The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL,
J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 3, 1880.

Booth is making a hit in London in his rendition of Richelieu.

It took seven weeks to remove the obelisk from its landing place to Central Park, New York.

The Maine Republicans seem to have given up their contemplated contest, on technicalities, of Governor Plaisted's election. At least they are very reticent about it.

What a fine sight it must have been to see "the first Caristain President" walk off arm in arm from the Washington depot with Bob Ingersoll.

Gen. Grant's name has been mentioned for the seat of Senator Wallace in the United States Senate. Is there anything else he can be named for?

It has been proposed to create offices for ex Presidents and Vice Presidents. Why not appoint them all saugage inspectors? Sausage is something that needs constant watching.

It is alleged that the California Garfield elector is an Ohio man, which of course accounts for his being elected when the balance of the ticket was defeated. Ohio beats the Union for strong political runners.

The New York *Sun* says that if Grant must have something let him be made Chief of the Bureau of Detectives at Washington, because "he knows every dishonest post trader and illicit distiller in the United States." This is not the worst of the many projects put forth in Grant's behalf. It opens to him a field of usefulness far greater than a sinecure in the senate or a hat full of money dumped in his lap.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in about the organization of the House of Representatives. But while the radicals have the majority, and are boasting of their great victory let us consider a moment in what this victory consists. The present House of Representatives under Democratic management has been prolific, and a great part of them are again returned. Samuel J. Randall, the Speaker has shown by his pursistence in defeating measures of the radicals to have the good of the government at heart, in opposition to the money loving power against whom he contended. He has probably saved to the Treasury more millions than any one man in history. When chairman of appropriations he began his economical method and saved to the government thirty millions in a single fiscal year, and under his speakership the lobby (or anteroom, where measures were perhaps secretly discussed and pledges made) has been almost entirely extinguished. No subsidies, no land grants, no extravagant doubtful claims of any description have been granted. In contrast is the Republican House when Mr. Blaine was speaker and Mr. Garfield, as chairman of appropriations, at which time railroad grants were given in profusion, and pavement contracts awarded, draining millions from our treasury, and members hoarding their land grant bonds. Every day's report was full of accounts of congressional corruption, until by protests of the people they were swept out. Now that the Republicans are in the majority will these old rings appear? Will the system of grants and bounties again return? The organization and formation of the cabinet will speak to the people. Should the cabinet be made up of money loving men, who care naught for the welfare of the people, we must trust to our democratic leaders who have shown by their just closing term to be far superior in parliamentary experience and ability.

In the Senate they are so evenly divided that a check may be put upon any enormous measure tried by these office seeking and self aggrandizing money-powered men, and hence pave the way for the ultimate triumph of the Democratic party.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. November 30, 1880.

General Garfield left this city for his home yesterday. The generally accepted idea now is that his visit here was for the purpose of consulting Mr. Hayes, and that he came at the request of that gentleman. It is believed that the message Mr. Hayes will send to Congress next Monday will be more or less colored with the views of General Garfield on several points—on reform in the civil service, on which subject of course, the unsupported recommendations of Mr. Hayes, who has violated every promise he ever made in this connection would have no weight whatever, on the course to be adopted towards the South, and perhaps on other points. In short, it is thought Mr. Hayes wishes to smooth the way for his successor. The extraordinary care taken to keep this annual message from the public shows that unusual importance is attached to it, and in the present peaceful and prosperous condition of the country there would seem to be no special reason for this if the message contains nothing but a cheerful resume of the governments operations for the past year and such milk and water suggestions as would be evolved from the brains of the present occupant of the White House. This example of consultation between the retiring and the incoming ruler is a good one, and will doubtless be beneficial in many cases. In this particular instance of course, Garfield will not learn anything, but it is something to have his ideas before the people and before Congress in a sort of experimental way for three months, so that, before he comes to speak in his own name he can tell better how popular they are.

Ex-Senator Sprague has been in town for a few days, and all sorts of designs, from commencing a divorce suit to advising General Garfield as to the New England member of his Cabinet, are named as objects of his visit. Speaking of Cabinet officers, the friends of Senator Blaine say that he will name Representative Frye for Secretary of Navy, and that Frye will drop his Senatorial and Sheakership chances and accept the place. The Maine Senator had the most protracted interview of last week with General Garfield.

The leading daily newspapers of the country will have an unusually expensive staff of correspondence here during the winter. The southern papers especially, will be better represented than ever before. On the race for news and sensations connected with government affairs the western dailies outstrip all others—perhaps, in some cases, because the western invention is livelier than that of any other sections.

HILTON.

The Republican Bourbons.

It is one of the misfortunes of the return of a discomfited party to power that the men who were responsible for its discomfiture, if not disgrace, interpret the restoration of popular confidence in the party as their own recall to public life. One reason of this is that such men cannot be made to see that their own misdoings or evil council had anything to do with the catastrophe; they regard themselves as innocent victims of the failure of a general plan and the restoration as their vindication. A man of this sort is Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, ex-Governor, ex-Senator and ex Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Boutwell was treated very well in his day. It was a long way from the grocer's shop in Groton to the head of the financial department of the government. Gradual as it was, his promotion was rapid enough to make him harbor the delusion that the Republican party, of which he believed himself a pillar, and the national government of which he was an important part, could not get along without him. His eyes were opened to this delusion one fine day about 4 years ago, when his claims for re-election to the United States Senate were rejected by the Massachusetts Legislature. Boutwell relapsed into obscurity as men of more moderate temper came to the front and the country and his party were quite willing to have him stay there, without caring a nickle for his opinions, for he had retired on a vote of want of confidence, and out of office he was "nothing to nobody." With the administration which succeeded Grant's, and whose peaceful methods and honesty, without particular ability, induced the people to give the Republican party another trial, he had no sympathy. In the four years of its life he did nothing except prophesy evil and nominate General Grant for a third Presidential term. The victory just gained was won in spite of the ugly record that he had helped to give his party and in spite of the fact that he and the old crowd were still in the party and persisted in making themselves conspicuous in the canvass. But with victory, however won, the bummers came to the front, and not only claim all the credit, but presume to dictate the policy of the conquerors and terms to the conquered.

In such a spirit Mr. Boutwell mounts a stump placed at his command by the editor of the *North American Review* and addresses the people of the United States on "The Future of the Republican party." If the policy that he prescribes is adopted its future will be short-lived. There are Bourbons and Bourbons. Mr. Boutwell is a Republican Bourbon. The Democratic Bourbons sighed for things as they were 'befo' the war.' The Republican Bourbon sighs for things as they were just after the war, when loyalty was a cloak sufficiently covering incompetency and the loudest-mouthed loyalist had the surest hold on power and the surest road to wealth. Mr. Boutwell was one of the products of those times, and he wishes the order "As you were!" to be passed along the line, so that to him and his kind may again be confided the trusts of which they proved unworthy. How is this state of affairs to be brought about? Nothing is easier. We must have another revolution. The South must be poked at and lashed until we have in its resistance a pretext for another reconstruction of the States that laid down the arms of rebellion sixteen years ago. Under the well-worn pretense of guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government a Republican President and a Republican Congress are to disregard ballots that have been cast and make Southern representatsou in Congress Republican in politics. Mr. Boutwell's plan involves the rejection by the House of all members whose seats are tainted by violence and fraud, as he believes and the party will be made to believe all Southern Democrats are; the rejection by the Senate of Senators whose own election may have been fair, but who were chosen by Legislatures to which exception can be taken; and, if necessary, although Mr. Boutwell does not say so in so many words, to use the means recommended by him in a report to the Senate a few years ago to remand the several Southern States to a territorial condition. Of course the reactionist is very careful to put his propositions in a euphemistic way, so as not to shock people who have a lingering respect for the Constitution of the United States and a profound desire for the peace of the Union; but this is a fair statement of the drift of his article.

Such wild schemes for the subversion of the Constitution and the reopening of the wounds of sectional bitterness cannot have condemnation too swift or too severe. It may be urged that they only exist in Boutwell's brain and that Boutwell is nobody now. Perhaps; but the significant fact is in giving them to the public he claims to speak for a large element of the Republican party—an element in which he has been a master spirit. To this element he claims—and he mentions Grant and Conkling as its leaders, modestly withholding his own name—to this element he claims "the success of the party is due in the largest degree." Speaking for this element he declares, with an air of authority, that "a policy of concessions, of compromise, of conciliation will no longer be tolerated in the Republican party." It is with such credentials and such a preface that he outlines his programme. If he had a copy of the Mentor treaty, of which we have heard so much, reduced to writing and in his pocket, he could not lay down the policy of the coming administration with greater assurance. We could not ask, however, for any better way of dissipating such revolutionary tendencies as he teaches than their promulgation under such auspices, and the finishing stroke will be dealt by public opinion just so soon as they are made known by discussion. The country, North and South, is tired of sectionalism and longs for peace. The North, forewarned that peace is to be disturbed merely for the sake of bringing a lot of repudiated placemen back to official life, will not lend itself to any such scheme, but be the more careful to encourage the manifestations of good will that come from the South; and the South forewarned of the conspiracy against her good name, will be the more solicitous not to give cause for Federal interference for partisan purposes, in her affairs. The Boutwells have come to the front too soon. They will be snubbed for their officiousness and the country will only suffer in the shudder at the thought of what might have been if through the nomination of Grant at Chicago and his election by some mysterious dispensation of Providence this pestiferous set had been allowed to sit again in the high places from which they were ejected by a whirlwind of popular wrath.—*Times.*

Alabama is showing some symptoms of having tired of August elections, and will doubtless follow the majority of States and hold her elections in November. This will save one election in a Presidential year and will be just as advantageous at all other times.

Ohio has figured it out that she will be entirely able to keep up the supply of Presidents as long as this country shall have any need for them.

Is there no Pennsylvanian in the Republican party capable to fill the position of United States Senator? Is it possible that they will be compelled to go abroad to find a suitable man?

Hon. David Mouat, one of the men sent to Indiana last October by the Republicans to watch the Democrats is wanted in the Quarter Sessions of the City of Philadelphia but is missing. The charge preferred against this excellent Republican statesman is that of changing and forging election returns of last February. It is now obvious that the Democrats of Indiana had a good watch among them; and it can be easily judged what he visited that State for.

The chief objection of the radicals of France to the senate is that a portion of its membership is for life, which they regard as anti-democratic. It is this feature of the French senate that certain snobs in this country want to imitate in proposing that ex-presidents be made senators for life. This accomplished, the next step would be to fasten ex cabinet ministers on the senate in the same way until the senate would be converted into an aristocratic and exclusive body, removed from all responsibility to the people. Any departure from the elective principle in representative offices is fraught with mischief in a republic. Such a suggestion can come only from admirers of aristocratic forms of government.—*Patriot.*

The death of Governor Williams will have the curious effect of giving the Democrats the organization of the Indiana Senate with the assent of the Republican senators; since it is only by this concession that the Republicans can get their new governor into office and a United States Senator in place of McDonald. The Indiana Senate being a tie and the law requiring it to be organized before the governor is inaugurated, the state will be left without a governor, at the expiraton of the term of the lieutenant-governor who has taken Williams's place, if the Republicans of the Senate do not accept a Democratic organization. As they have also a senator to elect there can be no doubt but that they will be very glad to be very amiable, and that they will think themselves very fortunate if the Democrats consent to any organization at all when they can secure so great an advantage by avoiding it.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A New State.

Much talk is now indulged in regard to the division of Pennsylvania and the formation of a new State west of the Alleghanies.

It may be well to bear in mind that before a new State can be formed within the jurisdiction of an old State the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as the Congress of the United States, must consent to such formation.

West Virginia was formed without the consent of the Legislature of Virginia, but Congress was then confessedly acting "out of the constitution," as Virginia was in a state of war. But this will not be the case now.

Before the Legislature of Pennsylvania consents to the dismemberment of this great old Commonwealth, and adds an annual burthen of two or three millions of dollars to the already heavy load of the people, the men composing that would better hang mill stones about their necks and cast themselves into the sea.

Their memory will be accursed forever.—*Sun & Democrat.*

Lafayette College.

EASTON, Pa., November 30.—Pardee hall has been dedicated. Mr. Hayes and party arrived by special train about 11 o'clock, as did also a large number of gentlemen from Philadelphia, New York and Princeton. The party consisted of Mr. Hayes and son, Secretary Ramsey, General Sherman, Postmaster General Maynard and son, Third Assistant Postmaster Hazen, Assistant Superintendent of the Mail Service, Jameson, General Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, President of the Board of Trustees; President Gilman, of John Hopkins' University. They were received by a committee of reception, including Hon. Henry Green, Judge O. H. Meyers, ex-Judge Kirkpatrick, Senator Beidleman, Congressman elect Mutchler, President Hemingway, of council; President Dawes, of the school board; J. E. Fox and General Frank Reeder.

The distinguished visitors proceeded to the college in carriages, through crowds of curious citizens. The school children were out in a body, and the fire department paraded in honor of the occasion.

Before entering the hall addresses were made by Governor Hoyt, Mr. Hayes, President Cattell, Postmaster General Maynard and Mr. Pardee. The dedicatory services took place in the auditorium which was crowded.

Among those on the platform were Mr. Hayes and party, Governor Hoyt, General Patterson, General Reeder, ex-Senator Alexander Cattell, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, Dr. E. P. Heberton, Dr. S. A. Mutchmore, Dr. William H. Green, Dr. Joseph C. Moffatt, J. G. Bolton and others.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Paxson, of New York, and a few words of introduction by President Cattell, Professor F. A. March delivered an able address, detailing the uses of the new hall and predicting for it a great future in scientific results.

Telegrams of regret were read from Governor McClellan and Senators Cameron and Wallace. The audience at the conclusion of the ceremonies crowded around the platform and were presented to Mr. Hayes. At 2 o'clock a collation was spread in the dining hall and was partaken of by a large number of visitors, after which several speeches were made.

A GENEROUS PROPOSITION.

Hon. John J. Blair in his speech made a proposition to endow the presidential chair to the extent of $50,000, and said he would be one of the five persons to give $10,000. This remark was received with tremendous applause. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 people visited the college grounds during the day.

A Contest for a Child.

When the parents of Mary Louise Marsland died in Brooklyn, she was claimed by her stepmother, who is a Roman Catholic, and her aunt, who is a Protestant. She was very young, and both relatives were anxious to assume her guardianship. As her father's dying request was that she should be reared as a Roman Catholic, the stepmother claimed her, but the aunt, who was wealthy, offered advantages for the child which the stepmother did not possess. The question as to which relative should be the guardian was submitted to Surrogate Livingston in Brooklyn, and he decided yesterday that, for the sake of the child's welfare, the aunt should be her guardian, but that nevertheless, the dying request of the father must be heeded, and the child must be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith.

Senator Grant, of Pennsylvania.

The latest Grant bulletin states the old man for a seat in the United States Senate from Pennsylvania. This is not a mere newspaper fabrication. It is in the wind. The Grant managers have resolved all sorts of schemes to fix him comfortably, and a seat in the Senate is one of them. Strangely enough a seat for Illinois has hardly been thought of, except as a possibility in the hardly probable event that Logan will want to go into the Cabinet.

It seems to have been agreed by Conkling, Don Cameron and Logan that neither of them will become part of the administration on the ground that it will do just as well to have their representatives in the Cabinet while they remain in the Senate to hold the rod over Garfield. Conkling has thrown out a feeler to see how Grant would take as Kernan's successor, and Cameron is doing the same thing in Pennsylvania. It is Simon Cameron's idea and he has been quietly surveying the field with that in his mind. He can't stomach Grow at all. He is not sure that he could afford to let a man of Mr. Brewster's ability go to the Senate. He is afraid that Hoyt may slip in, and while he doesn't care to appear as opposing the Governor, he would a good deal rather that Don should have another mate. Of all the others who have declared themselves in the field not one of them is quite satisfactory to Simon, and he has almost given it up in despair.

Cameron has thought of Grant as a man who would be altogether in his hands and who would not interfere with the patronage in Pennsylvania. With the grip the Camerons have on Garfield it would be useless for Don's colleagues to interfere in the patronage, and whoever is really desirous of going to the Senate will have to let it be known that he isn't going for the spoils. The Camerons are very tender on the spoils subject. Nothing vexes them more than to see a federal office filled in Pennsylvania without their naming the man for the place.

Grant would like a seat in the Senate. He would like most any high office with a fair salary and a reasonable tenure. He would go to the Senate for Pennsylvania without a second hint, and he is doubtless privy to all that the Camerons are doing in the matter.

How do Pennsylvania Republicans relish this plan of Old Winnebago? Is there no man in the Republican party capable to be a United States Senator that a search for an outsider must be instituted?—*Philadelphia Chronicle Herald.*

Items.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, expects to start soon for a trip through Europe and the United States.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, jr., received as a bridal present from her father the sum of $400,000 in government bonds.

Jenny Lind's first night netted $20 000; Rachel's, $5,000; Gerster's, $6,209 Christine Nilsson's, $9,300, and Sara Bernhardt's, with all her advertising, only a little more than $3,000.

John Keelan, after murdering his father at Stratford, Ontario, coolly sauntered into the house, ate a hearty supper, slept soundly all night, and, when the body was discovered in the morning, calmly said: "Oh, yes; I killed the old cuss."

General Benjamin P. Butler and others have petitioned for a charter for an elevated road in Boston, with a capital of $1,000,000. The road is to be shaped like an inverted V., with three rails, one at the apex and the other two at the bottom of the arms to steady the cars.

Mr. George C. Gorham has been talking with General Garfield and says that the next administration will have a strong stalwart flavor. This has been suspected, but perhaps Mr. Gorham's announcement will not be regarded as official.

There is now about $85,000,000 in gold bullion standing to the credit of the United States Treasurer, out of which it has been decided to coin, monthly, $10,000,000 of the denominations of five and ten dollars. The gold coins of a less denomination than five dollars will be coined at present. The work referred to will be performed at the Philadelphia mint. It is thought probable that this coinage will be continued until the $85,000,000 of bullion on hand is worked up.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Gen. Garfield could not come to Washington from Mentor without stopping off at Harrisburg to dine with Don Cameron. Of course, that fact has no significance. Oh, certainly not. The first man to welcome his arrival at the capital was Bob Ingersoll, and the first woman was Mrs. Spencer, a noted woman's rights agitator. He starts well under these benign influences. Hayes cent his carriage to the station with a pair of horses that have been well kept at the public expense. This cheap civility was the first the Fraudulent President ever extended in a public form to this man, without whose vote on the electoral commission he would not have been put in the White House.—*Sun.*

There is living at the house of Capt. Means a girl about 9 years of age, whose history is remarkable. An American vessel called at a small island in the Pacific Ocean to procure water. The island was inhabited by cannibals. They brought this little girl to sell for the Captain's dinner, offering to prepare her for cooking if they would buy. The Captain told them he would buy her. She was brought, and the Captain afterward meeting Capt. Means, gave her to him. She still believes she will be killed and eaten, and when strangers enter the house she clings to Mrs. Means, and begs protection of her.

The British Government is now building at Chatham a naval monster called the Polyphemus. This vessel, says a correspondent, which is utterly unlike anything previously seen in the royal navy, is designed as an armored sheet-plated ram of two thousand six hundred and forty tons and five thousand five hundred horse-power. She is built almost entirely of steel, and as a torpedo ram she will be the most formidable vessel in the world, and the opinion has been formed that there is no vessel afloat, no matter of what description, which could survive after one or two blows from her ram.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.00
Rye "	.81
Corn, "	.50
Oats, " "	.35
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	4.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.55
Dried Apples	.02
Hams	12½
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Chickens	.07
Turkeys	.10
Lard per pound	.08
Hay per ton	19.00
Beeswax	.35

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 6 " "	$ 3.45 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.75 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 4.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.00 "

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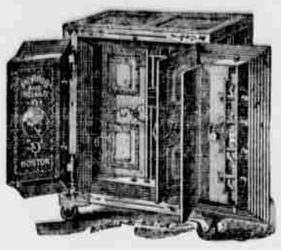

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CORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Honorable William Elwell, Law Judge of the county of Columbia on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1880, at nine o'clock in the forenoon for a charter of incorporation of a Literary and Democratic Political Club, under the name, style and title of "The Shawanese Club,"—as a corporation of the first class, under the Act of Assembly of April 29, 1874, and its supplements, relating to the erection of corporations.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
DAVID LOWENBERG,
FRANK P. BILLMEYER
NEVIN U. FUNK,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
PAUL E. WIRT,
JOHN M. CLARK,
GEORGE E. ELWELL.

Nov. 19, 1880-4t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Monday, the 6th day of Dec. 1880, at two o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estate will take notice:

1. Widow of Joseph C. Parker, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
2. Widow of Elisha Robbins, late of Jackson township, deceased.
3. Widow of Peter Hayman, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
4. Widow of William H. Price, late of Centralia Borough, deceased.
5. Widow of Parvin Eves, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
6. Widow of Oliver Watts, late of Centre township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 5, '80. } W. H. JACOBY, Register

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, Dec. 6, 1880, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1. First and final account of John Leiby and William P. Mauser executors of Jacob Leiby, late of Montour township, deceased.
2. The final account of Allen Mann, guardian of Sarah Heminger, now Sarah Hess, minor child of Reuben Heminger late of Beaver township, deceased.
3. The final account of Allen Mann, guardian of the person and estate of Emily Hostman, minor child of Reuben Heminger, late of Beaver township, deceased.
4. The account of David R. Hower, guardian of the person and estate of Henry M. Mowry, minor child of Michael Mowry, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
5. The first and partial account of Stephen Hill, administrator of Mary Remley, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
6. First and final account of Silas Conner, executor of Mary Conner, late of Orangeville, deceased.
7. The account of James Peterman, administrator de bonis non, of Philip Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
8. The account of Samuel Knorr, administrator of H. Skank, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
9. The final account of J. H. Reler, guardian of the person and estate of William A. Kester, minor child of Hiram Kester, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
10. The second account of Allen Mann, guardian of the person and estate of Sarah M. Gearhart, minor child of Henry Gearhart, late of Beaver township, deceased.
11. The account of Allen Mann, guardian of the person and estate of Nancy J. Gearhart, now Trey, minor child of Henry Gearhart, late of Beaver township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Hiram A. Sweppenheiser, administrator, de bonis non cum testamento annexo of William Henderson, late of Centre township, deceased.
13. The account of Abraham Rice, executor of John Hicks, late of Beaver township, deceased.
14. The first and final account of John J. Fox and Zebedee Ritter, executors of Enoch Fox, late of Pine township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of Franklin Harig, and John Harig, administrators of Daniel Harig, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
16. The first and final account of H. G. Creveling, acting executor of John Burkeh, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.
17. The first and final account of John Stadon, administrator of Hannah Stadon, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, by his executor Isaac Heacock.
18. The account of H. J. Smith and A. C. Smith, administrators of Margaret R. Smith, late of Madison township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of William Mosteller, executor of George Whiteright, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
20. The first and final account of Rachel A. Hess and Andrew Laubach, administrators of Alexander Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg Nov. 5 '80. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Montana Coal Company," the object and character of which is the mining, preparing, shipping and selling of anthracite coal, and of dealers in anthracite coal and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

WM. A. MARR, Solicitor.

November 19-'80d.

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NOV 12, '80-4w—add

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This great remedy has been used with success for nearly ten years in France, with the most wonderful Curative Effects. It cures by absorption no nauseous internal medicines being required. We have hundreds of testimonials of cures by this Pad when all else had failed.

LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or Disease peculiar to females, or in fact any disease of the kidneys, ask your druggist for

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and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail. Address U. S. Branch

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or JOHN H. KINPORTS, Druggist, Main Street above Iron, Bloomsburg, Pa. sep. 10, '80-1f

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