# THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Sittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 14, 1883.


**DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.**

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT TAGGART,
of Warren.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JOSEPH POWELL,
of Bradford.

**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.**

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
R. BUCKINGHAM.
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
SAMUEL NEYHARD.
OF BLOOMSBURG.

Mrs James K. Polk, widow of President Polk, celebrated her 80th anniversary last week, at Nashville, Tennessee.

It is apparent now which party has prolonged the session of the legislature in order to draw the $10 a day. As soon as the pay is cut off the republican senate refuses to legislate, and will meet only two days in the week.

Now that the pay of the legislature has ceased, the Philadelphia *Press* and *Times* ought to tell the people how much the extra session has cost up to date. This is an important matter which they seem to have overlooked.

It is the universal judgment of the public press that the party which stands in the way of fair apportionment bills is not only responsible for the extra session of the Legislature, but is likewise blamable for the unnecessary length to which the session has been drawn out. The constitution, both in spirit and letter, requires a reapportionment of the state into senatorial and legislative districts at the first session of the Legislature succeeding each decennial census. Failure to perform this duty violates the letter of the organic law, as expressed in section 18, article 2, of that instrument. The spirit of the constitution, which guarantees equality in representation, according to population, is equally outraged by the failure to pass bills. The industrial growth and increase in population of some districts entitle their people to a proportionate increase in representation, and the failure to accord them the advantages of their own industrial development, is as unjust as to refuse the protection in person and property that laws promise.

This being the case, the only question that remains to be determined is, which party has failed of its duty? The Legislature is equally divided, one House being Republican and the other Democratic. If they had been alike earnest in the desire to comply with the constitution, bills looking to that end would have been introduced in each and pressed to passage, thus giving ample time during the regular session to come to an agreement through the medium of conference committees. The same spirit would have served similarly to secure the passage of fair bills. The representation of each party knew full well that it would be impossible to force upon the other measures that were manifestly unfair. The Senate, with its Republican majority, served as a check to restrain the partizan tendencies of the Democratic house, and vice versa. The governor held in the veto power a wholesome restraint on both the Houses, where constitutional infractions were involved. Thus there was no opportunity for excesses in any direction, and an earnest desire to pass apportionment bills would have led both parties in the plain path of fairness.

What do the records show in these matters? The Senate offered no bill of apportionment until after one hundred days of the regular session had been wasted. Adjourning regularly three days of each week for the want, as was alleged, of work to occupy the time, the senators made no effort to perform the duty which the constitution imposes in mandatory language, until a bill, retarded by every device of parliamentary tactics, was completed in the House, buried a month subsequently in the committee of the Senate, and then took its place to be buffetted about and delayed in its progress so that the close of the session would find it imperfect and incomplete. The Republican party leaders had boasted in the beginning that there would be no apportionment, and this dilatoriness is substantial evidence that they were determined to carry out the boast. In a body of comparatively small membership, a fair bill ought to have been read in place, referred to committee, reported therefrom, and regularly pressed to final passage within thirty days from the beginning of the session, while in fact, fully five months elapsed before any bill reached that stage of perfection, and those that were permitted to go through were so obviously unfair and partisan that the concurrence in them would have been a stultification to the members of the coordinate branch.

In the political complexion of the bill, the Republican Senate was as unfair as it was tardy. By the vote of the two parties in the last presidential election, to borrow the language of Representative Lowrie a Republican, the Democrats are entitled to 13 districts and a fraction, and the Republicans to 14 and a fraction. The bill which was framed, pressed and passed, give both fractions to the Republicans and allowed them fifteen districts against thirteen. This, Mr. Lowrie by implication, admits was more than fair—it was generous. But how was it received by the Senate? The Republican majority of that body so amended it as to give the Republicans 19, the Democrats 7, and leaving two districts so close as to admit of doubt. The probabilities are that the doubt in each case would have been resolved in favor of the Democrats, but even then the disproportion was so manifest that the asking it was tantamount to declaring that no bills should be passed. This wilful violation of the constitution is what caused the extra session to be called, and the Republican party is clearly and logically responsible for it; let the people hold the party leaders and party representatives to a rigid account for it.

## THE SITUATION AT HARRISBURG.

Both branches of the Legislature have passed a resolution which provides that no pay shall be received after September 10th. This resolution was introduced by democrats in both branches. As soon as pay was cut off the republican Senators, under the dictation of Boss Cooper, met in caucus and resolved to entertain nothing that comes from the House but a motion to adjourn, the McCracken bill, or an appropriation bill. The senate will meet only on Tuesdays and Fridays. One of the chief characteristics of the republican party for years has been a disregard for the Federal constitution and it is not to be wondered at that the leaders in this State should not hesitate to disobey the plain mandate of our State constitution, by adopting this revolutionary method of defeating apportionments.

### The Cost of Republican Junketing.

A dispatch from Washington says: Persons familiar with the subject estimate that the junketings and absenteeism of the present season have cost the country over $1,000,000. Were that time for which the service was rendered, and which is paid for all the same, taken into account, the amount would be much greater. Procuring appropriations nominally for inspections, but largely for pleasure up and down the coast, on the lake and in pleasant places, is a costly abuse and growing every year.

Besides the Tallapoosa and Dispatch, which have been employed by Chandler and Arthur for months as private yachts, at a daily cost to the government of several hundred dollars, other government vessels, notably revenue cutters, have been employed by pleasure parties, sometimes for pretended tours of duty and sometimes without even that pretence. For the money thus spent it would be hard to find any valuable result. The highest officers of the government have set the example in wrongs and abuses, which Mr. Buchanan, as President, instantly stopped, but which since his time have grown into the government like rottenness into a fallen tree. It is a necessary conclusion that where so much is seen and gloried in, much that is worse and hidden exists. But the greater evil is in the effect of the example of the highest in office on all beneath them and throughout the government. The unsoundness of the head extends throughout the system. The time has come for renovation, which is possible only by a complete change in the government.

### The Continued Failure of Justice.

The acquittal of the outlaw, Frank James, is bad enough in and of itself, but it is worse when considered as part of an almost unbroken series of similar verdicts in all parts of the country. The cases of Dukes in Pennsylvania, Thomson in Kentucky, the Star route robbers in Washington, of numerous cold-blooded murderers in Chicago, followed by this instance in Missouri, are sufficient to occasion more or less alarm.

In each and every one of these cases the guilt of the parties under trial was undoubted. Whether murderers, public plunderers or outlaws, the evidence has been plain, straightforward and conclusive. The influences which have brought about acquittal have been various. In several of them political power has been brought to bear. In one a partisan jury was the moving cause; in others money was freely used to buy jurors or to suborn witnesses. In the present instance the vague fear of personal revenge on the part of the friends of the criminal has played no small part.

In every one of the trials thus cited a certain sentiment of sympathy has been developed in the immediate neighborhood. The innocent victims of violence, the offences against public virtue, the wanton deeds of the outlaw, have all been forgotten in mock heroic sympathy with the most dangerous of criminals. The movement to be entered upon next with the energy common to this country is one to instruct the general public, from which jurors are drawn, that the interests of society and the rights of liberty and property are far more sacred and important than the necks of the villains who assault them.—*Times.*

### Simon P. Kase's Law-Suit.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Tuesday, gives the following account of a suit one of the parties to which is well known in this county.

George Junkin, master in chancery in the case of Simon P. Kase against the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, has entered a decree awarding the defendants $510,785,86, with interest, which will increase the amount nearly one-third. This road, which for over six years has been engaged in litigation with Mr. Kase, was started by the latter in 1867 and completed as far as Catawissa in 1872. Its starting point was at Sunbury. It was begun almost without capital, and from its inception until the foreclosure of the mortgages by the bondholders, in 1875, Kase was at times its president, superintendent and financial agent. He retired from the road in 1875. In 1877 he proceeded against the company in a suit in which he claimed to be entitled to $750,000, which he had advanced to the company and for which he had received no return. A counter-suit was brought by the bondholders for the recovery of money alleged to be owed the company by Kase. The case was referred to George Junkin as master in chancery. In rendering his decision, on Saturday, Mr. Junkin awarded counsel for the plaintiff until September 20 for the filing of exceptions to the ruling. The testimony in the case forms a volume of several hundred pages. Probably the most interesting portion of the testimony is that relating Mr. Kase's alleged conversation with the spirit of the late Colonel Thomas A. Scott. George L. Crawford, counsel for the railroad company, in endeavoring to break down Kase's testimony attempted to show that his spiritualistic tendencies unfitted him to be a reliable witness. In reply to a question Mr. Kase admitted that he was a believer in Spiritualism and after some hesitation related the following incident: While wandering about a Spiritualists' camp meeting in Massachusetts he heard his name called and on looking around discovered that the sound proceeded from a tent near at hand. Prompted by curiosity he entered the tent and found a seance in progress. Hearing his name called again he recognized the voice of the late Colonel Scott and was satisfied at once that he was the recipient of a spiritual visitation. "I could not doubt it," said Mr. Kase, "and immediately questioned the spirit as to its wishes concerning me." The colonel then said in a voice in which sadness and retribution were indescribably blended that since his departure from earth he had been much troubled by the recollection that during his life he had treated him (Mr. Kase) with great injustice, had made himself a barrier to Mr. Kase's success and finally prayed that any wrong inflicted might be forgiven. Mr. Kase claimed that he held a long conversation with the spirit of the departed ex-railroad president, in which he talked plainly and clearly of the affairs occuring during his life and seemed to be conversant with matters developed after his decease. Kase made these statements under oath. It It is said that with interest the finding against Mr. Kase will reach fully $900,000. He is, however, without means, and the decision, even if indorsed by the Court, will be of little practical value so far as the recovery of the money is concerned.

The mathematicians of the *Press* and *Times* may now be discharged. Since the legislative pay has been stopped by the democrats there is no further occasion for daily calculations as to the cost of the session.

### Slander and Detraction.

Blackstone says that there is no wrong without a remedy. But can either the civil law or social regulations afford any adequate protection against, or redress for, the serious wrongs done by slander and detraction? Men are not only prone to listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy, but still more so to the artfully devised statements of envy, hatred and malice. And the injuries thus inflicted, either in business affairs, or upon a man's reputation, even more sacred and valuable to him than property, may be ruinous in their consequences. Here is a flagrant wrong; but where is the remedy? The ordinary suit for slander has become disreputable, and almost obsolete. Besides this it is wholly inapplicable or unavailable in most serious cases. The slanderer often approaches the parties he designs to influence in the garb of friendship and confidence, pretending falsely to be giving information for the benefit of, and out of friendship for the parties to whom the malicious and false communications are made. So that the victim of the slander and defamation is often not allowed even to know the source from which the injury originates. And the wrong often injures the party to whom the slander and detraction are communicated as much and sometimes even more than the victim of the malice himself. Indeed, the slander is often designated to produce variances, and to injure both.

As no adequate remedy can exist for such wrongs by suit, protection can only be found in a higher tone, and more rigid conservatism in social and business affairs. Slander, detraction, and defamation should be scorned, eschewed, and frowned down; and credulity should be withheld from all attempts at defamation, however plausible and covered under the disguise of professed friendship. The methods of slander are often subtle and most imposing. Cicero said, "There is nothing which wings its flight so swiftly as calumny; nothing which is uttered with more ease; nothing is listened to with more readiness, and nothing dispersed more widely."

Dean Swift said, "The worthiest people are the most injured by slander, as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at the most."

Peter the Great is said to have remarked to a man speaking ill of another in his presence, "It is easy to splash mud; but I would rather help a man to keep his coat clean."

Madame Roland exclaimed, "What indulgence does the world extend to those evil-speakers, who, under the mask of friendship, stab indiscriminately with the keen though rusty blade of slander."

In the language of St. Bernard, "Slander is a poison which extinguishes charity, both in the slanderer and in the person who listens to it."

And in the words of Leighton, "Calumny would soon die of itself if nobody took it in and gave it lodging."

Cowper says:

"The man that dares traduce because he can
With safety to himself, is not a man."

In the inimitable language of Shakespeare:

"The jewel, best enamelled,
Will lose its beauty, and so no man that hath a name,
But falsehood and corruption doth it shame."

And, again:

"No might nor greatness in morality
Can censure 'scape; back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes.

The only protection which can be provided against this greatest of all pests to society and the world, is to elevate the manners and bearing of men, cultivate an abhorrence for the foul spirit of defamation, and utterly eschew detraction, and refuse all attention and credence to its disgusting details.—*American Register.*


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Hair Renewer.

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Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

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## COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 9th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the fourth Monday, being the 24th day of Sept. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 24th day of Sept. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 14th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three and in the one hundred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

L. S.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, Aug—6 te

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

**Monday Sept. 24, 1883.**

at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Mainville, Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by lot of Anna Geiger, on the east by a public road, on the north by an alley and on the west by Catawissa creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a three-story frame dwelling house, a two-story frame store house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Peter Billmeyer vs. W. T. Shuman, and to be sold as the property of W. T. Shuman. Vend. Ex.

Billmeyer, Att'y.

ALSO

All those certain town lots situate in the Town of Glen City, in Beaver township, Columbia county; Bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point fifty feet east of the Catharine Longenberger tract of land, thence north thirteen degrees west twelve hundred and seventy feet to the Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad, thence along said road south eighty-four and one half degrees west three hundred and sixty-five feet to the north-west corner of Vine street, thence along said street south thirteen degrees east eleven hundred and thirty-eight feet to a corner on north side of Front street, thence along said street south seventy-seven degrees west three hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING the following lots and parts of lots as marked and numbered in plot or plan of Glen City, to-wit: Blocks 1, 2, 18, 17, 19, 20; Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59; also all land north of said lots, and south of the above named railroad excepting two, fifty feet wide streets marked as Second and Third streets in said town plot.

ALSO

All that certain messuage and town lot of land situate in the village of Georgetown, in Beaver township, Columbia county, in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number seventy-two in plot No. 4 in said village, bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by Market street, on the south by Front street and on the west by lot number seventy-one, and containing fifty feet in front and one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

ALSO

The one undivided third of all the following mentioned and described tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Beaver, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, correctly described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a post corner of lands of Thomas Lemon, Mary Scott and Daniel Neyer and running thence by lands of Daniel Neyer south one degree west three hundred and thirty-seven and five-tenths perches to a stone in line of lands of Jesse Evans, thence by the same north eighty degrees east eighty-two and five-tenth perches to a stone in line of lands of Jesse Brooks, thence north twelve degrees west eighteen perches to stones, thence north eighty and one-half degrees east one hundred and eighty-one and seventy-five one hundredth perches to stones and line of Catharine Longenberger, thence by the same north thirteen and one-half degrees west two hundred and eighty-two perches to a post and corner of George Longenberger, thence by the same north eighteen and one-half degrees west fifty-two and seven-tenth perches to stones and corner of Thomas Lemon aforesaid, and thence by the same south seventy-two and one-half degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to a post, the place of beginning, the whole or three-thirds of said tract, being the tract known as the Andrew Clark tract, CONTAINING three hundred and ninety-six acres, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Pardee, Markle & Grier vs. J. A. Losee, and to be sold as the property of J. A. Losee.

Robison, Att'y. Vend Ex.

ALSO

All that certain tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of John Harrington, on the east by land of Frederick Laubach, on the south by land of William Hirtinger and on the west by land of Jesse Hartman, CONTAINING seventy acres, more or less, on which are erected a plank dwelling house, and outbuildings. There is also a good apple orchard on the premises.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Jesse Hartman vs. John Mitchler, and to be sold as the property of John Mitchler.

Freeze, Att'y. Vend Ex.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stake corner of Philip Unangst and widow George Laubach's land, thence south seventy-eight and one-half degrees west along said Laubach's land fifty-seven perches to a post, thence along land of Daniel Bogart south nine degrees east one hundred & seventy-one perches to a post thence along land of George Lazarus north seventy-one and a half degrees east twenty-four and four-tenth perches to a chestnut tree, thence along land of William Unangst north two degrees west eighty perches to a chestnut tree, thence along the same north seventy-one and a half degrees east twenty perches to a chestnut tree, thence along the same north seventeen and a half degrees west fourteen perches to a stone, in the orchard, thence along the same north sixty-four degrees east nineteen perches to a stone in public road, thence by land of Philip Unangst north eighteen and a half degrees west sixty-eight perches to the place of beginning, CONTAINING forty-seven acres and sixty-seven perches of land.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Samuel Shives, executor of Philip Unangst, deceased, vs. Edward Unangst, and to be sold as the property of Edward Unangst. Lev. Fa.

Miller, Att'y.

ALSO

All of the defendant's interest in the following real estate:

Being the undivided ¼ of a certain lot or piece of land situate in Jerseytown, Madison township, west of A. K. Smith's hotel stable, and upon the same side of the public road bounded on the north by the public road leading from Jerseytown to Washingtonville, on the west by lot of land belonging to the heirs of David Ross, deceased, on the South by land of J. C. Pruit and on the east by lot of land belonging to Mary Stout, CONTAINING one fourth of an acre of land, more or less whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of William Gingles vs. Nelson Wellliver, and to be sold as the property of Nelson Wellliver.

Ikeler, Att'y. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

The undivided one-fourth of all that certain tract of land situate in Briarcreek and Fishingcreek townships, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the southeast corner of the Alexander Cochran tract, thence north eight degrees west 188 perches to a stone corner in line of land of Nathan Beach, thence along same south 82 degrees west 79 5-10 perches to a stone, thence south 8¼ degrees west 51 perches, thence south 82 degrees west 48 perches, thence north 8 degrees west 194 perches, thence south 82 degrees west 17 perches, thence south and east 52 perches to stone corner, thence south 82 degrees west 79 perches, thence north 21 degrees west 110 perches to a stone corner, thence south 62¾ degrees, north 196 perches to a stone corner on line of land of William Clark, thence along same south 20 degrees east 252 perches to the Henry Adam's corner, thence north 82¼ degrees east 222 perches to a stone corner of Henry Adams' tract, thence south 20¼ degrees east 162 perches to the place of beginning, containing 600 acres, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of the Bloomsburg Banking Company vs. A. B. Pearson, and to be sold as the property of A. B. Pearson.

Vend. Ex.

Wirt, Att'y. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.


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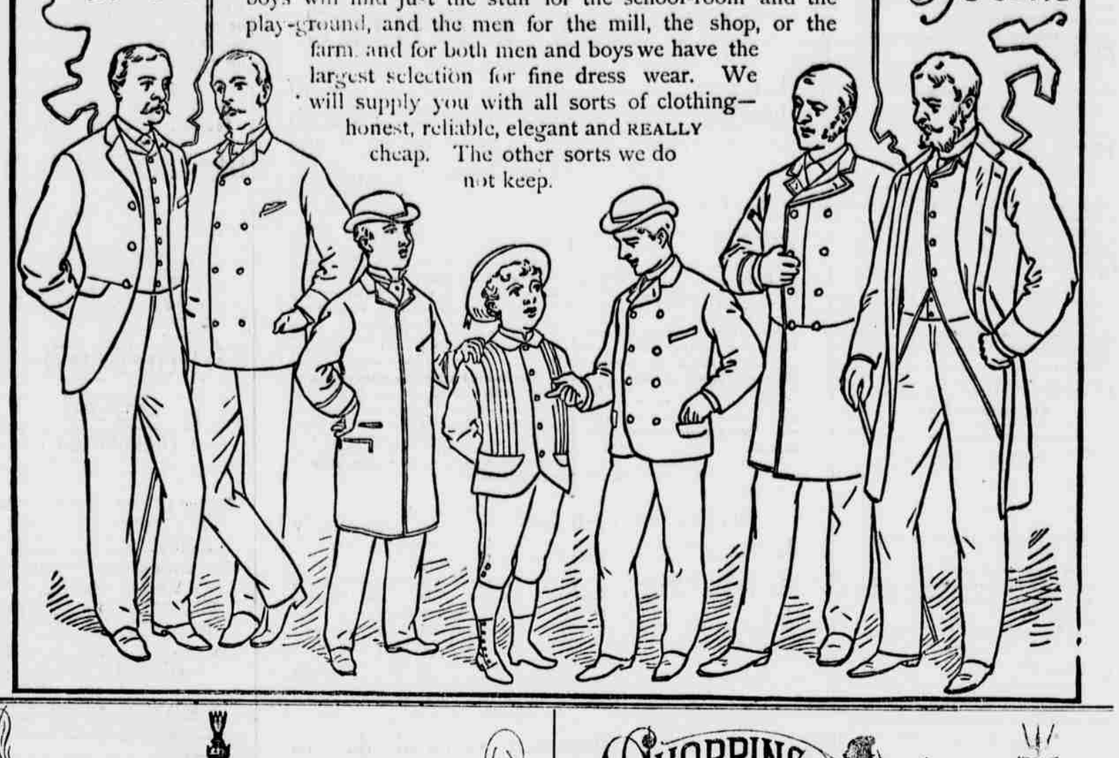

FOR SALE BY

C. C. GALIGNAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.


AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID DEMOTT, LATE OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday September 15th, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate are requested to present their claims, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER MICHAEL DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of balance in the hands of the administrator to and among parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday September 15th 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from any share of said estate

C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

Aug. 24.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respecive 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, September 24th, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., on said day:

1 The account of Hester Kistler and Daniel P. Kistler, administrators of J. B. Kistler, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

2 The first and final account of George Russel, one of the executors of Robert Russel, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

3 The second and final account of Isaac Heacock, executor of John Stadon, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

4 The second and final account of Peter J. Weaver, executor of Augustus W. Weaver, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

5 The first and final account of John K. Shultz, executor of Elizabeth Adams, late of Madison township, deceased.

6 The first and final account of Daniel Baylor, surviving administrator of Theresa Baylor, late of Montour township, deceased.

7 The final account of David Whitmire, guardian of the person and estate of H. D. Marteeny, minor child of Henry Marteeny, deceased.

8 The first and final account of H. J. Johnson and F. P. Johnson, administrators of Samuel Johnson, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

9 The first and final account of George Stine, executor of Sarah A. Stine, late of Locust township, deceased.

10 The first and final account of Levi Beishline, one of the executors of Henry Beishline, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

11 The final accont of Nathan Fleckenstine, guardian of the person and estate of William E. Hagenbuch, minor child of Michael Hagenbuch, deceased.

12 The first account of Anna Kreesler and Wm. E. Werkheiser, administrators of Amanda Workheiser, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

13 The first and final account of John Mourey, trustee of Elizabeth Reichner, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

14 The fifth account of John Appleman, surviving executor of Peter Appleman, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

15 The first and final account of Jacob Schuyler, executor of Nancy S. Lockhart, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

16 The final account of Elias Weaver, guardian of Sarah Jane Yetter, a minor child of Daniel Yetter, late of Main township, deceased.

17 The final account of Henry Hollingshead and Isaac H. Seesholtz, executors of Philip Seesholtz, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

18 The first and final account of Moses Savage administrator of Hannah Platt, late of Jackson township, deceased.

Register's office,
Bloomsburg, Aug. 27, '83.

Geo. W. STERNER, Register.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ABRAM FORCE LATE OF ORANGE TOWNSHIP, DECEASED

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Monday Sept. 17th 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

Aug 24-ta

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the undersigned about three miles northeast of Millville, on August 24th three stray heifers. Two are about 2 years old, have large red and white spotted sides, head, legs and tail nearly all white, and have slim horns; the third is about 20 months old, of a rare appearance with short dark horns. These all came about the vicinity of Millville in the early spring. The owner will please call, prove property, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

IRA BRITTON EBNER, Millville, Columbia county, Pa

Aug. 31st-3 w


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NEVER-FAILING CORN CURE!

Cures quickly and easily Hard and Soft Corns, Callouses, Warts, Moles, &c.

no knife! no cutting! no cure, no pay!

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august 31, 3m.

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Four generous Breeders' Purses. A Grand "free-to-all" race. The finest display of BLOODED stock ever held in Northern Pennsylvania. An unequalled array of interesting special features. MAKE YOUR ARRANGEMENTS TO BE ON HAND Excursion tickets, with a coupon of admission attached, will be sold at all the stations at greatly reduced rates.

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aug. 24-4w

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WE take all possible care to avoid errors, and when any occur they are corrected at once.

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Ingrains part cotton, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50 cents. Floor oil cloths at 25, 30, 35, 40,45 and 50c square yard. A large stock of ART SQUARES—something new, just out, very cheap and desirable, used for covering carpets. Crumb cloths and rugs—call and see them. Carpets made to order on short notice. Orders received from all surrounding towns will have prompt attention and prices guaranteed as low as will be retailed in New York or Philadelphia.

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