THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1884.

Philadelphia is strongly wedded to a republican form of government, and yet she has been living under a King for the past three years, and will continue to do so for the next three. He is a good democratic King too.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter has passed the House by a good majority. It looks now as though justice will be done a much wronged man. The press generally, and many prominent officers of the army favor his restoration, while only such men as Pope and Logan oppose it. The debate in the House was closed by Governor Curtin, in Porter's behalf.

Wendell Phillips, one of the leading orators of this country, died at his home in Boston, last Saturday at the age of 73 years. He was one of the original abolitionists, and consistently adhered to his political views. He refused to recognize the constitution of the United States by voting or in any manner claiming the privileges of citizenship because it permitted slavery. After the slavery question was settled he espoused the causes of temperance and female suffrage, and in 1875 was a Greenbacker. His lecture on "The Lost Arts" was an admirable one, and its delivery has delighted many an audience all over the country.

Bolting the ticket, as a general rule, is not advisable, but there are times and circumstances where it not only becomes advisable, but absolutely necessary for the reputation of the party and the good of the people. Such an occasion has arisen at Scranton, where the Democratic party has been unwise enough to nominate Frank Beamish for Mayor. The good men of all parties will only do their duty by combining to secure his defeat. Beamish is a skillful wire-puller, in manners a gentleman, in ability beyond the average, and in politics corrupt to the core. He is a boss and a ringster of the first water, and the sooner the party shakes him off the better it will be for it.

What Will Come of It?

Under the present system of taxation the revenues of the Government exceed the sum required by upward of a hundred millions. The practice of the Republican party has been to use up this enormous and unnecessary surplus in schemes of expenditure that were extravagant and dishonest, as, for instance, in Star route plunder and Robesonian robberies. The only source from which any effective opposition to this corruption and extravagance could be expected has been the Democratic party; and finally, after a season of unexampled recklessness, the majority of the House of Representatives became democratic and the new legislators were looked to for an honest and judicious regulation of the national revenues and expenditures.

To accomplish this end two propositions were advocated within the lines of the majority, and the issue between them was joined and decided immediately upon the assembling of Congress, in the election of the Speaker. Those who were for making the required reduction through the tariff carried the day, and those who were for accomplishing the same end through the internal revenue system were beaten.

The dominating spirit of the movement which resulted in the success of Mr. Carlisle was Free Trade. Its immediate purpose is to eliminate the element of protection from the national polity, so far as may now be practicable; and its ulterior purpose is to bring the tariff down to a strictly free trade basis. To this end the system of internal taxation is to be permanently maintained, notwithstanding its odious and undemocratic features. For if the tariff is now reduced in preference to the internal revenue, that rule will doubtless prevail in all future reductions in national taxation as they may become necessary through decreased expenditure. Then, if the requirements of the Government should be brought down to the amount the internal taxes now furnish, or if these taxes should be increased sufficiently, the whole be wiped out and the dream of the free traders would be completely realized. In that way this internal taxation, established under the pressure for money occasioned by the civil war, and intrinsically opposed to our scheme of government, would remain forever as the source of Federal revenue.

Moreover, it is difficult also, on any other theory than the desire to establish free trade at an early day, to explain the abandonment by the new leaders of all other purposes that have hitherto held the foremost places in the Democratic platform, and their persistence in the assertion that the tariff is the only matter that now needs reformation, and that to alter it should be for the present their chief and only aim.

It is an interesting problem what will be accomplished by these gentlemen toward carrying through the programme they have mapped out for themselves, and toward realizing the one measure which they have declared to be the solitary mission of the Democratic party, and the only remaining reason for its continued existence. No bill intended to radically alter the present tariff can hope to be approved by the Senate and Executive, even if it should pass the house. The question to be considered is what will happen after the Democrats have formulated distinctly what it is they wish to do in the way of diminishing the revenue, and after the question has gone before the people to be voted on. Will the Carlisle-Morrison method of dealing with this difficult subject so commend itself to the country at large that on that issue a Democratic Executive will be elected, and the unnecessary and objectionable surplus be wiped out at an early day? or will the Democratic party, stripped of its old ideas and spirit, hesitating and disordered by imposition of an issue on which it has never been united, sink under the burden of its new platform, and another Republican Administration succeed President Arthur's?

The revenue reformers have entered upon a bold crusade. Are they or are others destined to profit by it?—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE HIGH WATERS.

The Allegheny river at Pittsburg, on Wednesday evening had risen thirty-four feet, seven inches; and the Monongahela thirty-three feet six inches, the highest point reached since 1852. Miles of property in the city of Pittsburg are submerged. The damage to this city alone will probably reach $1,000,000. At Cincinnati the Ohio river had reached sixty-one feet, and still rising at the rate of two inches per hour. The highest point ever reached was last year, when it rose to sixty-six feet, 4 inches. It is feared the present rise will exceed last year. When the water reached sixty feet the gas works were closed, and the people were compelled to use lamps.

The ice started on the West Branch of the Susquehanna and formed ice gorges on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday at Clearfield the water had reached the highest point since 1865. Several bridges were swept away.

On Thursday morning the ice had not yet moved on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, but the river was rising steadily and the ice must soon start

DEATH OF JUDGE PACKER.

Harry E. Packer, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, died at his home in Mauch Chunk last Friday morning, aged about thirty-three years. He was the last male representative of the Packer family. About five years ago Judge Asa Packer, his father, died, and within the last two years his mother and his brother Robert A. have also died. Neither Robert nor Harry left any children, and the bulk of the estate valued at many millions falls to a maiden sister, Mary. At the time of his death he was an associate judge of Carbon county and a member of the Democratic State Executive committee. He was one of the few millionaries who made good use of his money, and his acts of charity were countless His name was mentioned several times as a candidate for congress for this district, but he always refused to allow it to go before the conference. His death will be keenly felt in Mauch Chunk where he was prominently identified with all the leading interests, and by hosts of friends all over the state and nation.

Morrison's Tariff Bill.

Representative Morrison has completed his tariff bill, and it was introduced in the House on Monday morning.

The bill was prepared last week, with the exception of placing a few articles on the free list concerning which Mr. Morrison was undecided. A reduction of 20 per cent. is made in numerous articles, while in a few cases the reduction is greater or less than this rate. A provision prevents any reduction to a rate lower than in the Morrill act of 1861. The title of the bill is, "An act to reduce import duties and war tariff taxes." It provides that on and after the first day of July, 1884, in lieu of the duties and rates of duty imposed by law on the importation of the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in the several schedules of "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, and hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid 80 per cent. of the several duties now imposed on said articles severally—that is to say on all the articles mentioned in schedule "I," cotton and cotton goods; schedule "J," hemp, jute and flax goods other than jute butts; schedule "K," wool and woolens; schedule "C," metals other than ores, schedule "M," books, papers, etc.; schedule "E," sugar; schedule "F," tobacco; schedule "D," wood and wooden ware, as hereinafter provided.

On all articles subject to ad valorem duty in schedule "B," earthenware and glassware. Schedule "G," provisions, except as hereinafter provided. Schedule "N," sundries, other than precious stones, salt, coal, bristles and lime. Schedule "A," chemical products, except as hereinafter provided.

COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

No duty or rate of duty shall after said 1st day of July, 1884, be levied, collected or paid in excess of 40 per cent. ad valorem, or its equivalent on cotton and cotton goods; 60 per cent. ad valorem or its equivalent on metals, and 60 per cent. ad valorem on wool and woolen goods. Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which said articles were severally dutiable under "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1861, commonly called the Morrill tariff; on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, or cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, exceeding 24 by 36 inches square; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, or in bulk.

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

SEC. 2. On and after the 1st day of July, 1884, the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty; that is to say, iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, the dross or residum from burned pyrites and sulphur ore; copper imported in the form of ores, lead ore and lead dross, nickel in ore, matte; chromate of iron or chromic ore; coal, slack or culm, coal, bituminous or shale; timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; wood, manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; hay, chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared; and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; jute butts; bristles; beeswax, lime, glycerine crude, fish, glue or isinglass; sponges, dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum; extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act.

OTHER ARTICLES NOT TARRIFFED.

Indigo, extracts of and carmined; tartars; partly refined, including Lee's crystals; cement, Roman, Portland and all others; whiting and Paris white dry; wood tar; coal tar, crude; coal tar, products of such as naptha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch, all preparations of coal tar, not colors or dye, not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act; logwood and other dyewood; extracts and decoctions of ochre and ochrey earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths; all earths or clays unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nut galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, grains, gum, and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects; any of the foregoing of which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or by other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

BOSSISM.

MR. EDITOR:

At a meeting of the "Democratic county committee" last summer, I presented the following resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That the principle of Democracy is a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and violently opposed to one "of the bosses, by the bosses and for the bosses."

Resolved, That standing in and around the Court House enticing voters to saloons, or county vaults for electioneering purposes is beneath the respect of common decency and a disgrace to the Temple of Justice.

***Resolved*, That we recommend and earnestly desire every Democratic voter in the county to attend the delegate election and spare neither pains nor labor in opposing any and everything in the shape or form of bossism.**

When I read the above resolutions to the said committee, the lids were lifted and considerable sulphur boiled over, and the bosses barely prevented their adoption.

I learn the "Ring" are still censuring me, but the bosses may as well bury their tomahawks and break their scalping knives, for they will not get the scalp, this year, of any honest man who has the unpurchased and unpurchasable Democracy of the county behind him, and who do not propose to be bucked and gagged by bosses or political slate makers.

The political bosses have not only corrupted the Republican party beyond hope of reform, but they have made long strides toward corrupting the Democratic party as to its official machinery and legislature.

The people of the unbought and unbuyable democracy must wake up and kick out the bosses and rings that assume to rule the democratic party in this county.

The money changers must be scourged from the Temple. Politicians cannot do it, no appeal can be made to bossism, the task will not be accomplished by building one machine against another; nor by creating one bossism to put down another; bossism can only be put down by a determined, outpouring of the people at the primaries and putting down and trampling under foot all corrupt elements.

It is the peoples and not the politicians' task to see that none but honest men are nominated and elected to office by Democrats, that bad, corrupt men, bosses, ringsters, office broker politicians, who by means of money and whiskey use the worst means to acquire office, power and spoils, must be made to serve in the ranks or go.

I am no candidate, have no particular friends to boost or enemies to injure, but I want to see all true Democrats have a fair chance according to their merits, and do not want to see a political cut throat bossism control the nominations or say who shall, or shall not receive the honors and rewards within the gift of the party.

I have just read your admirable, editorial on "Our Electioneering System" in the COLUMBIAN of January 18 but, Mr. Editor suppose you were a candidate for office, say living in Sugarloaf and attended to your business, how could you know who were or would be candidates at any given election?

Candidates, as you are aware, often do not announce themselves until just before the primaries. How could you make an agreement with those to not electioneer? Again, suppose you live in Bloomsburg as do seven or eight candidates at this time, and you made it a point to watch for every prominent or influential man in the county who comes to town for the purpose of soliciting his vote for yourself, would you not have a great advantage, other things being equal, over the candidate from Sugarloaf or the other outer townships who stay at home attending to their particular business?

Would it be fair that the poor country candidate should stay at home while the rich and influential office holder could walk the streets of Bloomsburg and in three months see all the prominent men of the county? I think not.

C. M. BLAKER.

His Thankless Life

DANIEL WEBSTER'S DISAPPOINTMENT AS HE TOLD IT TO AN INTIMATE FRIEND.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

Daniel Webster, it is known, was poor. He had the power to make money but not to keep it, for his house was as open as the day to melting charity. His only son, a man of fine intellect and character, but like his parents of little wealth, asked of the Taylor administration an office, which no one doubted he was competent to fill. The result is told in the words of Mr. Webster to one of his intimate friends. The conversation occurred while Taylor was still President.

"If I were to live my life over again with my experience, I would under no circumstances and from no consideration, allow myself to enter public life. The public is ungrateful. The man who serves the public most faithfully receives no adequate reward. In my own history those acts which have been before God, the most disinterested and the least stained by selfish considerations have been precisely those for which I have been most freely abused. No, no, have nothing to do with politics. Sell your iron, eat no bread of dependence, support your family with the rewards of honest toil, do your duty as a private citizen to your country, but let politics alone. It is a hard life, a thankless life. Still I know it has its compensations. There are some goeen spots, occasional oases, in the life of a public man; otherwise he could not live. The conviction that the great mass of the intelligent and patriotic citizens of your country approve of well-directed effort to serve them is truly consoling. The confidence on the part of my fellow citizens I think I possess. I have had in the course of my official life, which is not a short one, my full share of ingratitude, but the unkindest cut of all, the shaft that has sunk the deepest into my breast, has been the refusal of this administration to grant my request for an office of small pecuniary consideration to my only son."

He then straightened himself up, and, with conscious dignity added:

"I have not deserved such treatment, I have served my country too long and too assiduously to receive such a slight from this administration. However, let us say no more about it; the whole thing is too contemptible to claim from me a moment's thought."

Hidden Star Route Facts.

UNPALATABLE TRUTHS ABOUT PUBLIC MEN THAT THE GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO SUPPRESS.

Postmaster General Gresham has informed Mr. Springer that it would be detrimental, in his opinion, to public interests to have certain papers on file in the Post Office Department submitted to the House. The ostensible reason is, that the publication of these papers would interfere with further prosecution by the Government of persons accused of conspiracy or other wrong actions in the Star route cases. Mr. Springer has appointed a sub-committee to go and take a peep at these papers, to see whether Mr. Gresham's view is, in their opinion, right.

This sub-committee will find, not that the Government holds the papers back because it desires to see the evidence in further prosecutions, civil or criminal, but because the papers involve the names of a number of men prominent in public life, and some of them high in the esteem of the Republican party. The papers constitute, it is true, a part of the evidence collected by the Government in the Star route cases. If this evidence should appear the question would at once arise, Why were not these men prosecuted? Why were some taken and others left?

Thus Mr. Springer's committee might have to go to the root of the motives that actuated the Department of Justice in these singular proceedings.

Mr. Springer's committee may incidentally bring out the facts that, in spite of the evidence said to have been collected and in spite of the prosecution, the Post Office Department has not recouped a single cent from the contractors said to be guilty, although it has arbitrary power to do so. Why was this if these men were guilty? The failure to bring civil suit against some of the heavy contractors, the curious compromise committee—consisting of Ingersoll for the contractors, Elmer for the Government, and George Bliss as the impartial third party that was to settle the claim of the Government—what has become of that? It has, so far as known, never met, and certainly no results have ever come from its appointment.

Responsive to letters of inquiry sent out by Commodore Upshur, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, suggesting that the bodies of the Jeannette victims be buried with De Long's at Woodlawn, replies have come which decide that the body of Jerome Collins, the *Herald* representative, will be buried in a family lot in New York; that Ambler's body will, on arrival, be at once forwarded to Virginia, where his family live. Boyd's body will also be claimed by relatives. The body of De Long and six others will be taken to Annapolis for interment. Invitations to attend the funeral have been sent to President Arthur, and Cabinet, Charles P. Daly, General Hancock and Staff, Mayors Edson and Low, and other local and national officials. Collins' body will not go to the navy yard, but to the 69th Regiment Armory. He was a captain in the regiment. Funeral services will be held at the armory.

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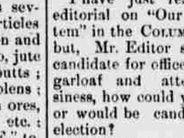

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Feb 8-4w d

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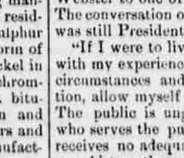
Feb 8 4w d



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Feb 8-4w r

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Feb 8-4w d

Horses and Mules for Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction on

Thursday March 6 '84.

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his farm near Light Street, Columbia county, Pa.

11 HORSES AND 11 MULES.

The horses are mostly young, large or of good size, sound and good family and work horses. The mules are all young, well broke, some large and all but three are of good size. They can all be seen at the farm any day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Bloomsburg Feb 8-4w 1884 E. H. LITTLE.

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Feb 8-4w r

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary in the estate of Henry DeLong, late of Centre township, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same, without delay to

CYRUS McHENRY, Orangeville, Pa., or JOHN DeLONG, Light Street, Pa. Executors.

Wm. H. SNYDER, Atty. Feb'y 8-6w

STATEMENT

OF THE

COUNTY FINANCES,

FROM JANUARY 1st 1883 to JANUARY 1st 1884.

STATEMENT SHOWING TAXES ASSESSED AND BALANCES STILL DUE.

DISTRICTS.	Assessed. County Tax.	Dog Tax.	State Tax.	Still due. County.	Dog.
Beaver	618 46	71 00	16 20	111 40	71 00
†Benton	†832 56	†61 50	†8 40	†242 64	†61 50
Berwick	1945 30	52 00	88 65	385 07	52 00
Bloom	4044 85	74 00	134 90	1498 01	74 00
Briarcreek	1158 60	70 00	28 80	879 60	70 00
*Catawissa	1827 62	69 00	79 52	"	"
Centralia	855 74		4 60	488 75	50
Centre	1633 75	77 00	35 65	972 97	77 00
Conyngham	1593 21	70 00	36 26	1000 00	70 00
Fishingcreek	1110 99	81 00	29 91	199 79	81 00
Franklin	549 79	37 00	5 75	145 61	37 00
†Greenwood	†1251 86	†91 00	†1 30	†98 60	†91 00
Hemlock	1003 57	41 50	9 45	381 08	41 50
†Jackson	†275 38	†40 5	†4 15	†50 88	†40 50
Locust	1392 36	122 50	34 10	435 96	122 50
Madison	1409 50	74 00	28 00	180 56	74 00
Main	1609 50	40 00	21 05	394 26	40 00
Mifflin	1047 83	69 50	18 35	492 62	69 50
†Montour	†818 59	†45 00	†18 45	†285 15	†45 00
Mt. Pleasant	1189 81	79 50	17 55	189 01	79 50
Orange	854 52	53 50	32 86	195 44	53 50
Pine	409 05	52 50	3 80	163 86	52 50
†Roaringcr'k	†400 02	†42 50	†7 70	†68 04	†42 50
Scott	1410 61	87 50	30 90	191 49	87 50
Sugarloaf	369 21	57 50	75	38 82	57 50
	$28412 72	$1488 00	$752 21	$8101 43	$1419 50

AMOUNT DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1883.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	YEAR.	COUNTY.	DOG.
Benton,	S. Appleman,	1882	$——	$36 26
Bloom,	R. Harris,	1880	791 38	83 00
			$794 38	$119 26

A. M. JOHNSON, TREASURER OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY FOR COUNTY FUNDS.

January 1st, 1883.

To amount uncollected prior to 1883	$9291 49
" " on hand at last settlement	3078 24
" county tax assessed in 1883	28412 72
" added tax Bloom duplicate for 1883	1 26
" " " Madison " " "	1 05
" " " Orange " " "	6 85
" " " Scott " " "	70
" tax on register of voters	92 02
" U H Ent costs on writ	25
" " " jury fees	20 05
" Thomas Barnes jr. deed held by Commissioners' redeem	6 05
" U H Ent costs on writs vs. Kase et. al.	2 50
" Jonas Kline rent for old jail	40 00
" W M Lemon " " "	10 00
" E W M Low old bridge plank	10 00
" J M Hower " " "	30
" the town of Bloomsburg rent for old jail stable	20 00
" B Stohner rent for old jail stable	21 00
" W L Cole old plank	1 00
" John Mensch old plank	2 00
" B Stohner " " "	1 50
" Bloomsburg Iron Co. old plank	12 00
" John Appleman old plank	4 50
" Wm R Cox old plank	1 50
" amt. paid by Montour Co. Books vs. Danville Borough	271 68
" amt. received from State fund	152 84
" " " dog fund	600 00
" " over paid on County tax and applied to Dog	4 71
" amt. collected on unseated land	95 01
" " " " seated land	15 26
" Wm. Krickbaum jury fees	84 00
" amt. to meet sum paid State for quota charged on coupons 1882	10 00
	$43200 20

CR.

BY COMMISSION, EXONERATIONS AND RETURNS ALLOWED COLLECTORS FOR 1883 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

DISTRICTS.	COM.	EX.	DISTRICTS.	COM.	EX.
1883.			Main	$230 18	$ 4 70
Catawissa,	$90 50	$24 10	Mifflin	51 09	2 55
1882.			Montour	41 46	2 62
Benton	40 88	3 82	Mt. Pleasant	30 20	2 80
Berwick	80 02	88 88	Orange	42 43	2 75
Briarcreek	60 65	3 50	Pine	18 98	1 86
Centralia	66 85	66 92	Roaringcr'k	20 01	1 40
Centre	80 53	18 85	Scott	67 84	34 89
Conyngham	53 82	74 96	Sugarloaf	18 15	4 70
Fishingcr'k	54 47	12 34	1881.		
Greenwood	61 27	11 24	Benton	41 19	7 57
Hemlock	49 34	21 45	Bloom	191 96	55 60
Locust	59 40	11 55	Greenwood	22	
Madison	49 39	9 37	Hemlock	48 63	52 95
				$1349 33	$459 40

By total commissions	$1349 33
By total exonerations and returns	529 40
" county orders redeemed	29163 76
" due from collectors	8805 81
" commission to Treasurer	1166 55
" balance in hands of Treasurer	2695 35
	$43200 20

A. M. JOHNSON, IN ACCOUNT WITH DOG FUND.

January 1st, 1883.

To amt. due at last settlement	$1386 00
" " assessed in 1883	1486
" added tax Centralia duplicate	50
" amt. on hand at last settlement	53 54
	$2927 54

CR.

DISTRICTS.	COM.	EX.	DISTRICTS.	COM.	EX.
1883.			Mifflin	$2 97	$2 50
Catawissa	$3 12	$6 50	Montour	2 00	50
Berwick	3 45	5 50	Mt. Pleasant	2 80	50
Briarcreek	3 80	1 00	Orange	2 75	2 50
Centralia	05		Pine	2 80	2 00
Centre	3 85	1 50	Roaringcr'k	2 37	50
Conyngham	10	2 00	Scott	3 35	2 50
Fishingcr'k	3 87	4 50	Sugarloaf	2 87	
Greenwood	3 97	4 50	1881.		
Hemlock	2 32	2 50	Benton	2 90	2 00
Locust	5 65	5 50	Bloom	3 30	12 00
Madison	3 40	4 00	Hemlock	2 70	6 00
Main	2 10	1 00		$65 09	$74 50

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.

DAKOTA

The CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN Railway now has for sale nearly 2,000,000 acres of the CHOICEST FARMING LANDS in the famous Garden Spot of Southern Minnesota and Dakota, at from $2.50 to $6.00 per acre. On TERMS that are within the reach of everyone. Don't wait, and worry out large of the East. Don't wait, the world, and leave the marshes, stumps and worry-out large of the East. Don't wait, will advance soon. Go right quickly, and prosper in the time to buy. For pamphlets, maps and information, apply to CHAS. F. SIMMONS, Land Com. C. & N. W. Ry Co., Chicago, Ill.

LANDS!

MINNESOTA

Feb 8-4w d

Horses and Mules for Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction on

Thursday March 6 '84.

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his farm near Light Street, Columbia county, Pa.

11 HORSES AND 11 MULES.

The horses are mostly young, large or of good size, sound and good family and work horses. The mules are all young, well broke, some large and all but three are of good size. They can all be seen at the farm any day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Bloomsburg Feb 8-4w 1884 E. H. LITTLE.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

Feb 8-4w d

CRESCENT PLUG

The finest and Sweetest Chewing Tobacco on the market. Made expressly to suit the taste of the Pennsylvania chewers. Ask your dealer for it. A trial will show you it is the tobacco you want. Manufactured by C. A. JACKSON & CO., Petersburg, Va.

Feb 8-4w r

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary in the estate of Henry DeLong, late of Centre township, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same, without delay to

CYRUS McHENRY, Orangeville, Pa., or JOHN DeLONG, Light Street, Pa. Executors.

Wm. H. SNYDER, Atty. Feb'y 8-6w

STATEMENT

OF THE

COUNTY FINANCES,

FROM JANUARY 1st 1883 to JANUARY 1st 1884.

STATEMENT SHOWING TAXES ASSESSED AND BALANCES STILL DUE.

DISTRICTS.	Assessed. County Tax.	Dog Tax.	State Tax.	Still due. County.	Dog.
Beaver	618 46	71 00	16 20	111 40	71 00
†Benton	†832 56	†61 50	†8 40	†242 64	†61 50
Berwick	1945 30	52 00	88 65	385 07	52 00
Bloom	4044 85	74 00	134 90	1498 01	74 00
Briarcreek	1158 60	70 00	28 80	879 60	70 00
*Catawissa	1827 62	69 00	79 52	"	"
Centralia	855 74		4 60	488 75	50
Centre	1633 75	77 00	35 65	972 97	77 00
Conyngham	1593 21	70 00	36 26	1000 00	70 00
Fishingcreek	1110 99	81 00	29 91	199 79	81 00
Franklin	549 79	37 00	5 75	145 61	37 00
†Greenwood	†1251 86	†91 00	†1 30	†98 60	†91 00
Hemlock	1003 57	41 50	9 45	381 08	41 50
†Jackson	†275 38	†40 5	†4 15	†50 88	†40 50
Locust	1392 36	122 50	34 10	435 96	122 50
Madison	1409 50	74 00	28 00	180 56	74 00
Main	1609 50	40 00	21 05	394 26	40 00
Mifflin	1047 83	69 50	18 35	492 62	69 50
†Montour	†818 59	†45 00	†18 45	†285 15	†45 00
Mt. Pleasant	1189 81	79 50	17 55	189 01	79 50
Orange	854 52	53 50	32 86	195 44	53 50
Pine	409 05	52 50	3 80	163 86	52 50
†Roaringcr'k	†400 02	†42 50	†7 70	†68 04	†42 50
Scott	1410 61	87 50	30 90	191 49	87 50
Sugarloaf	369 21	57 50	75	38 82	57 50
	$28412 72	$1488 00	$752 21	$8101 43	$1419 50

AMOUNT DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1883.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	YEAR.	COUNTY.	DOG.
Benton,	S. Appleman,	1882	$——	$36 26
Bloom,	R. Harris,	1880	791 38	83 00
			$794 38	$119 26

A. M. JOHNSON, TREASURER OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY FOR COUNTY FUNDS.

January 1st, 1883.

To amount uncollected prior to 1883	$9291 49
" " on hand at last settlement	3078 24
" county tax assessed in 1883	28412