The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, August 1, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DANIEL O. BARR,

OF PITTSBURGH.

OUR STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Convention which unanimously nominated Daniel O. Barr as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer was not a put up nor forestalled affair. The result was the spontaneous, voluntary verdict our voters. That so called "leaders" interfere shows their wisdom. have sadly bungled in the of say that the Conver did not deat, workin because they the livi past. Suffice it to ...ion was composed of ar- Democrats, and represented Democracy.

As to the Chairman, we presume Mr. Barr will be careful in his selection, although we believe that the *real* Chairman should be Mr. Barr himself. He has the ability to conduct his own campaign. If he can call to his aid some able assistant, so much the better, but we want no man who would work discord, or who wants a salve for barked shins.

Mr. Speer has been mentioned. *Emphatically* No! As an individual we have not a word of condemnation We *did* oppose his salary grab, and were glad that he was not vindicated at Wilkes-Barre. We also think that he hurt Dill last year more than he did him good. We also believe that it was an insult to the last Convention to announce himself as "the mouth piece of a mob." If a "mob," he should have been ashamed to be its mouth-piece. But it was *not* a mob, but one of the most intelligent and orderly Convention ever held in the State.

"THE WOLFE AT OUR DOOR."

We know that Wolfe of Union is able, and his vanity sometimes aids him. His ambition also makes him courageous, as was shown by his sudden conversion to the support of the proposed new county of Minnequa,—a change of heart no less remarkable than that of Paul's,—because no lightning stroke was necessary, but a mere epistle from a preacher at Troy, (Bradford county.)

The investigation he instituted and carried on about the Riot Bill threw a flood of light on that subject. It showed how one of many schemes are creatures of a corrupt lobby.

But why does Wolfe & Co., halt in prosecuting known criminals? It is not for want of evidence—of Legislative sanction,—nor of popular support.

The suspicion might become popular that either there is another sudden conversion or else that the Cameron clan, patent in his nighborhood, have hinted about future rewards and punishment.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENTS.

We have received numerous inquiries as to the duties of the mercantile appraiser, and the rights of dealers. We never had a doubt as to the law, but believing an authoritative opinion would be useful, we addressed a letter to the Auditor General, and received the following reply, which it would be well to preserve.

In answer to your interogatories contained in letter addressed to this department on the 22d inst, we have to say:

First. A mercantile appraiser cannot receive a warrant for his mileage until he makes oath to this department that he has personally visited the persons assessed, and has actually travelled the miles charged for. We expect County Treasurers to exact the same oath from appraisers before paying their fees.

Second. An appraiser cannot make an arbitrary classification without personal inquiry, under oath if necessary.

Third. Persons selling goods of their own manufacture, not having a shop, store or depot separate and apart from their factories are generally not subject to a mercantile tax. (For exceptions see Pearson's Reports.)

Fourth. Under the general law a fee of fifty cents for the appraiser, and twenty-five cents for the Treasurer on every mercantile license must be collected in addition to the license. (For exceptions see special laws for counties.)

Fifth. Tavern keepers and liquor dealers of whatever class are subject to both a state and United States license. For the state license they are appraised by the mercantile appraiser, (after the right to have a license is granted by the court) and must pay to the county Treasurer the amount at which they have been rated, within fifteen days after their license has been granted, and the Treasurers receipt for the amount of their assessment will entitle them to receive their license from the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. They are subject to no other tax.

Sixth. The appraiser must have a general appeal day, and cannot have separate times and places for individuals.

Respectfully,
EDWARD HERRICK for
WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Auditor General.

Apparently the President has become tired of notifying the country that he expected soon to begin to enforce some civil service reform. According to a special from Washington he told Congressman Harmer that "so far as the civil service order was concerned it was never his intention to restrain any Republican in doing all in his power to promote the success of the Republican party." If the President could only manage to keep his mind together two days at a time a confused nation might some time begin to comprehend what he did mean by that order. Everybody seems to be satisfied that it wasn't calculated to reform anything, and, therefore, Mr. Hayes can hardly felicitate himself that he has fooled any one.—*Times.*

Hon. John Welsh, American Minister to England, has resigned his position for personal and domestic reasons. He represented the United States very creditably. If there is a man left in Ohio who does not hold an office by appointment from Hayes, here is a chance for him.

The *Mauch Chunk Democrat* nominates Harry E. Packer as our next candidate for Congress. We suppose Klotz will object to his nomination.

Why is it that Illinois beef can be sold in England for 3½ cents a pound, and yet Pennsylvania beef commands such extortionate prices in our agricultural districts?

HOW IS THIS?

Secretary Sherman in one of his speeches to the stalwarts of Maine asserted that "not a single dollar had been lost to the Treasury through a Federal official during the past three years." This statement he knew to be utterly untrue, because defalcations are of daily occurrence. One illustration however will suffice, and we would respectfully call the attention of Republicans to the following press dispatch:

Washington, D. C., July 27.—Recent developments of fraud and corruption have created quite a stir in revenue circles in Washington. Not that the information has been recently acquired by the revenue bureau, but notwithstanding its strenuous effort at concealment, the confessions of parties to the swindle has brought the condition of affairs to public notice is what creates the consternation. The revenue collector at New Orleans is one Marks who was conspicuously identified with the ra board pending the count of th fraudulently gave the pre

This man Marks ...urning ...e vote which cess of stealin ...dency to Hayes. of the pe emboldened by the suc- the highest office in the gift ...ople, no sooner received the reward his share in the transaction than he turned his attention to stealing the revenues of the government. He entered into a conspiracy with several tobacco manufacturers in his district, by which or his part they were to be exempted from assessments for revenue purposes, and they on their part were to pay certain sums into a pool to be appropriated to the private use of Mr. Marks. After this scheme had progressed for a time rival tobacco dealers found themselves slowly but surely being taxed out of market and instituted an investigation with the result of discovering the fraud.

Information was sent to the department at Washington, and an official detailed to look the matter up, but with instructions to make no exposures nor arrests. This service was entrusted to Mr. E. D. Webster, a revenue agent, who proceeded to New Orleans, and after investigating the matter that officer returned to Washington and reported that the affairs were fully as bad as reported, and that "Marks and all his assistants and employees were the most infernal set of scoundrels he ever met with in all his experience as a revenue officer." This report not being what was wanted by the department, another officer was sent down, but the result was the same, and still Marks continued for some months in the undisputed possession of his office and the continued enjoyment of the stolen plunder.

Emboldened by this immunity Marks began increasing his assessment upon his companions until the burden imposed became greater than the revenue would have exacted, when they resisted. A scene followed and they determined to confess the whole thing, which they subsequently did. At the next term of the U. S. court in New Orleans steps were taken looking to an examination of the matter. Mr. Marks at once went to the district attorney and the judge, Billings, being on the bench, and persuaded them to discharge the grand jury before the examination was made. The officers of the court acquiesced, and the jury was called up for dismissal, when the foreman protested so vehemently that the judge quailed and the jury was not discharged. But Marks was equal to the emergency, and he at once telegraphed to Attorney General Devens, reminding that gentleman, probably, of his claims upon the administration, when the attorney general at once dispatched summary instructions to have the jury discharged, which was done, and Marks continues master of the situation.

Though months have elapsed since the true state of affairs were put in the possession of the department, no effort has been made to prevent further peculations or bring him to justice. Commissioner Raum in a recent communication to the republican papers throughout the country attempts a defense, but it is so exceedingly lame and impotent that so far from being a defense, it answers admirably as a confession. In fact it was so transparently weak as a defense that the *Post* of this city says a leading republican journal refused to publish it saying that if the commissioner couldn't present a stronger defense he han better remain silent.

This is another instance wherein the government is swindled out of moneys by the thieves whom Hayes and Sherman are forced to pension upon the public crib as a recompense for their share in the great crime. That he was not dismissed is owing probably to the fear which the executive doubtless apprehends of a full exposure of the proceedings of the returning board which will follow. This reform administration with its fraudulent beginning is an expensive luxury. Robbing at one end and wasting at the other is the order of the day. While Marks and others of his ilk are stealing the revenues in the south John Sherman, Key, Tyner and others are busily wasting in the north by junketing through the country making political speeches for the republican party at the expense of the public, in revenue cutters, special trains, etc. These abuses were considered to have reached a climax under the Grant regime, but a careful analysis of the record shows that the abuse did not attain half the proportions then that it has since the advent of Hayes. True, Mr. Hayes himself does not absent himself as often as Grant did, but he is only restrained by his miserable penury. He is living at the soldiers' orphans' home, near the city, at public expense, which is infinitely cheaper than would be possible for him if traveling, though his railroad fare was paid by the government, and vessels employed to carry him where water transportation was more convenient.

Senator Jackson's Illness.

Many of our readers are aware that Hon. George D. Jackson, Senator from this district, was quite sick at Harrisburg during the latter part of the session of the Legislature, but as soon as he could be out his room, at considerable risk to his health, persisted in performing his duties in the Senate. After his return home he continued to attend to business, although considered in a dangerous situation by his physicians and friends. On Friday last his physicians, Drs. Newton and Johnson, from Towanda, and Dr. Way, from Elmira, came to Dushore by special train and performed a successful operation by which thirty-three ounces of serum was taken away from him. Seven punctures were made in all, and his indomitable will carried him through the difficult and painful operation without faint or faltering. After he recovered from the fatigue of the painful operation he appeared to be much relieved, especially from a panting and shortness of breath which has greatly troubled him. He has also been able to get sleep which he could *not do* for any length of time previous to undergoing the operation. As we are informed he is considered better, although he cannot be called out of danger, yet hope may be entertained of his recovery, at least from the present attack. If unconquerable pluck can carry him through, he will certainly get well. After the operation upon him on Friday last he said to a friend: —"Well, if I do have to go you can have it put on my tombstone, 'George was the last one to give up.'"—*Sullivan Democrat.*

(Communicated.)

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY'S VINDICATION.

In this community where the members of the Columbia County Medical Society are well known, and where many of them have successfully and acceptably practiced their professions for many years, no word of explanation or defense of their late action in the expulsion of a member is needed. The Physicians complained of are gentlemen of education and refinement, whose professional reputation is dear to them, to whom professional integrity and professional purity are of the highest moment, and who are actuated only by the desire to protect community in which they are been residents, from bein the quackery, charlat ...d long have conduct. ...g imposed upon by E ...nary and unprofessional ...ery Society whether of law, physic, divinity or handicraft, must be governed by some law and rule; and every person who joins it, voluntarily subjects himself to such government. Such agreement is implied in the very application to become a member, and is imposed by the society in his admission. If he violates the laws of the society, he is justly amenable to such punishment as the rules and regulations of the society prescribe. If not, all government, society and concert of action would be at an end.

The county society is a constituent part of the State Association, and it having come to the knowledge of the State body, that charges of quackery and unprofessional conduct had been lodged against Dr. A. L. Turner, the county society was requested to take such action upon them as the case required. The code of medical ethics is peculiar to itself, and requires that an examination of this kind shall be private; and though the society may admit lawyers if it chooses, yet they are no more there by right than doctors would be in an examination as to whether a lawyer had violated any rules of the Bar Association. And if they were to come in and give their opinion on the subject, it would certainly be considered by the legal profession as a huge joke.

In what it did, the society acted within its powers, and is not therefore justly amenable to outside censure. Dr. Turner well knew what the charges against him were, had known it for a long time, tendered his resignation to avoid investigation and possible expulsion; and if any answer could have been made to them, had ample time to prepare it.

Thirteen Physicians, including himself met upon call, to examine the truth of the charges. The vote on the main question stood as follows—

Eight voted to expel.
Four voted to reprimand.
One voted to suspend.

And so, A. L. Turner was *expelled* from the Columbia County Medical Society, not even himself, in the presence of his fellow members, daring to cast his own vote in favor of his innocency.

And now, instead of going into the newspapers to excite sympathy, instead of appealing to classes in the community, instead of denouncing the members of the Medical society, let him, *if he dares*, appeal from their judgment, and carry his case, lawyers and all, to the Court of appellate jurisdiction for such cases, the State Medical Association, and submit to it his professional conduct, his standing as a regular practioner, and above all his claim to be a medical discoverer, which is so much vaunted by his zealous and injudicious trumpeters. To that critical test he is invited, and to that he dares not come.

The Columbia County Medical Society is as zealous of the honor and reputation of its members as any Association can be. Any honest discoverer of a new medical agent would have received due honor and recognition at their hands; but the man who appropriates the professional discoveries of another, and hawks them over the country by hand bills, circulars, or private letters, like the vendors of patent medicine nostrums, is a charlatan and a pretender, and the society and the community are the better for his absence. To speak of him in connection with the great medical discoverers of this or the last age is only to call attention to the asserted fact, that he is using *as his own*, the discoveries of Dr. Brown Sequard, Wier Mitchell and other eminent medical men. And that too, without the remotest knowledge of the human system, which is required to administer judiciously, those powerful Bromides with which the names of Sequard and Mitchell will be forever joined, and which are used by Turner as *his own discoveries.*

It is claimed therefore, that the acts of Dr. Turner are violations of Truth, of Right, of Professional courtesy, of Medical Ethics, and of the rules of the society of which he has been a member; and because of these violations he has been justly expelled.

By order of
COLUMBIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The good Indian who acts as blacksmith at the Sac and Fox Agency seems to have overshot the mark in his endeavor to emulate the white man, and it is now in order for some of his fellow Government employes of the white race to follow his example. By industry and thrift he saved up a little fortune, and requests that his salary be reduced. What good white man has he taken for his model, or is the idea, as it seems to be, wholly original? Of course the authorities at Washington, not to be outdone by a former 'blanket Indian,' will have to refuse his request, but he may be kindly relieved of his surplus salary in another way. A circular, asking for a 'voluntary contribution' to pay party expenses might elicit from him a favorable response. It may be, in fact, that he is getting more than he needs, simply because he has been overlooked by the politicians One hundred dollars out of his salary would be a pretty heavy assessment, but, as a voluntary contribution, would no doubt be acceptable and go far towards making up the deficiency arising from the refusal of some 'audacious clerks' to give anything.—*Ledger.*

Convention of the American Bankers Association.

It has been decided by the American Bankers' Association to hold the annual convention of bankers and bank officers this year at Saratoga, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of August. The circular calling the convention states that matters of great importance to bank officers, stockholders, directors, and dealers will be brought to the attention of that assemblage; among others, a plan for a closer union of those engaged in banking business throughout the country, "conducive alike to the prevention of panics, the revival of business, the improvement of public and private credit, the stability of our financial system and the general prosperity of the country." The association will lay before the convention reports on bank taxation and other important subjects in that connection, and the discussions will embrace topics of interest to the financial and business community generally.—*Evening Express.*

The Issue in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Ring Convention, called Republican by a long stretch of courtesy, met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week. Everything had been duly arranged before a delegate arrived Cameron, Kemble and Quay had the candidate and platform ready made, as usual, and there was nothing to be done but to adopt them and adjourn. Even the men who were to make the motions were selected beforeh ...ormal speeches prepared and ...nd, and their sha A. Grow ... taught them. Galuabo ..., who is always given the right- ...oy the Ring managers when the spoils and offices are disposed of was put forward as permanent President to make a hard money speech for a party which last year ignored the currency question entirely, and elected a Senator who either has no opinions on the subject or is totally incapable of expressing them by voice or pen. As a painted figurehead Mr. Grow has been a success, and it is not surprising that the Ring should try him again at the outset of a contest wherein every sign is against them; but it is a little curious that a man with a character should allow himself to be put periodically to such base uses.

The most exciting political question in Pennsylvania grows out of the recent raid upon the Legislature by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the chiefs of the old Treasury Ring, the object of which was to 'lift' bodily and unceremoniously $4,000,000 from the pockets of the people into their own. This was the famous Riot bill. It was managed by Quay and Kemble, who, as everybody knows, almost manage the Republican party. The State did not owe a dollar. There had been no attempt to bring the issue to judicial trial either as against the State or against the county of Allegheny, where the liability rested under the law, if anywhere beyond the company itself. The argument used was the one which might have prevailed under other circumstances against the county, that the failure of the State to put down the riot made it responsible for the ensuing damages. But there was no riot until after the troops arrived and fired on the people. Up to that moment it was merely a strike of the railroad men, and the Allegheny Grand Jury found that the proclamation upon which the troops were called out was a forgery; it could not be traced beyond the Pennsylvania Railroad office; the Governor was in Utah; there was no officer of the State Administration at Harrisburg; and the Governor and all the rest refused to say whether the paper had ever been made or not

Yet Kemble and Quay demanded $4,000,000 damages—just $2,000,000 more than the self-inflicted losses amounted to. One-half was to go into the pockets of the lobby and into the Republican campaign funds. A committee of the House found that there had been a systematic attempt to attempt to pass this infamous bill by widespread corruption of the Legislature, and raised a committee to prosecute Kemble and others for the offences of which they had been proved guilty. The whole State was very naturally aroused and alarmed by these revelations, and one would suppose that if there was any question upon which the political parties would hasten to take strong ground, if they desired the confidence of the people, it would be this one. The Democratic Convention accordingly put itself on record in no uncertain terms in the following resolution:

'That the recent attempt, under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders, to debauch the Legislature by wholesale bribery and corruption, and take from the Commonwealth four million dollars for which its liability had never been ascertained, is a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings, and should receive the signal condemnation of the people at the polls.'

All eyes now turned to the so-called Republican Convention which assembled a week later. Could it afford to abandon its leaders and turn Kemble, one of the boldest and most useful of them, over to public justice? The Riot bill had been urged as Republican measure; some of the witnesses swore that their votes had been secured on that ground alone. The party was to share as a party in the plunder; the gentleman whom it had recently elected a Senator in Congress gave it his powerful support, and it was personally managed by Kemble and Quay, the two ablest and most influential chiefs of the Ring and of the party. This was a trying situation; but Mr Quay was equal to the emergency, and it was announced in dispatches from Harrisburg days before the event that the honest Republicans who wished to denounce both the steal and the thieves would be gagged, and, if nothing else would do, kicked out.

Mr. Wolfe of Union, the Chairman of the Legislative Committee which exposed the Riot bill infamy, and had done his best to punish some of the criminals, was a member of the Convention. He knew very well that his party was against him and his work; that it belonged, hide, hoofs, and horns, to the railroad and the Ring, and that he could not expect to secure more than a very faint, indirect, and hypocritical condemnation of the villainy in question. He had therefore drawn this mild and pitiful resolution:

'That in view of the developments of corrupt practices in connection with the Riot bill in the last House, we emphatically reaffirm that part of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and which was readopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg in 1876, which demands 'honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it and courage enough to fight it wheresoever they find it.'

But even this was too much. Mr. Hall, who is W. H. Kemble's Harrisburg attorney, was in the chair, and promptly ruled Mr. Wolfe out of order. Wolfe desired only that his resolution might be read; but the Chairman decided that under the order of the Convention referring all resolutions to the Committee without a debate it could not be read; reading being debate, according to this new Daniel of the Ring.

Then Wolfe appeared and there was a scene. The Chair refused to put the appeal to a vote, and Wolf insisted upon its being done. It was too plain a case, and the Convention would not sustain the Chair. The resolution was read, and then referred to the Committee on Resolutions, of which Mr. Quay had thoughtfully made himself a member, where it was finally smothered. Thus the so-called Republican Convention, run by the Ring managers, gagged and silenced Wolfe, and pointedly refused to condemn the Riot bill corruptions in the mildest possible manner.

The two parties have taken their stand on this important question, and it remains to be seen which the people of Pennsylvania will sustain—the one which openly declares in favor of legislative plunder and corruption, or the one which heartily condemns Kemble'ism and the whole system of Addition, Division and Silence.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Colonel Stanley Woodward appears to be the leading Democratic candidate for the Common Pleas Judgeship in Luzerne county, although the Democratic machine is not particularly inclined his way. He went off last fall in the Hoyt interest on personal account, and while he would undoubtedly make a creditable Judge some Democrats would probably remember his independence of party to his disadvantage if he should become a candidate. Discipline is a pet business with a great party.—*Times.*

A DRIVE ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS.

Early on Tuesday morning of last week, a party of six, consisting of Rev. C. K. Canfields and family and Miss Lillie A. Megargell of Orangeville, and Mrs. Ingalls and Miss Proctor of Boston, Mass., left Orangeville for a drive over ...e mountain to Alba, in the western ... part of Bradford county.

With a pair of good horses and Oliver Covanhovan's large carry all, the distance between Orangeville and Benton is soon traveled. Arriving at Benton we endeavor to replace the bag of oats which we find we have forgotten. We search in vain in Benton, and pursuing our way we stop at every farm house in quest of oats, but we are unsuccessful until we reach Cole's mill where we get but half a bushel. Proceeding on our way we make no stop until we reach the house this side of Stewart's saw mill where we buy a *small* pitcher of milk for which they charge us the *small* price of 50 cents. Reaching "Baum Town" about 11 o'clock we encamp, make coffee and eat our dinner. After a good rest of 2½ hours we proceed towards Laporte. Before we have traveled many miles rain commences to fall and just as we reach the top of the mountain, it descends in good earnest. Dropping the curtains and hurrying on our waterproofs we proceed on our way through a driving rain; crossing Muncy Creek we ascend another mountain, finding the roads extremely rough. As night approaches we begin to look for a stopping place; but as those who sit on the front seat have the appearance of "drowned rats," everybody seems suspicious and refuses us a place even in their barns, evidently taking us for gypsies.

Just before dark we reach a house a mile from Laporte where they take us in, and the lady of the house informs us that she "has thirteen beds and not a bed-bug; rejoicing in this fact we retire and after a journey of 32 miles take a good night's sleep. Taking an early start in the morning we soon reach Laporte, the county seat of Sullivan county. We find it to consist of a Court House, two churches, a tavern, a store and a few dwelling houses but not much besides. From Laporte to Forksville, a distance of about 14 miles we travel, through the wildest scenery and over rough roads, stopping for a few moments at Lewis' Lake. We find here a number of cottages occupied by summer visitors. It is a little spot of beauty in the midst of a wilderness. We stop at Forksville long enough to get our dinners and have a horse shod and then start on with the intention of reaching Alba by nine o'clock in the evening. From Forksville to Fox Centre is said to be 10 miles but we concluded that they must be Sullivan county miles for after traveling over hills and rocky roads, which are narrow gauge (our wagon being wide gauge) darkness overtakes us some distance from our journeys end. But worst of all was the descent of the Canton mountain to Towanda creek. With high rocks on one side, a precipice on the other, overshadowed with trees and so fearfully dark that lighted matches only served to make the darkness and danger visible. Besides all this the road was very steep and rough. Having arrived at the bottom of the mountain in safety, we are very ready to put up for the night. But alas, houses are scarce and when we come to one, they won't keep us. So we journey on till we find a good farmer who tells us "he hasn't room in the house but we can stay in his barn." We thankfully accept his offer and prepare to make our beds on the hay, but before we retire the farmer concludes to make room for us in the house. Arising early in the morning we quickly drive the last six miles of our journey arriving at Alba before our friends were up. What we did, how we got back and what we thought of the people and the country, we will reserve until next week.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

Blackwood's Magazine for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

"With Colonel Pearson at Ekowe, by one who was there," is not an exciting narrative but gives a good idea of the difficulties to be encountered in South African warfare. The article has a diagram of "the beast," as the Zulu method of attack is called—and due credit is given to the enterprise of newspaper reporters, two of whom preceded the entrance of the relief column into Ekowe.

"Reata" is continued, and a small cloud seems to be rising on the horizon.

"The Ghost of Morcar's Tower." A tragic story illustrating a theory of Mesmerism, *i.e.*, the power of a strong will to influence a spirit.

"Hidden Treasures" is an account of a "matchless collection of sculpture," the property of Prince Torlonia of Rome, and kept entirely private. There are five hundred and twenty pieces, consisting of statues, vases, and busts, many, if not all, of wonderful beauty.

"New Books" reviews some volumes of essays by Matthew Arnold and Leslie Stephen, and those works of Henry James, Jr., that have been so much talked of lately. A couple of poems and a resume of the Afghan war and treaty of peace complete the number.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravely deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine from disordered kidneys, it cures without fail. Constipation and Piles readily yield to its cathartic and healing power.

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 Pine.*

CHARLES A. KNORR, *of Bloom.*

SAMUEL SMITH, *of Fishingcreek.*

H. C. KELCHNER, *Scott.*

NEW AVDERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!

The undersigned administrator of Rebecca Smith, late of the township of Madison in the county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to public sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county in proceedings in partition, on the premises in said township of Madison, on

Saturday, August 30th, 1879,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate late the estate of said decedent.

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in the said township of Madison, bounded by lands of Abraham Broadt deceased, Conrad Kreamer, William Shultz, A. K. Smith, the land below described as No. 2, and land of the heirs of Elisha B. Smith deceased, containing

SEVENTY-ONE ACRES

and fourteen perches, more or less, situated on the public road leading from Eyers' Grove to White Hall, nearly all cleared and under cultivation on which is a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

frame barn and APPLE ORCHARD.

No. 2. The undivided one-half part or moiety of a certain lot of land situate in said Madison township, of which the said decedent was seized as tenant in common with A. K. Smith, bounded by the above mentioned tract No. 1, and the said public road and land of William Shultz, containing

THREE ACRES,

more or less cleared land in good cultivation, on which is a

Frame Dwelling House,

out-buildings, a good well of water and fruit trees.

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

Deed to be paid for by the purchaser.

CONRAD KREAMER,
Administrator,
Jerseytown, Pa.

Aug. 1, 79-ts.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept., 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. The second and final account of William Maust and Joseph Maust, Executors of Joseph Maust, late of Madison township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of Amos Reichelderfer, Guardian of Agnes Reichelderfer, a minor child of Michael Reichelderfer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
3. The account of E. R. Ikeler, Executor of Thomas J. Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. The second and final account of Ephraim P. Lutz, Executor of James Thornton, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
5. The first and partial account of Theodore McDowell, Executor of John McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
6. The final account of A. Pardee, surviving Executor of William Robison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
7. The second and final account of Abner Welsh and Thomas McHenry, Executors of Hiram W. Kline, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of I. K. Krickbaum, Administrator of Margaret Karns, late of Benton township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of Josiah Coleman and Charles Coleman, Executors of Joseph Coleman, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
10. The first and final account of L. S. Wintersteen, Trustee, &c., of Silas E Fowler, late of Scott township, deceased.
11. The account of John R. Moyer, Executor of John Hartman, late of Orange township, deceased, as filed by Charles A. Moyer, Administrator of John R. Moyer, deceased.
12. The final account of Isaac K. Dildine, Guardian of Laura N. Drake, a minor child of Levi Drake, late of Putnam county, Ohio, deceased.
13. The first and partial account of Lloyd T. Conner, Administrator of Joseph P. Conner, late of Centre township, deceased.
14. The account of John Oliver, Administrator of John Boyer, late of Locust township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of William Shaffer, Administrator (cumtestamento annexo) of Elizabeth Hutton, late of Palmyra, Lee county, Illinois, formerly of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased.
16. The first and final account of John G. Quick, Executor of Thomas Knorr, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
17. The first and final account of John Appleman, Administrator of Charles Sage, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
18. The first and final account of B. P. Fortner, Administrator of Lewis Metz.
19. First and partial account of Henry J. Miller, Lloyd Miller and Wm. Krickbaum, Administrators of Benjamin Miller, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
20. First and final account of Benjamin F. Battin, Guardian of Grant P. Smith, deceased, a minor child of John P. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
21. First and final account of K. S. Cleaver, Executor of Lucy A. Uren, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
22. The first and final account of Richard F. Whitemoyer, Executor of Elijah Snyder, late of Pine township, deceased.
23. First and final account of A. H. Abbott, Administrator of Julia A. Cromley, late of Franklin township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Aug. 1, 79-4t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 1st day of Sept., 1879, at 9 o'clock p. m., for said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Silas D. Kline, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of George Paten, late of Beaver township, deceased.
3. Widow of John R. Moyer, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. Widow of Jacob H. Coleman, late of Orange township, deceased.
5. Widow of Isaac Lutz, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
6. Widow of Gottlieb Gunther, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
7. Widow of Charles Howard, late of Orange township, deceased.
8. Widow of Anthony Snyder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
9. Widow of S. S. Runyan, late of Madison township, deceased.
10. Widow of Reuben Bredbenner, late of Beaver township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Aug. 1, 1879. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Aug. 1, 79-4t.

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 Williams' Hotel, Berwick, Pa., at 2 o'clock, p. m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1879,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the south easterly side of Front, between Mulberry and Vine streets, in the borough of Berwick, bounded by Front street north, lot of Andrew Fowler east, Susquehanna river on the south, and lot of Baptist Church west, one hundred and seven feet, more or less, in front, and three hundred feet, more or less, in depth. Whereon is erected a 2 story frame dwelling house and out-buildings. Reserving and excepting the right of way in and over the same occupied by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., and Pennsylvania Canal Company.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Andrew Fowler, against George A. Beam, and to be sold as the property of George A. Beam.

THOMPSON, Attorney.

Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
July 18, 79-4t. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Lehr, deceased.

The Auditor appointed on exception filed to the second account of Joseph Lehr surviving Executor of the estate of Henry Lehr, deceased, will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday the 21st day of July 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his Law office in Bloomsburg.

A. C. SMITH,
June 27-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN WOLF LATE OF MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP COLUMBIA COUNTY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute the balance of the assets of said estate, in the hands of N. B. Creasy, executor thereof, to and among the persons entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 16th day of August, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all persons interested may attend.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
July 18, 4w. Auditor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, Pa., on September 16th, 1879, for the pardon of Robert Vandyke who was convicted of Larceny in the Court of Quarter sessions of Columbia county, at February Sessions 1878, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary &c.

E. R. IKELER,
June 27, 1879.-4t. Att'y for Vandyke.

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

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Pain is a blessing. It locates diseases. Whenever the bowels become irregular, use

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

it will save much pain and danger. Nature sometimes is so outraged by the burden she is made to carry, through the heedlessness of her children, that she openly rebels, and punishes fearfully. Don't neglect the proper treatment which the symptoms first appear. Resort to the aperient, and get well speedily.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
f July 25, 4w.

$1200 profits on 30 days investment of $100 ——Official Reports, free—— Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. f July 25, 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. By mail free. Samples free. Address SHUMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich. July 25, '79-4w. f

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$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 July 25 79-4w.

SEND TO P. G. RICH & CO., Portland, Maine, for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive Outfit Free. f July 25, 79-4w.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. July 25, '79-4w f

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$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. f July 25, 79-4w.

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

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!!

The undersigned Administrator of E. A. Buckalew, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock p m. on

Saturday, August 16th, 1879,

the following described real estate to-wit: The undivided one-fourth interest in the following described tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded as follows, and known as tract No. 2 of the estate of William Buckalew deceased, east by land of John M. Buckalew, north by land of John. M. Buckalew and John White, west by land of Harman J. Hess and Montoe Markle, south by land of John Huff and White N. Hossler, containing

72 ACRES,

more or less, 50 acres of which is cleared land, on which is erected a large barn and small frame house.

TERMS 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 the ten per cent, at the confirmation of sale and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN VANDE,
July 25, ts. Administrator.

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

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