The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, Editor.
J. K. BITTENBENDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Feb 20, 1880.

Upon the occurrences of the present year depend great results. The Presidential election will determine whether the people are content to live longer under the control of a party of fraud and corruption, or whether they desire an honest government. It will also determine whether the unwritten law of the land, established by Washington and observed by his successors to the present day, shall be effaced from the sacred tablets of traditional custom, and a third presidential term inaugurated. This would be but the first step towards an empire, and it it shall be permitted, we may within a few years, bid farewell to our republican form of Government.

To avert such a dire calamity is the present duty and mission of the Democracy. If wise counsel and concerted action shall prevail, the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is inevitable, whether he be Bayard, Seymour, or Tilden.

But before victory can perch upon our banners, there must be changes in several respects. The great obstacle to our success is internal dissensions. In New York we have the Kelly-Tilden fight. In Pennsylvania Wallace and Randall cannot agree, in Philadelphia Bill McMullin leads a factious crowd, and so it is in other states. Personal animosities are the springs of action rather than love of principle, and self aggrandizement takes the place of party success. In some instances democrats who have not stuck closely to the party ticket are denominated "bolters," and threatened with being read out of the party for kicking over the traces. On the other hand these so-called "bolters" are ready and willing to come back into the fold only when they are tickled a little by being named for an office. We would suggest that conciliation rather than punishment is the proper treatment in the first instance and in the second that party principle is sufficient to hold any true democrat with in the party lines, without being rewarded by a party nomination.

All these things must be overlooked and dropped out of sight if we would hold the fort All men do not think alike, and as free will agents all have the right to do as their consciences dictate, and if some are led to vote against what they consider a bad nomination they ought not to be driven from the party because of this one act; but they have no right to expect to be coaxed back by offers and influence.

In union there is strength; in division weakness. Let us all cast aside any petty personal animosities, and putting our shoulders to the wheel, all work for one great end, the trumphant establishment and perpetuation of the principles of Democracy.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D C. Feb. 17th 1880.

One of the historical eras of the government's financial experience is at hand. The three and one half per cent. refunding bond has been drawn, the immediate words of preparation being confided to Congressman Fryer, of Maine, and will be presented to the House for action. The first section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four hundred million dollars in bonds bearing interest at the the rate of three and one half per. cent per annum. to be redeem able after twenty years, and payable after forty years; also to issue two hundred million certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable in one two, three, four, and five years after date of issue, at the rate of forty million per year the same to be issued in such denominations as shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Treasury, who authorized and directed with them, to replace all four and six per cent bonds now outstanding. The second section does not materially change existing laws, and relates to funding operations. The third section requires national Banks chartered after the passage of the act to place these new three and one half per cent. bonds on deposit with the treasury to secure their circulation.

A condition of the country which enables us to sell a bond of this character marks an important point in our history. That condition was produced chiefly by the wonderful crops of the last few years, but, every one will admit, in partly the check given to the Republican extravagance by the Democrats who first controlled the House of Representatives in 1874.

The two topics of conversation here, in the absence of business in Congress, are, first the Presidential candidate question as applied to the Republican case, and the same relating to the Democracy. I mention the Republicans first because the fight is livelier among them. It is admitted that the three men who have a chance for the Republican nomination, are Grant, Blaine, and Sherman. No one else is talked of here, and I give their names in the order of the generally conceived idea of their prospects. It may be proper to leave Sherman out entirely, for his "boom" so far, is engineered wholly by Treasury officals and personal friends, and is of that character which never has had success.

Among Democrats there is certainly a gain in Sherman stock within the last month or two.

With Greenbackers General Butler has at present the first place.

These indications I gather f rom personal converse with men belonging in all sections of the country and from letters received here.

It is but fair to say in this correspondence in which some prominence has been given against Senator Ingolds, that the Senate Election committee is unanimously of opinion that the charge against the Senator of bribery have not been proven, and reccommend their dismissal.

HILTON

—Trinity Episcopal church New York, corner Fourth avenue and 125th street burned Feb. 11. The great bellows of the organ exploded with great noise, and was heard over a mile away. The magnificent oval stained glass in front of the organ, which cost $4,000, was destroyed. The organ cost $10,000 The building cost $125,000. The insurance on it is $59,000. The fire originated from the furnaces. The congregation is wealthy and able to re-build.

The democrats of Pennsylvania on Tuesday rose up and captured a considerable number of cities and towns that were formerly controlled by the republicans. Among the important cities that manifest a strong disposition to return to the democracy are Scranton and Wilksbarre in each of which a democratic mayor was elected on Tuesday by the assistance of the labor reformers.—*Patriot.*

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The following circular has been received by us, and we cheerfully give it space in our columns.

WILKES BARRE, PA., Feb. 11, 1880.

To the Newspaper Editors of the United States of America:

Gentlemen:——

In presence of the terrible emergency of famine now passing upon the Irish people, the confusion existing with regard to the various Relief Committees in Ireland, we deem it right to lose not a moment in placing before the American people the attitude assumed by us towards these Committees. We ask you with your usual courtesy to enable us to do this through your columns.

Up to the present, four separate Relief Associations have appealed to this country.

We will refer to these in the order of the dates of their appeals.

The first call for succor was made by us on our landing in America on the second of January. Since then over seventy thousand dollars have been entrusted to us, much of which has been already forwarded and distributed amongst the perishing people of the West, and the remainder is on its way. We may be permitted to mention, as a matter of interest, that our organization was the first on Christmas Eve, to distribute American help to twenty-five starving districts on the Western Coast.

Ours also is the only association which is enabled, through its intimate local connection with the distressed districts, to distribute relief promptly and without cost, and we guarantee that all funds entrusted to us for that purpose will be used solely for relief, and without the deduction of a single dollar for any other purpose or expense whatever.

Following closely upon our appeal, came that of the Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Now in this matter we cannot separate husband from wife, and it must be borne in mind that the Duke of Marlborough is the chief executive officer of her Majesty's Government in Ireland, and is responsible for all its acts. Hence, we find the real head of this relief committee actually engaged in sending soldiers to bayonet the women and children whom he pretends to relieve, in driving them from their poor homes out into the snow to perish of cold and hunger and in seizing upon what little provision they may have left, in order partially to satisfy the exorbitant demands of the landlord for rent.

Information has also reached us from many reliable sources, both clerical and lay, of the biased and partial way in which the Marlborough relief funds are administered; and complaints are numerous that the charity sent from America is being used as a political engine to assist the landlords in driving the people from their homes.

The Dublin Mansion House Committee was the third to appeal to this country. Upon the publication here of the names of those composing that body, we felt it our duty to point out that its Dublin management was controled by persons interested in the maintenance of the landlord system; that several of them had been guilty of eviction atrocities, and that the hands of others were reeking with the blood of the Connemara women butchered within the last few weeks in a happily ineffectual attempt to evict the Western peasantry from their cottages.

We showed that a relief committe formed in such a way could not have the confidence or respect of the Irish people, and that it was cruel to force the starving to apply for their daily bread to the very men against whom they are maintaining an unequal contest for the land of their country.

It is not to be expected that any people should continue to struggle for their rights against a powerful and privileged class, if they are placed in the position of being obliged to beg for charity from the class who are opposing them.

It is, moreover, a remarkable fact that this landlord and government class, while it does nothing to relieve the distress itself, and obstructs all our attempts to do so, is not ashamed to appeal to you and to other countries to do the work which, but for them, would have been done at home.

We, however, notwithstanding all this, expressed our willingness to withdraw opposition to the further progress of the Mansion House Committee, provided the names of the most noted exterminators and government officials were removed from it, and replaced by gentlemen possessing the confidene of our people, but we regret to say that up to this moment no notice has been taken of our proposition.

A condition of the country which enables us to sell a bond of this character marks an important point in our history. That condition was produced chiefly by the wonderful crops of the last few years, but, every one will admit, in partly the check given to the Republican extravagance by the Democrats who first controlled the House of Representatives in 1874.

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—Leadville is a place of strong contrasts. The characteristics of a new mining town are seen there yet; gambling hells and barrooms are more numerous than in any other places of business, the pistol and knife are in common use, highwaymen rob the stages close by, and desperate adventures abound; but opposed to these things is a strong desire for law and order, schools and churches are being established, and it is thought that the civilization of Leadville will soon be accomplished.

George Washintons Declination.

Everybody is familiar with the fact that Washington declined a re-election toward the close of his second administration, and the passages of his famous farewell address which bear upon this point have been widely quoted the last few weeks. But no one seems to have recalled a not less interesting fact, which still farther emphasizes the contrast between Washington and Grant in their treatment of this issue. John Adams had not been long in the Presidency before the Federalist party, which had elected him became greatly disorganized, and a strong element were out-spoken against his having a second term. In this condition of affairs not a few Federalists insisted that Washington must except another election to the Presidency. Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was one of the most urgent in advising this policy. In June, 1799, Trumbull wrote Washington a letter on the subject, in which he presented the consideration in favor of this scheme.

Washington's reply is one of the best communication's on political subjects which he ever wrote. Oddly enough, it does not appear in Sparks elaborate biography.—The letter is dated at Mount Vernon, July 21st 1799, and, after some introductory remarks, proceeds as follows:

"It would be a matter of sore regret to me if I could believe that a serious thought was turned toward me as his (Mr. Adam's) successor, not only as it respects my ardent wishes to pass through the vale of life in retirement, undisturbed in the remnant of the days I have to sojourn here, unless called upon to defend my country (which every citizen is bound to do), but on public ground also; for although I have abundant cause to be thankful for the good health with which I am blessed, yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects. It would be criminal, therefore, in me, although it should be the wish of my countrymen, and I could be elected, to accept an office under this conviction, which another would discharge with more ability; and this, too, at a time when I am thoroughly convinced I should not draw a single vote from the anti-Federal side, and, of course, should stand upon no other ground than an other Federal character well supported: and when I should become a mark for the shafts of envenomed malice and the basest calumny to fire at; when I should be charged not only with irresolution, but with concealed ambition, which waits only an occasion to blaze out—and, in short, with dotage and imbecility. All this, I grant, ought to be like dust in the balance when put in competition with a great public good, when the accomplishment of it is apparent. But, as no problem is better defined in my mind than that principle, not men, is now and will be the object of convention, and that I could not obtain a solitary vote from that party; that any other respectable Feberal character would receive same sufferages that I should; that at my time of life (verging toward three score and ten) I should expose myself, without rendering any essential service to my country or answering the end contemplated; prudence on my part must arrest any attempt of the well meant, but mistaken, views of my friends to introduce me again into the chair of government."

Washington's death a few months later put an end to all talk of a third term, but the tone of this letter leaves no room to doubt that in any event he would have resisted all attemps to make him again a candidate. The Father of his Country did not consider it above his dignity to frankly answer the letters of the people who addressed him upon such a subject, nor was he disposed to wait and see whether he might be elected before declaring himself. A greater contrast could hardly be imagined than that between Washington's attitude on the third-term question a year before the election of 1800 and that of Grant on the same issue eighty years later.

Peter Herdic.

HE IS VIRTUALLY DISCHARGED FROM THE PAYMENT OF HIS DEBTS.

Judges Atchison and McKenna have filed an opinion in the United States district court which virtually discharges Peter Herdic, the millionare bankrupt of Williamsport, from the payment of his debts. The court decides that it has not been shown that Herdic has concealed any of his property fraudulently; that he did not commit perjury in swearing to correctness of the schedule of debts filed (it was charged he had ommitted to mention debts aggregating $500,000); that he did not allow debts to be fraudulently proved against him by persons with whom he was in collusion; that entries made in his books three days before his bankruptcy, said entries representing transactions amounting to $1,250,000, were made correctly and not irregularly. On the latter point the court has a good deal to say. The opinion concludes by saying that Herdic ought to be discharged as soon as the usual formalities are gone through with. The decision is final, as Judge M'Kenna, of the circut court, unites in the opinion.

The Best I Ever Knew Of

J. G. Starkey a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every Remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nazal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports

A Mother's Grief

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whooping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. Shiloh's Consumption Cure is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side, or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. sold by J. H. Kinports.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	.90
Corn, "	.50
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	5.00
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	.25
Eggs	16
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.48
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Chickens	.07
Turkeys	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.25

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

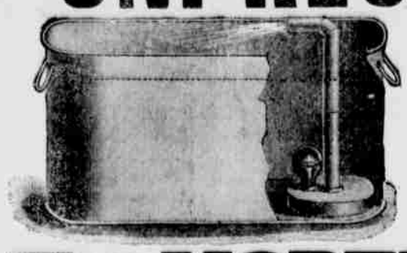
No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.25 "
No. 6 "	$ 1.75 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale prices at the close of trade on Tuesday.

Buckwheat flour per cwt	$1 60 to $2 00
Wheat flour " "	6 50 " 7 00
Wheat per bushel	1 40 " 1 50
Corn " "	52 " 53
Oats " "	47 " 50
Rye " "	88 " 90
Barley " "	70 " 80
Dressed hogs, per pound	5½ " 6½
Butter " " according to quality	22 " 25
Eggs per dozen	18 "
Poultry, live chickens	" 9
Chickens dressed	11 " 9
Turkeys "	9 " 10
Turkey dressed	10 " 11

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!



The MODEL WASHER

The invention of some method by which the ordinary washing for families, hotels, and public institutions could be successfully performed without the exhausting labor and the ruinous wear and tear of garments involved in the old method of the wash board, and the later process of pounding, squeezing, and dashing the life out of the fabrics, has long been a public desideratum; and impressed with the great necessity that existed for a simple machine that would cause soiled linen without the destructive agency of friction, and with the least possible physical exertion, we were led to invent the Model Washer.

It was of vital importance that the method by which this should be of the simplest nature, in order that it might be successfully employed by the most unskilled persons, because otherwise its usefulness must be necessarily limited.

And it was, at the same time, essential to the popularity of such an invention that it should be sold at a price that would place it within the reach of every family in the land.

It affords us sincere gratification to be able to announce that we have succeeded in placing in the market a washing machine so simple in its mechanism that a child may use it, so durable that it cannot wear out, so cheap that the poorest may purchase it, so economical that no family can afford to be without it, and so effective that it is a pleasure to use it.

WHAT IT IS.

The Model Washer is a small portable machine, weighing about six pounds, and can be used in any ordinary family wash boiler. It is composed wholly of galvanized iron, zinc and brass, and hence one of its prominent qualities is durableness; and from the nature of the material entering into its construction, and the simplicity of its mechanism, it is impossible to get it out of order by use. In form it is a circular base, with a diameter of 7 inches, and a depth of 13½ inches. In the centre of this base is inserted a horizontal tube, called the discharge pipe, which is 14 inches high, 1½ inches in diameter, and capable, when in full operation, of throwing out 15 gallons of water per minute. Within the base, which is hollow, is located a succession of tortuous passages, so arranged that, by a well-known principle of hydraulics, the hot water in the boiler is rapidly sucked up and continually forced from the bottom to the surface of the boiler through the discharge pipe. The above cut shows how the washer should be set in boiler.

In simple language, by the operation of the machine all the water within the boiler is drawn by the irresistible force of suction through the soiled linen, until all the dirt is removed from it, leaving the articles after rinsing, thoroughly cleansed and purified.

The air cleanser, an entirely new and original device, invented, patented and exclusively used by us is a special feature of the Model Washer, and an invaluable adjunct to suction washers, by reason of the powerful additional force with which it drives the water through the fabrics of the goods, causing it to search out and eradicate every atom of dirt that lurks within them.

WHAT IT DOES.

It is not as well understood as it should be, that the energetic action of boiling water containing a small per centage of alkali (in the form of common soap) affords the only effective means of removing dirt from cotton and linen goods. It has long been erroneously assumed that nothing short of vigorous friction produced by hard rubbing in a strong solution of alkali was capable of cleansing cotton cloth. The fact is that the cleansing process consists, not in rubbing the cloth, but in forcing the water repeatedly through them after the alkali has loosed the dirt in them. The washer-woman of the past toiled hard to do just what the Model Washer does without effort, viz: force the suapsuds through the articles in the washtub, but with this difference, that she forced the water roughly through them by laborious effort, with the aid of the washboard, while the Model Washer gently infuses the water through and through them, without the least impairing their value.

The Model Washer is especially valuable, if not indeed indispensable, for washing all kinds of fragile fabrics, such as laces, lace curtains, fine lawns, company, &c., which are of too fine a texture to be successfully subjected to the harsh treatment of the washboard. As all housekeepers are aware, it has hitherto been an expensive luxury to cleanse lace curtains, as it could only be done without injury by adepts, whose secret skill enabled them to charge exorbitant prices for their work. Happily, however, the Model Washer has seen fit to revolutionize this state of things, and made it practicable for every family to perform the most delicate laundry work with the same facility with which they accomplish the ordinary wasting of the household.

The Model Washer leaves no longer any excuse for yellow and discolored clothes, which are so often a serious annoyance to families, and which usually proceeds from careless washing, and the use of water of too low a temperature. In washing with the washboard, of course the hands must be plunged in the water, and to render this possible, the water must be reduced to a temperature which the hands can bear; whereas these machines, being composed of metal, retain the heat, and do their work best in boiling suds, and only boiled suds forced through soiled linen will thoroughly cleanse and impart to it the pure whiteness which delights the heart of the good housewife.

Then there is the important labor saving feature of our machine to be considered. The family washing has ever been regarded the most irksome and wearing of domestic duties, and from time mam-moral has inspired the whole household with dread. This terror, however, is fast becoming a thing of the past, for by the beneficent aid of our Model Washer a young child or a feeble invalid can do the washing for a large family, in a short time, without fatigue. No rubbing whatever is required. The clothes are placed in the boiler of hot water, and softly pressed down by means of the wooden levers, to allow them entirely submerged, and subjected to the action of the water that continually passes through them. This is the only exertion required; and remember, the clothes are thoroughly cleansed without being rubbed threadbare on the washboard.

No chemicals whatever are required to be used with these machines. Clean, soft water, or water softened by borax, and a little soap only are necessary.

By the use of Model Washer at least one half of the soap required by the old process of washing is saved. This is an important item where a large quantity of washing is to be done.

WHAT IT COSTS. ONLY $3.

We are anxious to introduce it at once, and so have reduced the price to $3. We prepay all express charges on samples. If you want a business that will pay you well, send for our terms to agents.

Full directions how to use sent with each machine.

P. S.—As to our reliability, we refer you to any Express Co. or Newspaper in this City. A dress all orders to

Denton Manufacturing Co.

1 & 3 Murray Street & 251 Broadway New York.

WHAT AGENTS SAY.

We have received over eight hundred applications for agencies in three months. Some of our agents are having unprecedented success. As yet we have not received a complaint—"more than satisfied," is our answer they give our agents. We want an agent in every county; if there is none in yours, write us at once; don't delay.

Our agent in Hunterdon county, N. J., ordered a sample washer in December, in less than one week he sent us an order for forty washers; our other agents are doing just as well. Our experience has been, with scarce an exception, that wherever we have sent a sample washer we have secured an agent. We can show several hundred unsolicited testimonials.

The following are only a few of the many letters we have received:

One our Agents writes:

"Ship me a dozen two dozen washers. I enclose money order for amount. It is the best thing I ever sold. I have called on those that I sold to a week ago, and they say they would not part with it for $10.

An Agent Writes:

"I have made a practise of canvassing every Fall and Winter. I never had an article that seemed to give so much satisfaction.

"Please send me, at once 25 Model Washers. The dozen I bought last month I sold to my neighbors, and I am now going to commence canvassing the town."

The following letter, from a Farmer in Pennsylvania, speaks for itself:

"Now that I have got my Summer work all done, I am prepared to give your business a thorough trial. The Washer I ordered for myself gives perfect satisfaction; three of my neighbors have ordered from me already, and I think I can sell at least one hundred in this vicinity.

Another writes:

"I have canvassed for books during the past three years, but I have made more money selling your Washers than I ever made in the book business.

"Farmers and their wives are coming to town on their hands during the winter months, can earn at least $20 per week selling the machines. It is no humbug, but something everybody wants, and will buy.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.

From The Methodist, N. Y.

"Denton Manufacturing Co., Nos. 1 & 3 Murray St., have just introduced a washing machine which they have named the "Model Washer," and truly it is a model in every sense of the word. We would advise every man of family who reads this to invest in one."

From Baptist Weekly, N. Y.

"The Model Washer, sold by Denton Manufacturing Co., of this City, is the most complete washer ever introduced; it should be in the hands of every housekeeper."

From Agents' Journal, N. Y.

"Every one of the readers of the Journal who are in the Agency business, are particularly requested to read carefully the advertisement of Denton Manufacturing Co., in this issue.

"The article they want agents for is the Model Washer—the most complete and yet the most simple washer we ever saw. No longer is wash-day to be dreaded, for, with the Model Washer, the wife can do her other work at the same time; it requires no 'elbow grease,' no hard labor, in fact it is an article that, after seeing it work, everybody will buy. Agents should write at once to secure the agency for this.',

From School Journal, N. Y.

"Denton Manufacturing Co., is a reliable manufacturing concern, and persons who patronize them can depend on what they represent."

CAUTION.—We warn all persons against using or selling any washer like the "Model Washer." We shall prosecute all infringements on our patent to the full extent of the law. Our patent was granted Dec. 9, 1879, and does not infringe on any other patent.

WANTED A GENERAL AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY, ALSO LOCAL AGENTS IN EACH TOWN.

RUPTURE CURED

By DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S SUPPORT AND CURATIVE, without the injury and suffering trusses inflict or inconvenience from lab r. Book with likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, sent free. Office 251 Broadway, New York. Patients receive treatment and leave for home same day.

feb 13, 4w add

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Neuralgia Cured

By Dr. Burr's Neuralgia and Sick Headache Pills. A universal cure for Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, and Headache arising from over stimulating either from Opium or Alcoholic Stimulants.

These Pills are a special Preparation only for the cure of special diseases named and for these diseases they are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, and loss of Nervous Energy. They are pleasant to take (they dissolve in the mouth) harmless, and effectually cure all diseases arising from a deranged Nervous System. They contain no opium or other narcotic.

Prepared by A. E. Burr, M. D., Scranton, Pa.

Price in blue box & vial, Philada, agents, 50 cts. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

Long Branch, Dec. 20, 1880.

Dr. A. E. Burr,

Dear Sir:—Your Neuralgia Pills cured me, and I was the greatest of sufferers. I have since bought them for my sister and others and they cure every case.

Capt Cromwell,
Long Branch Pier.

Pittston, Pa., Feb 6th, 1880.

Dr. A. E. Burr,

Dear Sir:—My wife had the Neuralgia for ten days and her physician gave her no relief. I called on Dr. Knapp and got a bottle of your Neuralgia Pills and they relieved her in a few hours.

Thomas Ford,
Agt Dupont Powder Co.

C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, says: I have sold these Pills before and they give good satisfaction and always cure.

For Sale by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg druggist.

AGENTS Make quick sales and the best profits on our New Books, Golden Thoughts on Mother, Home and Heaven in Prose and Poetry by 300 Best Authors. Elegantly Illustrated. Pleases everybody. $2.75; also 500 "Curiosities of the Bible," $1.75. A single Canvasser has actually sold over 1,000 Copies. "Moody's Authorized Sermons," $1.00. Mailed on receipt of price.

C. H. TREAT, Publisher,
No. 805 Broadway, New York.

feb 13, 4w. add

PIANOS—ORGANS.

Cheapest House in America. 1st-class Instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted six years. Illustrated catalogue free. Agents wanted.

T. LEEDS & CO.,
No. 28 West 14th Street, New York.

feb 25, 4w add

FARMERS and FARMERS SONS WANTED $50 to $100 PER MONTH during the Winter and spring. For particulars, address

J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia Pa.

feb 13, 4w add

HENDERSON'S SEEDS & PLANTS

Sent free to all who apply by letter, enclosing this advertisement. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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feb 13, 4w add

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feb 13 4m. w&c

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feb 13, tf Mordansville, Col. co.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW LOHRMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the money remaining in the hands of Lewis Yetter, now deceased, Administrator of Andrew Lohrman, and hereto fore distributed to the heirs of George Lohrman and the heirs of Stephen Lohrman, by the Auditor's report to May Term, 1869, to and among such persons as may be lawfully entitled thereto; will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, March 25th, 1880, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims on said fund are required to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of such fund.

feb 20, '8-4t JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH MURRAY, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Thomas Butler, administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of Elizabeth Murray, late of Derry township, now in Montour county, deceased; will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, Penn'a, on Wednesday the 24th day of March, A. D 1880, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment; at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

feb 20, '80-4t JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF VASHTI PANCOAST DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Vashti Pancoast late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to M. C. Sloan. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executor without delay.

M. C. SLOAN,
feb 20, '80-6w. Executor.

ONOBICO! A pleasant substitute for Tobacco that tastes and smells like tobacco and is cheaper. Everybody is highly pleased with it. It is suitable either for chewing or smoking, and it improves the Health, and restores the Constitution, and is recommended by Physicians in place of Tobacco. Throw Tobacco away and use ONOBICO. It will prove a blessing. A full size pack by mail 10c in silver, or 15c. in stamps, or $1 for a dozen. AGENTS WANTED in every town. TERMS LIBERAL. Address, F. C. RENNER, New Midway, Fredrick Co., Md.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL LAZARUS, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Lazarus, late of Montour twp., Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Executors. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors without delay.

DANIEL LAZARUS,
HENRY LAZARUS,
feb 13-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SAMUEL C. MCHENRY, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Samuel C. McHenry, late of Benton twp., Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

MOSES McHENRY,
Administrator,
feb 13, 1880-6w Stillwater, Col. co

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

from January 6th, 1879 to January 1st, 1880.

Statement showing taxes assessed and balance still due.

DISTRICTS.	ASSESSED. County Tax.	ASSESSED. Dog Tax.	STILL DUE. State Tax.	STILL DUE. County.	STILL DUE. Dog.
Beaver	754 41	88 00	4 40	111 66	88 00
Benton	104 04	56 00	7 60	798 14	56 00
Berwick	1498 38	97 00	54 90	948 72	97 00
Bloom	692 17	79 00	143 65	2658 84	99 00
Briarcreek	1353 96	73 00	12 40	575 94	82 50
Catawissa	2082 17	75 50	61 35	517 18	45 50
Centralia	804 18	8 00	5 80	661 75	3 00
Centre	1999 05	86 50	43 10	1601 71	86 50
Conyngham	2961 00	4 50		188 96	4 50
Fishingcreek	1261 22	92 50	6 20	645 95	72 50
Franklin	659 48	26 00	13 50	446 20	26 00
Greenwood	1412 93	99 50	16 24	647 74	55 50
Hemlock	1201 35	56 0	8 95	812 89	56 00
Jackson	1408 00	49 00	3 20	137 47	45 00
Locust	1466 54	113 50	8 00	768 92	113 50
Madison	1213 42	79 0	79 15	353 85	88 50
Main	755 33	42 00	17 90	164 52	22 00
Mifflin	1199 03	79 50	23 15	565 43	51 50
Montour	1044 18	51 00	10 70	585 40	51 00
Mt. Pleasant	132 90	59 00	11 40	302 63	59 00
Orange	1047 63	48 50	24 80	57 63	28 50
Pine	464 51	57 50	2 30	83 30	57 50
Roaringcreek	557 61	41 00	21 70	154 13	36 00
Scott	1656 13	60 50	30 08	552 82	40 50
Sugarloaf	452 01	61 00	8 75	405 78	61 00
	32827 55	1519 50	559 97	14463 81	1199 38

AMOUNT DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1879.

DISTRICTS.	YEAR.	CO.	DOG.
Benton	1878,	$159 57	$9 50
Berwick	1878,	119 10	25 50
Briarcreek	1878,	.....	6 00
Centralia	1878,	120 61	
Conyngham	1878,	134 41	2 50
Greenwood	1878,	403 56	42 00
Hemlock	1878,	366 34	17 00
Madison	1878,	79 90	14 00
Sugarloaf	1878,	2 7 21	9 20
Conyngham	1877,	300 50	8 00
Catawissa	1876,	96 45	35 50
Conyngham	1876,	185 41	9 00
Sugarloaf	1876,	92 71	
Catawissa	1875,	494 00	14 50
Conyngham	1875,	1436 26	9 00
		$4291 58	$202 45

H. A. SWEPPENHEISER, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said county on county funds

DR.

Jan. 6