# Che Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.



Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT. 3en. 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, Palladelphia.

County Ticket. FOR CONGRESS HON, ROBERT KLOTZ.

Of Curbon County. FOR STATE SENATE. E. J. MCHENRY,

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

T. JEFF. VANDERSLICE. JOSEPH B. KNITTLE. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ROBERT R. LITTLE,

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, requests each member of the Standing Committee to make an appointment of a Vigilance Committee for his election district, borough or townsing consisting of a 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 not more than one week send the names to the chairman.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman, CHAR, G. BARKLEY, Secretary, STANDING COMMITTER.

		Post Office.
Beaver,	J. T. Pox.	Beaver Valley
Benton,	Robr Meilenry.	Benton,
Berwick.	Dr. F. P. Hill.	Berwick.
Bloomsburg E.	David Lowenberg, Chas. G. Barkley,	Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek.	A. B. Croop,	Berwick.
Catawisea,	W. L. Eyeriy,	Catawissa.
Centralia.	Thomas Karns	Centralia.
Centre,	T. F. Conner	Lime ittage.
Conyngham N.	Thomas Ennis,	Centrolla.
** B.	John Monroe,	Ashland.
Fishingereek,	Cyrus B. Metlenry	Stillwater.
Franklin,	C. L. Arthey.	Catawi es.
Greenwood,	Wm. Eyer,	Eyer Grove.
Hemiock,	Seth Shoemaker,	Buckhorn.
Jackson,	Silas W. McHenry,	
Locust,	A. M. Johnson,	Eli sburg.
Madison,	Conrad Kreamer,	Jerseytown.
Main,	J. B. Nuss,	Mataville
Mimin,	Samuel Snyder,	Millinville.
Montour,	Peter A. Evans,	Bioomsburg.
Mt Pleasant,	E. Howell,	Lightstreet.
Orange,	Ja . B. Harmag,	Orangeville.
Pine.	John F. Powler,	Pine summit
Hoaringcreek,	John Mourer,	Rearingereet
Scott East,	John Savage,	Espy.
Scott West,	Dr. D. T. Krebs,	Lightstreet.
Sugarloaf,	W. A. Kile,	Coles Carek.

The Republican cannot even quote Judge Black truthfully. What he did say was that Garfield is one of the meanest politicians in

The Democrats of Sullivan county have placed in nomination the following ticket: State Senate, B. R. Jackson, Prothonotary &c., C. C. Finch, Sheriff, James Deegan.

The unterrified Democracy were out in their strength to hear Baer, of Reading. We obtained that name for our party, because said: in the early history, the then opposition Democratic party declared war for the Democracy." Show that you still deserve the name by resenting promptly every insult, no marter when or where. Private personal and political rights let no man in fringe upon. Do no wrong and submit to

#### HUGHES AND WEAVER.

In his contract with Jewell, Weaver was to prevent Maine from fusing with the Democrats on the Electoral ticket. The Green back convention met and formed a fusion ticket, but Solon Chase and a few other bolted and got up a "straight" ticket whereupon Weaver sent the following dispatch to

MOUNT PLEASANT, W. Va,

September 23, I congratulate you upon your straight forward courage in Maine. The Greenbackers of the United States will stand by

Dennis Kearney also congratulated Chase by telegraph saying-"Victory by fusionists defeat." So far the Jewell-Weaver Republican-Greenback sale seemed to work well . but the signs are now unmistakable that Weaver will not only be unable to doliver the goods he has sold, but that the unmarketable portion of his flock are mak ing baste to withdraw from the auction, an they are revolting in Indiana where they will most fatally strike at those who are tra ding them off for cost or approved political promises. The first bolt was made by Mr. Harrington, Greenback candidate for Gov. ernor of Indiana in 1876, and Senator Davis of the Vigo district, both of whom publicly declared in favor of the Democratic State ticket on Monday last, and they were followed on Saturday by J. B. Yeagley, present Greenback candidate for Secretary of State, and Noah W. Parker, Greenback caudidate for Senate in the Indianapolis district declining the Greenback nominations they had accepted and avowing their purpose to defeat the Jewell-Weaver sale by supporting the Democratic ticket. These four men are among the most respected and trusted leaders of the Greenback party in Indiana, and they are likely to make the Weaver investment even more upprofitable in Indiana than it was in Maine.

And now Mr. Frank W. Hughes, the con-

fessed leader of the Greenbackers in Penn sylvania, has put out his protest against the Weaver sale of the only electors the party has any prospect of securing. He sent following dispatch to General Weaver last Monday.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 27, 1880. General J. B Weaver, National-Greenbac

Labor Candidate for President: Your published congratulations to Solo Chase ercoursging, by approving his disorganization tending to the defeat of four electors for Weaver and Chambers in Maine and to ensure the election of seven Garfield and Arthur electors instead, forfeits you claims to the support of the organization It simply means that you desire our friend there, as well as elsewhere, to be defeated by the success of Garfield. National-Green back-Labor men are such from principle and therefore not marketable by any leaders.

F. W. HUGHES. Mr. Hughes is one of the ablest and bes of the Greenback party. Weaver has replied to him calling him a "Slanderer and Calumniator," but by no means disproving Mr

#### REPUBLICANS AND THE TARIFF.

The republican party has never been a distinctively tariff party. It was originally made up of dissatisfied elements of the then existing parties, and its motive power was opposition to slavery. In nothing else did its coalescing elements agree, and on no other basis could that party have been organized. Its organizers and leaders were mainly free traders, and it is a significant fact that in the platform of the first republican convention that ever assembled, June 17, 1856, not one word about tariff, or protection to to American industry was inserted. If any such thing had been attempted, it would have dissolved the assembly, and the party now calling itself Republican would have no ex-

In the convention of 1860 the most they sue for the support of the general governquires such adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country"-but not one word about protection, upon which they pretend to have a patent.

In 1864, the subject is not even mentioned -but they resolve in favor of a vigorous system of taxation. In the matter of vigorous tax ation the republican party has always been strong, as the people who have grouned under the burdens of the plunderers have good reason to know and remember.

Nor do we find in the platform of 1868, one word upon the question of a tariff, or a syllable in favor of protection to American industry! Dumb as an oyster, this party of shams and pretensions continues its career of duplicity.

In 1872 they for a moment recur to the subject and say "The details of which should

forms the word Protection as connected with the tariff never occurs, nominates James A. Garfield, a free trader, an honorary member of the Egglish Free Trade Cobden Club, and attempts again to deceive the people of the speakership without manifest huconsistency and doing violence to all my convictions of my district as an exponent of their views, and I could not compriment him with their vote for the speakership without manifest huconsistency and doing violence to all my convictions of my district as an exponent of their views, and I could not compriment him with their vote believe. I submit the matter to your good believe. I submit the matter to your good believe. I submit the matter to your should make any public ut tense of duty and principle. No triend of the representative of the Democranc party, and baving a right to speak for it. What ever you may say the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good believe. I submit the matter to your good the property of the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good the property of the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good the property of the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good the property of the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good the property of the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good the property of the people will hear and believe to speak for it. What could not comprise the people will hear and believe to speak for it. Pennsylvania into the belief that it is a tar- American system of revenue and finance has iff party. And now in 1889 the most they ever teen complimented with honorary memcan say is, "that the duties levied for the bership in the British free trade leagues. The

false pretensions and false practices never dared to put into its platform PROTEC-TION to American labor, and was not and is not in favor of it as a political principle. put a man in nomination whose record is as POBELGN COAL.

Ou the 13th of March, 1871, the following joint resolution was passed by the House of

Representatives : "Be it enacted, etc. That from and after the passage of this joint resolution no tax or duty shall be levied or collected on foreign

On the passage of this resolution General Garfield voted aye .- See Congressional Globe Part L., 42d Congress, P. 82. During the debate in the House on the

"But I desire to ask gentlemen whether, Fourteenth district from a nominee who eringed in fear before Great Britain, we the considering the odium that the whole tariff fails to be in accord with its people on the has to bear in consequence of this duty on greatest question before the country. protection of our sailors against the right coal, they think it wise to perpetuate this of search, and were called the "unterrified tax, which is of so little value either to the country or the treasury. I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal and I am

> The Hon, W. D. Kelley and all other members of Congress in tayor of protection voted against this joint resolution repealing

the duty on coal. FOREIGN IRON, &c.

During the first session of the Thirty-June 27th, we find James A. Garfield voting to reduce the proposed tariff on railroad iron from eighty down to sixty cents per hundred ounds, and on the final vote on raising the luction of duty on railroad iron he voted in pposition to every protective man in the House, including such men as Judge Kelley Thaddeus Stevens and General J. K. Morehead. In 1870 the duty of \$9 per ton on pig iron was reduced to \$7 per ton. General Garfield voted for the reduction. In 1872 a bill making a reduction of ten per cent, in the duties on wools, iron and steel passed Congress. This bill provided:

"That on and after the first day of August 1872, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles sev erally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten percentum of such duties, that is to say :

"On all wools."

"On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which metals, or either of them, shall be the component part of the chief value, excepting cotton machinery.

The vote of General Garfield on the pas sage of this tariff bill on June 6th, 1872, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Part V 2nd session 42nd Congress, p. 3652. It is recorded yea.

Thus it will be seen that General Garfield voted in favor of every reduction of the tariff on foreign Iron during the last sixteen

VIEWS ON FREE TRADE.

In a debate on the tariff question in the House of Representatives, on July 10, 1866

39th Congress, General Garfield said : "I am willing as a compromise to favor the reduction of the proposed duty on railroad iron, and I presume the committee on railroads will agree with me in this. I think we should also reduce the proposed duty on salt and I have no doubt in several other particulars we will reduce the rate of duty."

the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wilson, who lavored a tariff for revenue only] which is a much more ingenuou

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens replied with this

To which Garfield responded that "Against the abstract doctrine of free trade as such very little can be said. As a theory there is much to commend it. But it can never be applied to values except in time of

On April 1, 1870, the following debate took place in the House of Representatives between General Garfield and Hon, W. D.

Kelley of Philadelphia: "Mr. Garfield: As an abstract theory of yard, Daniel Dougherty, Ben Hill, and political economy free trade has many ad-vocates and much can be said in its favor : vocates and much can be said in its favor ; nor will it be denied that the scholarship or modern times is largely on that side; that a large majority of the great thinkers of the what is called free trade.

ession, 41st Congress, p. 268. REPUBLATED BY CONGRESSMEN FROM PENN-

SYLVANIA. In 1877 when General Garfield was the comince of the Republican caucus for Speaker of the House of Representatives, a con can do is to say "that while providing reve- of the Pennsylvania delegation refused to siderable portion of the Republican members ment by duties on imports sound policy re- on the tariff question was inimical to the inthem were Messrs. Errett and Bayne, of Pitts burgh, and Mr. Killinger, of the Dauphin district. The last named in explanation of his refusal to support Garfield for the speak ership addressed the following letter to the Philadelphia Times, which was duly publised in that journal :

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Timer ; In reply to the inquiry, I will say that in the vote for Speaker, we chose the lesser of the two evils. We could not elect the Speaker, and the only significance our action had was its indication of expression of confidence in the nomince on the great and vital question of protection to our industries and employment for our laborers. In my judgment all questions are subordinate to this When, therefore, the caucus determined to compliment Mr. Garfield in this way I had be so adjusted as to aid in securing remun- to choose between sanctioning by my vote erative wages of labor and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole with holding it. Mr. Garneld's record on this country." But there is no protection, it is question is well known to the country, and only a revenue tariff, and what there is of some of it has come under my own observaonly a revenue amongst a mass of words. In tion. I could not therefore, pass it by as in-1876 the words are "promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country." So the bottom has fallen out of the great American not nectually hostile, to the opiniors we hold system and the cheat and the fraud con- in Pennsylvania. I have never found him to stand squarely for protection. He would not be accepted by the Republicans of my purpose of revenue should so discriminate as object of these leagues is well known to be to favor American labor."

And the record shows that this party of eign countries They aim to secure markets here for British manufactures, and to that end are bestile to our home industries. In common with William C. Bryant, Samuel S. C x and D. A. Wells, notorious free tra-And to prove that they are not, they have ders, Mr Garneld stands in connection with such a league. So long as he retains such connections and does not disavow its pernicious heresies, I do not see how to acquit him of holding the opinious of British co-rab iters. It needed some resolution to express our di-sent from the conclusions reached b the caucus. The Rapublican organization should be maintained by the party's repre sentstives, especially at this juncture, when we are threatened with disintegration in high quarters. But unless we can at the same time maintain the principles which gave value and vitality to the organization, party ties will weaken and our early dissoluabove bill, March 10, 1871 General Garfield tion is certain. So I chose the lesser of the two evils in withholding the vote of the

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1877. Notwithstanding these facts General Gar field, when confronted by certain protectiontherefore in favor of its repeal."-Congress lists in his own State last winter, when he onal Globe, Part, I, 1st session, 42nd Congress was a candidate before the Ohio Legislature for United States Senator, denied that he was in favor of free trade and claimed to be as good a protectionist as any body. During the last session of Congress, as a member of the committee of ways and means, he acted with the obstructionists in that committee and assisted in thwarting the efforts of those righth Congress the tariff on pig iron was who strove for the repeal of the odious duties raised from \$6 to \$9 per ton. On page 3312 on wood pulp, printing paper and salt. His Part IV, of the Congressional Globe of 1864, record is that of a free trader when the interests of Pennsylvania were concerned in protection and of a protectionist when the interests of the whole people demanded that prohibitory duties should be reduced or retariff his vote is not recorded. On the re- pealed Well might Thaddeus Stevens address to him the question already quoted, "Why not come out honestly?" &c.

#### GENERAL SICKLES IN LINE.

General Sickles, who for some years past has been acting with the Republican party, made a speech in New York last week in which he said:

"Many years have passed, many important events in the history of our country have transpired, since I last bad the pleasure to receive the greetings of my old friends of the Third Congressional District. I thank you for your visit. It recalls the generous confidence of a constituency I was proud to represent in the Councils of the State and of the Republic. When a sense of duty impelled me to offer my services in the defeace of the Union, the regiments I raised were largely filled by voters who had given me largely filled by voters who had given me their suffrages in successive elections. And I found that good voters made good soliders. Although withdrawn for some time past from any prominent part in politics, I cannot ue an indifferent speciator of a Presidential canvass in which a distinguished and useful as possible. The German Horse and esteemed comrade is named for the highand esternic comrate is famed to the high-est office in the gift of the country be has so brilliantly served. No one need be afraid to confide the Presidency to a soldier who fought for the Union as Hancock fought. Among all the illustrious men who have been called to the Chief Magistracy none been called to the Colef Magistracy none have more commended themselves to the favor of the people by a scrupulous adherence to the best traditions of our public life.

Unused to the arts of a politician security. Unused to the arts of a politician, separated by his profession from political organizations and never seeking office, his nomination by a vote that represented all parts of a reunited country is a pledge of fraternal feeling that will become a guarantee of peace and union in his election. The wiser opinion of the day is against section. The wiser opinion of the day is against sectional politics. Enjoy-ing universal tranquility and prosperity, ap-peals to old sectional animosities are offen-sive to the good feeling and common sense of the people.

"New York desires cordial relation with all her sister States," the General continued; "and accepting Southern support of Han-cock as a fresh bond of union; solid sup-port is proof of solid loyalty. I know Gen. Harcock. He will do his duty. Politicians will not control him. Neither fac-tions nor sections will intimidate him. He will execute the laws of the land with all their safeguards and guarantees, without fear or fayor. The support he receives in the South rebukes if it does not silence geograph-ical prejudices. And if the North refused its fayor to one of the greatest of its com-manders the reproach of ingratitude that would rest upon us, might challenge unwel-come comperisons with our late adversaries. The North is not ungrateful. Gettysburgh deserves to name a President, and Hancock

impersonates Gettysburgh, Agents and Cauvassers make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. Ride-out & Co., 10 Barchy street, New York ... Send for their catalegue and terms. sep.10,'60-1y

There were 50,000 men in the Hancock procession in New York last week, and not less than 150,000 people listoned to the speeches during the evening. Senator Ba-

While Garfield was voting to reduce the tariff on iron, and to abolish it on coal, Sam- bour uel J. Randall was voting to maintain the present day are leading in the direction of tariff on both. Actions speak louder than words. Let us have done with shams and See appendix to Congressional Globe 2nd talse pretenses, and bring the republican

#### party to the record. ANOTHER LETTER FROM HANCOCK-

THE REBEL WAR CLAIMS.

One of the heavy arguments of the repub cans against the election of General Hanock is that if successful, he will permit the support him on the ground that his position payment of the rebel war claims, amounting payment of the rebel war claims, amounting to an immease sum. The following correspondence shows Hancock's position on this subject. Of course his letter will make no difference with the organs and speakers, who will go right on in the same way as though his letter had never been written. But the masses of the people know that he means the new the street of the people know that he means the new the street had of William if, oranges caused, then people know that he means the new that he means the new the street to free to land and thirty-dive feet more or less to had not catharine deaths, deceased, and parallel with length or catharine feeting to had or William if, oranges caused, then are the intersection of Second street, thence by the north side of said time street a course bearing southeastwards two hundred and the rest to land of — Shuman, thence to land and the rest in the north side of said time street, thence by the north side of said time street, thence by the north side of said time street, thence by the north side of said time street, and the rest to land of — Shuman, thence to land and the rest of land to — Shuman thence to land of said shuman north saide of said time southeastwards two hundred and the rest catharine deaths, and the north saide of said time southeastwards to land the rest catharine deaths. terests of Penosylvania. Prominent among pondence shows Hancock's position on this ma-acs of the people know that he means what he says, and the wailings of the opposition over this last nail in their coffic will not change the inevitable result.

Mr. Theolore Cook, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hamil-at o story double frame dwelling house, fronting ton county, in Onio, wrote to Gen. Winfield Haucock on Sept. 20 the following

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20 '80 ica. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island N.Y. DEAR SIR:—I enclose slips cut from the Gazetic and Commercial of this city, both of them newspapers of large circulation and in-fluence in Onio and Indiana, referring, as rou will see, to the much-harped-upon sub ect in our politics of rebel claims.

These newspapers and republican stum; avers are constantly asserting that if you e elected President the claims of disloya cople of the South for losses sustained in United States. They further direct special attention to the fact that this charge has been made against the Democratic party, earnestness, and repeated day after day in the press and in speeches. You are known to the country as a frank, honest soldier, now the representative of the Democratic party,

Тикоровк Соок. Gen. Hancock sent to Mr. Cook the following reply.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. ) New York, Sept. 23 1880. | DEAR SIR: - Your letter of the 20 inst. has

I regret that you are disturbed about the ffeet of that bugbear, "Southern War Claims." The people cannot be misled by it. To suppose that "Rebel Claims," o claims in the interest of persons who were in the rebellion, can in any way or in any de gree be countenanced, is an imputation of disloyalty such as used to be made against Democrats even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as it touches me, I denounce it. The Government can never pay a debt or grant a pension or reward of any sort for waging war against its own existence; nor could I be induced to approve or encourage payment of such debt, pension, or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and nonor of our people. When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incidence went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past. We move forward not backward. If I were President I would veto all legislation which might tion or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in

rebellion, whether pardoned or not. In relation to "Union War Claims," the Government's obligations to its defenders come first. They are lasting and sacred. The public laws do not in general recognize ciaims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless, our Government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from the military operations of the war for the Union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature-now mostly in the hands of brokers or persons other than the original sufferers-are becoming stale, and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time, and if hereafter entertained at all, should be

subjected to the strictest scrutiny. Yours, very truly, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

How She Saved her Darling. "I shall never again feel so awfully ner vous about my babies teething," writes a grateful mother. We almost lost our little dar-ling by a long attack of cholera infantum, but happily heard of Parker's Ginger Tonic in time. I took a few spoonsfuls myself, which soon cured my nursing baby entirely, and an occasional cose has kept me and baby in such perfectly good health, and made us a strong and comfortable that I would not be

The republicans are not searching for let

powers of the animat. It improves its beau-ty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, mucle and fat. By using it a horse

UDITOR'S NOTICE.

Atte of Pennsylvania, Columbia county, ss. Among the records and proceedings of the hans: Court in and for said county inter and us contained.

re-entate of Gotioeb Gunther, deceased.

And now September IL, 1886, on motion of W.
nawn. Robert Buckingham is appointed Audit
exceptions to account.

ertified from the records this twentieth day of sep tember, 1880. WM ERICEBAUM. Clerk O. C. G. M. Quick, Clerk O. C.

Deputy.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the to deraggned will meet the parties interested at his of the library of library.

But the library of the library of library

R. BUCKINGHAU,

Oct. 1, 90-4W STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COLUMBIA COUNTY, 88. In catate of D. A. Bowman, deceased.

And now Sept. 7, 1880, on hearing petition of B. Brown, Administrator, praying to be discharge B. How b. Administrator, proceedings of the superior of the special to the term, and direct notice of this application to be published in the "Columbian" and "Republican" two weekly newspapers published in said county for these weeks prior to the return day to all persons interested to appear on the return day to show the published to appear on the return day to show the first published that the process of t

Certified from the records this twenty-seven WM. REICEBAUM.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry write issued out of the Couof Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to use di rected, will be exposed to public sale at the Cour House in the town of Hoomsburg, at 2 o'clock, p. m

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880, All that certain lot of ground situate in Locust ownship Columbia co., and State of Pennsylvania, lounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by the public road, on the cast, south and went by lands of Mayberry Sayder, containing four acres more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, stable and other out buildings. Setzed, taken in execution it the suit of Reuben

Shuman and John Shuman, administrators of Jacob Shuman, deceased, now for use of Ashiand Saving Fund and Loan Association against Dantel P. Houck and Samuel Houck and to be sold as the property of

PREEZE & MARS, Attorneys. ALSO, All that certain lot of ground situated in the Town of Catawissa, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Pine stree tate, and parallel with Second street sixty for thence northwestwardly and by land of William B. Orange's estate and parallel with Pine street two hundred feet to the east aide of Second street, thence by said Second street severty-five feet more or less on Second street, a frame wagon maker and carriage shop, a frame blacksmith shop and a frame carriage Selzed, taken in execution at the suits of George

Hughes and W. G. Yetter, executors of Lewis Yet er, deceased against George W. Soult and to be old as the property of George W. Soult. RHAWS, Attorney. Vend Ex.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

### REAL ESTATE

Culumbia county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises of the late John Mensch, de-

SATURZAY OCTOBER 23rd. 1880. REAL ESTATE Bounded by the lands of Wm. Temple, Wellington Clever, M. Gearheart, Susquehanna River, M. Mensch, and others, containing

164 ACRES AND 52 PERCHES

DWELLING HOUSES,

Large Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There GOOD OFCUARD ON THE PERMISES. TREMS OF SALE.—fen per cent of one-tourth of the perchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three-fourths in one year there-fiter with interest

MICHAEL MENSCH.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. FACTS WORTH KNOWING. Ginger, Buchu, Randrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are so skillfully combined in Pankra's Gissum Tonic, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and The Best Health and Strength Bestorer. So perfect is the composition of Pankra's Gissum Tonic, and the man to disease can long exist where it is used. If you have Dyspenia, Head, each, Shoumatism, Neuralgia, Bowel, Killey, or Liver Dinorder or Tonic is just the medical companies of the highly curative and invitorating but never intoxicating.

If you are slowly wasting away with Consumption or any sickness, if you have a Panful, Cough or a bad Cold, Pankra's Gissum Tonic will surely help you. It gives now life and vigor to the feeble and aged, and is a certain cure for Rheumstism and Cholera Infantum.

It Has Saved Hundrels of Lives; It May cure for Rhaumatian and Cholera Infantam, it Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May 18 year Yours.

If you are feeling miserable don't wait unity you are down siek, but use the Toxic to-day. No matter what your disease or symptoms may be it will give prompt relief.

Remember! Parkin's Ginger Toxic is not rum drink but the Best and Povest Family Medicine ever made, compounded by a new process, and entirely different from Hiters, ginger preparations and all other Toxics. Try a fee, bottle. Your draggist can supply you.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The Best and Most Economical Hair Dress: exquisitely perfumed and perfectly harmless. Will Always Restore Gray or Faded Hair

prevent boldness.

A few applications of the Balsaas will soften the hair, cleanse all dandruff and cure itching and humours of the scalp. Sold by all druggests at only packs.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS Printed at this Office ON SHORPEST NOTICE ND AT THE MOST BEASONABLE PERM

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

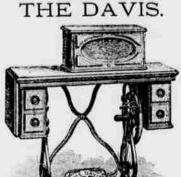
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Highest Distinction at Every Great, 
World's Exhibition for thirteen 
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BITTERS

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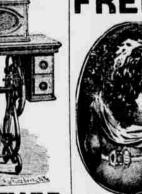


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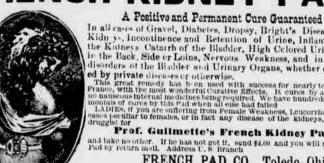
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Letters teatmentary on the estate of J. seph Pohe, late of Centre township Columbia country. Pennsylvania, deceased, have been graited by the Register of soid country to Stephen Pohe and John Wolf Executors. All persons having claims against the extate of said decedent are requested to recent them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors, without delay.

STEPHEN POHS,

JURN WOLF,

sep. 17, 1880-6W

Executors.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE Letters of administration on the estate of John

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