The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 20, 1879.

A DIG AT BLAINE

The following from the *Gazette & Bulletin*, a Republican paper is a candid criticism of the would be bull-dozer:

"Whilst admitting that "Mr. Blaine is the most dashing and brilliant, and perhaps the most popular of our contemporary statesmen,' the New York *Herald* thinks that he "wastes his powers in debating questions which are not worth discussion. In his tilts against Senator Hill, the last of which took place a day or two since, the bright and aggressive senator from Maine has merely shown a paltry eagerness to tease and annoy a personal adversary. The discussion on both sides is a needless revival of obsolete issues. Of what real consequence is it whether Mr. Hill went willingly or reluctantly into the secession movement? What sense is there in thrashing over old straw? In both houses of congress there are members who fought or acted in the interest of the rebellion. Of what possible public consequence is it whether Mr. Hill was an early or a tardy secessionist that this trivial and obsolete question should be debated by Mr. Blaine with heat and acrimony in the senate of the United States eighteen years after the events have passed out of politics into history? It is beneath the character of a statesman of Mr. Blaine's mark and pretensions to 'seek the bubble reputation' by teasing criticisms of the conduct of southern members at a period which has no relation to our present politics. A man of Mr. Blaine's acknowledged talents makes himself too cheap by stepping forth on all occasions which he can find or invent as a gladiator to fight fellow senators on issues which were pertinent in 1861, but are spent and obsolete in 1879. He is wasting great abilities which he might employ to better purpose." There are few but will admit that the *Herald* is right in its conclusions. It is time for Mr. Blaine to direct his oratory at bigger game.

THE DIVISION QUESTION.

An editorial in the *Gazette & Bulletin* of June 14th, headed "Diocese of Williamsport" would indicate that the friends of the division movement gained a victory in the Episcopal Convention at Lancaster last week. It says:

"The result, though technically a drawn game, is virtually a victory for the new Diocese. Its friends made no great mistakes. Its opponents made a great many, the fatal effects of which they will feel next year. It was very wise to begin the movement a year earlier than seemed to be necessary. The opposition have exhausted their strength already, while the decisive result can only be reached next year, when—as is generally conceded, even by the opponents—the movement for a new Diocese will be crowned with success, in time for ratification by the General Convention of 1880. The friends of the enterprise are exceedingly encouraged over their prospect."

The question before the convention was upon the appointment of a committee to report on the Memorial asking for a division of the Diocese, at the next meeting. For the appointment of a committee a majority of the clergy voted, but the laity did not concur. Many of the clergy who voted for the committee did so as an act of courtesy, but are opposed to the division of the Diocese. And the same may be said of the laity. If the vote had been directly upon the question of division it would have been overwhelmingly defeated. Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Williamsport, the father of the division movement, is probably the writer of the article in the *Gazette & Bulletin*. He claims that the friends of the measure "made no great mistakes." And in another place he says that "if the last vote had not been a vote by orders, the new Diocese would have triumphed at its first encounter." He forgets that the vote was taken by orders because a "friend of the measure" demanded it. If the advocates of a new Diocese are so well pleased with the result of the vote, we cannot understand why they received it with such decided evidence of chagrin and disappointment, one friend of the measure apparently forgetting that he was a clergyman and a gentleman in the vehemence of his denunciation of the opposition. There is no occasion for any bitterness of feeling on this question. It was clearly the sense of the late convention that the time for division has not yet arrived. If at the next session a majority should favor the movement the minority will undoubtedly submit to the decision with better grace than was manifested by the defeated party this year.

The late Legislature passed a supplement to the several acts relating to the National Guard which contains a provision of interest to county treasurers. It makes it the duty of every county treasurer in the State to procure suitable books, in which shall be entered an account of all money received by him, under any provisions of the several laws relating to the organization and regulation of the militia of the State and which shall be called "the military fund" of such county. The fund so created is to be applied exclusively for military purposes, under prescribed regulations, and the county treasurer is to keep an accurate account of all expenditures and for what purpose. The treasurer's compensation is to be one per centum of all such moneys received and disbursed by him.

Grieving over the Death of his Jailor.

HICKORY, N. C., June 11.—Hoke Secrest the wife and child murderer, confined in Marion Jail, was told yesterday that the jailor, Mr. Henry Sicles, was dead. Secrest burst into wild cries of grief, and rejected all comfort. He asked, as a last request, that he might be taken to see the face of the dead man. This was granted. When he entered the death chamber he fell upon the coffin and clung to it, crying like a child. It required five men to get him away. Since that time he has been wild with grief, refusing to eat anything.

The majority of the senate judiciary committee have concluded that a member of the cabinet could not hold his position and at the same time be confirmed for a judge of a Federal court. In other words, it was dedetermined that he could not hold both positions at one time. The nomination of Secretary M'Crary will accordingly go over to the December session and he will remain in the cabinet until that time. In the meantime Mr. Hayes will have leisure to select some distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania for secretary of war.—*Patriot.*

Bishop Huntington, of the Central New York Episcopal diocese, advertised for five young clergymen to do home missionary work for board, clothes, and $150 a year. The requirements were thus expressed: "They must be well educated, sound in mind and body, users of no artificial stimulants or narcotics, men of good practical sense; and the possession of these qualifications must be sufficiently certified to." Severe comments having been elicited by this advertisement, the Bishop replies that he neither creates nor improves the conditions, and adds (speaking of himself in the third person). "His gross sin is that he imagines that out of hundreds who have forsworn the world for the kingdom of heaven, and who preach sermons and sing hymns about cross-bearers and marching soldiers and a suffering sainthood and the glories of self-renunciation, there may possibly be five, only five, who would not count a very abstemious ministry in one of our Middle States intolerable, or the offer of it either an affront or 'a joke.' The days of great sacrifices and great honors, young man, are gone by. Christian heroism is out of fashion. After you have recited your Pearson and Hooker, take down your list of 'good parishes,' light your pipe, and discuss with your companions the comparative salaries, the social refinements, snug rectories, and other material advantages. If you hear of a bishop who wants the other style of man, laugh at him. Make early arrangements for matrimony and settling down. Resent any expectation that you are to be more sparing of yourself than the children of the world whom you are going to convert; and preach the crucifixion of eighteen centuries ago.'

Immortality and Ingersoll.

Thousands of people have read Col. Ingersoll's tender words of eulogy, spoken over the coffin which held the remains of his brother, and pronounced them beautiful. So they are. They are as beautiful as an exquisitely carved marble monument and as cold. They are the words of a finished orator, and whilst they appeal to the tender sympathies of our nature, a moments reflection shows that they emanate from one groping in the dark. And in commenting on this beautiful funeral oration, the Troy *Times* is constrained to ask: "Is it true that a wreck must mark at last the end of each; and that all and every life will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and as dark as can be woven of the wrap and woof of mystery and death? Is the life of a man like Garrison marked at the last by a wreck? Is the death of a babe which dies with the smile of innocence upon its lips a tragedy, sad, deep and dark? Is humanity the only religion? Is the Ever Living a myth? In the night of death does hope only see a star and nothing more? Can the eager ear of listening love only hear the rustling of a wing and nothing more? Does death end all? All hopes of immortality, all the teachings of thousands of years, all the institutions which tell each and every individual of something happy and serene beyond the grave are all lies, or else the requiem which living brother spake over dead brother is untre. The people who can stand beside the casket which contains the remains of one they loved and see in death a tragedy as deep and dark as can be woven of the wrap and woof of mystery and death are few. Those who can fall in with the belief that death is the end, that the soul when it departs from the body is as dead as the tenement it leaves, are ready to accept the dictum that a wreck must mark at last the end of each. This country is irreligious; more than half its people do not attend church services, but those who think little and care less about religion are not prepared to join with Mr. Ingersoll in declaring that all they can hear in the deep night of death is the rustling of a wing. All who have laid away children and brothers and sisters, parents and connubial companions, by the eye of faith see more than a star. The ear of love hears in the deepest and blackest night of death—words which are grander than ever Ingersoll spake, and which rise above the roar of the billows and the shrieks of the wrecked: "As we have borne the image of the earthly, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now, this I say brethren, that flesh cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold I show you a mystery; we shall not all sleep but we shall all be changed. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on immortality, so when this corruption shall have put on incorruption and this mortal shall have put on immortality then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

Paul's words, spoken many hundreds of years ago, are freighted with dearer hopes to all of human origin than Ingersoll's rhythmical sentences uttered under circumstances which should have excited faith and nurtured trust in immortality. Paul comforts the mourners and binds up the bleeding wounds of affection. We cry aloud for our dead and the answer is something more than the echo of our wailing cry. Our faith sees not a star, but the sun of immortality. Listening love, with hearing quickened by faith, hears more than the rustling of a wing, it hears the promise that our departed have gone to higher spheres and higher lives in which they shall not again taste death. Were it not for this hope and faith how grievous might be the sting of death!"—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Double Murder and Suicide.

DETROIT, June 15.—Manly Stevens, jr., a night watchman at Clark's saw mill, at Hunter's Creek, a station on the Detroit and Bay City railroad, went home at an early hour yesterday morning and found John House there. Suspecting him of criminal intimacy with his wife, he shot him twice through the head and three times through the chest. He then shot his wife through the head, and wound up by shooting himself through the head, killing himself instantly.

Mrs. Stevens and House were alive at latest accounts, but it is thought they cannot recover. Stevens had been married only four or five months.

John S. Morton of Philadelphia, convicted of forgery, has presented to the Board of Pardons a petition for pardon signed by a large number of leading citizens of that city. Why he should be pardoned we cannot see. He is no better than any other forger, and the high position which he held in public and private life, and the advantage which he enjoyed, made his crime the greater. If criminals are to be pardoned because of their social position the laws of this commonwealth may as well be abolished.

RHEUMATIC DISEASES.

These ailments follow from a torpid liver and costive bowels; the skin, bowels and kidneys failing in their proper work, an acid poison is formed in the blood, which is the occasion of these acute diseases. Kidney-Wort produces healthy action of all secretive organs, and throws off the rheumatic poison.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1879.

THE APPROACH OF THE END OF CAUCUSES, VETOES, PERSONAL EXPLANATION, AND PARTY VINDICATION—A SECOND EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE—A VETO OF THE JUDICIAL BILL EXPECTED ON THURSDAY—A DEADLOCK IN THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—MR. BAYARD FIRMLY OBSTINATE

Less than a week ago it was the opinion of everybody that the extra session would not continue longer than to day. Now it is believed that it will probably be continued until the first of July, and, that adjourning then, a second extra session will probably be called. There seems to be a very general desire, I might say longing, for adjournment. Everybody, but the hotels and boarding houses, is tired of Congress, and Congress is very weary of itself. This monotonous session of caucuses and vetoes, of personal explanation and party vindication, has nauseated practical people of both parties and without presuming to fix the blame, it takes two to make a quarrel, they feel that they have been treated to politics thickened with too little statesmanship.

While it is certain that the President will sign the legislative and army appropriation bills, it is a certainty that he will veto the judicial bill. The situation, therefore, seems to be about this. If the Senate agrees to a resolution, which will probably be reported on Wednesday by its appropriation committee, for adjournment on Friday next the House will agree to it, and in the present temper of members will not reconsider its action if the Senate proposes to lag on the army bill. Of course if the exigency arose that the Senate could not get through, it might extend the time several hours; but it would not extend it to an indefinite period of much length.

The chances are that the Senate can get the army bill passed by Friday if it wants to. Should the President veto the judicial bill, which action is considered certain by both Republicans and Democrats, the question is, will he call Congress back to provide for the judicial expenses of the government? A week ago leading Republicans said that he would not; that the money for United States courts was not needed until next October, and between that date and the date of the regular session could be tided over in some way, and a deficiency appropriation bill might be passed early in December to meet whatever expenses might have been incurred. It is said though, that upon more careful reflection the the President has changed his mind.

It is stated that Attorney General Devens has said that the money for the federal judiciary would be required after July 1st next, and that unless Congress made some suitable provision the United States would have to go without juries in its courts; that it could not issue a writ, could not even libel a steamer, if necessary, and that there would be a dead-lock in the entire judicial system.

The week opens with this outlook: The judicial bill as it passed the House will probably be passed in the Senate to-day, without amendment. It will reach the President on Wednesday. The veto will probably be sent in on Thursday, but meanwhile both houses may have agreed to adjourn on Friday at noon. The Senate will work up to that point to dispose of the army bill, and if the House refuses to extend the time for adjournment on account of the veto of the judicial bill, it will rest with the President whether he will consider it necessary to convene the two houses again in session, or not.

Probably the last caucus of the session will meet this forenoon; its object will be to consider the deadlock between Senator Bayard, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and the majority of his party in the Senate. At a recent caucus Senators Thurman, Garland, and McDonald were appointed to confer with Senator Bayard, and endeavor to devise some means by which the silver bill should be reported without his resigning the Chairmanship of the committee. The Senators met and had a long conference with Senator Bayard but he refused to assent to any compromise. He said the silver bill had been voted upon in committee and he could not consent to anything that would change the status of the bill and contribute to its advancement. The three Senators will report the result of their talk with Senator Bayard in caucus to-day, and then the question of accepting his resignation will come up. It is thought that his resignation will be accepted and that another Senator who favors the silver bill will be appointed in his stead. The advocates of the bill insist that Mr. Bayard has obstinately opposed his individual opinion against the judgement of his party, that he had no right to bury the bill in committee, and that he should have contented his conscience with an adverse report upon it.

C. A. S.

A Great Fire at Point Breeze.

About half past ten o'clock on the morning of the 11th, a fire broke out in the Atlantic Oil Works, at Point Breeze. A second alarm was sounded at 10.45 quickly followed by a third. A number of vessels were on fire and the flames were spreading rapidly. A ship was struck by lightning during the thunder-storm about that hour.

The vessels destroyed are the American ship Hudson, the Italian barks Fa and Quinto, the German brig F. Reck, and Canadian bark Ilion. The flames originated in the bark Fa, from a bolt of lightning during the heavy thunder storm, which prevailed about 10:30 A. M. From the Fa the flames communicated to the wharf, which was soon wrapped in flames, destroying the office and all the books and accounts of the firm. From the wharf the flames leaped to a long row of oil barrels, and these were soon burning fiercely. Next the still houses caught, and the smoke at this time was perfectly terrible. About 11 o'clock one of the stills exploded, with a loud report, but as the fierce flames had driven the firemen from the spot, it was followed by no accident or injury to the large crowd that surrounded the blazing works. The bark Fa, in which the flames originated, was loaded with over 1200 cases of oil. The Ilion, the vessel next attacked, had on board about 2000 barrels. The Hudson, which was nearly ready for departure had 7000 barrels. The Quinto and the F. Reck were empty. The latter vessel, which at 1:30 A. M., was burnt almost to the water's edge, reached the wharf about an hour before the fire started, having the day before finished unloading at Christian street wharf. The Schuylkill harbor tug Wave was the first aid to reach the scene, and for over two hours this vessel was actively employed in towing the surrounding shipping to a point of safety. By the time the Fire Department reached the scene five vessels and nearly 10,000 barrels of oil were blazing fiercely. Although it was at once apparent that their efforts would be of little avail, the firemen set to work bravely to save the neighboring vessels, wharves, shedding and empty oil barrels. Before 12 o'clock the water gave out. Meanwhile, the fire kept spreading, and at 1 P. M., the flames extended from the still houses to the wharf, a distance of nearly 300 yards. Meanwhile, the steam tugs had been telegraphed for, and upon their arrival they were put to work pouring streams of water into the blazing vessels to keep the oil barrels with which they were laden from exploding. In this latter event the surface of the river would have been covered, with the blazing oil and the half dozen vessels still untouched by the flames would have been added to the general destruction.

When fire starts in a vessel saturated with petroleum, it spreads rapidly, so when lightning set the unfortunate bark Fa in the flames, the crew hastily gathered up a few of their effects and scampered for shore. From the Fa the flames soon spread to the other vessels above mentioned, causing their crews to start rapidly for terra firma with what few of their effects they could snatch up in the confusion. The captain of the Quinton was in rather a worse predicament than any of his crew, escaping to the shore with nothing on but his undershirt and pants. Seated upon their luggage, the unfortunate mariners watched the flames lick up what to them was their homes. The crews of a majority of the burned vessels are all foreigners, and are now destitute in a foreign clime. Through the efforts of the agents of the destroyed vessels a majority of the sailors have secured boarding places in the various hotels in vicinity of the scene of the conflagration. One of the incidents of total depravity furnished by occasions of great excitement is found in the fact that the captain of a tug, whose name was not mentioned, was asked to assist in pulling a vessel out of a spot where it was in imminent danger of being burned. He refused to assist unless the owners of the vessel promised him $5000. It is needless to say he didn't get the job.

The heavy smoke which filled the sky and bright blaze which could be seen from all portions of the Neck attracted to the spot hundreds of idlers. When it became apparent that nothing could be saved but a few of the empty barrels, the agent of the works announced several times in a loud voice that all those who would go to work and help roll the barrels to a place of safety should be paid fifty cents an hour. Although in the crowd were many laborers employed in the refinery, and hundreds of men who prefer to be hunting for work, not more than six stepped forward and thus proclaimed their willingness to earn by honest labor a few dollars. And yet we suppose many of those who hung back will be complaining of the hard times and swearing because there is no work in this country for the poor man.

SWALLOWED HIS TEETH.—Last October Mr. Joseph R. Jenkins, of Edge Hill, formerly of Norristown, whilst asleep swallowed his upper teeth, which, being false, were set in a silver plate. The plate, of course, lodged in his throat and could not be moved either way. He went to a Philadelphia surgeon who after lacerating his throat terribly, in a vain attempt to get them up, forced the plate, teeth and all, down into his stomach, where they still remain, giving him much pain. He is obliged to be careful of his diet and abstain from violent exercise or work. Similar cases have occurred, where, in about three years, the stomach has loosened the teeth and finally worn away the plate.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 14th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF,

E. UNANGST,

WILLIAM MILLER, *of Centre.*

A. K. SMITH, *of Madison.*

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.*

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

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever 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 sold in $1 bottles. Depot and Office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. 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 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. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkle is the only successful physician in this country that can remove Tape Worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee until 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.

IMPORTANT TRANSFER OF HYMN BOOK INTERESTS.

Messrs. Scribner & Co., having, under the business management of Mr. Roswell Smith, brought the publishing of Magazines from doubtful experiment to an unparalleled success, have now entered a new field with characteristic energy in the publication of Hymn and Tune Books for churches.

Their recent issue of "Spiritual Songs" by Dr. Chas. S. Robinson, and "Calvary Selection of Spiritual Songs" (for Baptist Churches) by Dr. Robinson and Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, in beautiful style, at very moderate prices, met with universal commendation from the critics.—And now comes the announcement that the plates and copyrights of "Songs for the Sanctuary," and all Dr. Robinson's other works, have been purchased by this house from A. S. Barnes & Co.

By this transfer, the works of the most successful compiler of hymn and tune books are consolidated in the hands of a firm which has ample facilities for bringing them out in the very best form at the lowest possible prices.

Dr. Robinson's earlier works, especially the popular "Songs for the Sanctuary," in its various editions, are used in more churches than all other similar collections put together, and yet it is said that the entire income received by Dr. Robinson from his Hymy Books for the past sixteen years has been given back to the churches in various ways for the cause of Christianity.

A BUSINESS MAN WHO MUST SUCCEED.

In several of the large cities of this country there are a few business men who, for many reasons have been kept constantly and familiarly before the people; men whose good battles have not always been sufficient to protect them from business adversity, but have repeatedly assisted them to rise again from conditions of misfortune. Among these men Horace Waters, long identified with the music trade, is a conspicuous example. Horace Waters & Sons, on May 21, made an assignment for their creditors, owing to losses and heavy expenses. This course was adopted because Mr. Waters believed it more honorable to make an assignment while he could pay 100 cents on the dollar than to go on and be obliged at a later day to compromise with his creditors. He does not intend to let circumstances keep him down, but he has given up all his property to his creditors, and will, while satisfying their demands, seek to retain the custom which he had acquired by 30 years of enterprise and fair dealing. He has made arrangements to act as agent for a person who has furnished capital to do a cash business. He will furnish for cash instruments of precisely the same quality hitherto sold by the firm of Horace Waters & Sons selling them at a great reduction from former prices. To those who send their orders to him at 40 East 14th Street, P. O. Box 3830, he gives assurances that they will be cheerfully and faithfully executed, and that all who desire to make purchases may depend upon securing bargains. Mr. Waters has business experience and integrity, and with these and indomitable energy he will assuredly retain his old business friends, and speedily re-establish his affairs on a firm basis. Mr. Waters has also signed over his private property to be held in reserve to meet any deficiencies.—[New York Weekly Times, June 4, 1879.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ Alias Vendex 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

FRIDAY, JULY 11th, 1879.

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Catawissa, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post set for a corner for said lot at the intersection of the two public roads leading from the town of Catawissa, respectively to Hollingshead and McKelvy mills, and running from thence by the north side of said road leading from McKelvy's mill south eighteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-five feet six inches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Knittle north fifty and one fourth degrees, east one hundred and five feet to a post north side of aforesaid road leading from Catawissa to Hollingshead's mill, thence by the same north sixty-four degrees, west one hundred and forty-four feet to place of beginning, whereon is erected a three story brick building, the first story of which contains two store rooms, one occupied by a dry goods and grocery merchant and the other vacant, second story by public hall, and third story by Masonic Lodge and chapter; also, a one story frame ware house, being the ground upon which said buildings, &c., are erected, bounded by the roads before mentioned, and in the rear by property now or late of the Catawissa Seminary.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of the Catawissa Masonic Association.

W. H. RHAWN, Atty.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

June 20, '79-18

TAX NOTICE!

The undersigned, Treasurer of the town of Bloomsburg, hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive the town taxes of said town assessed and ascertained for the year 1879, on and after Saturday June 21st, 1879 at his office on Main street five doors above Centre street, in said town; and all tax payers are hereby required to pay the same. Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the said 21st of June shall be paid with five per centum penalty upon the amount, added thereto.

FRANK P. HILLMYER, Town Treasurer.

Bloomsburg, June 21, 1879. June 20, 5w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of I. John & Son, assigned to J. M. Smith, for benefit of creditors.

Now, June 3, 1879, on motion of Messrs. Freeze and Knorr, C. G. Barkley, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute funds in hands of J. M. Smith, assignee, as found by Auditor's Report of C. G. Barkley, among the creditors.

BY THE COURT.

Pursuant to the above appointment the undersigned will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Monday, July 21st, 1879, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims before said auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

June 20-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANTHONY SNYDER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anthony Snyder, late of Mifflin township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the Administrator without delay.

CHARLES A. KNORR, Administrator, Bloomsburg.

June 20, '79-6w*

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 Stillwater, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m. on

Friday, June 20th, 1879,

All that certain piece or tract of land situate partly in Catawissa and partly in Locust township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of John Fageley, Philip Manhart, John Yeager and William Hughes' estate, containing seventeen acres and fourteen perches, whereon are erected a good saw mill, frame dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Yeager against David S. Hower and to be sold as the property of David S. Hower.

RHAWN, Attorney. Fieri Facias.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

TEACHERS & STUDENTS $50 to $100 or $200 PER MONTH during VACATION. For full particulars Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d June 6—4w

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS CURE LAME AND WEAK BACK INSTANTLY. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Prop's, 21 Platt St., N. Y. d June 6-4w

FARMS $400 to $1000. JOIN OUR COLONY! Maps and pamphlets free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va. d June 20-4w

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. Enlarged May 1st, 1879. Price Unchanged. The only combination of the true Jamaica Ginger with choice aromatics and French brandy, for correcting intemperate habits, regulating the stomach and bowels, breaking up colds, chills and fevers. In SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. For relieving gouty and rheumatic pains, preventing malarial fevers and producing sleep it is truly wonderful. Ask for Sanford's. d June 2-4w

Rowell & Co's. Advc's.

EMPIRE THRESHER MANUFACTURED AT HAGERSTOWN, MD. BY THE HAGERSTOWN STEAM ENGINE & MACHINE CO. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. June 6, '79-2m. f

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Reject all Violent Purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion. Tarrant's Effervescent Aperient is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the organs which it purifies and regulates. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. f May 30, '79-4w.

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. Sample free. Address SHAW & CO., Marshall, Mich. May 30, '79-1m f

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St., Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. f May 30, '79-1w.

SEND TO F. G. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive Outfit Free. f May 30, '79-4w.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. May 30, '79-4w

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. f May 30, '79-4w.

REPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

JACOB TERWILLIGER, Treasurer, CR.

By cash pd. S. W. Edgar, teacher, 5 mo.	$140 00	
" John Creveling, "	110 00	
" Sarah C Snyder, "	110 00	
" S. A. Worman, store bill,	5 47	
" W. H. Robinson,	5 30	
" E. B. Pursel, fixtures,	16 55	
" H. W. Aul, coal,	9 87	
" P. E. Bombey & Son, repairs,	1 65	
" S. A. Worman, glass, etc.	2 51	
" W. E. Dietterich,	1 77	
" Harman & Hassert,	1 00	
" E. B. Pursel, repairs,	2 41	
		$407 08
LIGHT STREET SCHOOL.		
By C. M. Terwilliger, teacher, 5 mo.	140 00	
" Wm McDowell,	110 00	
" Phebe Snyder,	110 00	
" J. Terwilliger, coal, brooms, etc.	40 76	
		$403 76
AFTON SCHOOL.		
By Douglas White, teacher, 5 mo.	140 00	
" W. W. Moorhead, "	110 00	
" A. Mood, plastering, etc.	16 00	
" Geo. W. Creveling, coal, etc.	17 90	
" A. Mood, blackboard,	12 25	
		$296 15
CROSS ROADS SCHOOL.		
By A. H. Vandersilice, teacher, 5 mo.	140 00	
" David Jones, coal, flooring, etc.,	35 38	
" J. Terwilliger, coal, etc.,	3 09	
		$179 47
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
By duplicate to E. B. Pursel,	5 35	
" 6 copies School Journal,	7 00	
" school books, I. W. Hartman,	16 76	
" salary Secretary, E. B. Pursel,	20 00	
" Auditors,	2 00	
" printing this report,	6 00	
" commission to Treasurer,	36 97	
		$95 08
Balance,		$148 68
		$1524 17
Dr.		
June 23, 1878, cash from Henry C Keichner, late treasurer,	384 61	
June 9, '79 cash received from collector H N White, during year,	1139 56	
		$1524 17
Balance in hands of treasurer,		$148 68
Amount in hands of collector,		$34 48
Amount of exonerations,		$51 12

SAM'L A. WORMAN, C. C. TRENCH, CLARK KRESSLER, } Auditors.

June 13-3w*

CHANGE OF NAME.

In the matter of the petition of Lizzie Fisher, presented to the Court in open session, February 4, 1879:

And now, May 14, 1879, it appearing to the Court that three months have elapsed since the presenting of the petition in this case to the Court, and that the prayer of the petition should be granted, the Court hereby makes decree that the name of the petitioner be changed from Lizzie Fisher to Lizzie Conner, and directs that notice of this decree shall be published in the COLUMBIAN, a weekly newspaper published at Bloomsburg, for four succeeding weeks.

Certified from the Records this June 6, 1879.

Wm. KRICKBAUM, Prothonotary.

J 13—4w

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, JULY 7th, 1879.

All that certain lot or ground situate in the town of Catawissa, in the county of Columbia, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post set for a corner for said lot at the intersection of the two public roads leading from the town of Catawissa respectively to McNinch and McKelvy's Mills, south eighteen and a half degrees, east one hundred and forty-one feet six inches to a post, thence by lands of Joseph B. Knittle, north fifty and a quarter degrees, east one hundred and five feet to a post on the south side of the aforesaid road leading from Catawissa to McNinch's Mill, thence by the same north sixty-four degrees, west one hundred and forty-four feet to the place of beginning; on which are erected a three story, brick building, store room, public hall and masonic hall.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of C. B. Brockway against Robert Gorrell with notice to Catawissa Masonic Association, garnishee, and to be sold as the property of Catawissa Masonic Association. Plur. Vend. Ex.

BROCKWAY, Attorney.

ALSO

All that tract of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg, viz: Lots 10 and 11, bounded on the north by land of Shaffer and Hoffman, on the east by East street, on the south by lot of William Gigger, and on the west by Strawberry alley, containing one hundred feet front by one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth, being two full lots, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

One other lot on Railroad street, West Bloomsburg, bounded on the north by an alley on the east by the Irondale railroad, on the south by lot of Henry Hartman, and on the west by an alley, containing fifty feet front and one hundred and sixty-six feet deep, more or less, on which are erected a double frame house, two large stables and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. G. Hughes, assigned to C. R. Paxton, against Casper I. Thomas, and to be sold as the property of Casper I. Thomas.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Attorney. Alias Ft. Fa.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

June 13 '79-ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the storehouse, on the first described property in Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at ten o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, JULY 10th, 1879,

All those pieces and parcels of land with the appurtenances, bounded and described as follows: one piece situate in Centre township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by a public road leading from Whitmyer's store to Evansville, eastwardly by George K. Hess and Jesse Freas, south by M. W. Jackson, Paul Zahner and John Hirer, and on the west by a public road, by Aaron Kelchner and Ellis Ringrose, containing one hundred and fifty-four acres more or less, all improved land, on which are erected one storehouse, two small frame dwelling houses, two large bank barns, one stable and a wagon shed, on which is a good apple orchard, being the same premises purchased by defendant at Orphans' Court sale as the property of Gilbert H. Fowler, deceased.

ALSO,

The right, title and interest of defendant in all that tract of land situate in township of Briarcreek in said county on which the defendant now resides, bounded on the north by land heretofore of John Vanpelt, now M. E. Jackson and of John Heavener, on the west by said Heavener, now Adam Dieterich and Francis Evans, on the south by land heretofore owned by P. M. Traugh and now owned by Pettie and on the east by the said Pettie and others, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, about one hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared on which are erected frame bank barn, frame dwelling house, with other outbuildings, on which is an excellent apple orchard and other fruit.

ALSO,

one other tract of land situate in said township of Briarcreek, bounded on the east by land of Hannah Stiner, south by land of Isaac Hower, on the west by William Stiner, and on the north by Yost's estate, containing forty-seven acres, more or less, all improved, with an orchard thereon.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Susanah Hunt against William Lamon, and to be sold as the property of William Lamon.

JACKSON & SON, Attorneys.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

June 13, '79-ts

TWO ACRES OF DRY GOODS

In the heart of the city—convenient to all the Railroad Station—No up-stairs—Plenty of Light—A full million of dollars in stock to select from—Qualities and Prices guaranteed right—Goods can be returned and money refunded—Samples sent when written for.

READY FOR SPRING 1879 GRAND DEPOT PHILADA

John Wanamaker.

May 2, '79-4m.

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