The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 4, 1879.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The following from the financial column of the Philadelphia *Ledger* will interest many of our readers:

The money market closed on Saturday much the same as it opened on Monday last. The rates were virtually unchanged. The supply was ample all the week, though for two or three days during the fore part of the week some little inconvenience was experienced by reason of the delay at the Treasury Department at Washington in returning the proceeds of the matured called bonds. This neglect was in a measure overcome during the latter half of the week, and the little inconvenience that had been experienced for a few days passed over. All is steady and serene again. Call loans are quoted at 3@4 per cent; best commercial paper is held at 4½@5 per cent; for four months or longer at 5@5½ per cent. Loans on Government collateral rule at 3½@4 per cent, on first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent, and on second class bonds and stocks at all points agreed upon by the parties. At Boston while the supply of money is reported as ample the demand is by no means urgent, the only feature of the market being the call from the wool trade, and this is not heavy for the season.

It will thus be seen that in our money centres rates of interest are low showing an abundance of money. Government and State four per cents are eagerly sought after at a premium. It is the reverse in the country. It is difficult to get good paper discounted at all, and eight and ten per cent continue to be charged, and Saving Funds still continue to gobble up from fifteen to fifty per cent. Now money should be free. There should not be *one* rate to borrowers from one class of institutions and an unlimited rate to others. There should be no legal favoritism. Nor is there any reason why money should not be as cheap in Columbia county as in New York or Philadelphia. Our taxes are less and our expenses are less. Good security should be able to borrow here as low as in the money centres.

Governor Hoyt on Saturday vetoed two important measures passed by the last legislature, namely, the Philadelphia street cleaning bill and Senator Schnatterly's bill abolishing the store order system. Concerning the bill to secure to operatives and laborers in mines and manufactories of iron and steel the payment of their money at regular intervals in lawful United States money, the governor says:

"The act is special and within constitutional prohibition. Even if general it would be open to valid objection as being contrary to the genius of our free government and as based upon a theory subversive of the true principles of our constitution in that it denies the laborer the right to sell his labor to whom he pleases and for such prices and on such term as seem good to him without molestatation, hindrance or restriction.

This bill, in my judgment, interferes with the free employment of capital, arbitrarily controls trade, substitutes legislation for the laws of supply and demand, and is the beginning of a system of paternal government at variance with our political institutions, which always proved when tried injurious alike to the employed as well as the employer. Believing it to be not only in conflict with the Constitution, but also contrary to public policy and the true theory of free government, I am compelled to withhold my approval."

The executive approval has been given to the mechanic's lien bill. The Governor has some doubts as to the constitutionality of the first section of the bill, but as other portions of it are of great importance to those engaged in drilling for oil he has signed the measure, leaving the question of constitutionality to the courts.

The Failure of the Grant Excursion.

The plan of an excursion across the continent to meet Gen. Grant and escort him home has come to grief. It has been received with a general outburst of contempt and ridicule, even in the house of his friends.

What reason was there for going to San Francisco to see Gen. Grant? He had ridden on an elephant and had been graciously received by persons wearing crowns; but what of that? A monkey can ride on an elephant, and the greatest favorites with crowned heads are persons least in sympathy with the free institutions of America.

There is a particular significance, however, in the signal failure of this first deliberately planned effort to do honor to Gen. Grant, although it was ridiculous in itself. We look upon it as the forerunner of a series of failures likely to attend upon all attempts to make him the Republican candidate for President again. We believe that is a thing which cannot be done, and that every step taken toward it will prove to be only a step toward defeat.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Maine Democrats.

ALONZO GARCELON RENOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY ACCLAMATION.

BANGOR, Me., July 1.—The democratic state convention was called to order by Mr. Edmund Dana, chairman of the state committee. Committees were appointed, and Mr. Abraham Sanborn was chosen permanent chairman.

While waiting for the committee of resolutions Samuel Watts, of Thomaston, withdrew his name from the candidacy and moved the renomination of Alonzo Garcelon by acclamation. It was adopted by a rising vote with general applause. The committee presented two reports; the minority, favoring local option license law was offered and created a great deal of confusion. It was finally rejected and the majority report adopted. Governor Garcelon was introduced and made a speech, after which the convention adjourned.

The ratification of Gen. Ewing's nomination for governor of Ohio by the "Nationals" at Toledo has caused the utmost consternation among the republicans. John Sherman sent his emissaries from Washington to Toledo, who made the most desperate efforts to secure the rejection of Ewing, but their intrigues have been defeated. The policy of the republicans of Ohio has been to divide and conquer. But this time their opponents are united and enthusiastic in support of their popular candidates. As brave defenders of the Union and upholders of the cause of democracy Ewing and Rice will receive the earnest support of the democrats of Ohio notwithstanding some differences on the currency question. The campaign in Ohio opens most conspicuously. Let the example be followed in Pennsylvania.—*Patriot.*

New Tax Law.

Under a tax law passed by the Legislature and now in force, mortgages, promissory notes, bills, bonds, judgments, articles of agreement, accounts bearing interest, shares of stock, public loans, etc., (except United States loans,) and all other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals in the State, are made taxable for State purposes at the rate of 4 mills on the dollar, but are exempted from all other taxation; and banks may pay, in lieu of the above, a tax of six-tenths of one per cent. on the par value of their shares thus securing the exemption of shares, capital and profits from any other taxation.—*Clinton Democrat.*

An English physician relates that on the 11th of February his wife, after mixing some corn meal for feeding the fowls, missed her wedding ring from her finger, and after a fruitless search gave it up for lost. On the 8th of April, while engaged eating an egg at breakfast, she felt the eggspoon grate against something hard at the bottom of the egg below the yolk, and on further investigation found the lost ring firmly fixed by membraneous adhesions to the bottom of the egg. The egg was of extra large size, and laid the day before

Poisoned by Eating Canned Vegetables.

YAPHANK, L. I., June 29.—Edward Smith, Henry Carter, Lewis Albin and Smith Raynor, of the schooner Laconie, engaged in bunker fishing, after eating canned corn and beans at dinner on Thursday last were suddenly attacked with violent vomiting and cramps. A physician gave the opinion that the men were poisoned from the canned goods. The men were brought home to Brookhaven. John Smith, another of the Laconie's hands, was prostrated in the same manner on Saturday, the second day after eating the articles. At last accounts the condition of two of the men was critical.

Last week Tuesday Capt. James F. Edmunds of Newton, Massachusetts, was classed among the solid and flourishing men of the Bay State. To-day he is a prisoner without a friend to go on his bond. It is an old story, told over and over again in the cases of Winslow, Pond, Chace, Hathaway, Stickney, Tappan, and other once honored and prominent citizens of Massachusetts, now either convicts in State prison or fugitives in a foreign land. Capt. Edmund's "word was regarded as good as his bond, his bills and paper were always met promptly, and his credit was of the best." He encountered troubles, he shrank from letting the world know the truth, and in order that he might keep up a nise appearance of wealth and his expensive style of living he committed forgeries to the amount of nearly $80,000.

Prince Napoleon's Death.

LONDON, June 30.—The British troop ship Orontes, with the body of the Prince Imperial, is expected to reach England on the 9th of July. The troopers who were with the Prince Imperial when he was killed declare, in contradiction to Lieut. Carey's statement, that the survivors galloped two or three miles without stopping. The *Times'* correspondent, summarizing the various accounts of the death of the Prince, says: "The Quartermaster-General disobeyed Lord Chelmsford's orders by sending the Prince on a dangerous expedition, the escort of which deserted its duty. In the whole affair there is not one redeeming feature."

Despatches from Chiselhurst this morning say that the temporary improvement in the condition of the Empress Eugenie has given way to a return of the symptoms which caused apprehensions for her life a few days ago. Violent paroxysms still assail her, and her condition is again regarded as one of the greatest danger.

The Duke of Cambridge has approved the proposal for a general army subscription to raise a memorial for the late Prince Imperial. The subscription has already been opened.

Good Reports About the Western Crops.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 29.—The *Hawk-Eye* publishers reports from over seventy points in Southern Iowa and Western Illinois contiguous to Burlington relative to the condition of the crops. In the latter district harvesting is just commencing. But little wheat has been cut as yet, but the yield so far is excellent, both as to quality and quantity. In Southwestern Iowa the chintz bug has done some damage, and in other localities there are occasional complaints of rust; but upon the whole the yield will be nearly, if not quite, up to the average. Corn is in splendid condition, and promises the largest yield that has been had for several years. There has been an increased acreage, and the average per acre is much higher. Oats are in good condition, but the stand is light in many places. Hay, which promised less than half a crop during the dry June rains, and now will yield two-thirds of a crop. In some localities there has been an excess of moisture, but upon the whole reports are very encouraging, and farmers and business men are feeling greatly encouraged at the outlook.

Wine or Water?

The people are familiar with the temperance people's objection to the use of wine for the purposes of holy communion, that it may possibly lead some weak brother into temptation, but here comes such an orthodox journal as the *Methodist*, than which none is straiter to any sect, and argues for the abandonment of wine on the ground that so much of the stuff called and administered in the sacrament by that name is not wine at all, but a vile decoction of deleterious compounds. On which account the *Methodist* favors the disuse of wine and the practice of taking water; maintaining that the emphasis of the command which institutes the Lord's Supper is not on the pronoun 'this,' indicating the substances used, but on the verbs 'eat' and 'drink' and on the spiritual purpose designated by the phrase 'in remembrance of me.' "The symbolic character of the sacrament no more requires a particular kind of wine than bread. The bread used in our time is not unusually, at least, perhaps never, the same in kind as that used by our Saviour. He instituted the supper with the common drink of the country and time; whether it was a fermented wine does not concern our argument. Our common drink is water and not wine, and it is practically difficult for most churches to procure wine that is not adulterated." Among those who have experienced the difficulty which the *Methodist* points out as so common and superable, its objections no doubt will have weight and its recommendations may be potent, but it can hardly expect that some practical brother will not point out to it that its difficulties can be overcome by the appointment of some one to the consistory, vestry, session or class leadership, as it may be, who is a connoisseur of wines. It is not likely that any Christian fellowship lacks one such at least.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Hull Tragedy.

Chastine Cox, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Dr. Hull in New York, was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, thirty-two years ago. His father and mother were slaves, the latter with Indian blood in her veins. He is one of seven brothers, six of whom are alive. He served three years in the Union army, and was mustered out at Fort Jackson, New Orleans. In 1874 he made his first appearance in New York. His career in Gotham and the story of his awful crime are also familiar to our readers. The narrow escape of the poor victim's husband from perhaps the gallows cannot but be of interest. In Thursday's New York papers, Captain Williams, the New York policeman, was quoted as saying to a reporter: "For days we have had our minds on a man who has offered to testify under oath that Dr. Hull spoke to him three different times about murdering his wife; talked to him about the easiest way of committing a murder, and talked at length about the Nathan murder and other mysterious murders." At the Hull inquest on Thursday Mr. Townsend referring to this statement, put this question to Captain Williams; Is it true that some person told you that Dr. Hull had talked to him regarding killing his wife? Not in regard to killing his wife, exactly; but of doing a job of that kind. He did not speak to me about it, but I knew what he had said—the man who made those representations, I mean. He is here. Q.—How long after the murder did that come to your knowledge? A.—I think it was the second day. Coroner Woltman—The news was brought to the Coroner's office that such statements had been made. The man was sent for, and his name was never asked. He related his story and it was listened to, and the testimony was not produced here for reasons well known to those investigating this case. I do not think it is any part of this case at all. It was not brought here and cannot be brought here, as testimony, or any part of it." Dr. Hull has certainly had a narrow escape from being tried for the murder of his wife. Had Chastine Cox not been captured, it is now acknowledged that such testimony against Dr. Hull had been collated by the police for the Grand Jury that his indictment would have followed as a matter of course. At 9 o'clock on Monday night, a few minutes before Cox was arrested, an influential police official said: "We have news from Boston that may shake our belief in Dr. Hull's guilt." At 11 oclock on the same night the same official and all his associates at work on the case were aware that a negro of whom they knew nothing, but who had actually jostled them on the streets while they built up their wall of proof around the doctor, was without doubt the guilty, self-confessed murderer. The evidence which the police expected to show was substantially this: Dr. Hull and his wife lived unhappily together. For eighteen years he and she had occupied separate apartments. For many years she had received attentions from Mr. Hyde; their relations up to the date of her death were peculiar, to the extent that, although her rooms were the means of her support, he occupied an apartment for which he paid irregularly, and not always with money. A Mr. Cruttenden made the Hull mansion, to all intents and purposes, his home. Dr. Hull was snubbed by his wife, who did not admit him to her confidence, and did not take him on her travels, did not consult him about her own or her household affairs. She lived in a blaze of light, went out to entertainments and gave entertainments at home, her husband having but little part in her life, and none whatever in her business or social affairs. At one time, when he prospered and was rich, she aided him socially, and he overlooked her peculiarities. But at the time of the murder he was without business, money or friends, and thus was finally wrought up to a point that led him to murder. The doctor is a skilled chemist. It was considered by the police an established fact that Mrs Hull was rendered unconscious, then killed. A chemist, not a burglar, would do murder that way. The use of cologne to kill the fumes of ether was the expedient of a skillful chemist. The doctor's mind could be proven to be of an inventive turn. Inventions of his had brought him $125,000, which he had since spent or lost. He employed his days and evenings experimenting in his laboratory. After Mrs. Hull died, said the police, it was reasonable to suppose that the murderer came to his reason. He was alarmed. He poured ice-water on her chest and face to revive her. He was not even then sure she was dead. He tried a surgeon's last resort—"the fire test." The candle that was held to the eyes dripped, and a drop of its grease fell in her sleeve. The ether flamed up and burned her eye-brows. Nobody but the master of the house would have known where to find the ice water and the cologne, and afterward the bandages, or would have dared to remain and look for them. The strongest proof that the police considered to be against Dr. Hull was that a candle was found in his room, the composition of which was the same as the drop on the sleeve of the murdered woman. According to the police it was evident that the murderer, ignorant of the fact that burglars bring their own ropes for tying people, used the material at hand and bandaged the woman as surgeons bandage patients when they amputate limbs. He was too skillful to tie "surgeons' knots," but of a knot, whereas a burglar would have tied but one kind of knot. The police were sure that it took an hour to bind the woman. Who but a doctor would handle a dead body that length of time? It was evident that the murderer, desirous of ventilating the house to drive away the smell of ether, opened the back parlor windows, the sliding doors, the hall doors and the street doors. It was the theory that the husband rifled the trunk and the drawers to deceive the police, not to gain plunder. He knew her fortune would be his when she died. In the absence of any evidence against any other person, this was the theory and the evidence that would almost certainly have placed Dr. Hull upon trial, and might have resulted in sending him to the State Prison for the brief remainder of his life, or to the gallows. The police were prepared to show the motive, the opportunity and the manner of the murder. All pointed to the husband as the murderer. It is certain that from Superintendent Walling down the police believed in this theory, and would have pressed it. The husband had been rich; he was poor. He had been honored; he was put in a second place in his wife's household and among her friends. He was left to potter in his laboratory and to sleep in an attic room, while the wife filled the parlor with her friends and consulted with other men as to the management of her affairs. He was old and decrepit, and his wife's companions were young and gay. Jealousy, wounded pride, cupidity and senile rage—these were sufficient motives for a murder, and all these emotions the police freely attributed to this aged husband against whose reputation no word had ever before been said. But in the capture and the confession of Chastine Cox all these suspicions and all this web of carefully-woven evidence have disappeared as if they had never been. On Friday Superintendent Walling for the first time made public the name of the man, a convict, who came to the police with the information that he had been approached by Dr. Hull who desired to hire his services to "put somebody out of the way." This informer is D. Allcot Purdy, who, since his discharge from Sing Sing Prison in May last, has been working as a longshoreman. On the 14th ult. Purdy called at police headquarters to see Detective Lyon, and after waiting for him for some time, he left the following note for him:

New York, June 14, 1879.—Dear Sir: I spent about three hours on the Bowery to day looking for you, but did not succeed in finding you. I have something of importance to communicate to you regarding the Hull murder. I will be at No. 4 Delancey street, the Salem lodging house, at 9 P. M. Yours, truly,

C. ALLCOTT PURDY.

Detective Lyon went to the place indicated, and there met Purdy, who rehearsed the story as already published about being approached by a man resembling Dr. Hull, who wanted to hire him to "do a job" to put somebody out of the way. The detective informed the Superintendent and Coroner Woltman of the circumstance, and the informer was sent for and examined. Now, it is absolutely certain that Dr. Hull had no connection with the murder, and hence it must be equally certain that if Purdy made such statements they were absolutely false; but the circumstances which called forth the statements in regard to this man are extraordinary. It is very extraordinary that a person should voluntarily appear and offer testimony of the most important kind, at a time when a murder, outside of "pet theories," was wrapt in mystery, and when the whole community was waiting with the greatest anxiety for developments, and that this offer should be made to officials, who were sufficiently entrusted to afford the person a number of interviews and have him in court by the side of Dr. Hull; and, nevertheless, that he should not be detained as a witness. Dr. Hull's legal adviser states that suits for libel will be speedily begun against the journals which advocated the theory of Dr. Hull's guilt. Dr. Hull's health is so feeble that no long conversation was held with him on the subject on Saturday, but the matter has already been considered by him. Purdy is a medium sized, thin featured man, of genteel appearance, and was dressed in a blue flannel suit Cox's case has been laid before the Grand Jury, and it is more than probable that they will find a true bill against him at once. The indictment charges Cox with killing Mrs. Hull while he was engaged in committing a grand larceny. The District Attorney says that there is no doubt of Cox being guilty of murder in the first degree, and that the jury will undoubtedly bring in such a verdict. He killed the woman while engaged in the commission of a grand larceny, and the statute declares that it makes no difference whether the killing was intentional or not. The victim's (Mrs. Hull's) maiden name was Jane L. de Forest. Her father was a wealthy land owner in New Jersey, and she is said to have been an only child. When a young lady, she attracted much attention in society by her handsome face and commanding figure. At the time of her marriage, Dr. Hull was in successful practice as a physician, and they have lived in a style befitting their means. Having made what he regarded as a valuable discovery in the electrical treatment of patients, Dr. Hull went to Europe and established a practice in London. His success was very great, and he made many acquaintances among the English nobility. His wife, who had accompanied him, shared in the advantage of being known in the best society of London. On account of the death of her father and the illness of her mother, Mrs. Hull returned to America about fifteen years ago. Dr. Hull came with her, intending only to make a visit here, and to go back to London. He changed his purpose, however, and began to practice again in New York. In recent years Mrs. Hull had often spoken with regret of this change in his plans. In beginning anew in New York he found much difficulty in earning a comfortable income. They were childless, but had always been accustomed to employ many servants. Mrs. Hull possessed a quantity of silver plate and much costly jewelry, which had been heirlooms in her family, or were mementoes of her life in Europe. She was very fond of society, and gained many warm friends among the educated class. She was a member of Sorosis from its beginning. She was imperious in the rule of the house, not even consulting her husband's wishes in the general management of affairs. A firm belief in Spiritualism was one of Mrs. Hull's characteristics. She was married in her 16th year. So proud was she of her ancestry, that in making her signature she invariably prefixed her full maiden name of Jane L. de Forrest to the name of Hull.

A Turtle 179 Years Old.

We received a turtle a few days since which was marked on his back the date of 1700, and also the Spanish coat-of-arms, indicating that this old resident was in existence one hundred and seventy-nine years ago. What changes this old fellow of the deep has seen. The rise and fall of empires, and the continent on which he partly lived, emerged from thraldom of despotism, with the rise of a Republic that has become the great conservator of freedom, the advancement of civilization and the glory of the world. A few words in Spanish on the shell were translated, which say: "Caught in 1700 by Hermanda Gomez, in the St. Sebastian, and was carried to Matanzas by Indians; from there to the Great Wekiva" (which is now the St. John's river). On Tuesday, the 17th of June, the turtle was turned adrift in the St. John's river at Palatka, with the inscription on the back: "*Eastern Herald*, Palatka, Florida, 1879." It may be supposed that by this time the old fellow has scented salt water and gone over the bar at high tide, and probably a few generations hence may take him up at a Spanish port on the other side.—*Palatka (Fla.) Herald.*

Wine and Cake for Evenings.

Alfred Speer of New Jersey, it should be known, is one of the most extensive producers and dealers in Pure Wines and Brandies in the United States. He makes a Superior Port Wine, which took the highest premium at the Centennial, known as Speer's Port, Grape Wine. It is sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

It is a singular fact that not one of the imperial Napoleons has died in France, or on French soil. Napoleon I., the founder of the family, died a prisoner on the British island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son, Napoleon II, died in Austria; his nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grandnephew, the young man whom the French imperialists have hoped would one day rule France as Napoleon IV., has met his fate at the point of Zulu spears in South Africa.

An Important Part of the Census.

Gen. Walker, a superintendent of the census, is taking measures to obtain returns from all the practicing physicians and surgeons in the United States, numbering 60,000 or 70,000, as to the deaths occurring in their practice during the year which will end on the 31st of May, 1880, to be incorporated in the next census. The blanks which will be furnished the physicians call the place and date of death, the name, sex, race or color, age, with date of birth, and occupation of deceased, the cause of death, etc. By the adoption of this plan information will be obtained from a class of men of high average intelligence, and the particulars of death recorded either at the time of occurrence or comparatively soon thereafter. This suggestion of the census commissioner was warmly indorsed at the session of the American medical association at Atlanta, Ga., in May last.

Horrible Crime.

Saturday at South Holyoke, Massachusetts, John Kemmler shot his three children, Annie, aged 6; Ludmilla, aged 4, and Amy, aged 1, because he was unable to support them. He had been out of work since February. He sent his wife on an errand, called his eldest child into the house and tried to poison her with cyanide of potassium. She threw up the dose. Kemmler then took the second child into the front bed room and shot her through the head with a pistol. He then took Annie to a rear bed-room and shot her in a like manner. The youngest girl lay on a bed and he shot her also behind the ear. He left the house and told a saloon keeper what he had done and was arrested in a second saloon. After the arrest he was cool, and said he was ready to let the law take its course. He said he could not support his children and feared they would grow up and enter houses of prostitution, and thought that they would be happier in heaven. He had planned for ten days to kill them. He is collected and apparently sane. Mrs. Kemmler is completely overcome.

LATER PARTICULARS.

The second child, aged four, died yesterday morning at nine, but was never conscious from the time of the shooting. When Kemmler was told that one child was yet alive he raved, trying to tear down the bars of his cell and get out, that he might finish his hellish work. He quieted down when told that the child could not live, and slept soundly all night till 6 a. m., when he ate heartily. He seemed satisfied when he heard that the child was dead, and the police had his picture taken. Kemmler is thoroughly German, of the most stolid type; medium size, broad, impassive face; eyes set very far apart; has black hair, moustache and chin whiskers.

In the Coils of a Black Snake.

FLORA AGNEW'S ADVENTURE WHILE ON A VISIT TO HER UNCLE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HUNTER'S RANGE, Pa., June 18.—Flora Agnew, 11 years old, living in New York city, has been visiting at the house of her uncle, Henry Burns, two and a half miles north of this place. She had frequently gone with her cousin, a girl of about the same age as herself, to drive the cows to pasture. Last Sunday morning her cousin was sick, and Flora went alone with the cows. When she had driven them to the pasture she started for the house, but becoming tired, she sat down on a mossy mound to rest. She had hardly seated herself before she saw a huge black snake coiled on a cluster of laurel bushes. She screamed and started to run, but the snake darted at her and circled itself about her body. She cried at the top of her voice and ran, with the snake drawing its folds tighter and tighter around her, till she fell down with fright and exhaustion. Her cries brought her uncle, who cut the snake in two with his knife and released her. It was some time before the little girl could speak. The imprint of the snake's folds was left on her body. The snake measured 6 feet 5 inches in length.

After two seasons of use of the Perfected Butter Color, made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., R. Colling, of Guilford, Ind., says: "Why not use a butter color, when it can be obtained that is perfectly harmless and efficacious as this is?"

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,

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 Fine.*

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. Seat, 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.

"Horace Waters, 40 East 14th St., New York, is on his legs again, said a wag to a piano man the other day; how is that said the piano man? the wag answered, why, a few weeks ago Waters used to ride, but now he walks; is he not on his legs again? the piano man stared at the wag for a moment, and said "I see the pint" and skeedaddled. The wag was right in more senses than one, for Waters is on his legs again with his "Great Offer." Success to him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on

SATURDAY, August 2, 1879,

The following described real estate, to-wit: All those three certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lyteg and being in Franklin township, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania.

The first of said tracts or parcels of land contains Sixty-One Acres, neat measure, and is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Red Oak south 52¾ degrees west, 25 perches to a Chestnut, thence north 59¾ degrees west, 7 and 3-10 perches to a stone; thence south 35¾ degrees west, 14 perches to a corner with Solomon Artley; thence south 19 degrees east, 30¼ perches to a pine knot; thence south 58¾ degrees east, 61¼ perches to a stone; thence north 68¾ degrees east, 48¾ perches to a post; thence north 19 degrees west, 129 perches to the place of beginning.

The second of said tracts or parcels of land contains Fifty-Six Acres, and one hundred and fifty seven perches, neat measure, and is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Maple, thence north 44¾ degrees east, 5¾ perches to a stone; thence south 54 degrees east, 51 and 1-10 perches to a post; thence south 35¼ degrees west, 14 perches to a post; thence south 4 degrees west, 27¾ perches to a Red Oak; thence south 52¾ degrees west, 25 and 1-10 perches to a Chestnut; thence north 61 degrees west, 7 and 3-10 perches to a post; thence south 35¼ degrees west, 68 and 3-10 perches to a post; thence north 18 degrees west, 88 and 8-10 perches to a stone; thence north 78¾ degrees west, 9 perches to a stone; thence north 8¾ degrees west, 24 perches to a stone, thence north 33¼ degrees west, 20 and 9-10 perches to a stone; thence north 12¼ degrees west, 28 and 6-10 perches to a stone; thence south 84 degrees east, 61 and 3-10 perches to a stone heap; thence south 53¼ degrees east, 18¼ perches to the place of beginning.

And the third of said tracts or parcels of land contains Four Acres, and forty-six perches, and is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Red Oak, corner with Samuel Hoagland, thence north 5 degrees east, 27 and 7-10 perches to a stone; thence south 72 degrees east, 15 and 6-10 perches to the centre of the public road leading from Catawissa to Elysburg; thence south 28 degrees west, 50 and 2-10 perches to a stone; thence south 85 degrees west, 3 and 8-10 perches to a stone; thence north 19¼ degrees west, 4 perches to the place of beginning.

The above three pieces of land lying contiguously and forming one farm tract, comprise in the whole one hundred and twenty-two acres and forty-three perches; and will be sold in two parcels to suit purchasers.

The one being the Farm proper containing 118 acres and 18 perches, in a fine state of cultivation, and whereon are erected a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, a large bank barn, wagon shed and corn-crib combined, cider press, and all necessary out-buildings. It has abundance of excellent fruit, a well of water at the house and one at the barn, and is convenient of access by public roads.

The other containing 4 acres and 25 perches whereon are erected a large custom grist and flouring mill, with four run of stone, a dwelling house, a dry goods store and dwelling house, a saw mill, and other improvements; together with the water power, and the appurtenances thereto, and the right to maintain the dam at its present height, for the use of the said grist mill, saw mill, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Audenreid vs. Clinton Mendenhall, Eli Mendenhall, Elias Mendenhall, and E. R. Drinker, the title at present being in E. R. Drinker.

FREEZE, Attorney.

Terms cash. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

July 4 ts

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. 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

Saturday, July 26, 1879,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the corner of land late or now of H. Fullmer and John Melick, thence by line of land now or late of H Fullmer, north 18 and one-half degrees east, 12 and 1-10 perches, thence north 68¾ degrees west, 9 and 2-10 perches to a post, thence north 23¼ degrees east, 9-10 perches to line of land now owned by John A. Funston in trust for the Bloomsburg Banking Company, thence by last mentioned line south 71 degrees east, 19 and three tenths perches to a post, thence by same south six and one-half degrees west, to line of an alley or passage way thence to the public road leading from Light Street to Bloomsburg, thence by said public road to line of lot now or late of Harry J. Eyer, thence by line of said lot and land now or late of John Melick, south 78¾ degrees west, 22 and 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 98 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances, on which is planted an apple orchard.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of H. H Grotz, for the use of the Bloomsburg Banking Company and to be sold as the property of James W. Sankey.

Terms cash. JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

July 4, 1879-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF REUBEN BREDBENNER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Reuben Bredbenner, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.

CATHARINE BREDBENNER, Administratrix. July 4, 6w. Beaver Valley, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned administrator &c., of the estate of Hugh Shultz, late of Jackson township, deceased, will expose to public sale, for the payment of debts, on the premises on

Saturday, August 2d, 1879,

the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin Hess, on the east by lands of John W. Kile, on the south by lands of William Yorks, and on the east by lands of Asa Yorks, containing

65 ACRES,

more or less, about twenty-five acres of which is cleared and the balance is in timber.

JOHN M. SHULTZ, Administrator.

Central P. O., Col. co. Pa.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

BY THE COURT.

July 4, ts.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Application for teachers for Bloomsburg School District will be received up to the 12th of July at which time the teachers for the ensuing year will be elected.

C. S. FURMAN, Secretary of Board

July 4 tm.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

$200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d July 4-4w

A GREAT OFFER! ORGANS $30 upwards; PIANOS $125 upwards, not used a year, good as new; warranted. NEW PIANOS and ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for CASH. Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS, Agt., 40 East 14th St., N. Y. P. O. Box 3530. d July 4-4w

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, is SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER. For relieving gouty and rheumatic pains, preventing malarial fevers and promoting sleep it is truly wonderful. Ask for Sanford's. d June 2-4w

JOB PRINTING Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

INVITE ATTENTION

TO THE FOLLOWING

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO ALL BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.

WE DEAL IN DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.

The result of a lifetime experience in this special line of business; the concentration of all our time and personal attention upon it; the facilities afforded by ample capital invested in DRY GOODS ALONE; a thorough knowledge of all markets, European and American; constant personal supervision of every detail of the business—all these advantages combined enable us constantly to unfold opportunities to our patrons which can scarcely be found elsewhere. Other houses may lead in other special lines of business, or even attempt to do a little in all branches of merchandise; we prefer to DO ONE THING WELL, and

TO LEAD

IN THE

DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

Owning the largest retail stock of Dry Goods in Philadelphia (having six floors of our large building packed with goods), all purchased EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH in the best markets of the world, we submit that we are in a position to offer unequaled inducements to all buyers of Dry Goods. In addition, our store, built by ourselves, for our own business, is conceded to be the most conveniently appointed and the best lighted business establishment in the United States. To be able to examine goods under a perfect light is no small advantage to every prudent buyer.

Consumers everywhere within reach of Philadelphia cannot fail to see the advantage of obtaining their supplies where not only the heaviest Dry Goods stock is carried, but where the largest business admits of the smallest profits.

(Signed)

Strawbridge & Clothier.

Out-of-town consumers are informed that all orders for goods or requests for samples will receive prompt, careful and intelligent attention in a department organized for their special convenience.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increase the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Retail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells *in Clothing alone.* Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

Notice!

New patterns have been made this year and new styles introduced through Mr. Robert C. Ogden (formerly partner of the famous firm of Devlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Boys' and Men's Clothing. We do not buy Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much merit, or are sold as cheaply.

Notice!

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamaker, who