

THE COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.—Since the Democratic papers of this county acknowledged the excellent management of the Republican County Commissioners last year, and are forced to state the truth as to the county indebtedness being only \$21,990, it must be humiliating to them. Last year they kept constantly denying that the county was in the manner out of debt, and kept hurrying all kinds of epithets at us for asserting it. Since the last audit, we have not seen any displayed headings in their papers contradicting it. They keep as silent as when they put a grave yard. Antea quando debet \$81,000, last week. He only makes an effort to pay, with assets over and above indebtedness, of \$28,000.40. It will be a great lesson to them, hereafter, to adhere to the truth and not deceive their readers again and make them lie through the teachings of Democratic newspapers.

THE STABILITY OF USURY LAWS, as well as their justice and feasibility, is likely to be brought to a test. A bill has been introduced in our State Legislature to punish violators of our present usury laws, or, in other words, to compel persons to loan money at a rate not exceeding six per cent. This bill declares it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, banks, banking institutions, or other moneyed institutions, to charge a higher rate than six per cent interest on money loaned within the limits of this Commonwealth after the passage of this act, and any violation of the provisions of this section shall involve a forfeiture of the amount of the principal and interest so loaned. It also provides that on the 1st of July, 1875, and quarterly thereafter, all banks and banking institutions under the control of the State are hereby required to make a statement of their condition to a Board of Commissioners, the appointment of which is hereinafter provided for, and publish the same in one or more newspapers in the city or county where located. The Governor of the State is also required to appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine into the condition of the several banks and banking institutions under control of the State, and report the same to the Adjutant-General, who shall publish said report as an appendix to his annual report. Said Commissioners are empowered to examine the books and papers of banks and banking institutions, and any person preventing or hindering said Commissioners in any way while they are engaged in the performance of their duties shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding four hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SENATOR CARRISON, who is always found advocating the interests of the working classes, in a recent debate called attention to the jobbery on the part of persons interested in regards sewing machines. He said: "As it regards sewing machines, there is a machine in which the poor people all over the country are interested, that does not cost, in its most expensive form, more than fifteen dollars, and yet it is sold for seventy-five or eighty dollars. Every year comes in some inventor—as he calls himself—puts in some little addition to the original patent, and gets seven years more; and, at the end of this seven years, seven years more. Our patent rights are intended to terminate at a short period, so that the public should be benefited by them. I think the sewing machine business is one of the most glaring systems of wrong in the country." The argument in favor of extension is, that the inventors have not made their legitimate profits out of their invention, whereas, it appears that, in most cases, the inventor parts with his title to some speculating corporation long before the term fixed by law has expired. An invention that does not pay well in fourteen years for all the labor expended upon it, is not worth extending, and we hope the effort to extend the term of these great sewing machine monopolies will fail of success.

The depression in the iron trade continues unabated, not only in our own country, but on all the principle producing countries. On the first of November last 285 of the 677 furnaces of the country were out of blast and on the 10th of the present month more than one-half of the total number of furnaces were idle. There are large stocks of iron on hand, and the railroad demand, which was very great up to the time of the panic, is now exceedingly small. It is estimated that one million of men and working women in this country who are out of employment to day because there is no work for them to do, fifty one fourth are iron workers, coal and ore miners, and other mechanics and laborers who are directly dependent for daily bread upon the iron trade.

A General order from the War Department with reference to carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 19, 1875, to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers upon the Western frontiers, says it is ordered by the President that the commanders of the Department of the Platte, Missouri, and Dakota shall cause to be made as soon as practicable an enrollment of the inhabitants of the States and Territories within those departments who have been rendered destitute by the ravages aforesaid, which enrollment will, as far as practicable, group families together, giving the name of each person entitled to relief, children under twelve years of age to be rated separately. Applicants for supplies should make a statement on blanks furnished them of their resources, convertible with safety to their families into a supply of food, and the names of such persons as may be found to have resources so convertible shall not be placed upon the rolls until such resources are exhausted.

Notwithstanding the slaughter, by the whites of Vicksburg of over one hundred negroes to prevent the inducing of a negro into the Sheriff's office, Peter Crosby has at last had his bond approved as the legally chosen sheriff of the county, the courts sustaining him against the murderers who put that whole State into commotion, because they didn't like the shape of the bond Crosby originally gave. The next thing to be done is to bring the murderers, themselves to justice, if they have not already departed to Arkansas, Texas, or Louisiana.

The Democratic members of Congress are quite anxious to have the Republicans re-tract the franking privilege, in order that next session the former may enjoy its benefits. If it will not be done, however, outgoing members from lending themselves to the circulation of lies.

HORRIBLE HOMICIDE.
The Wilkesbarre Record says: On Monday evening Lewis Brandmeier's mill, in Foster township, near Upper Lehigh, was the scene of a murderous assault, in which a young man named Gould received profusely fatal injuries at the hands of Frederick Brandmeier, a companion, about seventeen years of age.

Gould, who is thought to be in a dying condition, states that he was asked by his assailant to go with him into the mill, as it was necessary to cut off the water to prevent its freezing. Brandmeier in advance, walked behind an axe and dealt Gould a powerful blow as his head appeared above the door, cleaving the skull. The unfortunate man fell backwards, and was attacked again by Brandmeier, and beaten with a blunt instrument.

Jealousy is thought to be the cause, as both had been paying attention to a young lady in the neighborhood, the victim in this case quite lately is supposed to have had the advantage of possessing the greater amount of regard.

Frederick Brandmeier was arrested and lodged in the county prison in this city on Thursday. He claims that the attack on Gould was made in self defense.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SHAMOKIN.—The following is from the pen of Father Koch, the priest in charge: St. Edward's Roman Catholic Congregation was organized September, 1866, by Rev. Joseph Koch, formerly of Milton, Pa. A lot was purchased on Shamokin street for \$4,300, on one end of which, in November, 1866, was erected a frame church 66x57 feet, and in 1869 a cost of \$8,900, the pastoral residence was built fronting on Shamokin St. In September, 1872, the foundation of a new church was commenced. Work was suspended in November, and resumed in April, 1873, the laying of the corner stone taking place on the 23d of May. In December of the same year the church was put under roof, and service was held in the rough basement for the first time on Christmas day. The ensuing spring 1874 the front of the church was completed with a tower as far as the stone work is to go, and the basement plastered and furnished. So far about \$28,000 have been spent, some \$22,000 on the whole church property. The new church, which is 92 feet high by 130 deep is of cut stone—the white mountain sand stone, found one mile from this place, on the Shamokin hills. The basement is 10 1/2 in the clear, and the upper story when finished will be 42 feet high in the centre. The tower when completed will be 207 feet high and the building will seat about 1300 people.

The old frame church has since been turned into a parochial Catholic school, under the charge of three lady teachers, with an attendance of 200 children. A night school has also been opened in the same building, with an attendance of 33 boys only.

Every day one hour is given to the German language for those who desire to learn it. So far, fifty children belong to the German class. The school is graded and besides common branches, the higher branches are taught to the most advanced children.

Besides these expenses, in 1872 a new cemetery was purchased and fenced at a cost of \$2,000. Collections, fairs, festivals and picnics have been the means used by the pastor to collect all the money raised since 1866, which amounts to not less than fifty thousand dollars. In January, 1874, a fair realized net \$5,400 and a festival realized this January \$3,750.00.—Shamokin Herald.

CHILD HURST.—On Friday afternoon of last week a fire broke out on the first floor of Mr. Cyrus Burgher's house, at the eastern end of Commerce street, and a little babe, two months old, left in care of another child (the oldest being aged about 5) by the mother, who had a dog in the yard, was almost burned to death before it was rescued, the other children escaping unharmed. At this writing there are some hopes for the child's recovery. The bed was set on fire by some means and soon both rooms were in flames. All the bedding and the children's clothing were consumed. The windows, doors, &c., are being replaced by new ones. The family are staying with Mrs. C. Drumbrish, on East Sunbury street. The loss is in the neighborhood of \$200.—Shamokin Herald.

A bill has been introduced in the lower house of the Legislature providing that every passenger more than five cents fare on any passenger car shall pay a tax of \$300 for every car used. This is one of the most absurd laws ever enacted in this State, and it is to be hoped that it will never become a law.

The West Virginia Legislature has been in session for several weeks for a U. S. Senator, and is still at it.

No U. S. Senator has yet been elected in Minnesota. Mr. Ramsey has withdrawn his name as a candidate, and the balloting will go on among other candidates, with quite a number scattering.

HOW IT IS IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Congressional Committee which has been at New Orleans for some time investigating the State of affairs there, returned to Washington, on Sunday. They will have their report ready to lay before Congress in a day or two. It is stated that they found things as bad there as they could well be.

The election in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, for congress, resulted in the choice of twenty-two Republicans to seven Democrats and fifteen Democrats to Congress on March 1st. In the third ward James S. Marshall, Democrat, was elected by twelve plurality over Harry Hunter, to fill the vacancy in the State Legislature caused by the death of William H. Fagan.

After all, perhaps, it's better not to go west, since an Illinois judge has decided that a man has a right to fiddle all night in a room next to yours, if he wants to.

If Congress don't adjourn pretty soon the country will actually be snowed under. We never had such weather in the world until those Democratic victories came along.

The Democratic House of Representatives in Pennsylvania has been in session six weeks and has passed just three bills in that time—all three of them local. Its members have, however, in addition, drawn the most of the pay they are entitled to.

The trial of Tim Boyle for the murder of David Story, at Hazleton, some two years since, was held last week and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years and two months. It will be remembered that Boyle was arrested at Trevorton a couple of months ago where he had been working under an assumed name.

Fish culture is beginning to attract a great deal of attention in this country. A despatch from Florence, Arizona, states that a man supposed to be Bender, the notorious Kansas murderer, was captured in that neighborhood by two men, who had tracked him through Western Texas and New Mexico. He will be taken to Silver City, New Mexico, for identification.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has placed on the retired list John Schmalzschoffa, of Pottstown, an aged and disabled employe, with a monthly pension of twenty-five dollars.

but that can "keep stop to the music of the Union." It may be rather late for further reference to the closing scenes on the passage of the CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

but I wish to present some incidents of that day. General Shanks, having obtained the floor, presented the civil rights plank of the National Democratic Convention of 1872, and moved its adoption as a resolution to the pending bill, as follows: "WHEREAS, It is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nationality, race, color, persuasion, religion or political belief; and that the appropriate and proper legislation to enact fundamental principles into law; therefore, &c."

The Democrats say that a bitter pill was about to be presented to them, not quite so palatable as it was in 1872, which I was put forth by their national convention as a trap to catch votes for Horace Greely, and they withdrew and squirmed in bitter agony. Had she failed in the garret, she would have lived as hundreds do every day. It is terrible.

THE LABOR QUESTION.
The worst side of the labor troubles is shown in the present strike of the hands in a stone cutting yard up town. The men in the same business in Newark and Philadelphia have but \$2.50 for a day's work of ten hours, and the men employed on the Capitol at Albany have not more than \$3.60 for the same hours. The Journeyman Brown-Stone-Cutters' Association prohibits its members from working for less than \$4.50 a day's work of eight hours. The firm in question have large contracts, and being able to employ more hands than they have at present, engaged some men who applied for work at a less rate. These men became dissatisfied after working with the other hands, and complained to the Association, who fined the firm \$100, with notice that in default of payment the hands would be ordered on strike. This was paid under protest, as work was pushing; but it was not long before another fine of \$100 was ordered, on complaint of an employe, belonging to the society, that he had been defrauded out of a day's wages. The firm refused to pay the fine, and their men, as ordered by the society, went on strike.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.
I would inform your readers that since the Report of 1874, there has been some printing of our statistics. Our agricultural friends are deprived of this valuable book by the abolition of the franking privilege, for the report of that law Congress made been sent to the printer, who by mistake of Agriculture to print his report, consequently none have been issued for the benefit of the public. The people must blame themselves for this, for it was their fault, and not that of the Government. Among the amendments to the Post Office appropriation bill that passed the House on Thursday last, one was to enable the whole of our admittable public documents and seeds to pass as free matter in the mails, but, unfortunately, when submitted to the House, on a demand of the yeas and nays, it was defeated, but our friends are endeavoring to get members of Congress were fearful of violating the wishes of their constituents.

THE TARIFF BILL.
This is now under consideration in the House, and it was in 1872 which the reduction, which in 1872 was unavishly taken off the tariff duties, upon iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, cotton, &c., of course meets the approval of the protectionists, who insist upon the principle that our own manufacturers, mechanics, and working men should be protected from the competition of the cheaper labor of England, France, and other foreign countries. The Committee on Post Office, &c., of which Mr. Sherman is chairman, has had a vast amount of bills introduced, and has passed many of them, but it is to be hoped that the bill which they expect to have an opportunity to report in a few days, of great importance to the country, particularly to the iron and steel industry, will be passed. Mr. Packard is the same hard worker here that he is at home, and where the interests of his people are concerned, he has no personal considerations for his benefit.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.
TILTON-BECKER—THE COLD—A TITFUL STORY—THE LABOR QUESTION—EXPRESSIONS—POST-DWELLERS FOR POOR PEOPLE.
NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.
BECKER-TILTON.
I suppose I shall have to write these words about forty times more, the exasperating fact being that this everlasting trial will continue at the rate it is progressing about forty weeks.

Tilton is now on the stand, and for a week has been examined, re-examined, cross-examined, and examined in every other way that lawyers know of, and yet nothing has come of it, all that has been brought out the people were made aware of a year ago in the "Statements" made by the parties connected with this wretched case. This week the proceedings have been nothing more nor less than a series of duels between Tilton and his opposing lawyers, in which neither have shown to advantage. Tilton's answers to questions have been either the smallest of small wit, or grandiose evasions on matters entirely foreign to the subject in hand, and Evans seemed to be inspired with a crazy desire to rival him in repartee. There is nothing new in the trial and will not be till Becker gets on the stand. Then something may be expected.

By the way, why isn't Henry C. Bowen, the editor of the Independent, on the stand? He knows more about this business than any living man, for he has not only been the confidant of both, but he has been the confidant of everybody who knew anything about the election in 1876, and if they are delated at the election in 1876, will attempt to prevent the choice of a Republican by the means of taking the President's chair. This is no idle talk, nor is it written in the interest of reason. I am merely cautioning our friends to beware of the "Bank check" fore they all their "harshly" for a mass of potage, or in other words, leave their old hair to go after strange goods for supposed grievances. Among other reasons for the prosecution of another rebellion is the following language taken from the New Orleans Bulletin, of February 10th, where, in a double headed article, the editor urges the "Democrats of the South and West" to "take the civil war" and "put down the Confederate soldiers of the South to continue to put aside arms and munitions—this time for a prolonged campaign." Also the following from the Atlanta Patriot, a Democratic journal: "Every country has had its patriots rise up with a Heaven strengthened arm and strike down the tyrant oppressing it. To kill in self-defense is a justifiable way to rid the earth of such a monster as Sherman would be a deed for all the world to applaud. We don't mean to say that, masked assassins to murder him, for the people of New Orleans, of Louisiana, rising in the majesty of their might, to slay him on the streets as they would a rabid dog, in the broad open day, with the sunlight of God's heaven shining down upon the deed, and the broad brighter in approval. These are alarming words, intending and inciting insurrection, and the people of the North, East and West, are to be warned, and do all they can to prevent the threatened storm, not by force of arms, but by the power of truth, and see to it that no man represents them in Congress who has the management of National affairs.

THE ARCTIC SEASON.
The weather has been colder here than has been known for years. The River between the foot of Courtlandt street and Jersey City has been filled with ice for the first time in thirty years, and ice bridges across the East River are almost daily forming. Perries are in a constant state of stopping, and the cables and cuses one hears from the pinched and half-frozen people, who wait for boats for a half to get to Brooklyn or Jersey City, are frightful to hear. The experience this winter will now go toward burying the great bridge to completion than all the newspapers could do in a century.

A SORRY STORY.
Monday morning a young woman—

superstition in Booth's Theater, fainted during the rehearsal of the play. Her sister actress raised her, and carried her to the green-room, and when she revived, told her story as best she could. She had not eaten a morsel of food for three days, and her fainting was the result of nothing but starvation. Of course, food was given her, and of course a collection was made for her, and then her ghastly story came out. Her husband was a semi-shifter in the theater, but had been down with consumption for nearly a year. She had a mother, also an invalid, and four children, all of whom she had to support, and she paid on which all this had to be done was six dollars a week. This think of it, rent, food, fuel, medicines, clothing, for seven people, two of them invalids, to be provided with six dollars a week, and that pittance to be earned by one little woman—not twenty-one years of age, from one of the most precarious of professions. The family were living in the top of the house, in one room, the house so badly built that the wind whistled through the cracks with about as much freedom as it would on an Iowa prairie, and no fire. The poor woman could not get fuel for heat, and she never had food enough to make it necessary for cooking. The sick husband and sick mother lay on wretched pallets with scarcely any covering, and another wretched pallet sufficed for the younger mother and her four children. All the day they lay in that horrible nest for warmth, and to that horrible nest the overworked mother came at twelve at night, when her exhausting labors were completed at the theater.

This is one case in twenty thousand, only this poor woman had the good luck to faint when she was in the top of the house, and her distresses excited pity and brought her relief. Had she fainted in the garret, she would have lived as hundreds do every day. It is terrible.

NEW YORK, DOWN TOWN, is full of great, tall buildings, the upper stories of which are scarcely used at all. Some benevolent people are urging upon the proprietors thereof to convert the upper floors into dwellings for the poor; and it ought to be done. It is a terrible hardship for a poor man to travel four miles, night and morning, to his work, to say nothing of the hole the fire makes in his wages. It gets him out of his bed in the morning an hour and a half earlier than is necessary, and keeps him out of the same time at night. But what we have here is a case of improvement in a man's condition that means going up to the top of a six-story building to live!

VEGETINE.
Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, and removing all morbid humors. It is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply gives the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy for all diseases of the blood, and thereby restores the health.

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Is now prescribed in cases of Scrophulous and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

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WHAT IS NEEDED.
Mr. H. B. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles restored to health and regained my usual vigor. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is recommended, and that it is the best of all the medicines to restore them to perfect health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.
Boston, Jan. 15, 1874.
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold and retail 1545 dozen (1872 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 14, 1870, and can truly say that the general satisfaction and success of the patients for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without my receiving orders for the medicine, and I am daily receiving testimonials from my friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrophulous Tumors being cured by your VEGETINE, and in the following cases: Very respectfully yours, A. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of certain writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of York, and to me directed by the Court House, in and for the County of York, on the 6th day of MARCH, 1875, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Mount Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, known and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by land of David W. Vandine, on the east by land of Charles Hartzel, and on the south by land of Jacob Welch, and on the west by land of David W. Vandine, containing thirty-four acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank house, and a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Mount Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, known and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by land of David W. Vandine, on the east by land of Charles Hartzel, and on the west by land of Jacob Welch, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, as the property of PETER ARN WINE.

marked on the general plan of said borough bounded northward by lot of Alfred Ayres, east by Peach Alley, south by lot number six, and westward by the alley, and designated on the general plan of said borough, as lot number one, in block number forty-nine; bounded northward by Fourth street, and westward by the alley, and designated on the general plan of said borough, as lot number one, in block number forty-nine; bounded northward by Maple street, and westward by the alley, and designated on the general plan of said borough, as lot number one, in block number forty-nine; whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, and stable; as the property of ISAM DUTTERTY.

A certain piece of or part of a lot of ground situate in the borough of Northumberland, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, being part of lot number two hundred and seventy six, as marked on the general plan of said borough, bounded northward by Lock alley, eastward by Hanover street, southward by the alley, and westward by lot number one, in block number forty-nine, and being six feet square, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling house and other buildings; as the property of DANIEL G. WISE.

REPORT.
Of the settlement of accounts of the Collector of Taxes and Treasurer, and of the financial condition of the borough of Sunbury, made to the Council, February 18th, 1875.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Eliza Kline, deceased.)
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Eliza Kline, late of Upper Augusta, in the County of York, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

VEGETINE.
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To amount payment then against Ben. Hibel et al 35 02
Interest thereon 10 08
35 10

To amount collected on subscription to Market Square fence 30 00
By percentage on amount collected from Maria Gass 9 58
By percentage on amount collected from Thos. D. Grant 8 15
By percentage on amount collected from Catherine Hillman et al 14 55
By percentage on amount collected from Benjamin Hillman 30 80
By percentage on amount collected from subscriptions to Market Square fence 1 50
By costs in other cases from subscriptions to Market Square fence 7 82
By fees for swearing Council and other officers 6 35
By percentage on amount collected from J. B. Masser and borough vs J. B. Masser 30 00
99 37

1875, Jan. 30, by cash paid Treasurer Gehring 1,134 49
Pool Owners Issued in East Ward from 31st March, 1874, to 23d January, 1875, inclusive: \$128 55
15 Catharine Hayward 57 00
18 Ann Moor 72 00
19 Arthur Robins 147 25
2 Sarah Stroh 69 00
2 H. B. Clinton 4 00
3 J. B. Masser 92 00
4 William Moore 8 00
1 Samuel Young 18 00
1 Samuel Lee 12 00
63 Mary Snyder 477 40
1 Sarah Bastian 19 00
1 Mary Ann Heaght 3 00
3 Geo. B. Genter 30 00
6 Rebecca Deemer 31 75
1 Alfred Wilkerson 19 00
8 Margaret Keefe 108 00
1 J. B. Masser 6 00
1 G. W. Gerringer 4 00
1 B. B. Bannerman 10 00
1 Solomon Stroh 14 75
1 James Hillman 11 80
1 George W. Heaght 4 00
1 Benjamin Hecker 8 00
1 John Harrison 15 00
1 John Weaver 9 30

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Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

WHAT IS NEEDED.
Mr. H. B. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and after using several bottles restored to health and regained my usual vigor. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is recommended, and that it is the best of all the medicines to restore them to perfect health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.
Boston, Jan. 15, 1874.
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold and retail 1545 dozen (1872 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 14, 1870, and can truly say that the general satisfaction and success of the patients for the complaints for which it is recommended, that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without my receiving orders for the medicine, and I am daily receiving testimonials from my friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrophulous Tumors being cured by your VEGETINE, and in the following cases: Very respectfully yours, A. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of certain writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of York, and to me directed by the Court House, in and for the County of York, on the 6th day of MARCH, 1875, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, the following property, to-wit: A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Mount Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, known and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by land of David W. Vandine, on the east by land of Charles Hartzel, and on the south by land of Jacob Welch, and on the west by land of David W. Vandine, containing thirty-four acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, frame bank house, and a certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Mount Carmel, county of Northumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, known and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the north by land of David W. Vandine, on the east by land of Charles Hartzel, and on the west by land of Jacob Welch, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, as the property of PETER ARN WINE.

To amount payment then against Ben. Hibel et al 35 02
Interest thereon 10 08
35 10

To amount collected on subscription to Market Square fence 30 00
By percentage on amount collected from Maria Gass 9 58
By percentage on amount collected from Thos. D. Grant 8 15
By percentage on amount collected from Catherine Hillman et al 14 55
By percentage on amount collected from Benjamin Hillman 30 80
By percentage on amount collected from subscriptions to Market Square fence 1 50
By costs in other cases from subscriptions to Market Square fence 7 82
By fees for swearing Council and other officers 6 35
By percentage on amount collected from J. B. Masser and borough vs J. B. Masser 30 00
99 37

1875, Jan. 30, by cash paid Treasurer Gehring 1,134 49
Pool Owners Issued in East Ward from 31st March, 1874, to 23d January, 1875, inclusive: \$128 55
15 Catharine Hayward 57 00
18 Ann Moor 72 00
19 Arthur Robins 147 25
2 Sarah Stroh 69 00
2 H. B. Clinton 4 00
3 J. B. Masser 92 00
4 William Moore 8 00
1 Samuel Young 18 00
1 Samuel Lee 12 00
63 Mary Snyder 477 40
1 Sarah Bastian 19 00
1 Mary Ann Heaght 3 00
3 Geo. B. Genter 30 00
6 Rebecca Deemer 31 75
1 Alfred Wilkerson 19 00
8 Margaret Keefe 108 00
1 J. B. Masser 6 00
1 G. W. Gerringer 4 00
1 B. B. Bannerman 10 00
1 Solomon Stroh 14 75
1 James Hillman 11 80
1 George W. Heaght 4 00
1 Benjamin Hecker 8 00
1 John Harrison 15 00
1 John Weaver 9 30

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Eliza Kline, deceased.)
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Eliza Kline, late of Upper Augusta, in the County of York, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

REPORT.
Of the settlement of accounts of the Collector of Taxes and Treasurer, and of the financial condition of the borough of Sunbury, made to the Council, February 18th, 1875.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Eliza Kline, deceased.)
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Eliza Kline, late of Upper Augusta, in the County of York, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

VEGETINE.
Is now prescribed in cases of Scrophulous and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.