The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, Editor,
J. H. EITENBENDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 17, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Wm. H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson county.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
[Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.

FOR STATE SENATE.
E. J. McHENRY,
[Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
T. JEFF. VANDERSLICE,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT B. LITTLE,

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee requests each member of the Standing Committee to make an appointment of a Vigilance Committee for the election district township or ward consisting of at least two members, in addition to the member of the Standing Committee, and in the larger districts three or four, as may be necessary, and the member of the Standing Committee will promptly within one week send the names to the chairman.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

		Post Office.
Beaver,	J. T. Fox,	Beaver Valley.
Benton,	Robt McHenry,	Benton,
Berwick,	Dr. F. P. Hill,	Berwick.
Bloomsburg E.	David Lowenberg,	Bloomsburg.
" W.	Chas. G. Barkley,	do
Briarcreek,	A. H. Crosp,	Berwick.
Catawissa,	W. L. Everly,	Catawissa.
Centralia.	Thomas Kearns	Centralia.
Centre,	T. F. Conner	Lime Ridge.
Conyngham N.	Thomas Sands,	Centralia.
" S.	John Monroe,	Ashland.
Fishingcreek,	Cyrus B. McHenry,	Stillwater.
Franklin,	C. L. Artley,	Catawissa.
Greenwood,	Wm. Ryer,	Ryer Grove.
Hemlock,	Seth Shoemaker,	Buckhorn.
Jackson,	Silas W. McHenry,	Waller.
Locust,	A. M. Johnson,	Elysburg.
Madison,	Conrad Kreamer,	Jerseytown.
Main,	J. B. Russ,	Mainville
Mifflin,	Samuel Snyder,	Mifflinville.
Montour,	Peter A. Evans,	Bloomsburg.
Mt Pleasant,	E. Howell,	Lightstreet.
Orange,	Jas. B. Harman,	Orangeville.
Pine,	John P. Fowler,	Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek,	John Maurer,	Roaringcreek.
Scott East,	Jonn Savage,	Espy.
Scott West,	Dr. D. T. Krebs,	Lightstreet.
Sugarloaf,	W. A. Kile,	Cole's Creek.

Every ballot cast for Hancock will be one vote nearer a purer government.

MAINE!

Republicans Defeated by a Majority of 1.000 to 2,000.

The Fusion Governor Elected

TWO OUT OF FIVE CONGRESSMEN ELECTED BY THE ANTI-REPUBLICANS, AND A THIRD ONE CLAIMED.

The State election in Maine took place last Monday and resulted in the election of Plaisted. Fusion candidate for Governor over Davis, republican, by 1,000 to 2,000 majority. The Fusion was made by the Democrats and Greenbackers to overthrow the Republicans, and they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Up to Saturday, Blaine, the ablest General of the opposition, claimed the State by 6,000 majority, but the tide was too strong, and the prestige of his party has been swept away. Maine has been republican for the last thirty years with the exception of one year. In 1860 it gave a republican majority of 18,000, in 1872 17,000: in 1876, 15,000. It is a defeat that makes all of the doubtful states sure for Hancock in November. It has completely crushed the enthusiasm of the republican party, and from now until the election their fight for supremacy will be only a mere form.

The latest returns indicate that Plaisted has a plurality of 800 to 1,000. The Legislature is republican. Blaine is hard at work trying to doctor the returns.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

We have been insisting that the question of tariff is not a national issue, but a matter of purely local interest. Pennsylvania democrats favor a protective tariff, while Western republicans are in favor of free trade. Read what a republican correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* writes from Indianapolis on the subject:

"There is no disguising the fact that the tendency of all parties in the Western States is to Free Trade. It has been taught for years by the Chicago *Tribune*, the ablest and most largely circulated republican journal of the West, and both Indiana and Illinois would vote for free trade by a two-thirds vote if the naked issue could be presented to them. It is a popular theory with our agricultural people, and we have no such mining or manufacturing regions as Pennsylvania has to make the tariff a vital question".

The main point made by our local republican speech makers is that of tariff. They insist that the Democracy favors free trade while they are the only supporters of a protective tariff. In the face of all these facts such arguments are nonsense.

With his usual fairness and courtesy Chairman Lowenberg refrained from calling out any sort of a Democratic demonstration on Tuesday night, over the Maine elections, because the republicans had advertised a meeting for that night, and he did not wish to interfere with them in any way. Would the republicans show us the same courtesy under similar circumstances.

While the Social Science Association is in session at Saratoga discussing matters more or less remotely connected with public interests it would be well and timely if some distinguished member would read and prepare a paper called "An Examination into "the Principal Causes and Probable Results "of the Moral Decline of a Republic to "which one President who obtained his of "fice through fraud could possibly be suc-"ceeded by another Proved Guilty of Bribe-"taking and Perjury.." The subject would be of vital importance and of immense "contemporary human interest."—*New York World.*

Can anyone name a prominent American Democrat who is a member of a free trade club? The Republican candidate for President is a member of the Cobden Free Trade Club to-day, and yet the organs of that party are trying to make the people believe that the republican party alone favor protection. Who ever heard before of a tariff party with a free trade candidate.

Grant on the Spirit pervading the South.

THE BEST WITNESS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Going to and returning from Mexico last winter General Grant made a tour of the Southern States. His arrival in Illinois was emphasized by a speech in which he said:

"It may be appropriate on this occasion to refer to my trip through the Southern States and to what I have seen while traveling. I have been gratified with my reception in all the recently rebellious states. I passed from Philadelphia to Florida on my way to Havana, and on my return came via Texas from Mexico, thus passing through all the rebellious states, and it will be agreeable to all to know that hospitality was tendered me at every city through which I passed and accepted in nearly all of them by me. *The flag floated over us everywhere, and the eyes of the people in those states are as familiar with it anyone, and look upon it as guaranteeing to them all the rights and privileges of a free people without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.* In most of the States, upon the reception committee side by side, were the men that wore blue and the men that wore gray, and reception addresses were made in part by those who wore blue and those who wore gray. *We have no reason to doubt that those who wore the gray will fulfill all they have promised in loyalty to the flag and the nation.—Exchange.*

General Banks, who is stumping in New Jersey for General Hancock, who is a member of the House committee which reported that General Garfield was a knowing and willful participant in the operations of the Credit Mobilier. An ingenious correspondent of the Boston *Herald* went in quest of General Banks, found him and plumply asked him why he regarded in 1880 as "free from shame and dishonor" the man who in 1873 he had officially helped to brand with shame and dishonor. No explanation could be got from General Banks excepting that he "did not care to go into the matter." This was not satisfactory to the correspondent of our esteemed contemporary. But really what else could he have expected? Of course General Banks did not "care to go into the matter." But it is to be hoped that whenever General Banks may appear in New Jersey some hard-headed citizen will not only "care to go into the matter" but will go into it and insist on a reply.—*New York World.*

The Buckshot War.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL EPISODE RECALLED AND AN APPLICATION MADE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

"The committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the disturbances at the seat of government in December, 1838," consisted of Mr. Snowden, chairman, Messrs Fleniken, Roberts, T. S. Cunningham and Long. Mr. F. K. Boaz was elected secretary. The committee met on the 14th of March, 1839. On the 25th of March Mr. Long was excused and Mr. Zeilin was substituted. A large amount of evidence was taken, and the committee made its report to the House June 18 1839.

It was an early attempt to commit an election fraud, and the committee found that "the difficulties which took place at the seat of government on the 4th day of December last, the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature, had their origin in a fraud concocted by certain Federal return judges in the county of Philadelphia, with the advice and co-operation of William B. Reed, the Attorney General of the commonwealth, and John G. Watmough, the sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, by which the regularly elected members of the House of Representatives were iniquitously attempted to be deprived of their seats, a fraud which Thomas H. Burrows, Secretary of State under Governor Ritner, and Thaddeus Stevens, one of his Canal commissioners, and a member of the House from Adams county, and the latter by attempting to organize the Legislature in a manner unknown to the Constitution and laws."

In their report the committee find that fictitious names were placed upon the registry; that bribes were offered and paid to change the result; that hordes of individuals under the pretext of being officers to preserve the peace, were employed and stationed near the respective election houses with the view of intimidating the Democrats from the free exercise of the right of suffrage; that tickets were taken from the boxes before the closing of the polls and before the canvassing took place; that tickets were thrown into the boxes and counted which had never been deposited in the legal manner, and that false receipts for taxes were manufactured and that other offences of a similiar nature were committed.

General Adam Diller testified: "In consequence of an alarming report caused by newspaper publications, one of them over the name of Thomas H. Burrowes, stating that their party should treat the late election as if they had not been defeated, and another editorial in the Harrisburg Chronicle a Ritner paper, telling the people to repair to Harrisburg on the day of the meeting of the Legislature to put those eight members from the county of Philadelphia in their seats if they refused, peaceably if they could, if not, forcibly," there was likely to be trouble at the meeting of the Legislature. The address of Thomas H. Burrowes, chairman of the State committee, "To the friends of Joseph Ritner," contains this sentence: "*Let us treat the election of the ninth instant as if we had not been defeated and in that attitude abide the result.*

Governor Ritner called out the military and put them under the command of Major Robert Patterson. He saw at once there was no necessity for such a display, and so reported to the Governor. Ritner refused to discharge them, and directed the General to undertake to preserve the public peace. And on the 10th December, 1838, General Patterson felt himself constrained to give Governor Ritner a bit of information and advice as follows: "Allow me respectfully to state that mere violations of the 'public peace' should be prevented or punished by the civil authorities, and until it is ascertained that they are unable to accomplish those objects the military should not be called on to perform those duties. It is hardly necessary to say that, as commanding officer of the division, I shall meet all questions in the line of my duty with promptness."

Thus we see in this very short abstract of a phamphlet of 163 pages, how history, civil and military, repeats itself. Here we see the beginning of the Davenports and Monatts in the Watmoughs and Reeds of forty years ago; how a weak government sought to plunge the State into anarchy and bloodshed, and was restrained and prevented by a cooland clear-headed military officer, one who knew his duty as such, and yet determined that the civil law must be superior to the military, and "that mere violations of the public peace" were within the duties of the civil authorities.

John G. Freese.

Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 13, 1880.

Has anybody heard of John Cessna and his canal boats within the last few days? We advise him to keep them in trim until the 2nd of November. They will be handy for the navigation of Salt River.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. Sep. 14th, 1880.

THE REPUBLICANS HAVE CAPTURED THEIR HOLLAND—WANING RELATIVE INFERENCE OF RADICAL NEW ENGLAND. WHAT GENERAL WALKER SAYS OF SOUTHERN CENSUS RETURNS.

Republicans here are shouting themselves hoarse because, forsooth, they have carried Vermont; a State that was as fully conceded to them as was ever Holland to the Dutch. Vermont has gone Republican! Vermont was, is, and will be Republican! Let her have her pluiful quota in the electoral college and make the most of it. But let that prejudiced, hate-bound, ignorant brake on the ringing wheels of the Union's progress read a lesson in the signs of the times and the signs of the census. The wonderful increase in the population in the South and West is the doom of New England's sinister influence. Rhode Island, Vermont, and Massachusetts will never after the reapportionment under the present census have the influence they once wielded. Millionaire factors will continue to bulldoze and drive their white operatives like cattle to the polls, but their pernicious vote will never again have its old influence in the great *plebiscitum* of a nation fifty million strong. The alarm of Republican demagogues and office holders at the increased population and prosperity of the South shows how well they know its political and potential significance. They have raised the absurd cry of fraud in the census enumeration. General Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census, recently said referring to the statements of an exaggerated census in the south: "The Republican papers are devoting a great portion of their space to what they are pleased to designate a fraudulent census in the South, based on discrepancies existing between a report of 1870, and the present one, in certain counties in South Carolina and Mississippi. I can see nothing tangible in such allegations, but shall investigate them thoroughly. The marked increase in those districts can readily be accounted for. Since 1870 thousands have emigrated to those sections, and the natural increase in population has been considerable.

The census of 1870 in the South was inaccurate. Then I did not have the appointing of the enumerators. In the main, the enumerators were United States mashals, northern men, unacquainted with the country and ignorant, incompetent colored men. They were entirely independent of me, and I had no control of their work. This census has been entirely different, and is just about perfect. It is not it will be made so at the earliest possible moment. I shall make an investigation by means of cards of the three last censuses, and families can be traced without any considerable effort. The census of 1870 was incorrect as the investigation will show.

HILTON.

Headquarters Republican Soldiers and Sailors of the Late War.

NO. 702 CHESTNUT STREET (room no. 18.)
PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 1st 1880.

WHEREAS, General John F. Hartranft, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, etc., has issued a paper to the veteran soldiers of the late war, which we cannot indorse; and

WHEREAS, We believe in the statesmanship, honesty—a priceless virtue at this time—and soldier qualities of General Winfield S. Hancock; and

WHEREAS, The soldier has been practically ignored, by the party in power, in all positions of trust and profit; therefore

Resolved, That we feel that it is time there was a change in the administration of public affairs. That the leaders of the republican party seem to care no more for the services of the soldiers, than to foist themselves into office.

Resolved, That we indorse the nomination of General Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, soldier candidate for President of the United States, and a statesman whose abilities and patriotism have been tried in the field as in civil administration; a man who moved forward upon the enemy wherever he found them, the bright record of whose military and private life remains to day as unsullied as when he entered upon it; a man of distinguished abilities and attainments, whose qualities admirably fit him for the high position for which he has been nominated, and into which the country should place him.

Resolved, That in Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, the candidate for the vice-Presidency, we find a Christian gentleman whose administrative powers have been shown in many positions of honor and trust, earnest in his support of the great armies which were in the field from 1861 to 1865 capable of discharging with judgment, learning and skill, the duties of which may fall upon him or pertaining to the office for which he is nominated.

Resolved, That we ask the soldiers of the country to fall into line and advance to the support of General Hancock for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to prepare this club for an active and vigorous campaign, and that all honorably discharged soldiers or sailors are cordially invited to participate with us, and that our club room, No. 18, at No. 702 Chestnut Street, be open at all times for their reception.

At a stated meeting of the Hancock Republican Soldiers, the above preamble and resolutions were offered by Comrade George H. Lout, and unanimously adopted.

JACOB EBNER, Secretary. JOHN C. DOBLEMAN President.

A good business opening.—The Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Ohio, desires to establish a General Agency for this section of Pennsylvania. Its assets exceed $1,500,000.00, with a large surplus, and has for many years secured the largest amount of new business in Ohio of any one company in the United States. Its interest receipts exceed its death losses, matured endowments, taxes and commissions paid to agents. Its able management is further illustrated by the fact that its rate of losses and expenses to its premium income for the year 1879, according to the New York official reports, is lower than that of any other company. It issues endowment policies at life rates, which are non forfeitable without surrender and incontestible after three annual payments. It is governed by the insurance laws of Ohio, which are now the most stringent for the protection of policy holders of any in the Union. They require a four per cent. reserve fund invested in unquestioned securities, which the Superintendent of Insurance is required to examine. The business of Life Insurance is now rapidly increasing, and men possessing first class business ability and character, who desire a general agency for this sterling company will do well to address George Thornton, Manager, Room 33 Astor House Office, New York, stating in full, age, past experience in life insurance or other business, salaries received and references.

Commonwealth vs. Grover and Creasy, Supervisors Mifflin township. Case tried February Term 1880; defendants sentenced September Term, 1880.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It is the duty of supervisors not only to keep in suitable repair highways which are already opened, but to open those which are laid out according to law. If they neglect this duty, they are liable to indictment for misdemeanor, the object being sometimes (as apparently in this case) not so much to punish the officer as to ascertain and permanently establish facts and rights in a disputed matter.

The citizens in the immediate vicinity of the roads described in this indictment insist that some share of the township taxes shall be applied to putting those roads in proper condition, which they allege has not been done. On the other hand, the residents of the township outside of the village seem to think that the villagers are extravagant in their demand and ought to take care of their streets at their own expense.

You are not to take sides in this controversy. The village should not ask more attention to its streets than properly belongs to them, but a thickly settled place may need more and perhaps better settled streets than a rural district does, and, if its streets are legal highways it is entitled to have them opened and maintained. The first question in the case, therefore, is whether the streets in regard to the condition of which complaint is made are highways; for, if they are not, then the township officers have no right to expend the public money upon them.

An owner of land may give a portion to the public for a road, which, if accepted and used by them, becomes a highway by dedication. A road used as a public thoroughfare for twenty-one years becomes a highway by prescription. The most general method of creating a highway is by a view appointed by the court, but there is still another way, and that is by an Act of Assembly. Formerly, many highways were created in that way, state-roads as they were called. The State has, in all the land of the Commonwealth, a sovereign right to take private property (upon due compensation) for public use, called the right of eminent domain, and, whenever an act of assembly directs that a particular road shall be recognized as a public way, it becomes a highway and remains a highway until the act be repealed or the road vacated by competent authority.

These being the general principles, their application to the present case is not difficult. On March 31, 1836, the legislature passed a law, which was approved by the Governor and found its way on the statute book, declaring Third and Fourth streets in the town of Mifflinburg (now called Mifflinville) in Columbia county, public highways, to be opened and maintained as other highways of the Commonwealth.

It is forty-four years since the passage of that law, and the streets designated Third and Fourth have been known and used as such during all that period. The length of time has been sufficient of itself, without an act of assembly, to make these two streets public highways by prescription. They had their origin, probably, in some laying out of the town before the act of 1836, of which plot or plan we have no special evidence, except a map of 1793, showing the fact that a town had been laid out. Adopting the plan of that town, the legislature said that the streets therein laid out should be public highways. They have been so used from that time down. We therefore have no hesitancy in saying to you that Third and Fourth streets in the town of Mifflinville are public highways. The next question is whether the defendants here have neglected their duty to keep these streets (or either of them) in reasonably good repair.

A road may be laid out two rods wide, but it is not customary to make the road in all places so that every foot of the two rods wide can be traveled, but the road must be so made that at any point and all points it can be safely passed over by night as well as by day. A road in a town or city may require a larger outlay than a country road.

In this case, from 1836, to the time of this complaint, nothing had been done by the supervisors to these roads, except to throw out the stones. For this neglect on the part of their predecessors, the present supervisors are not responsible, but did they, from the time they were inducted into office down to the time of the bringing of this complaint certified by the constable, do all that in reason they ought to have done? Did they exercise a sound discretion in leaving things in the condition in which they were left? Was the flooding of those streets such a thing as they were justified in permitting? Was the expense of putting them in order so great that they ought not to have incurred it? Was the accumulation of water about the school house such as should have attracted their attention and should have been guarded against? In short, were the circumstances such as required something to be done, or were they not?

A street that few people use may be left in a different condition from one that is traveled by the public generally. Nevertheless, if it is a public highway, the supervisors are bound to keep it in repair, and if the water can be carried off the streets at no great expense, it is for you to say whether that ought not to be done for the convenience and health of the community. If all has been done on the streets that the township ought to do, then of course the defendants are not guilty. If one has been negligent and the other not, you may find one guilty and the other not guilty. Supervisors are supposed to know about the condition of the roads in their charge; at all events they should inform themselves. These being no individual prosecutor in this case, if you acquit, the county must pay the costs, unless you impose them upon the defendants one or both. If you convict both or either of them you have nothing to do with the costs.

The verdict was guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted.

SENTENCE.

In the sentence the Court reaffirmed the doctrine of the charge, and said that supervisors could not by any arrangement for division of roads between themselves shirk accountability, but that each is responsible for the whole territory for the supervision of which he was elected, and is bound to open and work all lawful highways no matter how much previously neglected. In view of all the circumstances of this case, the Court imposed a fine of only one dollar each, and the costs.

Agents and Canvassers make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and terms. sep.10,'80-1y

Poor Weaver! As the Greenback candidate for President, he went to Maine to help the Republicans. He tried to prevent the Greenbackers from voting the Fusion ticket. He urged them not do to anything that would give aid and comfort to the Democracy. But they would not listen to him, Poor Weaver! He is more ridiculous than ever.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It should be the aim of every owner of Horses, Cows, &c., to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, muscle and fat. By using it a horse will do more work and a cow give more milk and be in better condition with less feed. Sold only by weight at 15 cents a pound by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg. Dec 12, '79-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

ESTATE OF E. J. THORNTON, DECEASED.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Caleb Barton, James Barton, Eli Barton, Evalina, married to L. S. Ilgert, Mary E., married to Elias Sunderlin, allress, Bloomsburg, Pa., Matilda, daughter of Elisha C. Barton, deceased, now married to J. S. Lazarus, address, Auntevich, Luzerne county, Pa., and Alice, wife of —— John, address, Bloomsburg, Pa., Morris C. Sloan, Charles F. Sloan, Sarah Sloan, Martha C., widow of Thomas Sloan, address Bloomsburg, Pa., Miles G. Smith, Hubbards, N. J., James Smith, Melville, Ohio, Emaline, married to E. P. Inz, Bucyrus, Pa., Lydia Green, married to —— Horr, Sarvatia, Ohio, Cora Green, married to Fred Searles, Ravenna, Ohio, Sarah Green and William Green, Plymouth, Rockford county, Ohio, Emily Green, married to Isaac Zellib, of Ravenna, Ohio, Sallie Ann Green, deceased, married to —— Bacon, leaving heirs, Mrs. Emily Day and George Boone, of Aledo, Mercer county, Illinois, Mrs. Mary Smith, Aledo, Mercer county, Ill., Mrs. Augusta Greenly, Waupaca, Kansas, Mrs. M. Jane Hyde, Fremont, Dodge co., Neb., Washington Boone, Aledo, Mercer county, Ill., Emma, married to —— Lane, Shelby, Ohio, W. M. Thornton, St. Louis, Mo., Daniel W. Thornton, Danville, Pa., James Thornton, Bloomsburg, Pa., Rosanna, married to E. C. Bilson, San Francisco, Cal., Samantha Kelley, Aledo, Ill., William Wallace Penman, Stawan, Knox county, Ill., William Thornton, Mauch Chunk, Pa., Wallace Thornton, Peoria, Ill., Charles Thornton, Williamsport, Pa., Elizabeth Charles, Lockport, N. Y., Charles Armstrong, Lockport, Niagara co., N. Y., Hiram W. Thornton, Millersburg, Mercer county, Ill., Mrs. Sarah Bird, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Mrs. Ann Hagenbuch, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Mrs. Rachel Wilkins, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, Jackson Thornton, ——, Ia., Mary Thornton, married to —— Kline, Rock Island county of E. J. Thornton, deceased, and to all persons interested, Greeting: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' court at an Orphans' Court to hold at Bloomsburg on the first day of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said E. J. Thornton, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff. And hereof fail not. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, the tenth day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk O. C.

G. M. QUICK, Deputy. sept. 17, '80-1t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH POPE, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Pope, late of Center township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Stephen Pope and John Wolf, 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.

STEPHEN POPE, JOHN WOLF, Executors.

sep. 17, 1880—6w

SALESMEN WANTED. We want a GOOD MAN TO SELL CIGARS TO DEALERS. $105 A Month and expenses. SAMPLES FREE. CUT THIS NOTICE OUT and send it with your application, also send a 3c. stamp to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. sep. 17, '80-1m 31

STRANGE BUT WONDERFULLY TRUE.

When Dr. Briggs with conscious pride,
And earnest zeal his mind applied,
The science deep to open wide,
Of soothing and of healing.
He took of many substances known
That would heal or still a groan,
And soon composed by skill alone
His miraculous Bunion Balsam.
Tormented with Bunion, Corn or Bruise,
Thousands of sufferers heard the news,
The remedy that meets the views
Is Dr. Briggs' Bunion Balsam.
Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A Word to the Wise. Try Dr. Josiah Briggs' Catarrh specifics on following conditions: We will pay $100 for a case they will not cure; $100 for their equal as a cure; $500 if anything poisonous is found in them, and $1,000 if in any respect they are different from representation. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

From a Celebrated Physician of Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Josiah Brigg, Dear Sir: Some four months since a lady applied to me for something to relieve the pain of a troublesome bunion and a festered corn, and having heard your Bunion Balsam highly spoken of, I directed her to call on your agent J. H. Boher, and get a box. She did so, and now informs me the cure is complete, she having suffered no pain after the first application. Believing Briggs' Bunion Balsam of great value to those who suffer from corns, bunions, &c., I unhesitatingly recommend it to the people of the country. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Catarrh that loathsome disease, that scourge of humanity, which destroys millions of people annually, is speedily and radically cured with Dr. Josiah Briggs' Catarrh Specifics. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mr. Asa M. Sloan, of Trenton, N. J., says I would pay $100 for one bottle of Tamarack Liver and Kidney Remedy, if I could not get it without. It has cured me of gravel and inflammation of the prostrate gland, weak back and general debility. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dr. Josiah Briggs' Bunion Balsam is the climax of medical science, the only discovery on earth that will radically and permanently cure these troublesome and painful torments, whose throbbing pains and unsightly protrusions is a source of untold misery. Bunion Balsam also cures hard and oft corns, sore insteps, &c. Silver Corn-Plaster is a model of excellence. Deodorizing Foot Lotion is a boon to sweaty feet, and dispels the offensive odor from them. Radical cure for ingrowing nails is the wonder of the world. It blood and corruption gushes from the sides of the toe at every step the radical cure for ingrowing nails gives instant relief, and the severest cases are cured in ten days. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sick, Nervous or Bilious Headache.—Millions suffer this most universal affliction of the human race; all classes are troubled. The head never aches when the various organs are working in harmony with nature. There can be no headache if the human machinery is in a healthy condition. Briggs' Allevantor is reliable for headache and neuralgia; never fails. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sound the Bugle.—Herald the tidings of the glorious victory. The day of suffering from Internal Bleeding, External and Itching Piles is past. Dr. Josiah Briggs' Combination Pile Remedies are in every respect reliable for the cure of hemorrhoids, or piles, fisula ano and propalapsus, ani, &c. Price $1 Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa. arlil 23, '80-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELISHA ROBBINS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Elisha Robbins, late of Jackson township, Columbia co., Penna., deceased, have been granted to the Registers of said county, to the undersigned Administrators. 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 unsersigned Administrators without delay.

EZEKIEL FRITZ, W. P. ROBBINS, Administrators, Aug. 13, '80-6w* Waller's P. O., Columbia Co.

PENSIONS.

EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease or injury, is entitled to pension. PENSIONS INCREASED.—Many are drawing less than entitled to. Thousands of Heirs entitled to Pension and Bounty. REJECTED CASES reopened. ADVANCES—Most liberal. Fees—Varying of late discharges obtained.—Claims of every description prosecuted.—PATENTS PROCURED. Address with stamp, H. S. BEHLIN & CO., Attorneys, sept. 10, '80-6m W&CO Box 592 Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with HEEL and TOE complete in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Family Knitting Machine Co., 439 Washington st., Boston, Mass. sept. 10, '80-4m 33

OPIUM Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O. W&CO April 8, '80-1y

FREE SAMPLES of one of the best articles ever sold by agents to every one who answers this within sixty days. AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., City Mills, Mass. July 9, '80-3m W&CO

CAMPAIGN SONGSTERS for both HANCOCK and GARFIELD CLUBS now ready. Bright, spicy, spirited, and selected both in Music and Words. The very largest and best in the field, and the Cheapest. Samples mailed on receipt of price, 10c. each. Grand Chaster for Agents and Clubs. Terms Liberal. For particulars, address UNION BOOK CO., 727 Jayne st., Phila. sptemw 6

Rowell & Co's. Advt's.

THE BONANZA FOR BOOK AGENTS is selling our two splendidly illustrated books, Life of GEN. HANCOCK written by his comrade and friend, Hon. J. W. FORNEY, (an author of national fame), highly endorsed by Gen. Hancock, the party leaders, and press; also Life of GEN. GARFIELD, his comrade-in-arms, also strongly endorsed by Gen. Garfield himself, and personal friend Gen. JAS. S. BRISBIN, an author of wide celebrity, also strongly endorsed. Both official, immensely popular, selling over 1,000 a week. Agents making from $5 a day. Outfits, 50c. each. For both books and terms, address quick, HUBBARD BROS., Phila., Pa. sept. 10-4w

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. sept. 10-4w

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce street, New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American newspapers. $27 100 Page Pamphlet 10c. sept. 10-4w

THE VICTOR Double Huller Clover Machine

Hagerstown Agricultural Implement Mfg. Co. Hagerstown, Md.

Farmers Report On Clover Hullers.

LAGRANGE, LAGRANGE CO., Ind., May 27, '80.

Report of a committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of St. Joseph county, Michigan, and LaGrange county, to test the relative merits of the Victor Clover Huller of Hagerstown, Md., and of the Madison Judge, Clover Huller, of South Bend, Ind.:

WHEREAS, at the St. Joseph county, Michigan, fair held at Centreville on the first day of May, Ind., and at Sturgis on the second day of May, Ind., and at different places to have a trial of their merits at the LaGrange County Fair, on Thursday, May 27, a joint committee, was formed consisting of five from each of the two counties, and held such trial this day. The committee, in pursuance of the agreement, secured two horse loads of clover, which had been stacked in two stacks, and brought them on the ground, and determined that each machine should thresh one load, and then each re-thresh the straw which had been run through the other machine, according to agreement.

At the conclusion of the trial the committee repaired to Agricultural Hall, and, after one deliberation, unanimously decided in favor of the VICTOR FOR RAPIDITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORK IN ALL RESPECTS.

The Birdsell, from 1,339 pounds straw threshed 17 pounds seed, with a large quantity of chaff, the Victor from 1,210 pounds of straw threshed 48½ pounds seed, mixed with a less quantity of chaff. The time occupied in threshing by the Victor was eight minutes less than that occupied by the Birdsell. In the straw of the Victor the Birdsell machine threshed two pounds of seed; from the straw of the Birdsell the Victor threshed eight pounds of seed. The time occupied by the Victor in this re-threshing was seven minutes less than that occupied by the Birdsell.

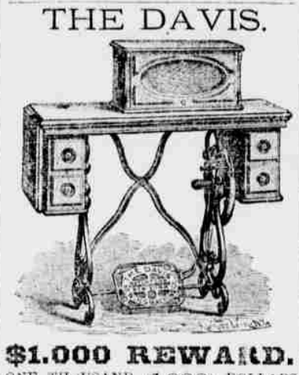
These machines were both run by Russell engine, from Massillon, Ohio, in charge of John F. Fallon; used essentially the same amount of power. Signed by Committee.

R. Sisby, chairman, LaGrange, Ind.
J. H. Gardner, sec'y Centreville, Mich.
James Richards, Centreville, Mich.
Morden Sabin, Centreville, Mich.
Samuel Franklin, Centreville, Mich.
L. M. Woodworth, Lagrange, Ind.
James Cougston, LaGrange, Ind.
Aral Lampman, Lagrange, Ind.
J. E. Hook, Lagrange, Ind.

Circulars of the VICTOR sent postage prepaid on application.

Hagerstown Agl. Imp. Manf Co. HAGERSTOWN Md. Aug. 27, '80 4-w W&CO

THE DAVIS.



$1.000 REWARD.

ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE, WHAT THE NEW DAVIS VERTIC AL FEED *Will do without basting.*

It will make white hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft neckties, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in plaiting at same time.

It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will do felling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

I will bind a dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind dress goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ½ to 3 inches in width, without basting.

It will gather with or without sewing on.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.

It will shirr any kind of goods.

It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.

It will make plaited trimming either scallaped or straight, and sew a piping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.

J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. oct. 3, '79-1y.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

AGENTS take your choice and sell the life of GARFIELD AND HANCOCK and coin money. Circulars and terms free. Outfit 75 CENTS. E. B. TREAT, Pub., 757 Broadway, New York. Aug 72, '80 4-w. d

MALT THE NEW FOOD Malt Bitters Company MEDICINE BITTERS

DO not confound this Matchless Renovator of Feeble and exhausted Constitutions with violent cathartics, cheap decoctions of the dregs and ruin-ation intoxicants innocently labeled "Bitters" MALT BITTERS appeal to popular confidence because prepared from fadeless Malt, Hops, and Quinine, and other precious ingredients, according to the process of Liebig, and are richer in the elements that restore to permanent health the weak, convalescent Consumptive, over Worked Nervous, Sleepless D