The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 28, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson county.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Democratic State Committee.

The list of members of the Democratic State Committee not having been completed at the state convention, it is respectfully requested that each member of the committee send his name and P. O. address to the under signed at Lewisburg, Pa., as soon as possible.

A. H. DILL
Chairman.

A matter that has given great dissatisfaction through the county is the manner in which the triennial assessments were made. The commissioners started out by ordering the assessors to value property at 40 per cent of its actual value, a direction which was duly unauthorized by law, though it had been the practice for some years. When the returns were made they proceeded to go through the books and to change the figures as best suited their fancy. In Bloomsburg, for instance, where they are unacquainted with the location and value of many properties, the whole list was revised by the commissioners after having been carefully made by competent assessors. In other places the most unequal and unjust assessments were made, or changed by them, lots lying contiguous and of equal value, being put at very different figures, whether by mistake or intention and whether it was done by the commissioners or assessors we are unable to state, but we are informed that such is the case by very good authority. The power of the board to revise the assessments and "if they believe any property or thing made taxable has been assessed and valued below its *actual value*, to raise the same to the *actual value* thereof, or if the same has been assessed and valued above its *actual value* to reduce the same thereto," is not questioned; it is only asserted that in the exercise of this authority, unequal valuations have in many cases been made. We mention this matter now so that when another assessment is made it will be done according to law.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington,. D. C. May. 25th 1880.

There is no doubt about the duty of Congress to adjourn on the 31st, but there is very determined opposition to it. To remain in session from June 2nd to June 22nd, would be like making a real estate trade in Central America during an earthquake. The laboring and producing and manufacturing people of the country will receive doubtful benefit from tariff legislation completed by angry politicians who think it their first duty to nominate or elect a President. So would those patriotic people who seek new and extra constitutional methods of counting the Electoral vote. On this latter point Senator Morgan's joint rule adopted by the Senate yesterday seems to be all that is necessary. So in all cases. It is better for every interest to wait until the exciting Presidential campaign is over than to push measures through this summer. By all means, early adjournment should be had.

Senator David Davis's letter to Hon. O. H. Browning, President Johnson's Secretary of the Interior, is commented on strangely enough, as a bid for the Democratic nomination. I dont see that in the letter. The Senator wrote after Grant's nomination was assured, and after he supposed a determined opposition inside the Republican party would be made to such a nomination, and when, perhaps, he thought there would be equal dissatisfaction at the Democratic nomination. It is a "third party" letter. It is a re-statement of the sentiments which led to the Philadelphia convention of 1876, with additions to meet the changed conditions of the times. The venerable senator will have no votes in the Democratic convention, and he don't expect any.

It will be safe to give slight credence to regular telegraphic reports of the preferences delegates to Cincinnati have. More contradictions are received here by private telegrams than would be thought possible. The false reports may be sent by connivance of the friends of candidates, or to influence the Radical convention at Chicago, or for reasons unknown, but it is certain that in every convention, from Pennsylvania, two months ago, to New Jersey, a week ago, the most absurd reports have been sent in the regular despatches. As a matter of fact, the first vote of the Pennsylvanians will probably be for Hancock, and if he has no apparent prospect, then the second will show a decided majority for Tilden. On a second ballot, also, no matter how the first is thrown, New Jersey will probably give a majority for Tilden. I speak of these States as they are represented to me by people who profess to know and whom I have always found reliable.

HILTON.

The Alabama and Illinois Republican State conventions were for Grant.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* now issues a Sunday edition. The *Patriot* is one of the best papers that comes to us.

The iron market has been so glutted by foreign importations, that the supply is largely in excess of the demand, and a still further decline in prices is anticipated. The iron mills in many places have stopped work.

If Grant ought not to be nominated, he certainly ought not to be elected. Just wait and see how long it will take the New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Press* and other papers that are bitterly opposing him, to turn in and worked for him after the Chicago convention adjourns.

The oldest practising lawyer in the United States and in the world, is the Hon. John A. Cuthbert, of Mobile, Ala., who is ninety-one years old and is still engaged in the active discharge of his professional duties. He was an officer in the war of 1812.

Republican conventions in different counties in the State are protesting against the unit rule adopted by their State convention, and are asking the delegates from the different districts to use their influence to nominate Blaine for President. Notwithstanding all this, Grant is bound to be nominated.

READING'S BIG FAILURE.

The announcement of the suspension of the Reading railroad company has caused a profound sensation throughout the country, particularly in business circles, and there is a general desire to know the causes leading to this tremendous result. Very few are aware of the extent of the obligations of the company, and the load it has had to carry on account of the heavy losses of the Coal and iron company, which is part and parcel of the railroad organization, officered by the same men and conducted by the same direction. A brief condensation of its history, capital involved, lands owned, and liabiliti.s, cannot fail to be of deep interest at this time, and it is appended from the most reliable sources at command.

The Reading coal and iron company is a wheel within a wheel in the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, and Franklin B. Gowen is the president of both corporations, while the directors who control the one have the same supervision over the other. The coal and iron company was organized and chartered in 1871. Before that time, Gowen as a trustee, had been buying coal lands, and when he became president of the railroad company his mind at once grasped the details of a stupendous enterprise. This was nothing more nor less than to have the railroad company become the owner of the entire anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The result was that money by the millions was poured out from the coffers of the railroad to buy the best coal land in Mahanoy and Schuylkill basins, in the Lehigh country adjoining the Leghigh and Susquehanna railroads and Wyoming coal basin. Mr. Gowen argued then that a company which had built railroads to the extent of $30,000,000 and which was to derive its principle revenue from carrying anthracite coal and which, in addition to this capital, had guranteed to leased lines rentals representing a capital amounting to nearly $15,000,000, depended for its future prosperity on its ability to control the products of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania.

To think with Franklin B. Gowen is to act; to act is to direct every energy to the accomplishment of the purpose in view. This he did. There was no way of removing the risk of having its coal traffic taken away from it but for the Philadelphia and Reading railroad to buy the coal lands. This was done. The Pennsylvania railroad was buying coal lands, the Lehigh road was buying coal lands and the Philadelphia and Reading entered the market as a competitor. Not only this, but it became necessary to gain control of the sections where the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad and the Central railroad of New Jersey were extending their lines and connections so as to become formidable competitors for the coal carrying trade of the country. This buying of lands resulted in an enormous expenditure of money. It has taken so far from the railroad company the immense sum of nearly fifty million of dollars. More than this, it made the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company the guarantor of an additional indebtedness of from $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 due by the coal and iron company to some of the people from whom lands where purchased. This expenditure represents an annual interest charge of over $3,000,000, which in the recent depressed condition of the coal and iron trade was a tremendous load for the rail road to carry. To give some idea of the enormous extent of the territory and the great ramifications of the two corporations it may be stated that the companies control area of nearly one third of the 450 square miles of the anthracite coal lands of pennsylvania. Few people have any idea of the extent of the country controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading road. They have a railway of 800 miles in length, or 1,551 miles of a single track. The anthracite coal land owned, is 95,000 acres, and on the direct line of traffic of the road there are ninety-seven blast furnaces. Only half of this number, however, were until recently run, but numbers were being put in blast monthly.

During the year 1872, in which the coal and iron company was organized, it expended the sum of $60,000,000 under the charter in the Schuylkill region, and had a dominant interest over collieries producing 2,700,000 tons yearly. The company soon after proposed to the proprietors of the remaining collieries, which were then producing in the aggregate 3,242,000 tons, that they should combine with them and receive a certain sum per ton for their coal, the proposition was at first resisted, but was ultimately acquiesced in before the end of the year, and it was authoritively announced that hereafter there would be monthly meetings of all the coal producers of Pennsylvania, both corporate and private, at which the price of coal was to be fixed to suit their interests. In January, 1873, the first offical circular fixing the price of coal for the month was issued by the companies in the syndicate, and there was an average increase in the prices, over those of the previous month, of about 32 cents a ton, and the effect of the late movement to consolidate the interests of the large companies was becoming apparent in the increased rates obtained. The increase in the price of coal under the combination during the year 1873, was about 10 cents a ton.

The combination was continued with varying success from year to year. Early in the present year the leading interests in the anthracite trade apparently came to an understanding in regard to the operations for the season. The Reading company took the initiative in a movement to restrict production in order to maintain prices. The primary object was to get back some of the money lost in the fierce fight last year, when, it is stated, the aggregate loss to the trade approximated $30,000,000 and the next consideration was to get the trade again upon a paying basis. In accordance with this agreement, a general suspension of mining was ordered for three days in each week in March. On the first of April operations were resumed in full, but at the expiration of a fortnight a return was ordered to the half time policy, and this has been continued ever since.

The general balance sheet, as given in the last annual report fixes the value of the coal lands at $40,941,579; timber lands, $540,307 together with a variety of other items which brings the total up to $59,699,799. The assets are stated at $3,893,171, which together with income accounts and profit and loss, brings the total up to. $70,719,934. In the capital account the purchase money mortgage bonds amount to $12,695; bonds and mortgage on real estate, $898,898; bonds and mortgages held by Reading railroad company dated July 1, 1874, $29,737,965; bond and mortgage of December 28, 1876, $10,000,000, all of which foots up a total of $63,062,864.

In the great struggle of 1879 which it was so often predicted, in the language of one of the New York presidents, must result in "the survival of the fittest," the losses as elsewhere stated, have been estimated at $30,000,000. Of course it cannot be definately learned just what was the Reading's share in this enormous sinkage of profits, but the same may, in a measure, be estimated.

President Gowen, in his report to the stockholders of the railroad company at their meeting in January last, made the following statement, showing how far the combined operations of the railroad and coal and iron companies fall short from paying.

The cash deficit of the coal and iron company is:

Total interest charges	$1,054,985 99
Less payable in scrip	121,170 00
Total	$933,815 99
Loss sustained for the year	699,450 95
Total	$1,633,266 94
From which deduct cash surplus of railroad company,	662,307 37
Leaving	$970,959 57

representing the cash deficit of the operations of the two companies for the year, as against $824,950 94 for the previous year an increase of $146,008.63

The receipts of the coal and iron company for the year were $10,312,798,26 and the expenses $11,155,576,79, a net loss of $842,778.53.

One of the directors says that the whole trouble grew out of the floating indebtedness: that obligations came in too fast to be met. This debt is between five and six millions. It was seven millions and a half, but recently a large sum was wiped out. The company had an extension of five years on the debenture bonds—besides these the interest on the consolidation bonds ($23,000,000) was to be met on June 1st, and measures were being taken to provide therefor. President Knight, of the Bound Brook road, states that the failure will not affect in any way either the North Penn or the road he represents. Ever since the lease these roads have netted the Reading about eleven per cent., while it only paid out six per cent. as rentals.

The United States court at Pittsburg on Monday appointed F. B. Gowen, Stephen A. Lewis, Edwin M. Lewis, receivers of the road.

A Free and Fair Election Not Wanted

The Republican leaders in congress continue their opposition to the measures introduced by Senator Bayard and other Democrats to secure a just and impartial administration of the Federal election laws. They have resisted at every step the passage of the bill requiring election marshals to be appointed by the United States district courts in equal numbers from the two principal political parties, and on Monday the Republican senators resorted to dilatory motions for the purpose of preventing progress on the bill which provides that federal supervisors of election shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the senate. What further proof is needed that the Republican managers do not desire a fair and honest administration of the federal election laws?

Nor are these peculiar champions of free and fair elections willing that congress shall adopt a plan for the counting of the electoral vote. Senator Morgan's joint resolution on that subject encountered the solid opposition of the republican side of the senate when put upon its passage on Monday. This resolution provides that the electoral vote of a state shall not be rejected unless both houses of congress shall concur in the rejection. Senator Edmunds of Vermont argued against the adoption of the joint resolution on the ground that it would contravene the reserved rights of the states. It is amazing how ready these Republican politicians are to invoke the "heresy of states rights" when they contemplate the theft of the presidency through the operation of state returning boards. Three hundred and sixty-four days in the year they denounce the Democratic party for its consistent adherence to the state rights doctrine and on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day, presto! change, they become the most pronounced advocates of the dogma they affected to despise and execrate.

It is plain enough that the best as well as the worst men in the republican party are willing to sacrifice every principle they have profess in order to secure the success of their party. The precept of Thaddeus Stevens, "Throw principle to the dogs," seems to have rooted itself in the nature of the Republican politician. When so reputable a man as George F. Edmunds is capable of making so insincere a plea for party advantage as that which fell from his lips in the Senate on Monday, very little can be expected from the Conklings, the Blaines and the Logans in any matter which involves an issue between the interests of their party on the one hand and decency, right and justice on the other. When the whole body of the republican membership of the senate arrays itself against a modification of the federal election laws admitted by all fair-minded people to be just and necessary, and against the adoption of a definite and equitable plan for the counting of the electoral vote, it may as well be accepted as a foregone conclusion that the Republican leaders do not want a fair election for President or an honest count of the electoral vote and do not intend that either shall take place if they can find means to prevent it.—*Patriot.*

Another Town Destroyed.

Coudersport, the County seat of Potter county was visited by a disastrous conflagration last week, Tuesday. The fire broke out in Stebbins Bros.' storeroom at the corner of Second and Main streets. The fire extended from those two streets to East, West and Third streets, destroying every business place with the exception of the Baker House, A. B. Mann's insurance building and the *Journal* printing building. Nothing is left on the north side. From First to the south side of Third street and from the east side of West street to the west side of East street, except the Court House and one dwelling, everything was swept away. The loss is estimated at $200,000 and the insurance at $75,000. The fire continued one and a half hours. All the wooden buildings with the exception of W. B. Godiner's block, on Second street, were burned. The town has no water supply, no fire apparatus, and no effort could be made to resist the flames until everything in its way was consumed. Coudersport is a beautiful town of fourteen hundred inhabitants, on the west bank of the Allegheny river, near its headquarters. It contained a large portion of the wealth and intelligence of Potter county. Shaded streets extend from the river westward to the hill, skirting the western boundary of the town, and on the north and south are long fertile valleys. The Court House is located on the publicsquare, between East and Main streets, in the middle of the burnt district, but being so isolated was not destroyed with surrounding buildings. The grounds and the handsome residence of the Hon. A. G. Olmstead, chairman of one of the recent State conventions of the Republicans, stands just beyond the western termination of the fire, on Main street. The academy buildings on the hill side were not destroyed. Only two dwellings were burned. Most of the residences cluster about the town and are separated by shady plots of ground, which prevented the flames from extending.

DUTIES OF CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

The pamphlet of instructions to enumerators has just been issued. By accepting their commissions enumerators bind themselves to carry their work on to completion unless prevented by reasonable causes from doing so. They cannot throw up the work from dissatisfaction or indolence. Upon taking the oath of office the enumerators are furnished with an eighteen page pamphlet of instructions and the printed forms and schedules necessary to carry on the work. It is the duty of the enumerators in the excercise of their authority to use great courtesy and consideration. On the other hand it is not within the choice of any inhabitant whether he shall or shall not communicate the information required by the census law. Any person more than twenty years of age who shall willfully fail or refuse to give the information required of them by any enumerator renders himself liable to a fine not less than $100

Five regular schedules are created by law for the enumeration of the several subjects of inquiry, as follows: Population, agriculture, manufactures, social statistics, mortality. Regarding the schedule for social statistics, General Walker has withdrawn it from the enumerators and placed it in the hands of special agents.

Under the head of population no child born between the first day of June and the day of the enumerator's visit, be it the 5th 15th or 25th, is to be entered upon the schedule. On the other hand every person who was a resident of the district upon June 1, but between that day and the day of the enumerator's visit shall have died, should be entered on the schedule precisely as if still living. The object of the schedule is to obtain a list of the inhabitants on the 1st of June, 1880, and all changes after that date, whether in the nature of gain or loss, are to be disregarded in the enumeration. The word 'family,' for the purposes of the census, includes persons living alone equally with families in the ordinary sense of that term, and also all larger aggregations of people only having the tie of a common roof and table. A hotel, with all its inmates, constitutes but one family within the meaning of this term. A hospital, a prison, an asylum, the solitary inmate of a cabin is equally a family for the purposes of the census.

The inquiry "profession," "occupation," or "trade" is one of the most important questions in the schedule. The occupation of every man is to be given definitely, no general terms being allowed. For instance no man is to be classed as a "factory hand" or a "mill operative." The better form of expression suggested is "works in a cotton mill," "works in a paper mill," etc. When clerks are returned they are to be described as a "clerk in a store," "railroad clerk," "bank clerk," etc. Fire and life insurance agents will be specified. The use of the word "glover," "hatter," and furrier," will be confined to those who actually manufacture or make up in their own estabments all or a part of the gloves and hats or furs which they sell. Those who only sell these articles will be characterized as "glove dealer," "hat and cap dealer," "fur dealer."

"Judges" whether State or Federal, whether probate, police or otherwise, may be assumed to be lawyers and that addition, therefore, will not be given; but all other officials will have their profession designated, if they have any, as "Paper manufacturer," "Retired merchant," "Governor of Pennsylvania," Representative in Legislature," etc. A man is not to be called "shoemaker" or a "bootmaker" unless he makes the entire boot or shoe in a small shop. If he works in a boot and shoe factory he is to be designated accordingly. The word "jeweler," will not designate those who make watches, watch-chains or jewelry in large manufacturing establishments, but those who are jewelers to the ordinary understanding of the term.

No man is to be called a contractor, a professor, an overseer, an agent, a collector, a treasurer, an artist, a speculator or a commissioner without more definite explanation. When a man has retired from business the fact will be entered thus: "Retired lawyer," "retired merchant," etc. Stone masons are to be distinguished from brick masons. No man is to be described as a mechanic if it is possible to describe him more accurately. Apprentices are to be enumerated thus: "Apprenticed to carpenter," "apprenticed to painter," "apprenticed to apothecary." The distinguishing line will be drawn between farmers and farm laborers. The term manufacturer will be reserved for proprietors of establishments, thus: "Cotton manufacturer," "woolen manufacturer." Persons who make lace, bonnets, chocolate, etc., are not to be designated as manufacturers, but entered as lace makers, bonnet-makers, etc.

Under the head of "agriculture" no farm will be reported of less than three acres unless $500 worth of produce has actually been sold off it during the year. A farm in the meaning of the census instructions, is what is owned or leased by one man, cultivated under his care. The amounts of the various crops will be estimated according to the best judgment of the proprietor where no exact amount is kept. For the collection of statistics regarding manufactures, General Walker has appointed special agents. Upon the subject of iron and steel James M. Swank, of Philadelphia has been appointed.

Each enumerator will be required to make a daily report to the supervisor of his district, and to the Superintendent of Census at Washington. For this purpose postal cards, with a printed form on the back will be furnished each enumerator, and it will be his duty to fill up the blank space thereon with a statement of his work for each day.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.10
Rye "	.70
Corn, "	.50
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.35
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	.12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Chickens	.07
Turkeys	.09
Lard per pound	.08
Hay per ton	18.00
Beeswax	.25

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.25 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.75 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 9.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR—The market was quiet but firm; Pennsylvania family, $5 12 @ 5 62; patent and high grades, $6 50 @ $8

RYE FLOUR—$4 75.

WHEAT—The market was firm; No. 2 western red at $1 28; Pennsylvania red $1 29; amber $1 30.

CORN—Firm and scarce; steamer 54 @ 55c; yellow jacket, 55 @ 56c; mixed 54 @ 55c.

OATS—Irregular; No. 1, 46c; No. 2, 43½; No. 2, mixed, 40½.

RYE—Firm; western at 92c; Pennsylvania at 92c.

PORK—Mess $11 25 @ 11 50.

BEEF—Hams at $17 00 @ 17 50; Indiana mess beef $18.

BACON—Smoked shoulders, at 5¾c; salt shoulders, 4½ @ 4¾c; smoked hams 10 @ 11c; pickled hams, 8½ @ 9½c.

LARD—Dull; loose butchers, 6¼c; prime steam at $7 65.

BUTTER—Market sluggish; creamery extra at 22 @ 23c; Bradford county and New York extra, 19 @ 21c; western reserve extra 16 @ 17c; do good to choice, 12 @ 15c; rolls dull; Pennsylvania extra at 18 @ 19c.

EGGS—Quiet; Pennsylvania at 13½ @ 14c; western at 13c.

CHEESE—Weak and unsettled; N. Y. factory 12c; western full cream at 10½ @ 12; do for good to @ 10½c; western half skims 6 @ 8c.

It Is Well

It is well that Grant should be nominated. That great journal, the New York *Times*, for once in the lamentable condition of advocating the wrong side, deems his nomination a moral certainty. And for our own part we have been very much inclined to think that in spite of all the ciphering which figured him out of the race, the immense amount of money put up in his behalf would make him the Republican candidate.

There are many reasons why he should be nominated. It will put the third term and imperialism thoroughly to a test. The defeat of Grant—which we regard as morally certain—will put an end to third-termism for a century to come.

Then nominate Grant!

Let him be put up and knock ed down!

The country will breathe more freely after the interesting performance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Galusha A. Grow is coming to the front as candidate for United States Senator.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

J. M. C. RANCK,
of Lightstreet.

(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference of the eleventh district.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN WINTERSTEEN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Wintersteen, late of Pine township Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to L. A. German and Phineas Whitmire, Executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors, without delay.

L. A. GERMAN, Derr's P. O.
PHINEAS WHITMIRE, Pine Summit.
may 28, 1880—6w Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN ASH, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the County of Columbia, to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator of said decedent, that he will sit in the discharge of the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg upon Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon where and at which time all parties interested in the said fund are required to be and appear or be forever debarred from any claim upon said fund.

PAUL E. WIRT,
may 27, 1880-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the assigned estate of Hazletine and Steel for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, to distribute the balance in the hands of William H. Abbott, Assignee, to and among the parties entitled thereto, that he will discharge the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, upon Monday, the 21st day of June, 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where and at which time all parties having claims upon said fund are required to appear and present the same or be forever debarred from any share of the said fund.

PAUL E. WIRT,
may 28, 1880-4w Auditor.

AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BLOOMSBURG.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county for leave to amend the charter of the above named corporation under the Act of Assembly of April 29, 1874 so that the first clause of Article 2 of the Charter be amended so as to read "The business of the said corporation shall be conducted by not less than three nor more than nine trustees, &c."

S. KNORR,
JAS. C. BROWN, President.
Secretary. may 28-4w

CHURCH LETTING.

There will be a public letting at Stillwater, on SATURDAY MAY 29th 1880, at 2 p. m., for the erection of a Frame Church 35X50 feet. Separate bids will be received, 1st. for the mason work and plastering, 2d, for the material and carpenter work, 3rd. for the painting and glazing. Plans and specifications to be seen at Isaiah Raber's, Stillwater.

May 21, 1880-2w H. B. FORTNER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF D. A. BOWMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the executors of D. A. Bowman, deceased, to and among the parties entitled to the same will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

L. E. WALLER,
May 21, '80-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIAS PEALER, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of Elias Laubach, one of the administrators of Elias Pealer, deceased to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June 19 1880 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment; when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
May 21, 1880-4w Auditor.

STRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Jerseytown on the 19th day of April, 1880, a RED COW, with star in forehead and some white spots on body and fore legs, apparently about 12 years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

T. J. SWISHER.
May 1, '80-21-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY LEHR, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Lehr, late of Beaver township, Columbia co., pa., deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to C. W. Miller, Adm'r, de bonis non cum testamento annexo. 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 Administrator without delay.

C. W. MILLER,
May 21-6w Administrator.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JANE BROAD, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Jane Broad, late of Madison township, Columbia county, 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 to

WM. HARTLINE,
Or his Attorney, Administrator,
HARVEY E. SMITH, Jerseytown, Col co.
Bloomsburg, Pa. apr. 16-'80-6w*.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE

ESTATE OF SOPHIA HELDEBRANDT, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Sophia Heldebrandt, late of Orangetownship, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executrix. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make prompt payment.

MRS. ELIZABETH COFFMAN,
may 7, '80-6w Executrix,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS L. KLINE, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas L. Kline, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Susan Kline, Executrix, Orangeville. 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 Executrix without delay.

SUSAN KLINE,
C. W. MILLER, Atty. Executrix,
April 30, '80-6w Orangeville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH LEHR, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Lehr, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Lehr, Administrator. 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 Administrator without delay.

SAMUEL LEHR,
C. W. MILLER, Att'y. Administrator.
April 30, '80-6w*

NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

Among the records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county it is later alia thus contained.

In the matter of the estate of Anthony Snyder, deceased

And now May 3, 1880, on hearing petition of Geo. W. Corell and Peter A. Evans, sureties of the Adm'r, praying for the discharge of C. A. Knorr Adm'r. Rule to show cause why C. A. Knorr administrator shall not be discharged, returnable at next term. Notice by advertisement in "Columbian" and "Republican" for three weeks previous to return day.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the records this 6th day of May, A. D., 1880.

WM. KRICKBAUM,
May 21, 1880-3w Clerk O. C.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

List of Dealers in Columbia County.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly, in and for the year 1880 is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

	Class.	Lic.
BEAVER.		
George P. Dreisbach, store	14	7 00
J. A. Losee, Agent "	14	7 00
Levi Michael "	14	7 00
C. A. Shuman "	14	7 00
J. H. Shuman, hotel	5	50 00
G. H. Lining, "	5	50 00
J. S. Hinderliter, hotel	5	50 00
BENTON.		
Rohr McHenry, store	13	10 00
J. J. McHenry, "	13	10 00
B. McHenry, Son & Co., store	13	10 00
J. E. Edson, "	14	7 00
Hiram Hess, hotel,	5	50 00
Emanuel Edgar, hotel	5	50 00
BERWICK.		
Bowman & Crispin, store	12	12 50
Adams & Son "	13	10 00
Opdyke & Thornton "	13	10 00
Freas Brothers "	11	15 00
H. H. Bower "	13	10 00
Jackson & Woodin, manf'g. Co., store	6	50 00
C. D. Fowler, stoves, furniture, &c,	13	10 00
H. S. Ent, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
G. A. Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
H. A. Pensyl, notion store	14	7 00
P. Loeb, clothing store	14	7 00
E. S. Kase, hardware store	14	7 00
A. Brittain, drug store	14	7 00
R. H. Little, "	14	7 00
F. L. Distlehurst, furniture store	14	7 00
H. M. Hockman, confectionery	14	7 00
G. M. Barnard, tobacco and cigars	14	7 00
Freas Brothers, lumber dealers	13	10 00
J. M. Lilley, coal dealer	14	7 00
William Williams, cigars	14	7 00
H. H. Westler, hotel	5	50 00
G. W. Mauger, "	5	50 00
R. Berger, restaurant	5	20 00
David Gross, restaurant	5	20 00
BRIARCREEK.		
H. M. Evans & Bro., store	14	7 00
BLOOMSBURG.		
H. J. Clark & Son, store	11	15 00
I. K. Miller, "	14	7 00
C. C. Marr, "	14	7 00
D. A. Creasy, "	13	10 00
David Stroup, "	14	7 00
William Rabig, grocery store	14	7 00
T. W. Conner, "	14	7 00
William Kreamer, store	13	10 00
Lutz & Sloan, store	13	10 00
I. W. Hartman, "	10	20 00
I. W. McKelvy, "	6	50 00
S. H. Ryer, "	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co., store	10	20 00
Moyer Brothers, wholesale drug store	11	15 00
" " "	14	7 00
Wagenseller & Co., wholesale notions	12	12 50
O. A. Jacoby, grocery, coal, &c.	14	7 00
Alexander & Woodhouse, tobacco & cigars	14	7 00
W. C. McKinney, shoe store	14	7 00
C. A. Klein, drug store	14	7 00
H. C. Hartman, carpet store	14	7 00
W. J. Correll, furniture store	13	10 00
Elizabeth Cadman, furniture store	14	7 00
David Lowenberg, clothing store	13	10 00
L. Gross, clothing store	14	7 00
Peter Bittmeyer, grocery	13	10 00
H. Klein, grocery	14	7 00
Jacob Keifer, notions	12	12 50
George A. Clark, books and stationery	13	10 00
Mrs. Jane Scott, confectionery and bakery	14	7 00
Thomas Webb, tobacco store	14	7 00
S. A. Wilson, confectionery	14	7 00
Louis Bernhard, jeweler	14	7 00
Rollins, Holmes & Schuyler, hardware	13	10 00
L. Runyon & Co., hardware	13	10 00
Joseph Decker, confectionery	14	7 00
W. C. Richard, flour and feed	14	7 00
A. J. Evans, clothing store	14	7 00
C. E. Kessler, boots and shoes	14	7 00
J. H. Rinport, drug and book store	14	7 00
C. E. Savage, jeweler	14	7 00
N. J. Hendersholt, drug and grocery store	14	7 00
J. F. Caldwell, confectionery	14	7 00
J. H. Stecker, flour and feed	14	7 00
Geo. W. Filbert, tobacco and cigars	14	7 00
Hartman Bros, grocery store	14	7 00
A. Lewis, merchandise and grain	14	7 00
G. W. Correll, dealer in merchandise	14	7 00
Simon Shives, agricultural implements	14	7 00
John Wolf agricultural implements	14	7 00
J. D. Wilson, shoe findings and leather	14	7 00
C. C. Galignan, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
J. R. Whary, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
I. Hagenbuch, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
C. W. Neal & Bro., coal dealers	14	7 00
W. H. Foust, coal dealer	14	7 00
G. M. & J. K. Locke & d. coal dealers	14	7 00
Tubbs & Chamberlin, hotel	5	50 00
J. L. Girton, hotel	5	50 00
William Giger, hotel	5	50 00
Jane E. Brown, hotel	5	50 00
W. H. Gilmore, restaurant	5	20 00
Frederick Gilmore, restaurant	5	20 00
Peter Gross, restaurant	5	20 00
D. W. Robbins, liquor store	13	25 00
O. A. Jacoby, liquor store	13	25 00
E. Jacoby, oysters and fish	14	7 00
CENTRALIA.		
O. B. Millard, store	13	10 00
C. G. Murphy, store	14	7 00
Edward McFadden & Bro., grocery store	14	7 00
Geo. W. Michael, grocery store	14	7 00
John Moran, boot and shoe store	14	7 00
Alexander Morgan, store	14	7 00
Mrs. E. Haffey, store	14	7 00
D. C. Black, store	14	7 00
Irvin & Brother, store	14	7 00
Geo. W. Davis, drug store	14	7 00
A. B. Fortner, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
D. F. Curry, hotel	5	50 00
William Peiffer, hotel	5	50 00
Mrs. Johanna O'Connor, liquor store	13	25 00
James Cain, restaurant	5	20 00
James Goldsworthy, hotel	5	50 00
Mrs Mary Chapman, restaurant	5	20 00
Robert Farrel, restaurant	5	20 00
Thomas Collins, restaurant	5	20 00
CATAWISSA.		
T. E. Harder, furniture store	13	10 00
J. K. Sharpless' Son's, general store	10	20 00
William Hartman, furniture & confectionery	14	7 00
George Manhart, boot and shoe store	13	10 00