The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 18, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson county.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Garfield was a member of the electoral commission that counted in Hayes. How can republicans who admit the fraud, consistently vote for such a man?

The nomination of Garfield has fallen flat on the Republican party. Wherever they have attempted to get up a demonstration it has most signally failed.

It was W. A. Grier, of Hazleton, who gave the one Garfield vote from Pennsylvania so often, which finally resulted in starting a boom that gave him the nomination. Mr. Grier is now a bigger man than Don Cameron.

The Cincinnati convention should profit by the example of Chicago, and not get into a wrangle over the nomination. If the work can be done in thirty-six hours and a good man nominated, it will instil life into the party that will carry it triumphantly through the campaign.

Two rival Democratic conventions are announced in Lackawanna county. The delegates to both will be elected on the 19th. A. B. Dunning and B. A. Chase both claim to be the chairman of the Democratic Standing Committee. A very bad way to open a Presidential campaign, gentlemen. Better smooth matters over somehow, as otherwise the party is sure of defeat in that county.

TAX SALES.

A large number of tracts of land were advertised and sold for taxes at the Court House last Monday by county Treasurer Sweppenheiser. On the list were a number of properties on which the taxes were unpaid for 1877, but the lands have since been sold by the Sheriff. The taxes were assessed in the name of the person who was sold out and the question has arisen as to the effect of a judicial sale upon the lien for taxes returned. It is somewhat singular that in so many years since the passage of the act under which these sales are held, the question has never been decided by the Supreme Court. It is claimed by some, as the lands have been sold by the Sheriff since the taxes were levied, that this has wiped out all claims for taxes against the property. It still stands as a debt against him who was the owner at the time the levy was made, but the claim upon the property is lost. On the other hand it is contended that the land is to be held responsible for the taxes whoever the owner may be. It is evident that if the taxes were lost so far as the land is concerned when it was sold by the Sheriff, the purchaser of such land at a Treasurer's sale would get a worthless deed, and be out of pocket just the amount he paid for the land. The question has been raised in Montour county by a bill in equity praying for an injunction to restrain the treasurer and commissioners from selling certain tracts assessed prior to the Sheriff's sale of the same tracts. It will probably be decided in a few months, and will be watched with interest.

The fact that the question has never been presented to the Supreme Court is probably accounted for in this way; When land is advertised at tax sale most everybody prefers to pay the taxes rather than to run the risk of having a cloud upon his title, or go into expensive litigation to prevent the land from being sold. It has always been the practice here and elsewhere to sell such lands for unpaid taxes. Perhaps that practice will cease after the Supreme Court have passed upon the question. There seems to be no good reason why the taxes should be a lien upon the land, while mortgages, judgments and other debts of record are wiped out.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. June 15th 1880.

It is only fair to Senator Blaine, for whom your correspondent has always had and expressed as friendly a feeling as was proper in a Democrat, to say that the Senator had no hand in Garfield's nomination. Injudicious friends of the Senator have sought to make it appear that he was influential in turning the convention towards the Ohioan. Those that know him better know that he had no connection with the movement He will support General Garfield, as he would any other Radical. It is reported, however, in the event which he hardly deemed possible—his own defeat,—he preferred another man than Garfield as candidate.

The interest in the Cincinnati convention to be held next Tuesday, a week from to-day is growing as intense as was republican excitement in the Chicago fiasco. Of the candidates no one at present seems to have even a majority of the delegates, and much less than two thirds. In view of the recent newspaper reports, it is generally believed that Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate, but will content himself with naming his choice and throwing his strength to him. General Hancock's chances are improving as the day of convention approaches. Judge Field, though, may yet be the nominee. General Garfield's sentiments on the Chinese question will make him unpopular on the Pacific slope, and Judge Field, it is believed could carry those states for the Democratic party.

The House yesterday by a vote of 150 to 51 passed the bill enforcing the eight hour law. Quite a debate of a non-partisan character was had upon this question. This bill has been pending in the House several sessions, and its passage affects all workingmen who are employed by the government at the different navy-yards, arsenals &c.

President Hayes is revenging himself for the defeat of Sherman by "bouncing" the government officers, who, in violation of his ridiculous civil service order, went to Chicago, and worked for Grant and Imperialism. Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum is the first one of importance to suffer. This gentleman was chairman of the Illinois State Convention that "stood by the old man" with 42 votes. In the significent language of Dennis Kearney, Raum "will have to go." The President warned him repeatedly of the danger he was exposing himself to, but without effect. Raum should immediately put himself in training for the republican candidate for Vice-President in 1884 that is if the republicans run a ticket then. Arthur, now on the ticket, was turned out of the New York Custom House, for alleged violations of law, and is rewarded for the disgrace. Now Raum may expect some prominent man to take him up in 1884.

HILTON.

Throwing Mud at Garfield.

WHY IT IS THROWN.

The following is the official record of the testimony taken before the Poland committee in reference to the connection of James A. Garfield with the Credit Mobilier transaction:

Jan. 22, 1873. Oakes Ames recalled: *

Question. In regard to Mr. Garfield, state to the committee details of transactions between you and him in reference to Credit Mobilier stock. Answer. I got for Mr. Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, for which he paid par and interest.

Q. When did you agree with him for this? A. That agreement was in December 1867 or January 1868; about that time; about that time I had these conversations with all of them; it was all about the same time.

Q. State what grew out of it. A. Mr. Garfield did not pay me any money; I sold bonds belonging to his $1,000 of his stock at 97, making $776; in June I received a dividend in cash on his stock of $600 which left a balance due him of $329, which I paid him; that is all the transaction between us; I did not deliver him any stock before or since: that is the only transaction and the only thing.

Q. The $329 which you paid him was the surplus of earnings on the stock above the amount to be paid for it, par value? A. Yes, sir; he never had either his Credit Mobilier stock or Union Pacific railroad stock; the only thing he realized on the transaction was the $329.

Q. I see in this statement of the account with Gen. Garfield a charge of $47; that is interest from the July previous, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the $776 on the credit side of the account is the 80 per cent bond dividend sold at 97? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the $190 on the $600 on the credit side is the money dividend? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after you had received these two sums, they in the aggregate overpaid the price of stock and interest $329, which you paid him. A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that paid? A. Paid in money, I believe.

Q. Did you make a statement of this to Mr. Garfield? A. I presume so. I think I did with all of them; that is my impression.

Q. When you paid him this $329 did you understand it was the balance of his dividend after paying for his stock? A. I suppose so; I do not know what else he could suppose.

Q. You did not deliver the certificate of stock to him? A. No, sir; he said nothing about that.

Q. Why did he not receive his certificate? A. Do not know.

Q. Do you remember any conversation between you and him in the adjustment of these accounts? A. I do not.

Q. You understood you were the holder of these ten shares? A. Yes, sir,

Q. Did he so understand it? I presume so. It seems to have gone from his mind, however.

Q. Was this the only dealing you had with him in reference to any stock. A. I think so.

Q. Was it the only transaction of any kind. A. The only transaction.

Q. Has that $329 ever been paid to you? A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Have you any belief that it ever has? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever loan Gen. Garfield $300? A. Not to my knowledge; except that he calls this a loan.

Q. You do not call it a loan? A. I did not at the time. I am willing it should go to suit him.

Q. What we want to get at is the exact truth. A. I have told the truth in my statement.

Q. When you paid him $329 did he understand that he borrowed that money from you? A. I do not suppose so.

Q. Have you any belief that he supposed so? A. No; only from what he said the other day. I do not dispute anybody.

Q. We want your judgment of the transaction. A. My judgment of the transaction is just as I told you. There was but one thing about it.

Q. That amount has never been repaid to you. You did nor suppose that you had any right to it, or any claim to it? A. No, sir.

Q. You regarded that as money belonging to him after the stock was paid for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Gen. Garfield ever receive these bonds? A. No, sir; never has received but $329.

Q. And that he has received as his own money? A. I suppose so; it did not belong to me. I should not have given it to him if it had not belonged to him.

Q. You did not understand it to belong to you as a loan; you never called for it and have never received it back? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation between you and him in reference to the Pacific stock he was entitled to? A. No, sir.

Q. Has he ever called for it? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever offered it to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation in relation to it? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there ever been anything said between you and him about rescinding the purchase of the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock? Has there anything been said to you of its being thrown up or abandoned or surrendered? A. No, sir, not until recently,

Q. How recently. A. Since this matter came up.

Q. Since the investigation commenced? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you consider at the commencement of this investigation that you held these other dividends, which you said you did not pay to him in his behalf? Did you regard yourself as custodian of these dividends for him? A. Yes, sir; he paid for his stock and is entitled to his dividends.

Q. Will the dividends come to him at any time on his demand? A. Yes, sir; as soon as this suit is settled.

Q. You say $329 was paid to him; how was it paid? A. I presume by check of sergeant-at-arms. I find there are some checks filed without any letters or initials indicating who they were for

Q. Have you had any correspondence, since this dividend was paid, with him in regard to this matter? A. I do not know what matter you refer to.

Q. If you had any correspondence between you I would like to see it. A. I have no copy of it.

Q. Have you the original? A. No, sir. Mr. Garfield showed me a letter which he said he intended to enclose with some money sent me. I did not know who the money came from. He showed me a letter which he said he intended to have put in. I indorsed on the back of the letter my reply. I just turned over the letter and wrote what I wrote on the back of it, and let him have it.

Q. Your answer indorsed on the back of the letter was published in the newspapers? A. Yes, sir. He published the letter, I believe.

Q. As published did they correspond with your recollection of the paper as written? A. Yes, sir I wrote it off hastily. He came to my room and said he had been accused of all kinds of crime and misdemeanors. I told him I had made no such statement as he represented. He wanted me to say in writing that I had not. I took the letter which he said he intended to have inclosed with the money, and wrote on the back of it that I had made no such statement.

Q. The published correspondence in the morning papers of the next day is your recollection of what occurred? A. It agrees with my recollection, except that he says he left a letter for me at the Arlington. I never received that letter. I only saw the letter on which I endorsed my answer.

Q. Did he inclose the money? A. Some money came to me inclosed in an envelope, which he said he had sent. I gave it back to him.

Q. How much money was in that envelope? A. Four hundred dollars.

The following memorandum, referred to by witness as a statement of his account with Mr. Garfield, was placed in evidence:

J. A. G.

189— Dr.	
To ten shares Credit Mobilier of A	$1,000
Interest	47
June 19, to cash	329
Total,	$1,376
1868. Cr.	
By dividend bond Union Pacific Railroad At 80 per cent., less 3 per cent	$1,000 776
June 11, by dividend collected for your account	600
Total,	$1,376

The following is Gen:

GARFIELD'S EXPLANATION.

"The first I ever heard of the Credit Mobilier was in 1866 or 1867. I cannot fix the date when George Francis Train called on me and said he was organizing a company to be known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to be formed on the model of the Credit Mobilier of France; that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific railroad at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up; that he had no doubt money thus invested would double or treble itself each year; that subscriptions were limited to $1,000 each, and he wished me to subscribe. He showed me a long list of subscribers, among them Mr. Oakes Ames, to whom he referred me for further information concerning the enterprise. I answered that I had not the money to spare, and if I had I would not subscribe without knowing more about the organization. Mr. Train left me, saying he would hold a place open for me and hoped I would yet subscribe The same day I asked Mr. Ames what he thought of the enterprise. He expressed the opinion that the investment would be safe and profitable.

"I heard nothing further upon the subject for a year or more, and it was almost forgotten, when sometime, I should say, during the long session of 1868, Mr. Ames spoke of it again; said the company had organized, was doing well, and he thought would soon pay large dividends. He said that some of the stock had been left, or was to be left, in his hands to sell, and I could take the amount which Mr. Train had offered me by paying the $1,000 and accrued interest. He said that if I was not able to pay for it then he would hold it for me until I could pay or until some of the dividends were payable. I told him that I would consider the matter, but would not agree to take any stock until I knew from an examination of the charter and the conditions of the subscription the extent to which I should become pecuniarily liable. He said he was not sure but thought a stockholder would only be liable for the par value of his stock; that he had not the stock and papers with him, but would have them after awhile. From the case as presented I probably should have taken the stock if I had been satisfied as to the extent of pecuniary liability. Thus the matter rested for some time. I think until the following year. During this interval I understood that there were

DIVIDENDS DUE

amounting to nearly three times the par value of the stock. But, in the meantime, I had heard that the company was involved in some controversy with the Pacific railroad and that Mr. Ames' right to sell the stock was denied When I next saw Mr. Ames I told him that I had concluded not to take the stock. There the matter ended, so far as I was concerned, and I had no further knowledge of the company's operations until the subject began to be discussed in the newspapers last fall, Nothing was ever said to be by Mr. Train, or Mr. Ames, to indicate or imply that the Credit Mobilier, was or could be in any way connected with the legislation of Congress for the Pacific railroad, or for any other purpose; Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from, and afterwards repaid him, a loan of $300. That amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive, any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends nor profits arising from them."

AMES WAS RECALLED.

January 23, 1873, and testified to the stock he had issued to Garfield, the dividends, allowed him, and the balance of money paid into his hand, which Garfield pretended was a "loan." He submitted a memorandum of the account in detail. It came to the knowledge of the committee that Garfield had visited Ames with the object of inducing him to retract or modify his testimony, and he was re examined 29th of January as follows:

Q. You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300?

A. No, sir; he did not claim that with me.

Q. State all you know in reference to it.

A. I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In our conversation he admitted it and said there was $2,400 due him in stocks and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400 and said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stock or bonds.

Q. When was that memorandum made? A. It was made in my room. I can not remember the date. *It was since the investigation commenced.*

Q. Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made. [Paper shown in Garfield's handwriting.]

You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? Yes, sir.

Q. That was his idea of what was coming to him? A. Yes, sir.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, Horatio Seymour of New York will accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, if tendered him. He can carry his State beyond a doubt, and that would settle the election. Republican papers that are afraid of him are saying that he will not accept, is in poor health, is too old. His health and age will not prevent his beating Garfield, should the National Convention give him the nomination.

Garfield and the Credit Mobilier.

The New York *Tribune* is quite gleeful over its escape from the diet of boiled crow on which it would have been obliged to subsist if Grant had been nominated at Chicago. But that journal was not so fortunate in the nomination of Garfield as its editor pretends. It will be forced to eat its own words in supporting the republican nomination. It was very severe on the congressmen who were implicated in the Credit Mobilier matter at the time it was first made public. When that disreputable business was undergoing investigation in congress the *Tribune* took occasion to remark:

"It is very easy to see that the stock of the Credit Mobilier was a very handsome investment, provided it could be purchased at par. Here was wherein Oakes Ames was such a profitable friend to Congressmen and Senators. He let them in, as he phrases it, on the ground floor. They got their stock at par, and the dividends which were ready to be paid were more than enough to pay for the stock. This is what is called in Wall street parlance making one hand wash the other. The actual value of stock sold at $100 a share would have been to anybody out of the circle of Oakes Ames' friends not purchaseable for less than $300 to $400. But there was a film of deceney thrown over the transaction by Mr. Ames, in charging several months' interest on the stock at the time it was sold to the members of Congress. This interest had accrued while he was holding it to see where it could be placed to the best advantage."

That is to say that the Congressmen who received stock from Oakes Ames got it for nothing or as a gift, the accrued dividends being sufficient to pay for it. The *Tribune* went on to say: The more recent Legislation which Ames' transactions with members of Congress had reference to, may be stated in a few words. Secretary Boutwell insisted that half the earning of the road in carrying mails and troops for the Government should be applied to the payment of interest on the loans that the government had made to the road. The Legislation obtained overruled the Secretary and enabled the road to postpone payment of interest until the bonds fell due—some thirty years hence. To sum up, it may be briefly stated that the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier together got the proceeds of liberal United States land grants, of donations of communities near the road, and the entire subsidy of government bonds, as a clear profit. The proceeds of the mortgage bonds which displayed the government lien, were sufficient to have built the road To the original stockholders in the Union Pacific, the profit was something almost incredible. A share bought for $5 subscription became $100 Credit Mobilier, which paid, as we have seen in the evidence concerning the Legislators who received it, dividends that amounted to at least treble its nominal value. It is, of course, that all Legislation who favored the Union Pacific railroad swelled the profits of the Legislators who became stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. The awkardness of this position was vastly increased by the thin disguise of purchase being torn away, under which the profit bearing stock had been really the gift of Oakes Ames. The denial of the facts converted the transaction into a criminal act."

Gen Garfield was one of the Congressmen who where shown by the testimony taken before the investigating committee to have received Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames. He went before that committee and denied on his oath that he ever held any of the stock. So then it appears that the republican candidate for President was one of those Congressmen whose denial of the facts," according to the *Tribune* "converted the transaction into a criminal act." Mark, now, the article in the *Tribune* from which these extracts are made was published months after the death of Horace Greeley and while Whitelaw Reid, the present editor of that sheet, had control of its columns. The question arises, has Mr. Reid changed his former opinion of the conduct of the Congressmen who received Credit Mobilier stock as a gift from Oakes Ames? If not he is convicted by his own newspaper of supporting a candidate for President who was guilty of a "criminal act." This is the severe and inexorable logic of the matter and there is no possibility of escaping it. The *Tribune* will not eat crow but it will be obliged to masticate its own editorials in supporting Garfield for President.—*Patriot.*

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Two steamers, the Stonington and Narragansett, collided on Long Island Sound on Saturday night about half past eleven. The former was on its way from Stonington to New York, and the latter from New York to Stonington.

When they had got into the open waters of the Sound a thick fog fell over all. Fogs are no rarity and passengers who frequent these routes are accustomed to the hoarse whistles of the steamers. The pilots, through long practice, can tell by the sound the relative position of the vessels, although novices are all at sea when they attempt to point out the direction from which the noise of a foghorn comes. The passengers on the Narragansett did not dream of danger, for the steamer had run over these waters for fifteen years, in every sort of weather, and had never had missed a trip. By eleven o'clock at night all who had state rooms retired to rest. About fifty, who had neither state rooms nor berths, settled themselves to sleep the best they could on the sofas and easy chairs which were strewn about the richly-furnished saloon and a very few lingered on the decks. All was quiet and only the splashing of the water and the noise of the whistles broke the stillness of the night. The Narragansett had reached the Cornfield Light, which is five miles west of the Connecticut river, when she heard the whistle of the Stonington coming in the opposite direction. This was at about 11:30. The signals sounded as if there was a good distance east and west between the two boats. If there was such a distance, and if each vessel steered to the left, then they ought to have passed each other safely by. But in a moment the lights of the two vessels shown through the fog. The helm of the Narragansett was thrown sharp about, which brought her broadside to the Stonington. The Stonington plunged on and struck her on the starboard quarter, just in front of the wheel. There was a tremendous crash. The bow of the Stonington was forced in. The side of the Narragansett was cut and crushed almost to the water's edge. Water poured into the hole and the steamer began to sink. But this was not all. The gas began escaping. It caught fire and the flames fastened on to the wood work and spread rapidly.

Then followed a wild scene of confusion. Passengers rushed from their state rooms with only their night cloths on, and no power could allay the panic. Boats and rafts were lowered and many jumped overboard. In a short time the Narragansett sank, and many of the passangers were picked up by boats from the Stonington and from the Steamer City of New York, which had arrived on the scene. There were about four hundred people on board, and 48 were missing.

The Deputy Marshals' Bill.

R. B. HAYES'S REASONS FOR INTERFERING BY VETO WITH THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. Hayes sent to the Senate to-day a message vetoing the bill regulating the pay of special deputy marshals. He quotes all the laws now existing relating to elections and the supervision thereof, and maintains that they are sufficient, and the present bill unconstitutional. In speaking of the power of Congress to pass laws superintending of elections, he says:

"It must be conceded to be a most important power, and of a fundamental character. In the light of recent history, and of the violence, fraud, corruption and irregularity which have frequently prevailed at such elections, it may easily be conceived that the exertion of the power, if it exists, may be necessary to the stability of our form of government.

As to the relations between the States and the general government, he says:

"The true interests of the people of this country require that both the national and state governments should be allowed without jealous interference on either side, to exercise all the powers which respectively belong to them according to a fair and practical construction of the constitution. State rights and the rights of the United States should be equally respected. Both are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of our institutions. But in endeavoring to vindicate the one we should not allow our zeal to nullify or impair the other."

He then quotes at length from a Supreme Court decision as to the duty of marshals to keep the peace at the polls, which he says shows the wisdom of the existing law, and justifies him in his disposition not to see it changed.

CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county convention to be held August 10th, 1880. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
ISAAC A. DEWITT,
of Greenwood.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
of Catawissa.

A. L. FRITZ,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CONGRESS.
J. M. C. RANCK,
of Lightstreet.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference of the eleventh district.)

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITORS' REPORT
OF
SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP

Gilbert Hess and Elijah Albertson, supervisors, in account with Sugarloaf township for the year ending April 12th 1880.

	Cr.	Dr.
To am't of duplicate of road tax in hands of Gilbert Hess		$383 40
To am't of duplicate of cash tax granted by the court, 6 mills, in hands of Gilbert Hess		324 49
By work done on the road	366 12	
By time as supervisor	58 73	707 89
By attending settlement	1 25	
	$426 10	426 10
		$281 79
To am't of duplicate of road tax in hands of Elijah Albertson		$363 32
By work done on the road	$352 97	
By exonerations	2 85	
By credit from the present supervisor	7 50	
	$363 32	
By am't of orders unpaid for the year 1878		
By am't of orders unpaid for the year 1879	$12 62	
By am't of orders issued for the year 1880	283 43	
	185 64	
	$481 69	
	281 79	
	$199 20	
Indebtedness of township To am't of overwork of Elijah Albertson, handed over to James N. Pennington, supervisor, to be applied on this year's road tax		$171 40

June 7th, 1880.

We the undersigned auditors of Sugarloaf township duly examined and audited all the foregoing account and find it correct as above set out,

B. D. COLE,
JOSHUA B. DAVIS, } Auditors.
AARON FRITZ,

By order of Auditors,
Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 18, 1880.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Hester Ann Edson, Executrix of B. F. Cole, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, JULY 15th, 1880,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate to-wit: A certain lot or PIECE OF LAND situate in Benton township, Columbia co., Pa., adjoining lands of Lowry Cole on the east and south, Big Fishingcreek on the west and public road on the north, containing ONE ACRE more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame DWELLING HOUSE and STORE a frame stable and out-buildings.

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 at expense of purchaser. Possession given April 1st, 1881.

HESTER ANN EDSON,
Executrix.
June 18, 1880-ts*

TAX NOTICE.

The undersigned treasurer of the Town of Bloomsburg hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive the taxes of said town assessed and ascertained for the year 1880, on and after Monday, June 21st, 1880, at his office on Second street, five doors above Centre in said town; and all taxpayers are required to pay the same. Any tax unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from the said 21st of June shall be paid with five per centum penalty upon the amount added thereto.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER,
Bloomsburg, June 18, 1880. Town Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH LAMON, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Lamon, late of Briarcreek township, Columbia co., Penn'a., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. B. Jackson, adm'r., Berwick, Pa. 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. B. JACKSON,
Administrator,
June 18, '80-6w Berwick, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 20th, 1880.

DR. A. E. BURR:—

I took your Neuralgia and Sick Headache Pills for Chronic Headache with Dyspepsia, and they acted like a charm. I would not be without them for any amount of money.

MRS WILLIAM BROCK,
Scranton, Pa.

IF YOU HAVE HEADACHE,
IF YOU HAVE NEURALGIA,
IF YOU HAVE DYSPEPSIA,
IF YOU HAVE CONSTIPATION,
IF YOU HAVE INDIGESTION,
IF YOU HAVE NERVOUS CHILLS,
IF YOU HAVE AGUE CHILLS,
IF YOU HAVE PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
IF YOU HAVE PARALYSIS,
IF YOU HAVE TOOTHACHE,
IF YOU ARE NERVOUS,

TAKE DR. A. E. BURR'S

Neuralgia & Sick Headache Pills.

They will cure you. There is nothing in this world like them. Easy to take, they dissolve in the mouth. The Physicians generally recommend them.

For Sale by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg druggist.
June 18, '80-1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW DEPARTURE!
BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE
CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but **Seventeen Dollars,** and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this state.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the *best* Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the *cheapest.*

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Or Syracuse, N.Y.
June 18, 13w.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
General Agents, Phila., Pa.
SOLD BY
MOYER BROTHERS., Bloomsburg, Pa.
June 4, 1y.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF SUSAN A. GROVER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susan A. Grover, late of the township of Mifflin, 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.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Administrator,
June 4, '80-6w Bloomsburg, Pa.

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. B. WALLER,
June 11, '80-4w Auditor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BUILDING OF NEW STORE
BY
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
AND
CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS
ON
An Extraordinary Sea

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Oper now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present and during the summer materially reduce the size of the buil We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had a stage of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION DOLLARS IN VALU

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion of should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a of values much lower than now, we have determined after careful sideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among patrons and consumers generally, say one-half, or

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Wo

At such prices as may be necessary in order to speedily close, have, therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SA

In every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains a the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisem for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are co goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the dem **Such Goods Will Not Be Reduced.** But outside of th radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are s well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance. opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buye Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearan our house

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certain saving, to anticipate their wants should visit us in person, present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail der Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sel amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accom object.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quan of goods are believed to be unequaled, but every effort will be to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sa that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their satisfaction.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIE
Eighth and Market Streets, Phila

The Old Established Drug Sto

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Corner Main and Market Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been in the WHOLESALE DRUG business for the past eleven years call the attention of the public generally, and COUNTRY DEALERS in particular, their large and varied stock.

It consists of

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicin
Spices, &c.

The Retail Departmen
BROWER'S BLOCK.
Cannot be surpassed anywhere
IN IT MAY BE FOUND A LARGE STOCK

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

SPONGES,
CHAMOIS, COLOGNES,
PERFUMERY, CIGARS,
FANCY ARTICLES, TOILET SOAPS,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES, LAMPS,

and in fact every thing that should be kept in a complete and regulated Drug Store.

They are the sole Manufactures of the Celebrated

OIL OF GLADNESS.

Also the Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors
DR. W. M. BICKLEY'S Celebrated an

INVALUABLE PREPARATIONS.

Compound Aromatic Wine of Gentian an
Iron, Improved Cream Camphor, Worm Kil
ling Agent, Improved Rose Pectoral.

The Best Remedies Made.

Highly Recommended by Physicians.

MOYER BROTHERS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 17 '79-1y