS. E. SANDS,
Com's.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
may 10 '78-ts Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.


NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE TERRITORY FOR DR. EGLE'S GREAT WORK THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The grandest selling book for the Pennsylvania field. Liberal terms to agents. Send $2.00 at once for complete outfit, or 10 cents for our 64 page sample, and name territory wanted. Address D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher, Harrisburg, Pa.

Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.
march 15, '78-3m Dur


## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that M. G. Hughes of Catawissa has been appointed Assignee of Wesley Perry of Locust township for benefit of creditors. All persons, therefore indebted to the said Wesley Perry, will make payment to the said assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Wesley Perry.
Catawissa.

May, 17, 4w.


## A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME MONEY SURE.

"Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 725 Sansom street, Philadelphia.
march 22, '78-3m jw&co

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 22, '78-ly


## ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, 1878,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, late of Thomas Reece.

Purpart No. 1.—All that GRIST MILL with water power appurtenant and piece of land situate in Greenwood township, said county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone by run in line of lands of the said Joseph Hayman; thence by same south 78½ degrees west 15 9-10 perches to a stone on bridge in road leading from Orangeville to Rohrsburg; thence by lot of Samuel Freas, being the tannery lot purchased of William Patterson and John Patterson north 85½ degrees west 10 7-10 perches to a stone in Green Creek; thence by other land of the said Joseph Hayman north 87¾ degrees east 10 6-10 perches to a stone by the said creek; thence by the same north 19½ degrees, west 7 5-10 perches to a stone; thence by the same south 18¼ degrees east 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing

1 ACRE AND 132 PERCHES,

strict measure.

Purpart No 2.—All that certain tract of land situate in said township of Greenwood, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on line of land belonging to Edward McHenry; thence by the same south 10 degrees west 53 5-10 perches to a post; thence north 80 degrees west 40 perches to a white oak, now gone; thence by land of Samuel Freas north 9 degrees east 26 perches to a post; thence north 73½ degrees east 15 9-10 perches to a post, thence north 18¾ degrees west 4 perches to a post; thence north 19½ degrees east 7 5-10 perches to a post; thence south 76¾ degrees west 22 8-10 perches to a post; thence south 27½ degrees west 10 6-10 perches to a stone; thence north 85½ degrees, west 7 1-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of James Patterson north 33 degrees west 86 6-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of James Hayman south 85 degrees east 88 2-10 perches to a stone; thence north 32 degrees east 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing

65 ACRES AND 40 PERCHES,

strict measure.

Purpart No. 3.—Also the undivided one-half tract of timber land, adjoining lands of John Staley John Rantz, Matthew McHenry and others containing

SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of said premises, one-fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of said purchase money to be paid in one year from the confirmation of said sale with interest on said balance from the confirmation nisi of said sale. Grass for hay this year and grain growing in the ground is reserved. Possession to be given April 1, 1879. On payment of purchase money deed to be delivered to the purchaser at his expense.

NEHEMIAH KITCHEN,
Assignee.

Rohrsburg, may 17, '78.