THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1883.

The Republican National convention will be held in Chicago June 3rd.

Here is something for our Republican friends to put in their pipes and smoke at their leisure: "It is well and truly said by a prominent journalist that there is a singular incongruity between the condition of the country and the condition of the United States treasury. The columns of the daily journals are filled with accounts of business failures, strikes, suspensions of manufacturing operations and oppression in prices, at the same time that Uncle Sam's pockets are so crowded with superfluous cash that he is obliged to relieve by calling in the 3 per cent. bonds which there is no necessity for paying. It is apparent that the pinch in the pockets of the people is aggravated by the plethora in the vaults of the treasury. This condition of affairs is not begotten of good administration."

Governor Pattison proposes to know what is done with the public funds. He recently sent the following communication to the Auditor General:

Hon. John A. Lemon, Auditor General, Dear Sir:—Please furnish the executive department at your earliest convenience with an itemized statement of the expenditures of the contingent funds of the senate and house of representatives at the late extraordinary session of the general assembly, showing the names of the persons to whom the moneys of said funds have been paid, together with the amount paid to each. Also a statement containing the names of all officers and employes, including the pages of the house and senate, to whom moneys have been paid for services during the said session, together with the amount paid to each.

Yours very respectfully,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, Governor.

The *American Register* published at Washington, favors the tariff plank of the Ohio Democracy of last year, as a proper one to be incorporated in the Democratic National platform of 1884. That plank is as follows:

"We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of Government economically administrated, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

The *Register* says:

On this platform, Ohio, a Republican State, was redeemed from the thraldom of pseudo-Republican misrule. The Democratic party of Virginia adopted the same position on the tariff, and *on this position*, Virginia won a glorious victory, last fall, against the coalition forces of black Republicanism and Mahone repudiation.

A Chicago correspondent has learned from sources of the highest authority that Gen. Grant and wife have be recently converted to spiritualism in its most pronounced form. The statement comes from two ladies, one of whom has a national reputation for culture attainments and position in society, while the other is likewise a lady of great prominence, publicly identified with the advocacy of spiritualism, and who is not only welcome but the petted guest in some of the finest of Gotham's palaces. It is stated that both Gen. and Mrs. Grant first became interested in spiritualism and its doctrines from being present by invitation at seances held in Fifth avenue and Murray Hill mansions. From being mere spectators they gradually developed into investigators until they finally found themselves in full accord with followers of the spiritualistic school. The unquestionable source from which the information comes is also authority for the additional statement that only the fear of public ridicule prevents the general from acknowledging and championing his new found faith.

Our Congressman, Hon. John B. Storm has introduced the following bills in the House.

To provide for the issue of circulation to National banking associations.

To repeal the internal revenue laws, and to abolish all taxes and offices created by them.

For the retirement of trade dollars from circulation.

To repeal chapter 10, title 35, of the Revised Statutes of 1878, relating to legacies and successions.

To repair the monument over the grave of Benjamin A. Bidlack, late charge d'affaires of the United States to the Republic of New Granada, now the United States of Colombia, and making appropriations therefor.

For the relief of Henry H. Wood.

For the relief of Charles Edwards.

Granting a pension to Mrs. Cornelia J. Schoonover.

The petition of Anna Dengler and others, of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, for the establishment of industrial training schools in Alaska

Also, the petition of Rev. D. M. Henkel and others, of Catawissa; of Gertrude Edgar and others, of Espy, of H. J. Connor and others, citizens of Orangeville, Columbia County; of 217 citizens of Danville, Montour County, and nine petitions signed by 700 citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a law providing for a civil government in Alaska with suitable provisions for the promotion of the educational and industrial interests of that Territory.

A Weak Invention.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The newsmongers who put afloat a story that Mr. Randall had a government employe driving his coach and drawing his pay from the federal treasury concocted an awkward canard. Mr. Randall is so well known to be scrupulously careful not to mix his private concerns with public affairs, as so many heedless statesmen do, that this story was not likely to be believed where he was known. But a circumstantial denial of it comes in the statement that while a night watchman at one of the departments has been for eleven years doing odd jobs for Mr. Randall during the hours when he is off duty, he receives pay from Mr Randall for his work at current rates, and neither he nor his son holds public employment by Mr. Randall's favor. As Mr. Randall's equipage consists of a ninety dollar horse and corresponding carriage his requisitions upon a "coachman's services" are not very exhausting.

An Immense Saving.

The republican press devoted columns of double-leaded articles filled with doubled-and-twisted arithmetical falsehoods, to disprove the statements made in these columns during the recent political canvass concerning the saving in the expenditures of the state government by a democratic administration and democratic house of representatives. It will be remembered that the *Patriot* asserted that the expenditures of the state government, including the cost of the special session of the legislature, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1883, would be considerably less than the expenditures of state government in 1881, the last preceding year in which the legislature was in session. This assertion was laughed to scorn by the republican journals although they were utterly unable to disprove it. But the final and complete triumph of the *Patriot* in this contention is now at hand The statement of the Auditor General's office giving the expenditures of the state government for the fiscal year just closed furnishes a complete and overwhelming vindication of our assertion. It proves that the expenditures of the state government for the fiscal year just ended, including the cost of the special session of the legislature, *were less than the expenditures of the state government for the fiscal year ending November* 30, 1881.

For the proofs let us have recourse to the official figures. The total expenditures of the state government for the two years in comparison were:

In 1881	$7,124,420 49
In 1882	5,735,877 62
Less in 1883 than in 1881	$1,488,542 87

The reader is referred to the Auditor General's Report for 1881, page 134, and the same document for 1882, page 159, for the items which make up the gross sum of the expenditures for 1881. In the Auditor General's Report for 1881 the total expenditures for that year are set down as $6,926,810.20, but it will be remembered that the salaries of members of legislature were paid only in part during that year, the right of the members to their *per diem* for the fifty days of the session following the first 100 days having been litigated in the courts and a final decision rendered in their favor during the fiscal year 1882. Hence their salaries for fifty days, aggregating $197,610.29, were not paid until 1882. This amount of course belongs to the expenditures of 1881 and when added to the total given in the Auditor General's report for 1881, as above stated, makes the real total of the expenditures for that year $7,124,420.47.

The total expenditures for 1883 are set down in the statement of the Auditor General just given to the press, at $6,708,690.22. But of thas sum $969,812.50 were paid out in the purchase of United States bonds and cannot be regarded as "expenditures," for the purchase of the bonds was simply an exchange of non-productive assets for others producing interest. Any rate it cannot be considered under the head of "expenditures" in making a comparison with 1881, for during that year no United States bonds were purchased. We therefore deduct $969,812,50 from the alleged total of expenditures for 1883, and find the true total to be $5,735,877.62, as above exhibited.

But there are also credits or allowances to go to the ledger for 1881 as follows:

Excess of interest on loans in 1881 over same in 1883	$263,809 07
Excess of escheats in 1881 over in 1883.	4,530 43
Excess of moneys paid to common schools in 18 1 over 1883	615,291 94
Excess of pensions and gratuities paid in 1881 over 1883	4,405 61
Total	$888,037 05

Subtracting this total from the sum found above as the decrease in expenditures in 1883 as compared with 1881, as follows:

Apparent decrease	$1,488,542 87
Allowances, as above	888,037 05
We have	$600,505 83

Thus $600,505.83 would remain as the actual decrease of expenditures in 1883 as compared with 1881. But 1883 is to be credited with the redemption of loans and the payment of premiums on loans redeemed to the extent of $105,386.15 in excess of payments on the same accounts in 1881. This brings up to $705,891.98 the actual decrease in 1883 in all expenditures of the government absolutely under the control of the legislative and executive departments as compared with the same in 1881. The expense of the special session of the legislature just ended was about $500,000. Deduct this amount from $705,801.98 and $205,891.98 remains as the net actual gain for the people under a democratic administration of the government during the past eleven months. This is very close to the figure at which the *Patriot* estimated the saving during the late political canvass.

How was this saving effected? The principal items in which retrenchment was made are as follows:

Public printing and binding	$210,328 46
Public buildings and grounds	9,799 00
Stationery and supplies	8,894 00
Advertising	6,368 37
Expenses of the two houses of the legislature for regular session	77,894 96
Charitable institutions	249,942 69
Penitentiaries, etc	63,536 50
House of refuge, Philadelphia	11,375 00
Agricultural college	40,000 00
Under head of "Miscellaneous"	29,111 64

There were other savings, but they are nearly balanced by items of unavoidable increase, such as the payment of military claims, expenses of special commissions, &c.

The analysis just given however, is quite sufficient to show that the great retrenchment effected was achieved by careful legislation and economical administration. The vetoes of Governor Pattison were also potential in effecting this splendid result. A saving of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, with the legislature in session eleven months, makes a record of which the Democrats of Pennsylvania may well be proud and for which the taxpayers of the commonwealth ought to be duly thankful.—*Patriot.*

The Same Old Dodge.

In every election which has taken place since the Republican party has come into power that party has had two issues which it constantly pushed to the front. One was the "bloody shirt" and the other the imperilled "business interests" Upon these two strings it has been wont to play most dreadful and discordant music to the ears of timid people. The scare on "business interests" was intended to reach the ears of the commercial and industrial part of the people, and the dreadful outrages at the South was meant to paralyze the benevolent and philanthropic people of the country, whose delicate sensibilities could easily be inflamed by skilfully told stories of desperate assaults upon the inoffensive and harmless colored brother. These familiar schemes are well known to all the country, and as they were thought to contain much food for the stumper, and abound in fruitful texts for the average editor, they have done yeoman service in several campaigns. But it has been noticed by observing people that as soon as the election was over the colored brother found no one to molest or make him afraid, and the business concerns of the country gave no evidences of the fearful danger which they had escaped. This singular thing has doubtless caused some remark and perhaps given rise to the suspicion that after all these picturesque accounts of Southern troubles and impending commercial dangers may have been only the visions of the disordered fancies of Republican statesmen, superinduced by dwelling too severely upon the possibility of losing their patronage and their offices. Such a danger to the mind of a Republican statesman might possibly produce a disordered fancy and give rise to the most fearful apprehensions. The loss of position and power might possibly present great uneasiness to the mind of those profiting by party domination, and the most harrowing spectres might rise to confront them, and through them the country, in the event of party disaster. But as no social upheavals, no commercial disasters have followed the narrow escape which the country has made upon several recent occasions when the Democracy were very near obtaining the supreme power, it may be reasonably inferred that perhaps all this racket is but the device of Republican politicians to save themselves from danger. At any rate it is safe to receive all such harrowing announcements with much allowance, for these dreadful visitations seem only to come with the return of the presidential year. In a sort of feeble way this humbuggery is now again sought to be tried on. The Republican editor sees danger to the negro in the defeat of Mahone in Virginia, and sees commercial calamities in the election of Mr. Carlisle. Of course the old plan won't work so well this time, because the people are getting tired of fleeing from Republican ghosts, but it will try the old dodge the same. It is but a sorry attempt to save a discouraged party from defeat, but as it is the best they can do perhaps we ought not criticise them too severely. It will be the last time they will ever use it, and let them make the best of it.—*Register.*

Sewing Machine Leases.

COMMONWEALTH VS. M. C. WOODWARD AND J. B. TRATHEN.

[*Tried at Bloomsburg, Dec.* 4, 1883.]

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Gentlemen of the jury.—This is a question between the commonwealth and the defendants charged in the indictment with two offenses alleged to have been committed at the same time—forcible entry upon property in the possession of James Kinsley and assault and battery upon Margaret Kinsley his wife.

The constitution declares that persons shall not be subject to unreasonable searches, or to searches without warrant—that officers shall not go into dwelling houses and ransack through them, without authority of law.

If one claiming to own land in possession of another turns him out by force and arms, with a strong hand, with a multitude, with weapons or threats, in a word with violence, his offence against the peace is called forcible entry; if he keeps the possession thus obtained, preventing the return of the former occupant, his offense is forcible entry and detainer. A forcible entry must be with menace to life or limb, or accompanied by some act of violence or circumstances calculated to inspire fear. One may make a forcible entry by breaking open the door of a dwelling house, whether any person be in at the time or not, or by any act of outrage upon entering. This is a high crime punishable with a heavy fine and with imprisonment. The indictment charges such an entry upon a certain lot of land (described by metes and bounds) "by raising the catch," &c. The commonwealth's testimony as to the entry is that Woodward, one of the defendants, knocked at the door, that Mrs. Kinsley opened the door far enough to see who was there and forbade him to come in, but that Woodward pushed past her, went in, and took a seat; and it is argued by counsel for the commonwealth that the defendants thrust themselves in, determined to gain admission at all hazards; on the other hand, that there was nothing disorderly or unusual about it, the testimony being that Woodward was bid "come in" by Mrs. Kinsley. There was no breaking of a door; at most, it is alleged that Mrs. Kinsley, knowing Mr. Woodward was a constable and suspecting his errand, resisted his coming in. Was there anything like a threat, anything to alarm Mrs. Kinsley? One man personally known to her obtains entrance into the house. I call your attention to the facts as testified to by Mrs. Kinsley and her daughter Margaret, on the one side, and by Mr. Woodward on the other, in reference to the mode of his getting admission: if you are satisfied that there was nothing calculated to alarm in manner of entrance, it could hardly be called a forcible entry; if there was, it might be.

A second count in this indictment charges the defendants with an assault and battery upon the person of Mrs. Margaret Kinsley.

The history of this whole transaction appears to be about this: On the 14th of May, 1881, an agent of the Singer Manufacturing Company made an arrangement with James Kinsley in respect to a sewing machine valued at the sum of fifty dollars. A lease was made, by which Kinsley agreed to pay the sum of three dollars a month on the 14th day of every month after the date of this instrument for the use and hire of the machine. There is nothing wrong in leasing a sewing machine any more than in leasing any other item of property: if the bargain was fairly made, the lessor would continue to be the owner, and, if he agrees that, when he has received by way of rent a certain sum of money, he will transfer the title, that is not an unconscionable agreement; all that the person who acquires the possession of the property has to do is to pay his rent, and he becomes the owner; if he fail to do that, then his rights are to be determined by the terms of his agreement—that in case the payments are not made as stipulated, the company's agent may enter upon the premises and take away the machine. The contract, whether lease or conditional sale, is binding as between the parties; but the company, in carrying out its provisions, must not do any act that amounts to a breach of the peace. Suppose a tenant has a lease, that the term expires and he remains in possession when he ought to leave, and that the landlord re-entering sets out his goods; trespass will not lie, because the tenant had agreed to go out: but suppose the landlord in re-entering uses force and violence amounting to a breach of the public peace, he is responsible for that—not to the tenant, but to the commonwealth. The Singer Manufacturing Company not having been paid according to contract, had the right to go upon any premises occupied by James Kinsley, and retake their machine; in doing it, did they commit an assault and battery?

Mrs. Kinsley says that after the agent Trathen came in she sat upon the sewing machine, and (in substance) forbade its removal, that Woodward took hold of her two hands and pulled her away, at the same time directing the agent to take the machine out of the house, that, struggling, she and the constable reached the door, he maintaining his hold on her; that she touched the machine now loaded upon the wagon by Trathen, was pulled off by Woodward, thrown down, (or partly so), struck, considerably hurt, and had to keep her bed for some time afterwards. Her daughter testifies in substantial accord with her mother. The defendants say that Mrs. Kinsley began the assault, struck the agent fiercely in the region of the stomach, made demonstration that she was going to strike him with a chair and did strike the constable with it, and that nothing more was done on their part than to protect themselves: if their version is correct, the second count is scarcely made out against them or either of them. But, if she had planted herself on the machine, and they did pull her off in order to get the machine, they would be guilty of assault and battery: if she made an attack upon them, and they did nothing more than to guard themselves, they would not be guilty, having a right to take the machine.

If both these defendants participated in the matter, they are both equally responsible for whatever was done by concert of action between them. If the agent did nothing to encourage any assault upon Mrs. Kinsley, did not assent to any, then he is not guilty; but if the agent and constable went on a joint enterprise, intending, at all events, to accomplish it, they are both equally guilty or equally innocent, as you may find the fact to be.

If you find the defendants, or either of them, guilty of either offense charged in this indictment, you have nothing to say about costs; if you acquit both the defendants on both counts, you will impose costs upon the prosecutor, naming him, or upon the defendants or either of them, or upon the county, or upon prosecutor and defendants in such rates as you may deem fit.

How the Arthur Boom is Managed.

From the Washington Critic (Rep).

The conspiracy to nominate Arthur thickens and assumes shape, and the tactics employed are of the log-rolling kind, the "I tickle you and you tickle me" species. It is an old game and has sometimes won. The Republicans of Indiana are to be made solid for Arthur by associating Postmaster General Gresham's name for the second place. The same result is to be achieved in Illinois with Secretary Lincoln's. In Ohio it is Foster who is to have second place. And so on through the catalogue of Republican States, always seeking to select a popular man for second place. The game will scarcely win in 1884. One blast from Blaine's horn will knock down all the pins thus set up. Then Logan may have something to say about Illinois; Harrison concerning Indiana, and Sherman regarding Ohio. The country has grown too big and the people too intelligen for such a transparent game.

Lillian Spencer the actress, has applied for a divorce from her husband, Edward Clayburg, on account of inhuman treatment. She says he has compelled her to go upon the stage when she was ill, has spent all her earnings, and on one occasion threatened to shoot her. Proceedings were begun in Pittsburg.

HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

Ayer's Pills.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTION IN LUMBER!!

Having purchased a large tract of hemlock timber and having a steam mill on the same, I am prepared to fill all sizes and lengths of house and barn bills in a few days' notice at very low prices. I also keep constantly on hand a full stock of SHINGLES, LATH, FLOORING, SIDING, &c. Parties will save money by getting prices before purchasing elsewhere.

H. B. Low,
Orangeville, Pa.
12-7-3m.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

A single Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical of its claims to be the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by dealers everywhere. Directions in seven languages. Price, $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffa'o, N.Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Sarah A. Seigler, by her next friend Jeremiah Hess, vs. Winfield Seigler.

To Winfield Seigler, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Sarah A Seigler a subpoena was issued out of the said court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and, whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county, on the first Monday of February next, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Dec. 19, 1883. dec 21
W. H. Snyder, Att'y.

NOTICE TO SATISFY MORTGAGES.

To JOHN B. SCOTT:

You are hereby notified and required to show cause, on or before the first Monday of February A. D. 1884, before the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, why said Court shall not make a decree, directing the Recorder of deeds of said county to enter satisfaction on mortgage dated September 19th A. D. 1874, for the sum of $1330.00 Anna Workheiser to John B. Scott, recorded in mortgage book No. 8, page 444, &c., in and for said county.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff's office, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Dec. 19, '83. dec 21

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Anna Mills by her next friend, S. B. Bowman, vs. Alfred Mills.

To Alfred Mills, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Anna Mills a subpoena was issued out of the said court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and, whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county on the first Monday of February next, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Dec. 19, 1883. dec 21
C. B. Jackson, Att'y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH BAIRD, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county *in re* estate of Hannah Baird, late of the borough of Berwick, deceased, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Elliott P. Kisner, administrator, *d. b. n. c. t. a.*, of said estate, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet at the office of C. H. Jackson, Esq., in the borough of Berwick, on Thursday, January 24, 1884, 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 coming in on same.

ROBT. R. LITTLE,
dec 21 Auditor.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

Mary Hower by her next friend Charles Reichard vs. Henry Hower.

To Henry Hower, respondent above named:

Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary Hower a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court to show cause why the said libelant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you; and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailiwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said court to answer as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the Sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Bloomsburg, for said county, on the first Monday of February next, A. D. 1884, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Dec. 19, 1883. dec 21
J. C. Yocum, Att'y.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

There will be an election of a Board of Directors of the Bloomsburg Banking Company, at their banking house on Tuesday, January 8th, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., to serve for the ensuing year.

H. H. GROTZ,
dec 21-3w Cashier.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Mrs. Ruth A. Snyder, *feme sole* trader, and Mrs. A. H. Driesbach, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent November 1st, 1883. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at their recent place of business, which will be continued by said Ruth A. Snyder, *feme sole* trader.

MRS. RUTH A. SNYDER,
dec 21-3w MRS. A. H. DREISBACH,

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE GIRTON LATE OF GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor of said estate will meet at the office of E. R. and F. R. Little in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday January 25th, 1884, when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims or be debarred for any share of said estate.

W. H. SNYDER,
Dec 21-4a Auditor.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Dec 21-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH KNORR, LATE OF BLOOMSBURG, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Hannah Knorr, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to W. J. Knorr. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same, to make payment to the undersigned or to Knorr & Wintersteen, Bloomsburg, without delay.

W. J. KNORR, Administrator,
dec 21-6w Berwick, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB LOREMAN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary granted on the estate of Jacob Loreman, deceased, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, unto Simon Vought, by the Register of said county. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

dec 21 * SIMON VOUGHT,
Elysburg, Northumberland county, Pa. Executor.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

HISTORY Grote's Greece $2.75; Macaulay's England, $1.50; Green's England $1.75; Schiller's Thirty Years' War, 40c.; Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles, 40c., Carlyle's French Revolution, 80c., Green, Schiller, Creasy, and Carlyle in one, $1.50; Kenrick's Ancient Egypt, $1; Rollin's Ancient History, $2.75; Gibbon's Rome, $1.70; Hume's England, $3.75; Froissart's Chronicles, $1.25. Catalogue 100,000 volumes free.

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher,
P. O. Box 1227. 18 Vesey street, New York.
Dec 14-4w d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Test Vend Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, Pa., to the Sheriff of Columbia county, will be exposed to public sale at auction or outcry, at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Locust twp., Columbia county, Pa., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stone corner in a line of land now or late of Jacob Weiss and running from thence by the same north six and three-quarter degrees east seventy-eight and three tenth perches to a stone, thence by land now or late of Henry Herner north three-quarters of a degree east twenty-three and four-tenth perches to white pine stump; thence by the same north forty-two and one-half degrees east eighteen perches to a stone; thence by M. E. meeting house lot south forty-six and three-quarter degrees east five perches to a stone; and north twenty-nine and a half degrees east twelve perches and four-tenths to a stone; thence by land now or late of William Carl and John Herner south seventy-one and a half degrees east forty-one and nine-tenth perches to a stone; thence by land now or late of William Roth and William Yeager south two degrees west one hundred and eight perches to a stone; thence south three and one-half degrees west eight and six-tenth perches to a stone; thence north eighty-two and one-half degrees west thirty-one perches to the place of beginning, CONTAINING forty-four acres and one hundred and nine perches neat measure, be the same more or less. To be sold as the property of Timothy Bolich at the suit of John Woodside & Co.

Terms of sale, cash on striking down of the property.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 27, 1883. Sheriff. nov. 30

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB EVANS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in hands of administrator in the estate of Jacob Evans, deceased, will meet the parties in interest on Friday, January 4th, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg, when all persons are requested to present their claims for settlement or be debarred from any share of said fund.

WM. CHRISMAN,
dec 14 4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN BEHNE, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution in the hands of the administrator in the estate of Benjamin Behne, late of Locust township, deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, December 31st, 1883, at 9 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims and those indebted to the same to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

H. V. WHITE,
dec 7-4w. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF JOHN J. STILES DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John J. Stiles deceased, late of Fishingcreek township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

M. A. AMMERMAN,
Nov 23rd Administrator.
Forks, P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEO. KELCHNER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Geo. Kelchner, late of Centre township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William S. Hess Administrator *D. B. N. C. T. A.* All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

WM. S. HESS,
Administrator.
Nov 23 Fowlersville, Pa

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SIMON FRY, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Simon Fry deceased, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

SAMUEL HEIDLAY,
Light Street, Col. co., Pa. Executor.
Nov 16-6w

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!

G. W. BERTSCH,

THE MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CLOTHING!!

Having very recently opened a new Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Goods Store, in KNORR & WINTERSTEEN'S building, on Main street, where I am prepared to make to order, at short notice, first class suits of clothing—always in the latest styles—and prices reasonable. Fits guaranteed. Having learned how to cut garments to suit customers, and also what kind of material will give satisfaction, I would ask you to please call and examine the

BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

Ever shown in Columbia county,

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 13-1

IT WILL PAY YOU

To call, inspect and compare our large and complete stock of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS SHOES, HATS, CAPS

FURNISHING GOODS,

TRUNKS, VALISES,

LADIES' COATS, &c.,

Before purchasing.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

To every Purchaser.

No trouble to show goods.

Every person purchasing of us will receive a numbered ticket, entitling them to a chance in any of the handsome prizes which can now be seen in our windows. Prizes to be awarded on Christmas day. Call and see these prizes and tell your neighbors about them.

Don't forget the place.

M. LEVY & CO.

Successor to M. A. LOEB.

Kings of the Clothing Trade,

122. WEST FRONT STREET. 122.

BERWICK.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

The second shipment, consisting of seven cases of our celebrated

TONQUIN TABLE COVERS,

Reached us a few days ago, and are even more handsome (if that is possible) than the first lot which sold so rapidly. We have them in

EIGHT DIFFERENT COLORINGS.

And the following sizes:

5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 8-10 & 8-12.

It is almost impossible to praise these goods too highly. The colorings are so rich and effective and the prices so very moderate that they should meet all tastes and suit all purses.

Our stock of

Raw and Spun Silk and Fine Tapestry Table and Piano Covers

Is now complete and comprises the following sizes:

1 1-2, 1 3-4, 2, 2 1-2, 3 yards long.

Our magnificent stock of

EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO COVERS

Is attracting much attention.

All the goods were manufactured to our order and imported direct.

We have all the latest styles in

PLAIN AND VARIEGATED BORDERS

At very moderate prices. We have them in

4-4, 6-4, 7 4, and 8-4 sizes,

And in all the new designs and colorings. We have also a complete line of

CARDINAL AND TURKEY RED TABLE CLOTHS

In all sizes and grades, with napkins to match.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Eighth Street. Market Street. Filbert Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

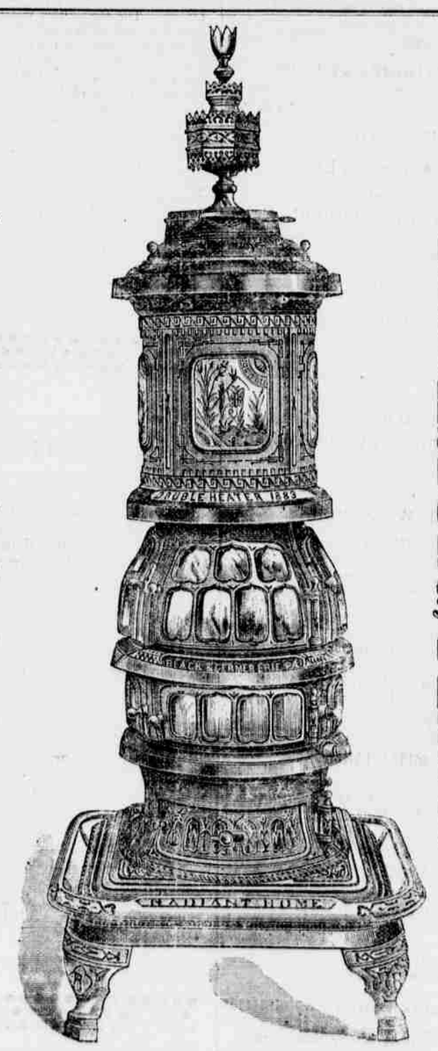
Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY C. C. GALIGNAN, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.



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The Block from Chestnut to Market Street, and 13th Street to Public Buildings.

Fashionable and Staple Dry Goods and House Furnishings.

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February 9 1y a&s

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