The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 16, 1879.

ANOTHER VETO.

The acting President of the United States on Monday last sent in objections to the bill prohibiting the presence of troops at the polls. This bill was made part of the Army bill, and passed by both Houses of Congress and Hayes vetoed the whole bill because this "rider" was put to it. Now when the same matter is put in a separate bill and passed he vetoes it because "it abrogates an old law and places States Rights in the foreground." All intelligent people will understand that this second veto is a purely partisan production. It was an after thought dictated solely by partisan necessities, and it wantonly unsettles the harmony of the important departments of the government to invoke a fresh flood of sectional strife. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

And what excuse is offered for this betrayal of the tranquillity of the country, in obedience to the arrogant commands of revolutionists? If the President had not declared his approval of the bill after its thorough investigation by the House, it might be assumed that he has honestly deceived himself into his second veto; but with a manifest purpose of the majority of Congress to yield all that the Executive asked on the issue, for the sake of attaining harmony between the Executive and the legislative authority, the President suddenly recoils upon himself and presents a veto message that is notable mainly for its feebleness in all things save its self-contradictions.

In one paragraph of the veto the country is assured that "any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections," and in another paragraph it is stated that certain exceptions "recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that the military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections, when such use is necessary to enforce the constitution and the laws." The fact that the President feels it to be necessary to apologize for his assumption of revolutionary power over elections is manifest from his voluntary pledge, given in the veto message, that no soldiers shall be present at the polls to perform the duties of the civil police force, "under orders from me during this administration." Perhaps not; but the country would feel much better assured on the subject if the pledge had come from Conkling and Chandler, who dictated the veto for the two-fold purpose of bringing the administration into public contempt and to deepen the political convulsions which are expected to recall Grant to a third term.

STAGE THUNDER.

Of course any man who has ever heard the original thunder, should be able to detect the imitation, and yet thousands whose nerves are slightly strung, or which are unstrung prefer the latter to the former. During the late war the men who made the loudest noise were those who staid at home, but never smelled gun powder from a foe. It is now sought to divide our people by reviving the dead issues of the past. It is not wise nor patriotic. This country was made to be one, and neither force nor legislation can separate it. "What God has joined together, let no man put asunder." The attempt to array the North against the South is criminal, and those who speak of a "solid south" and a "solid north," do not realize the mischief they are doing. Among other means used to foment sectional discord is the circulaton of extracts from an obscure paper called the "*Southern States*" published at Okolona, Miss. Its editor is a carpet-bagger, and his sentiments are disavowed by the people of the south and yet are maliciously quoted by Republicans in the north. The following letter from its editor will give our readers a true insight into his motives.

OFFICE OF THE "SOUTHERN STATES,"
OKOLONA, MISS., April 30, 1879.

GENERAL J. S. ROBINSON:

The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions.

The points are made red hot this week, and all of them will hit hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them for our Northern exchanges.

Congressman Frye regards it as a great success.

We will give them hell according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list the louder the thunder.

Yours with respect,
WILL H. KERNAN.

General Robinson is chairman of the Ohio Republican Committee. Kernan is one of the editors of the *Southern States*. He is, by his own confession, published in a letter to the new Greenback organ, a native of Ohio and a carpet-bagger.

The people do not want another war and will not be egged on to it, by the speeches in Congress, nor by publications from such a source.

Evils Among Young Men.

Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effects than to speak lightly of the virtue of a woman. Nor is there anything in which young men are so thoroughly mistaken as the low estimate they form as to the integrity of women. Not of their own mothers and sisters, but of others, who, they forget, are somebody else's mothers and sisters. As a rule no person who surrenders to this debasing habit is to be trusted with an enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this subject, for the evil is a general one and deep rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into society of thoughtless or depraved women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see of those than they have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the development of crime in our police courts. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon utter faith in women. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization, can cover or weaken truth. It stands like the record of itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak lightly of women.—*Commonwealth.*

The Decomposed Body of a Little Girl Found.

POTTSVILLE, May 12.—The body of a little daughter of Michael Hoary, living at Locust Gap, was found in the creek at Mt. Carmel in a partly decomposed condition yesterday. She was missed from home several weeks ago and it was supposed she had been stolen away by gypsies.

Judge Asa Packer is lying in a critical condition in Philadelphia. At 11 o'clock Wednesday evening he appeared to be sinking.

Who are the Revolutionists?

We have a President who never was elected.

We have a supreme court, three members of which violated law, oath and justice to count in the un-elected President

We have a congress representing the majority of the people, but not permitted to act by a fraudulent executive and a fanatical minority.

We have the monstrous theory that the legislative is to obey the wishes of the executive, not the executive to execute the laws of the legislative.

We have the assumption that there is but one man to "save the country," and he Grant; but one party to rule—that is, the Republican party; but one great duty of the day, that to defy the will of a clear majority of the people.

Is this a real republic? Is this popular self government? Is it not, on the contrary, breaking up the character of the government very fast?

Which is worse—dividing or destroying a republic? Which is more terrible—breaking up the form or the character of a government?

Had the rebels of 1861 succeeded, they would have only divided the republic. But if the stalwart crew of the Indefinite Term and Robeson order succeed they will destroy it.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

APPROPRIATION BILLS,—NEW PENITENTIARY.

The House at Harrisburg proceeded to the consideration of the appropriation bills on Monday night on second reading with the following result:

When the act making an appropriation of $600,000 to the middle penitentiary at Huntingdon came up for consideration it was moved to amend by reducing the amount to $200,000 to be paid in the years 1879, 1880 and 1881.

Mr. Hewit moved to amend by providing that the $200,000 should be paid in two years instead of three; $100,000 in 1879 and 100,000 in 1880.

Mr. Provins moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

Mr. Doyle opposed the motion in a few remarks. He thought the penitentiary was a needed improvement, and that the legislature should make the necessary appropriations for its completion.

Mr. Colborn hoped the bill would be indefinitely postponed. He said his people could go to Pittsburg in three hours, while it took from morning until night to get to Huntingdon. If there was a necessity for a new penitentiary then it should have been erected at Harrisburg—a more convenient and more suitable place. He did not think the erection of a new penitenriary was a necessity.

Mr. Colborn and Mr. Provins favored indefinite postponement.

Mr. Hewitt thought the state could ill afford to stop the work now. That the building of the penitentiary was a public necessity was made apparent by the over crowded condition of the eastern and western penitentiaries. The state should find revenues enough to meet the wants of the people. The appropriation has been reduced from $600,000 to $200,000 and there was now no further reason for opposition.

Mr. Rhoads could not find sufficient force in the gentleman's arguments to induce the house to grant the appropriation.

Mr. Welsh thought that the state would need increased facilities for victims since the passage of the tramp law.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia thought the bill was a meritorious one and should be passed.

Mr. Wolfe said a former legislature, the board of public charities and the officers of the Philadelphia penitentiary had all decided that another penitentiary was needed. The time was fast approaching when the east and the west would need penitentiaries for the exclusive use of their various sections and as a matter of course, the middle portion of the state would then need a similar institution for their use. In view of these facts and that money had already been appropriated to this institution, he hoped the house would make the necessary appropriation for its completion.

Mr. Nakle also favored the appropriation of this money.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was then defeated by 91 nays to 50 yeas.

The amendments were then agreed to and the bill as amended passed second reading by a vote of 81 yeas to 54 nays.

Defeat of an Absurd Bill.

A few days ago there was on the calendar of the Harrisburg House of Representatives a bill imposing a fine of five thousand dollars, or an imprisonment of not less than five years, on any employer of labor compelling any person to work more than eight hours a day. This utterly absurd thing had passed second reading, but when it or a similar bill came up again the other day it was in the very much modified form of a fine of one hundred dollars or an imprisonment of thirty days. Even in the very much mitigated shape it was rather too much for the House, and it was postponed indefinitely by a decisive vote. Of course it had been put forward under the pretence of benefiting working people, but it would have required very little thought among the intelligent working men to enable them to see that such a law is incapable of equitable execution, and must have been a cause of embarrassment to them. A very large proportion of the work done in these days must, from its nature, be done as "piece work;" another large proportion depends upon the seasons and the weather, and advantage must be taken of the favorable time for doing it; still another, and much the larger proportion of any, is done under agreement by the hour; and yet another proportion is done by the lump job. All these would have to be counted out from the operation of the bill, making it extremely partial and inequitable in its operation. And then, if the design of the bill was to make eight hours work the equivalent of ten hours in the matter of pay, that would fail for two reasons: First, all new contracts or agreements would be based on the lesser amount of labor to be performed, or else they would be made to run by the week of sixty hours.

Real working men themselves—"real working men," in contradistinction to the noisy demagogues who use their name and assume to speak for them—understand this right well. They know that such a system cannot be made to work out its pretended purpose.

The shallow legislators who try their hands at such law-making might as well attempt to legislate upon the northeast wind or enact that it shall rain but twice a month and that rainy Sundays shall be abolished. As to "compelling" men to work more than eight hours a day, that is nonsense. No man can be so compelled. If he works nine, ten or eleven hours, it is because he agrees and chooses to do so; and the industrious man who does choose it, whether he does it to make more money or because of the necessities of his case, would not thank the Legislature for attempting to put such shackles upon the labor market. Both employers and employees would have been injured by the bill, for it interfered with the rights of both, and if passed would have inevitably made trouble for both, by introducing a new element for disputes, quarrels and "strikes."—*Ledger.*

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.—Grant will run no better in 1880 than he was able to make Hayes run in 1876. In 1876 Grant held the purse and the sword, and his president of the Senate held the count, but in 1880 a weak President holds but the shadow of a sword and a very empty purse, and the occupation of the returning board is gone.—*Mobile Register.*

Mrs. Sarah W. Underwood, of Milwaukee is a little woman of fine appearance and polished manners. She has long been known as a "wheat-scalper." Recently she made $25,000 by one investment in wheat and not long afterwards lost that amount and several hundred dollars more. A few days ago she was arrested on the charge of uttering $13,000 worth of forged paper. It is alleged that she made her husband, Albert G. Underwood, a weak-minded man, who has been in an asylum more than once, give her eight small promissory notes signed "A. G. Woodward." These notes she put upon the market with the statement that they were given by Alvin G. Underwood, her father-in-law, a wealthy resident of Milford, Mass., at which town they were all dated.

Another Mine Horror.

Shortly before midnight on Tuesday of last week an explosion of gas occurred at the Stanton shaft, near Newtown. The Stanton belongs to the L. & W. Coal Co., and is being operated by Chas. Parish & Co. There are various and conflicting theories as to the cause of the explosion. Of the men working in the mine at the time, the following named were more or less injured: Levi Gibbons, David Morgan, Samuel Lloyd, Wm. Smith, Richard Fall, Jno. Davis, Jno. Richards and Wm Watkins. Shortly previous to this unfortunate occurrence a slight explosion had injured Martin Kerrigan, but not seriously. On Wednesday Wm. Smith, who had been frightfully burned, and John Davis both died in great agony. Richards, Lloyd and Watkins were at last accounts in a very precarious condition. The others are not so severely injured.

Shortly after the explosion the mine was discovered to be on fire, and the fire soon getting beyond control, it was resolved to flood the mine, which is being done. It is said it will take at least six months after the fire is quenched to pump the workings dry and permit of a recommencement of operations. In order to make provision for the men thrown idle Messrs. Parrish & Co have decided to start up at the Diamond in about two weeks and to furnish employment to those laid idle by the Sugar Notch disaster. Nos. 9 and 10 at that place, which have not been operated for two years, resumed yesterday.—*Union-Leader.*

LATER.

WILKESBARRE, PA., May 9.—William Watkins, another victim of the Stanton shaft disaster died to day. Preparations are being ing made to turn water from Blackman creek into the mine. Immense quantities of black damp issue from the mouth of the mine. This indicates that the fire covers a large area. It is believed that black damp is being generated very rapidly, and it is predicted that when the water rises sufficiently high to shut off the air there will be a terrific explosion. The water in the mine is thought to be ten feet high. It will be necessary to flood it to the depth of three hundred feet to extinguish the fire. The damage to the mine will be very great.

Edith Freeman's Murder.

THE MOTHER STARVING HERSELF AND DYING OF GRIEF.

Barnstable, May 12.—It was announced this morning that Mrs. Freeman was dying and investigation shows that the probabilities are that she will live a short time only. She is weeping and starving herself to death, although she does not seek to commit suicide. Confined alone in the cell on the upper floor of the barn like building, she has, since the first Sunday after the killing of Edith, wept constantly day and night. She has tried to eat, believing that it was her duty to do so, but in the ten days of her imprisonment she has eaten less than would make an ordinary meal. When the Sunday passed and her little girl was not resurrected, as she firmly believed she would be, Mrs. Freeman at once admitted that she and her husband had made an awful mistake, and with this acknowledgment the maternal instinct that pleaded so strongly in prayer that her child might be spared, has returned. She has said that she could not have consented to the sacrifice had she not firmly believed that Edith would be restored to life on the third day. She also says that it was revealed to her husband 36 hours before the sacrifice that Edith's immolation was demanded. He went to the barn and prayed for hours that God would take the cup from him, and she at length went to the barn and kneeling on the hay beside her husband, put her arm around his neck, and both of them prayed to be spared the necessity of doing the act, but they got no peace until they determined to do it. Her sorrow is most distressing now. She is in entire possession of her reasoning faculties, and the jailer's wife thinks that it would be a mercy if she could be bereft of reason. She moans, "Oh, my little darling child, how could God have permitted us, who loved Him so and tried to follow Him, to do such a wrong;" and then she bursts into the most passionate sobbing that lasts for hours. The seraphic look that was on her face when she was brought before the Justice is gone. Her face has wasted, leaving her cheek bones prominent, and both are bright red with hectic flush which indicates fever. Her otherwise white face and bloodless lips, and her great eyes that are red with weeping, her tottering step, and her inability to eat or sleep, are regarded as indications that very soon the reserve nervous strength will be exhausted and that she will rapidly decline. Her love for the baby and her remorse have over-shadowed her religious faith.

Her husband knows nothing of this. He is perfectly self-contented, and eats and sleeps well, still confident that God commanded the act. He has been reading "Fremont's Explorations." He said to-day to *The Sun* correspondent that he did not want any pettifoggers to defend him for notoriety but that if an eminent lawyer of Boston or New York would take his case and conduct the defence on the principles of the right of every man to follow the honest convictions of his conscience, he would accept such defence. Justice Hopkins, in his verdict given as Coroner and filed to-day, says that Edith Freeman's death was caused by the act of her father, who premeditated it, and who committed it without provocation, abetted by the mother, and that such act was done because both honestly believed that they were commanded by God to do it to illustrate their faith. The Justice believes that if any lawyer dares go before the court and argue that the act is consistent with a belief in the literal or supernatural teachings of the Bible and liable to be therefore repeated again, one of the most remarkable points will be placed before the courts of Massachusetts which they have ever been called on to consider.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, hit the nail squarely on the head when he said last Wednesday in the Senate:

"Members of Congress get $5,000 a year and mileage for one regular session. I do not propose to accumulate the expense of extra sessions. I know that some noise is sometimes made that an extra session of Congress costs the Government so much. I think, when members of Congress are paid by the year, if the interests of the country require that they should attend here a dozen times, they ought to attend on their regular salary, and not be increasing their pay on account of the extra sessions. I do not think anybody ought to have anything extra. That is my judgment on it. Half the year we are getting pay without services any way."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1879.

THE LAST NEW VETO—WHAT WILL THE MAJORITY DO? PROBABLE CONTINUATION OF PRESENT APPROPRIATIONS UNTIL JAN. 1ST, 1880—A FREE COINAGE SILVER BILL TO BE PASSED—EVERYBODY PLEASED WITH THE CRISIS—THE HAUSSMANIZATION OF WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT TO SUMMER AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

To parody Byron's famous definition of man, Congress has become a pendulum between a caucus and a veto. One week ago all the world was positive that the President would sign the "anti bayonet bill," as it is called, but while I write the newsboys are yelling—here's your evening paper with the President's veto message. The next question is what will the Democrats do about it. There is in the majority a strong sentiment in favor of a ljournment without provision for the army, but it is certain that the number in favor of this policy is not as great as it was when the last session adjourned. Senator Thurman, who is the acknowledged leader of his party in Washington, is reported (I say *reported*) to have said that it would be a great mistake for Congress to adjourn without having passed the necessary supplies for the military and civil services. Just what will be done it is, of course, impossible to say, but some plan of action will be agreed upon before the end of the week, and that plan will probably be to continue the army appropriation bill of last year until the 1st of January, 1880. Although a veto of the legislative appropriation bill is anticipated, the Senate will proceed to pass it in the same form as it has been passed by the House. If the bill shall be met with the expected veto, Congress will pass the jurors' test oath repeal and the supervisor's law, and if they shall be vetoed, supplies will be voted, as in the case of the other bills until the 1st of January next. It is confidently predicted that the majority will pass a free coinage silver bill and give the President something more to do in the veto line. Senator Beck has said: "Mr. Hayes' vetoes shall be made cheap by overstocking the market.

Outside of Congress both parties profess to be happy over the legislative crisis. Republicans insist that they will gain by the veto of all legislation that has for its object the abrogation of legislation arising out of the war and the Democrats insist that there will now be a clear and simple issue at the polls on the question of free elections.

It had been thought that Congress would adjourn before the 15th of June, but this last new veto complicates matters somewhat, and it may make a longer session necessary.

Spring has come upon us almost within a week. The many parks that dot the renewed Capitol City are clothed in green. The fountains that have been still during the winter, have commenced to play, and of evenings the settees in the public gardens are occupied by all sentimental people of all ages, colors and previous conditions. Washington has too much park space and too much width of street and avenue for its small population. Boss Shepherd has out-Haussmanized Baron Haussman, who is famous in architectural and engineering history for his modernization of Paris. The streets and boulevards and parks of our little capital are out of all proportion and the expense entailed in keeping them clean and in order is very great. Moreover, in summer, the only season in which they are attractive, Washington is practically deserted. No one who can afford to leave the city, but flies from the malarial monster that lurks in the swamps of the Potomac. The President will soon leave the White House for the more healthful heights of the Soldiers' Home. He will occupy the cottage in which President Lincoln lived during the war. The Secretary of War will also leave the city for a cottage in the same beautiful park. Members and Senators who own residences in the city will abandon them to the charge of servants or rent them to careful tenants until they shall be ready to occupy them for the next session. Four years ago living in Washington was very expensive. Now, in no city in the Union can be found such cheap board and lodging. Many of the first class hotels have reduced their prices to anti-bellum rates, and accommodations can be had in excellent boarding houses for from $25 to $30 per month. Next to parks and streets we have an excess of eating houses and restaurants; at many of these an excellent meal can be obtained for 25 cents.

After adjournment I hope to vary my correspondence by writing you from the mining districts of the Pacific slope, from eastern watering places, and, perhaps, from Europe.

C. A. S.

John J. Andrews, a Philadelphia merchant, lost the sight of his left eye twenty years ago, and physicians told him that there was no cure. The useless member gave him no trouble until 1877, but thereafter it was occasionally so painful that he writhed on the floor until the attack was over. Many of the best oculists made careful examinations, and were unable to ascertain the nature of the disease. Lately he put himself into the hands of a Philadelphia physician, of whose investigation he says: "He blistered me around the eye to draw out the inflammation, and at last he said: 'I know what it is not; it is not inflammation, and that is one point gained.' He drew out a diseased tooth and cut out a piece of the jaw bone and did some probing; finally he said: 'It does not come from a tooth nerve, and that is another point gained.' He dosed me with quinine until he was satisfied, and then he said: 'It is not miasma, and that is another point gained.' Last Thursday he put me into a darkened room, and, throwing an indescribably bright light into my eye, looked into my eye for two mortal hours. At last he exclaimed: 'I have the secret.' Looking in through the pupil of the eye he could see a live cysticercus, or embryo tape worm." This was the first case of the kind in America, and was exhibited to most of the physicians in Philadelphia. An operation with a knife removed the creature.

UNIFORMITY PRESERVED.

By using the Perfected Butter Color of Wells Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., a complete uniformity in the appearance of butter is preserved and a desirable shade, easily maintained. It is the best preparation known, for coloring butter.

—State Senator Jones H. French, of Massachusetts, has given all his salary and mileage for the term for the relief of the families of the lost Gloucester and Rockport fishermen.

Ending a Court House War.

Thomas Brown was elected one of the Commissioners of Wayne county in 1875. He was then well to do, and occupied a fine residence just out of Honesdale, Pa. He was the leading member of the Board of Commissioners and controlled it. His son, H. S. Brown was appointed clerk of the Board. Honesdale became the county seat of Wayne county in 1843. The frame Court House then erected had never been improved or enlarged, although the population and business of the county had more than doubled. The subject of building a new Court House had been agitated for some years. In 1876 the preliminary proceedings required by law having been taken, the Court ordered the County Commissioners to build a new Court House. With a population of 40,000 in the county, and no county debt it was thought that a $160,000 Court House would not be too expensive. Arrangements were made to erect a building of that class. From the beginning the people of the county were strongly opposed to the work. The feeling was worked upon by ambitious politicians, and it became so strong that ordinary party lines were forgotten, and the only parties in the county were the Court House and anti-Court House parties. Of the former Commissioner Thomas Brown was a conspicuous leader. William Hartwell, a wealthy and influential farmer of an interior township, became a power in the anti-Court House party. The opponents of the Court House hampered the work by injunctions and legal proceedings of various kinds. Thomas Brown used liberally of his means to carry through the plans which were devised to defeat the efforts of the anti-Court House people. He was an old contractor and builder, and had set his heart on perpetuating his name in the county through work on the new Court House.

On the result of the election in the county in 1877 everything depended. The Court House party had control of the offices, and the anti-Court House party were putting forth extraordinary efforts to secure several to be filled that year. They elected their ticket by an overwhelming majority. Probably no other person in the county did the result give more joy than to William Hartwell. He had resolved that Thomas Brown and the other Commissioners should not complete the new Court House, and the success of his party at the polls virtually put an end to the work. The disastrous result of the election so affected Commissioner Brown that he died a few hours after the news was received. Last fall William Hartwell was elected to the position Thomas Brown had filled, two other anti-Court House men taking the places of Brown's colleagues in the Board, and Brown's son was removed from the clerkship. The county was in debt $60,000 for the work that had been done on the Court House, which was nearly half finished. The old Court House was torn down in 1877. It is not likely that the new one will be completed for years. Meantime court is held over a bar room in an out-of-the way part of Honesdale.

It was supposed that Thomas Brown had left his family well provided for, but the troubles of the past two years had involved him ruinously. The claims against his estate were pressed, and a few weeks ago the sheriff levied on the Brown homestead, and advertised it for sale. His son H. S. Brown, desired to save the property, if possible, and appealed to Commissioner William Hartwell, three weeks ago, to pay off the claims against the estate, and take a mortgage on the property. Hartwell's wife had died a few days after he was elected County Commissioner. He had never seen the widow of Thomas Brown. He went to see her in regard to making the arrangement about the transfer of claims against her property. He was so pleased with her that a few days afterward he made a proposal of marriage to her. She accepted him. He paid off the claims against the property, and made her a wedding present of a deed to the homestead. They were married on Wednesday of last week.

CAST-IRON FELLOWS.

Men of endurance have healthy kidneys and liver. No aches in the back, no piles or spinal pains. The remedy for these distresses is undoubtedly Kidney-Wort, a vegetable preparation, which harmonizes all the internal forces of the body.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL JACOBY,
of Bloom.

JOHN G. JACOBY,
of Berwick.

JOHN G. QUICK,
of Montour.

JOHN LORE,
of Pine.

CHARLES A. KNORR,
of Bloom.

SAMUEL SMITH,
of Fishingcreek.

H. C. KELCHNER,
of Scott.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE ASHSTONS"
OPERA HOUSE
Friday and Saturday Evenings,
May 23d and 24th.

Friday Evening May 23d, the eminent character actor

MR. J. B. ASHTON
AS
'RIP VAN WINKLE.'

Saturday Evening May 24th,
THE GREATEST LIVING CHILD ARTISTE
LITTLE DORRIT ASHTON
AS
"FANCHON THE CRICKET."

Great Reduction in Prices.

GENERAL ADMISSION, - - 25 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, - - 35 CENTS.

Seats may be secured after Monday, May 19th at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

ED. C. YOUNG, Agent.
May 16, '79-2w

CLARK F. HARDER,
BUILDER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets,
and dealer in LUMBER and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, HARDWARE, &c.
THIRD STREET, CATAWISSA, PA.
May 16, '79-3m*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1879.

The following described real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, to-wit:

1. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east one hundred and one and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by same north seventy-seven and one-half degrees east thirty-one and eight-tenths perches to a post in said road; thence by land of Stacy John south twenty-seven degrees east 197½ perches to a stone, thence by land of J. B. Yetter and heirs of Henry Bauman, deceased, south eighty-six degrees west one hundred and thirty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by purpart No. 2 of Daniel Yetter, deceased, north thirty and one-half degrees west one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone in the middle of the aforesaid public road, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a stone dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

2. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north thirty-four and one-half degrees, east seventy-three perches to a stone in said road, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east twenty-six and six-tenths perches to a stone in said road, thence by other lands of Joseph Geiger south thirty and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of C. B. Gearhart and J. B. Yetter south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and four and one-half perches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Yetter north thirty-one and one-fourth degrees west sixty-four and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six acres and four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

3. Tract of land on the right of the public road Mifflinville to Mainville and adjoining lands of C. B. Gearhart on the east, J. J. Gearhart on the north and others containing about seventy acres more or less.

4. Tract adjoining lands of Peter Miller on the north, J. J. Gearhart on the east, U. J. Campbell on the south and J. C. Shuman on the west, containing about forty acres.

5. Lot in the village of Mainville fronting on Main road and adjoining on the south another lot of Joseph Geiger, on the west by lands of J. W. Shuman, and on the north by school house lot, containing three acres whereon are erected a dwelling house, large barn, blacksmith shop and out-buildings.

6. Lot in village of Mainville adjoining last above described lot on the north, on the main road east, south by William T. Shuman, and west by W. J. Shuman, whereon are erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Joseph Geiger and to be sold as the property of Joseph Geiger.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of Samuel Shuman, on the west by land of Jacob B. Yetter and on the north by lot of J. E. Longenberger, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, frame stable and out-buildings.

ALSO,

Another house and lot of ground situate in said Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of the Public School District, on the west and north by lot of land of John W. Shuman, on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

Also a certain tract of cleared land situate in said Main township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of Joseph Geiger and others, on the south by land of John W. Shuman, on the west by public road leading from Espytown to Mainville and on the north by lot of M. V. B. Kostenbauder, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of U. J. Campbell.

ZARR, Attorney.

ALSO,

Also all that certain lot of ground situate in Zerr's addition to the town of Catawissa in the township of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the north by lot No. 12, on the east by an alley twenty feet wide, and on the south by lot No 14, being lot marked and numbered on the plan of Zerr's Addition to the town of Catawissa No. 13 containing in front on said Fourth street fifty feet (50 feet) and extending in depth southeastwardly of the same breadth by lines parallel to the streets of the town of Catawissa aforesaid to the aforesaid alley twenty feet wide.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of George Zarr against W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee and William Rhawn, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee, and William Rhawn, terre tenant.

ZARR, Attorney. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Yeager, on the east by land of William Dreisbach and others, on the south by land of William Belig, and on the west by land of Conrad Haussman, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a house, bank barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about forty-five acres situate in said township adjoining lands of Ezekiel Deleplain, William Z. Soult, L. Duty and others.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about thirty acres situate in said township, adjoining lands of M. Manhart, F. Yocum, Will Lanan and others.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Samuel Houck and to be sold as the property of Samuel Houck.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in Main township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Mensinger, on the east by land of David Brown, on the south by land of H. W. Brown and on the west by land of Nathan Miller and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, on which are erected a brick house, bank barn, two wagon sheds, and other out-buildings; also good fruit orchards and a fine spring of water at house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John Waltz, Guardian of Benj. I. Nuss, Aaron Nuss and Amanda Nuss against William Mensinger and to be sold as the the property of William Mensinger.

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
May 16, '79-ts

Rowell & Co's. Adv't's.

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE
PRIDE OF DURHAM.
A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs.
Manufactured by Z. I. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C.
May 2, 1879-1m r

AGENTS, READ THIS
We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address FURMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.
May 2, '79-1m r

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Official Reports, free. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. May 2, '79-1m r

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Advertisement of 4 lines inserted one week in 300 newspapers for $10. Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.
May 23, 1879-1m r

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF DAVID V. CRITES, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David V. Crites late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse John and Noah S. Crites, Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

JESSE JOHN,
NOAH S. CRITES,
Administrators,
Catawissa, Pa.

C. W. MILLER, Atty.
May 9, '79-6w

HORSE Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 95 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.
May 9, '79-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

NOW OFFER

IMMENSE LINES OF SPRING GOODS!

Which should be inspected by every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

Those who do not visit the city can secure every advantage offered by our unrivalled stock and very low prices through the Mail Order Department.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples.

SPRING SILKS.

Black Silks of all reliable makes. Colored Silks in all the staple and fashionable colorings. The latest effects in Stripes, Checks, Jaspers, Louisines, &c. All-silk Novelties in immense assortment. Satins, Velvets, Foulards, Pekin Stripes, Damasses, Brocades &c.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A visit of inspection will verify our statement that we have the largest and best assorted stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods. Paris Fabrics, novel in texture and design, at a small advance over cost of importation, and immense lines of PLAIN FABRICS, in assortment of textures and colorings quite bewildering.

SPRING BERNANIES AND GRENADINES.

This stock is simply wonderful in variety of styles and textures. It includes All-Silk, All-Wool, Silk and Wool, Silk, Wool and Cotton, etc. At the same counters will be found the largest line of BUNTINGS ever offered at retail anywhere, in Blacks and Colors of every conceivable quality and price.

SPRING FOREIGN COTTONS.

The designs in foreign Cottons for the present Spring and Summer are particularly pleasing. The variety we are showing from which to make selection, and the richness and elegance of our exclusive styles, must convince buyers, after a careful examination, that our stock cannot possibly be excelled.

SPRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES.

This season we present to buyers a new feature in dress making. Instead of high-priced imported suits out of the reach of every one, we offer costumes made of goods stylish and attractive in appearance, in styles taken from the latest Paris patterns, imported by ourselves and marked at the most moderate prices.

SPRING SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Our stock of these goods, as is universally acknowledged, is not even approached elsewhere. Our Commencement, Party and School Dresses are in neat, stylish and appropriate design, which can scarcely be improved upon. We have a large line of Suits made expressly for wear at the seashore, country and mountains, in stylish effects and at surprisingly low prices.

SPRING WRAPS, MANTLES, ETC.

We are showing all the newest styles in Silks, Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Drap d'Ete, &c., also, a full line of spring and summer Sacques in Cordurov, Camel's Hair, Mottled, Plaids and Plaid Cloths. Circulars, Ulsters and Mantles in every conceivable kind of light weight goods.

SPRING SHAWLS.

Real India Shawls, far below former prices; Paisley Shawls, with open centres, filled centres, rich borders, and subdued colors; Thibet, Shetland and Zephyr Shawls in all colors, weaves and designs, at prices that defy competition.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

We have prepared for this Spring a stock of the most carefully made and stylish goods it is possible to procure and have marked every garment on the basis of our uniformly low prices. Our stock is all new, and every garment of the latest styles of material and workmanship.

SPRING STAPLE GOODS.

Our stock of those goods including Calicoes, Percales, Ginghams, Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, etc., we are distributing to customers at one small uniform profit above first cost as lessened by prompt cash purchase in large lots.

SPRING MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Although this department has been increased to more than four times its former size, it is now scarcely large enough to accommodate its many patrons. No such stock can be found elsewhere. The department is situated in our retired second story parlors, easily accessible by elevator.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

The products of all the best makers of France, England, Germany and our own country are on exhibition at our counters. All the novelties in Silk, fine Cotton and Lisle Hose for ladies, children and men. Our stock in all grades of Underwear is the most complete in