The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, FEB. 21, 1879.

PROSECUTIONS FOR SPITE.

Courts are instituted for the administration of Justice, the protection of the innocent, and the punishment of the guilty. The statutes of this State fully describe the acts which are punishable as crimes. The design of these laws was the protection of society by preventing the commission of crimes, and not simply to gratify the animosity of individuals. It not unfrequently happens that prosecutions are started for the gratification of personal spite, rather than from a desire to vindicate the law. It is not disputed that any person has the legal right to prosecute when he can show sufficient grounds for a binding over. The law does not inquire into the motive. But it could be generally understood that the accomplishment of the object is not always certain, it is probable that the number of this kind of actions would be greatly diminished. There have been many instances in our Court where two parties, having had a sparring exercise resulting in bloody noses, have had each other indicted for assault and battery. After putting the County to a large amount of costs, the parties succeed in convicting each other, and a fine and costs follow, and the fact that the other fellow is in the same fix is but poor satisfaction. In the beginning, perhaps both were equally to blame, neither was badly hurt, and yet to gratify their personal spite the prosecutions were instituted, a large bill of costs made, and neither one benefited by the result. We do not justify the punching of mens' heads, but under such circumstances as the above, experience should teach that an amicable settlement is far better than resorting to the Criminal Courts.

There are other instances where indictments have been found, and the County put to large expense, in which on the trial, the Court has instructed the jury that the crime charged in the indictment was not sustained by the evidence and therefore no conviction could be had.

Society must be protected, and therefore it is necessary that criminals should be punished even if the cost be great. The safety of the people is far more important than money, but in cases where society at large is not injured, when the parties are both blameable, and when the motive for the prosecution is personal enmity, people should be slow about bringing such cases to Court. Much valuable time is wasted by Grand Juries in hearing such cases, and if a true bill is found, by the Court and jurors in trying them, and all this expense is borne by the county. The result is frequently unfavorable to the prosecutor, and no one is benefited. While it is the duty of every good citizen to see that crime shall not go unpunished, no good citizen will put upon the tax payers the expense of a prosecution which is intended simply for the gratification of his own malice, and which is of no interest or benefit to the public.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

We clip the following from the *Gazette & Bulletin*:

"Rev. Reuben E. Wilson, pastor of the M. E church at Mifflintown, has just been suspended from the ministry. Some ugly rumors prevailed but recently about his having been picked up by the police at Harrisburg, and obscene literature being found on his person. Charges were soon after preferred to the presiding elder of the district against him, who appointed a committee, and one, it is said, of Mr. Wilson's own selection, to pass upon the charges. Rev. J. W. Olewine acted as counsel for complainants, and Rev. G. D. Pennypacker and J. S. McMurray for Mr. Wilson. The investigation was thorough and exhaustive, and the verdict as above stated. The judgment thus rendered against him is subject to review at the conference next month."

Reuben used to preach in this county, but was noted more for his vile abuse of Democrats than for piety. We are told that Reuben of old not only refused to follow Moses into the land of Canaan, but had adulterous connection with Bilhah. The modern Reuben likewise seems to have abandoned the route to "the happy land of Canaan" and if he has not actually encountered a "Bilhah" he seems to be in a fair way to do so. During the war he actually boiled over with "loilty" and venom towards Democrats, but then it was always at a safe distance from gunpowder. Like ancient Reuben "the distant distress of his brethren could not move him; he lingered among his sheepfolds, and preferred the shepherd's pipe and the bleating of the flocks to the clamor of the trumpet and the turmoil of battle."

The Catawissa *Item* complains about the distribution of the Sheriff's advertising. In this county it is conceded that attorneys have the right to direct in what papers their writs shall be advertised, and if they see fit to name the *Republican* and COLUMBIAN because either one of them has a larger circulation than all the other papers together, it is no cause of complaint, unless it can be shown that some one else besides the little newspapers that need public patronage to keep them alive, is injured. The object of advertising sheriff's sales is to give notice to parties interested, and to secure outside bidders if possible, and this is best accomplished by using the mediums having the widest circulation. The law requires the advertisements to go in two papers, but the plan of the *Item* is to have them go in *all* the papers, for the same price that two papers now receive; that is, that the papers read by most everybody shall divide with those having a few readers only. Notwithstanding Sheriff Weaver's action in Northumberland county, we doubt whether the sheriff can collect any more for advertising than the amount charged by *two* papers, be it large or small.

As to the "outrageously extravagant price" paid the COLUMBIAN for legal advertising, we have to say that our rates are much lower than those in many surrounding counties, and are considered *extravagant* only by those who would like the opportunity of making the same charges. If our rates are too high, why does Myers charge the same, for the legal advertising he gets? The larger the circulation of a paper, the higher its advertising rates; so half the amount charged by the COLUMBIAN might be considered "exorbitant" for the *Item*, with only about one-fifth of our circulation. We wish the *Item* success, but as its proposition to distribute legal advertising among the six papers of the county for the same price as now charged by two, can be carried out only by agreement of the printers, we certainly shall not consent to accept one-third of our price, and divide the balance among the other papers, so long as the COLUMBIAN is selected by officers and others as one of the two papers in which certain legal advertising is required to be inserted.

POOR HARTRANFT.

This late aspirant for the Presidency, has just vacated the Executive Chair, and the boys whom he had heretofore sided are now trying to place him where he can do the most good. The plea is that he is impecunious. Let us see. During the war he received the pay of a General with all the usual commutations, and every soldier knows that in the actual service there is no necessity or excuse for extravagance. For six years he was Auditor General of the State at a salary of about $5,000, a year, say $30,000 for the two terms, and besides had ample time to superintend his magnificent farm and blooded stock in Montgomery County. He was then twice elected Governor, and held that position for six years at an annual salary of $10,000, besides a magnificent residence and furniture, making $60,000, more. At the close of his term he was appointed Major General of the State Guard, a position he kept open for himself while Governor. He then roosted in Philadelphia, that Mecca of ringsters, and has been appointed and confirmed as Post Master of that City at a salary of $4500. But Col. McClure and other friends insist that he should be Philadelphia's next Sheriff, and the main argument is his alleged poverty. In the first place the people are not obliged to support political paupers forever. Again, if Hartranft, out of such large salaries, could not save something for himself, he is not a safe man to trust with the affairs of others. The fact is that he prostituted his official position to dabble in fancy stocks, and his losses, if any, are the result of that species of gambling. In proof of this we submit the following letter:—

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., March 9, 1870.

Dear Yerkes:—Buy as soon as possible 100 shares of Oil Creek & Alleghaney Valley R. R. and then have my account, or rather have an extract made from my account so that I can see the exact loss I have sustained on Oil Creek. Let me have this as soon as you can conveniently. The Attorney General has given a decision against our settlement on Oil Creek which takes the starch right out. I don't know what to say about buying Oil Creek as a future investment. If you think well of it you may buy, I think the chances are that it will go up but as everything else is drooping, but little can be expected from Oil Creek. What do you think of Gold!

Yours &c.,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

As to his qualifications for Sheriff, he might do as a hangman, as his successful feat of hanging Mrs. Surratt shows.

WILD RICE.

As many of our citizens have subscribed money for the purpose of procuring and sowing wild rice in the Susquehanna, at or near this place for the purpose of protecting fish, and attracting wild fowls, the following suggestions from a correspondent of the *Patriot* may be of interest:

EDITOR PATRIOT: Although not a scientist I will try to answer the article on wild rice, written by Sportsman," in your issue of the 13th in which he asks, "Will wild fowl be attracted here by the wild rice instead of going to the northern lakes and feeding grounds in the early spring, to pair and breed as instinct and habit have led them to do annually?"

If "Sportsman" is a sportsman, he ought to know, from practical observation, that very few wild fowl (ducks in particular), arrive here in early spring, but do pass us about the month of April, and having no food to subsist upon when here, stop but to rest after a long flight for a few hours, then take the "wings of the morning," and fly away. But if we have wild rice in the river, they may be induced to remain some time, having something to subsist upon.

"Sportsman" again writes: "Will not wild fowl seek the open waters of the southern bays and rivers in winter, where food is plenty, instead of staying here on the ice-bound river?" Undoubtedly. It is not to be expected wild fowl will stay here in the winter where they cannot even get water let alone the rice. But wild fowl in their migratory flight will be induced to stay here during the fall months by the wild rice which they can subsist upon, while every fall within the last ten years they have passed us in large quantities. For further information in regard to the tendency wild rice has to stay wild fowl in their flight I would refer "Sportsman" to an article on "Wild Rice" in a late number of the *Forest and Stream*.

"Sportsman" asks: "Will not wild rice, the same as other rank vegetation rot in the summer and fall, and assist in spreading malaria?" I will say that wild rice is not a rank vegetation, it only grows on bottom suitable to it; but once so situated, grows strong and healthy with good roots, killing all filth holding vegetation that it can outgrow. As to its rotting in the summer, I would say it does not, like wheat, head in the summer, but in the latter part of September, and therefore, could hardly rot in summer.

Having answered some of "Sportsman's" problems to the best of my ability, I would ask him to throw aside his Waltonian prejudices and lend us a helping hand in the worthy object of planting wild rice.

We Want Education.

The members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry have much to learn and much to discuss and it will take a long time to bring farmers to a true knowledge of the different subjects that affect their interest in common with the interests of every other industry. We want to know how better to work our soils, fertilize and preserve our lands, and prepare the products of our farms for market. We want to know how better to adorn our houses, plant gardens and lawns, make orchards and vineyards, and render our homes attractive and happy. We want to know better how to educate our children, teach them science and sound morality, without sectarianism or fallacious superstitions. We want to know how better to judge men and to learn their motives, when designing demagogues attempt to use us for their selfish purpose. We want better to know how nations are governed, and how taxes are levied and collected. We want to know where all wealth comes from—who creates it and who hoards it. We want to know how monopolies originate—where they are created, and for whose benefit they are run. We want better to know the cheapest way which governments can be supported, whence comes the revenue, and who are the beneficiaries of the national treasury. All this and much more may be learned by association and discussion in our Granges, if we have the patience and energy to attend the meetings regularly, and each one to do his or her part in the grand work of education and elevation of the agricultural masses of this country.—*Farmer's Friend.*

IMPORTANT TO AUCTIONEERS.—Auditor General Schell has rendered his decision to the effect that auctioneers must pay a tax of three per cent on the gross amounts of their sales. This is an important matter and should not be overlooked by auctioneers as otherwise they may suffer much inconvenience and perhaps loss.

A LETTER TO THE VESTRY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BELLEFONTE.

Gentlemen:—In obedience to the request of your Rector, I take great pleasure in stating to you through him, more fully the reasons upon which the Protest against dividing our diocese is based.

There may perhaps be other reasons than those here mentioned, which may suggest themselves to the minds of well-informed laymen. With due deference to the opinions of those who have signed the Memorial, and the reasons which they had for so doing, I beg leave to lay before you the following considerations upon which your signatures are asked to the Protest.

(1.) One of the chief reasons for division given by Dr. Hopkins in his printed letter to Bishop Howe in March 1877, is *this*: the increased revenues which would necessarily have to come from both the old diocese and the new, should division take place. The *old* would be increasingly taxed to make up for the loss of the new; and the *new* would of course be thrown entirely upon its own resources for the support of the Bishop, the Convention, and the missionary work. The principal point Dr. Hopkins discusses in his letter is "*the unvarying law of increase* both in the old diocese and in the new, in every case of sub-division."

But he might also have said that this law of increase is based upon a deeper and more universal law—*the law of necessity*; a new diocese being *obliged* to make provision for its own Bishop and Convention, and to sustain its own missionary enterprises. Where there is sufficient assurance, in the number and wealth of the parishes in a proposed new diocese, that the Church work will be carried on with increased efficiency, the formation of such diocese will undoubtedly be found a great benefit. But while sub-division works well up to a certain point, when it passes that point, it entails burdens which ought not to be laid on parishes. The question is: Has not Pennsylvania been sufficiently sub-divided until such time as, under the respective administrations of the present dioceses, the Church in this State becomes strong enough to warrant further division.

(2.) To prove that the erection of the Convocation of Williamsport into a separate diocese, would not strengthen the Church within its limits, unless the parishes are prepared to more than double their offerings let me refer you to the last report of the treasurer of the Board of Missions. There are in this Convocation, fifteen parishes and missionary stations, receiving aid from the Board of Diocesan Missions. The treasurer's report tells us that $1800.00 were appropriated for the support of these parishes and stations, and that only $789 28, were contributed for missions by the Convocation of Williamsport, so that we have received for the support of our missions during the past year, $1010.72 *more than we have paid into the treasury of the Board.*

To say nothing of *increasing* our missionary enterprises under the proposed new diocese, are our parishes in a condition to make up the deficit of $1010.72 *to keep the missionary work on its present footing?* What would be the benefit of more Episcopal supervision without more money to bestow upon our missionary work? Are we prepared to relinquish the liberal appropriation of the Board of Missions of the old diocese, and to raise the large amount within our own Convocation, which has hitherto come to us from without?

In the increase of Church membership and in the formation of new parishes is it not true that the support of the Missionaries is of more importance than the frequency of Episcopal visitations?

(3.) It is proposed to make the new Bishop, the Rector of Christ Church Williamsport. Of course he would need an assistant; and an assistant who would be acceptable to the parish and equal to the position, would be no ordinary man. Upon him would fall most of the Sunday work, as the diocese at large would be justly entitled to the Bishop's services on that day. It is but fair to suppose that a suitable clergyman to act as the Bishop's assistant and to do the work of the parish as it is now done, could not be had without a handsome salary—scarcely less than $2000.00 and a house, which is the compensation of the present distinguished Rector. Would not then the Bishop's support necessarily have to come from the parishes of the new diocese? Our share of the Episcopal fund would hardly give him more than a residence. The law of *necessity* would again show its supremacy unless the Bishop would be left with a meagre support, which, I am sure, no one would wish to see. The fact that with the combined efforts of the whole diocese, the treasury for the support of our present Bishop and Convention, is now overdrawn to the amount of $1120.00 certainly goes to show that the parishes cannot bear a heavier demand than the present; and yet this whole movement for division contemplates largely *increased* demands. With a slight change, the old proverb may be forcibly applied to this, as well as to other matters: "Money makes a diocese go," but unless we are prepared to give the money, it would be suicidal policy to divide and set up for ourselves. I believe in small dioceses when they are financially possible, but not before.

(4.) At the Convocation at Lock Haven in the Spring of 1877, when Dr. Hopkins first made the proposition to set up the Convocation of Williamsport as a separate diocese, he was opposed by every clerical and lay delegate, except his own, and there was a larger attendance than at Williamsport. Precisely the same arguments then so forcibly advanced against division, hold good now. It was not even attempted to show at the late meeting in Williamsport in what respects we had become more mature for division. Financial troubles have increased since then and we are only now beginning to hope for better times.

This is a matter which touches the laity far more intimately than it does the Clergy. It is to be regretted that not a single lay delegate was present at Williamsport when this matter came up for action. The Memorial was adopted by but *five* Clergymen who represented self-supporting parishes, and by but *four* who represented missionary parishes. One who signed the Memorial had just resigned his parish, and six self-supporting parishes were not represented by either clerical or lay delegates. The representatives of two self-supporting parishes and of two missionary parishes voted against the Memorial; so that only *five* out of *thirteen* self-supporting parishes, and only *four* out of *eight* missionary parishes were represented by the signatures to the Memorial.

Full and free discussion on this matter should be had *now*; for when division has once been accomplished it will be too late to lament it. Let us not commit ourselves unwittingly in favor of division, but decide either *against* or *in favor* of it, only after mature deliberation. If we do not stand by our convictions now, we must not depend on others who subsequently have a voice in the matter, to save us from the results of our own inaction or folly as the case may be.

Hoping that you may come to a just conclusion and that it will be for the good of the Master's Kingdom.

I remain, very truly &c.
LOUIS ZAHNER,
Rector, St. Paul's Church,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Tilden's Testimony.

Mr. Tilden's denial of all responsibility for or knowledge of the incriminating cipher telegrams is certainly as broad, explicit and comprehensive as his friends could hope for or his enemies demand. It is as thoroughly consistent with his political antecedents as it is with his disclaimer on the same subject published some months ago. It leaves no room for the most captious to charge him with equivocation or mental reservation. His testimony shows that he never authorized any one to hold out any venal inducement to secure for him the presidency, and that just as soon as he learned of any probability that such inducements were being held out by those who might be supposed to act with his authority he put a stop to them. The negotiations began without his knowledge, failed only because he refused to give them aid or countenance and because emphatically and with a rebuke he recalled his nephew from a mission which had been undertaken without his knowledge. More than this no man could do to keep his skirts and conscience clean; as much, we venture to say, few men, under the same circumstances, would have done. It is because Mr. Tilden had it in his power to win the presidency by corrupt means and did not, that he emerges from this investigation and throws off this cipher telegram calumny stronger than before.

In its style his statement before the committee is characterized by the same felicity and strength of diction which have commanded so often for his political utterances great popular weight. There is a dramatic intensity and comprehensive reach about this passage which well commands not only the ephemeral "applause" of those who heard it but will produce a deep impression on the mind of the whole country:

"To the people who, as I believe, elected me president of the United States; to the four millions and a quarter of citizens who gave me their suffrages, I owe duty, service and every honorable sacrifice, but not a surrender of one jot or tittle of my sense of right or personal self respect. Whatever the disappointment to those who voted for me, whatever the public consequences of suffering the subversion of the elective system by which alone free government—self government—can be carried on, by whatever casuistry a different course might have been advocated or defended, I was resolved if there was to be an auction of the chief magistracy of the nation I would not be one of the bidders."

In this statement he has been supported at every point, contradicted at none; and whatever other considerations may prevail in the selection of the next Democratic candidate for the presidency, and it may be considered as finally settled that there will be no fear of taking Mr. Tilden up again because of any doubt in the public mind that he went through and came out of the ordeal of 1876-77 with his personal honor unsmirched.

But Mr. Tilden rises to the full stature of his duty as the assailed Democratic candidate, when in answer to the opportunity given him, he grasps and analyses the standard of political probity presented to him and measures his opponents by it:

"I declare before God and my country that it is my entire belief that the votes and certificates of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana were bought; and that the presidency was controlled by their purchase * * I scorned to attempt to secure my rights and title by such means as were required to acquire felonious possession. Pelton did not act rightly. He may be tried; he may be condemned. Public opinion may punish him. At the same time, even that fault is to be judged of according to the facts, according to times, according to what was being done. His act was an inchoate offense. On the other side, the act that was done was an accomplished and consummated wrong. It built up a possession of the presidency of the United States to the man who was not elected, and the representatives and champions of that condition of things are the men whose consciences are troubled with the inchoate wrong doing of Pelton which I crushed out in the bud."

How vividly he contrasts his own conduct with that of Hayes! He stopped and crushed out the inchoate wrong of Pelton attempted at most for a righteous end. Hayes aided, abetted and profited by the consummated wrong of his agents, and now in the full light of their guilt becomes a *particeps criminis* by showering upon them the rewards of his official patronage.

Not a vestige of responsibility for wrong doing in the electoral matter can be traced home to the Democratic candidates or national committee; while the flagrant guilt of the Chandlers and Cameron and Mackeys and Stoughtons is fairly intensified in the public estimation by the suspicious facts that the evidences of their guilt were selected, with such studious care from the mass of telegrams and burned with such impetuous haste.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The wife of a miner in Hopewell, Pa., had yellow hair of wonderful length and abundance. It was so heavy as to be a bother, but her husband would not let her cut it off, even when offered a good price by dealers in hair. Lately work became scarce with him, and he did not know how to make a payment soon coming due on his little house. The loss of his home seemed probable. Then a stranger came along and offered $200 for the treasured yellow hair. The amount of money would raise the mortgage on the homestead, and the husband reluctantly made the sale. He could not help shedding tears when he saw the stranger's shears despoiling his wife's head of its beauty, and she wept when she looked at herself in the glass; but they consoled themselves with the crisp bank notes, and the buyer went away with the hair. A few days afterward the miner went to pay the debt, and learned that the bills were all counterfeit.

The Secret of Success.

The best means, employed of making a grange interesting and profitable, is to make your meetings interesting by discussing practical questions in which members are interested as a class and as individuals. Have essays read on practical subjects; patronize your established grange business houses; whereby you can save to your own pockets the large per cent. of profit that you paid to dealers before you had an organization, and that you would have to pay again in case your organization failed; look closely after your own organization, your business interests, your welfare and that of your families. Wherever these matters have been attended to and looked after, there the grange has been a success, and continues prosperous; and wherever you find it otherwise, you will invariably find that these important matters have been neglected. And herein lies the whole secret of one grange being a success and another not.—*Grange Advocate.*

The Pennsylvania Legislature managed to pass one bill finally during the first month of the session, at a cost of about $75,000 to the people of the State; and yet it is doubted whether some bills of the future, which will be passed much more promptly, may not cost the Treasury many times as much. Legislation is one of the costly luxuries of popular government.—*Times.*

The Robeson Case—The Republicans Responsible.

By far the boldest and most gigantic robbery that has ever been perpetrated upon this government was the system of public plunder carried on by Robeson and his accomplices in the Navy Department during almost the entire term of Grant's Administration. Other and great rascalities there were in various departments of the public service. Other scoundrels stole public funds aggregating an immense amount, but Robeson and his fellows made the Navy Department the scene of such bold and stupendous plundering as less audacious men in other branches of the service could only admire, as they lacked the courage to attempt formidable competition for the championship.

In any other civilized government on earth the author of such crimes as marked the official life of George M. Robeson would have been confined to penal servitude for life. But this man is selected as the recipient of special favors from the party which he has disgraced. The vote in the house last Monday clearly demonstrates that the Republican members of that body have deliberately decided to shield and defend Robeson.

It is well understood that one object of the Republicans in rallying to defend Robeson is to shield him from indictment. On the 8th day of March the statute of limitation will intervene between him and the outraged law. By staying off action till the close of the session the Republicans of the House will save him from well-merited punishment and preserve him for continued use as a pillar of their party.

With Robeson's accomplices the case is different. The statute of limitation will not save them from trial by courts martial. Robeson seeks to sneak out and leave his pals to their fate. This is the sort of struggle that is going on in the House, where the "party of great moral ideas" is throwing itself between avenging justice and a man who has robbed the public Treasury of more money than all the thieves in Sing Sing ever stole. This may seem harsh, but it is literally true. This man, who is a Republican Congressman-elect, and whom the Republicans of the House are saving from prosecution, towers over all the convicted thieves in our penitentiaries as the Kentucky giant looms above Gen. Mite.

No party that ever appealed to the voter of this country for support has ever dared place itself in so degrading a position as the Republican party, when it plants itself as a barrier to hold back justice from this brazen-faced robber and his companions in crime.—*Washington Post.*

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cures my son of Scrofula."—J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Dunlap, Lancaster, Pa. Price $1. R. L. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF AUGUSTUS MASON, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Augustus Mason, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
Administrator.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

feb. 21, 1879-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Peter J. Bachman by the Sheriff, at the suit of J. P. Conner.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the agreement of parties interested to distribute the proceeds of the said sale will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, March 8th, 1879 at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons having a lien on said fund can attend if they see proper.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
feb. 21, '79-4w Auditor.

In Proceedings for the Partition of the Real Estate of Rebecca Smith, Deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To A. K. Smith of Madison township; James Wilson and Susan his wife of Danville, Montour county; Penn'a.; Charles Dodson and Palmetta his wife of Madison township; Alexander H. Smith of said Danville; John Smith of Greenwood township and Columbia county; Samuel K. Smith of said Greenwood; Anna M. Smith of said Danville; B. F. Hatin, Guardian of Rosa Smith and Grant Smith, minors of Greenwood aforesaid; Jacob Long of Pine township said Columbia county; Martha Long of said Madison; Daniel Long, Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Pa.; Jesse Weiser and Malinda his wife of Orefield, said Lehigh county; Edwin Rabenold and Matilda his wife of said Orefield; Henry Dottery and Hannah his wife of Guth Station said Lehigh county; John Klotz and Emeline his wife of Columbus Junction, Louisa county, Iowa; Peter Haas and Amanda his wife of Allentown, said Lehigh county; Milton Ott, and Abigail his wife of said Allentown; Jacob Lobach and Isabella his wife of Ironton said Lehigh county; George Richard and Susan his wife of said Allentown; Henry H. Werley, Rosa M. Werley and Alice V. Werley, a minor said Nathan Krum, Guardian of said Alice V. Werley of said Alentown, lineal descendants of Rebecca Smith, deceased and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Rebecca Smith, deceased at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the seventeenth day of February, A. D., 1879.

WM. KRICKBAUM,
SEAL. M. W. NUSS, Deputy. Clerk O. C.

feb. 21, 1879-4w

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of John Shuman, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday March 8th, A. D., 1879,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest of said John Shuman, deceased in all that certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Beaver township aforesaid bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northwardly by land of Christian Shuman, eastwardly by land of Mrs. Caroline Mann and land of Charles Michael, southwardly by land of John Hoats and Jacob Fry and westwardly by land of Peter Fisher, containing

170 ACRES

more or less.

ALSO, all that certain messuage and TRACT OF LAND situate in the township of Beaver aforesaid bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a black oak, corner, thence by land of Charles Michael south thirty-three and a quarter degrees, west thirty-five perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of John Hoats due east, one hundred and fifty-six perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of the West Buck Mountain Coal and Iron Company north thirty-three and a quarter degrees east —— perches to stones, thence by lands of Thomas Shearman's heirs north eighty-one degrees west 30 perches to a stone heap, thence by said Shearman's heirs due north 32 perches to a stone heap formerly a black oak, thence by lands of Charles Michael south eighty-one degrees west one hundred and twenty-eight perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

strict measure.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN KLINGAMAN,
Executor.

ALSO, at the same time and place will be sold by Elizabeth Shuman the other undivided half interest of the first above described piece of land, upon the same terms as above stated.

ELIZABETH SHUMAN.

feb. 21, 1879-ts

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA

from January 1st, 1878 to January 1st, 1879.

Statement showing taxes assessed and balance still due.

DISTRICTS.	County Tax.	Dog Tax.	State Tax.	County.	Dog.
	ASSESSED.			STILL DUE.	
Beaver	755 58	103 00	6 65	148 06	59 00
Benton	1051 76	55 00	6 97	712 00	35 00
Berwick	1412 40	2 50	52 65	916 10	25 50
Bloom	1000 19	85 00	147 75	2 41 04	85 00
Briarcreek	1360 94	81 50	90 65	577 34	81 50
Catawissa	2074 90	79 50	63 65	720 46	19 50
Centralia	803 14	5 50	6 50	488 78	5 50
Centre	1943 15	77 00	55 15	999 43	27 00
Conyngham	2864 93	6 50		197 81	6 50
Fishingcreek	1319 21	88 00	9 65	694 87	13 00
Franklin	664 45	35 50	14 00	351 75	18 00
Greenwood	1406 00	87 0	15 50	1237 56	59 06
Hemlock	1320 09	57 0	21 58	653 58	17 00
Jackson	3 6 09	43 00	4 15	130 09	9 00
Locust	1485 51	138 00	19 00	846 71	63 00
Madison	1322 99	79 50	20 25	439 76	19 50
Main	748 65	45 00	14 55	1 4 89	10 00
Mifflin	1192 78	71 00	21 55	356 90	21 00
Montour	1057 95	54 00	12 95	431 93	14 00
Mt. Pleasant	742 63	62 00	12 65	4 8 76	62 00
Orange	1078 64	55 50	17 45	707 19	23 40
Pine	480 28	59 50	4 22	314 89	19 50
Roaringcreek	541 71	42 00	24 60		
Scott	1656 60	75 00	38 50	693 07	54 00
Sugarloaf	434 70	57 50	1 10	353 56	57 50
	32990 74	1564 50	601 57	14062 51	780 96

AMOUNT DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1878.

Districts.	Collectors.	Year.	Co.	Dog.
Conyngham	J. J. Coughlin,	1873,	$362 13	96 50
"	Neal Lenihan,	1875,	1436 36	9 00
Catawissa,		1875,	494 60	14 50
"		1875,	96 45	25 50
Conyngham,		1876,	185 41	9 00
Fishingcreek,		1876,	370 10	28 50
Sugarloaf,		1876,	128 71	
Benton,		1877,	349 43	15 50
Conyngham,		1877,	300 50	8 00
Main,		1877,	180 78	12 50
Scott,		1877,	660 25	13 50
			$4563 79	174 50

H. W. McREYNOLDS, Treasurer of Columbia county in account with said county on county funds.

Jan. 1, 1878.

DR.

To am't. uncollected prior to 1878	$22,112 74	
" " " Fishingcreek 1876	370 10	
" " on hand at last settlement	2,012 81	
" county tax assessed in 1878	32,990 74	
" tax on registry of voters in 1878	91 32	
" tax added to Montour duplicate 1878	2 10	
" " " Locust " " "	42	
" " " Scott " " 1877	5 60	
" " " Centralia " " "	7 12	
" J. C. Smith for Owen Sult ex tax	1 22	
" Benj. Bahm, "	35	
" Jacob Flott, "	1 30	
" Joseph May, paid on note	6 30	
" Moyer Bros. for desk	2 00	
" Lewis A. Riley 7 tracts of land of Commissioners	88 00	
" Wm. Moore one piece of land of Commissioners	89 00	
" Jno. Monroe one lot of land of Commissioners	15 00	
" Jno. Starr redemption of Commissioners' land	8 11	
" Wm. Hower rent on jail	10 00	
" W. m Y. Hess tax paid	92	
" B. F. Fortner proceeds of an estray sold	1 17	
" C. R. McHenry for chandelier	10 00	
" Jacob McCoy lumber from Catawissa bridge	2 50	
" B. F. Zarr jury fees	120 00	
" Jno. W. Hoffman jury fees	16 00	
" B. F. Redline old bridge near McHenry's mill	2 20	
" county tax on unseated lands	1,142 07	
" " " seated "	138 32	
" road tax on " "	101 91	
" " " unseated "	2,764 83	
" school tax on " "	1,921 00	
" " " seated "	188 77	
" poor tax on " "	75 20	
" " " unseated "	656 34	
" seated land tax since distribution	19 03	
" Rutherruff & Co. unseated Beaver	1 59	
" amount in Centralia since distribution U. S.	19 00	
" amount county bonds sold	15,000 00	
" assessors managing &c., of dog fund	150 00	
" Harman & Hassert old iron and stove	9 84	
" redemption money of Joseph Barry Greenwood	16 52	
" redemption money of Jacob Lutz Benton	6 00	
" ridemption money of R. Delleplane Roaringcreek	6 69	
	$80,903 16	

CR.

By commission and exonerations and returns allowed collectors for 1878.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Roaringcreek	26 89	4 62	Mt. Pleasant	41 48	17 87
Conyngham		19 00	Orange	61 19	7 66
For 1877.					
Beaver	43 84	22 68	Pine	25 17	54 35
Berwick	81 88	38 80	Roaringcreek	31 37	14 83
Bloom	285 39	144 26	Sugarloaf	21 80	19 30
Briarcreek	78 85	10 29	For 1876	34 04	19 90
Catawissa	190 07	50 70	Benton		
Centralia	44 70	79 68	Briarcreek	55 43	13 74
Centre	115 37	1 85	Centre	67 77	4 20
Fishingcreek	73 61	54 46	Mt. Pleasant	24 18	9 15
Franklin	38 99	3 87	Pine	15 29	18 09
Greenwood	81 00	31 94	For 1875		
Hemlock	69 52	16 68	Benton	42 51	26 91
Jackson	19 43	9 44	Pine	19 69	10 95
Locust	84 94	19 74	For 1873		
Madison	72 07	7 46	Benton	23 10	4 75
Mifflin	49 69	13 13			
Montour	61 06	19 04			
				$1,842 99	$741 06

Total commission	1,842 99
" exonerations	741 06
County orders redeemed	56,611 18
Due from collectors	18,646 23
Amount paid to meet State quota	20 60
Commission to Treasurer	2,264 44
Amount to meet non paid State for quota charged on coupons	26 96
Interest paid on over-due county bonds filed with order 728	21 37
Balance in hands of Treasurer	18 23
	$80,903 16

H. W. McREYNOLDS, TREASURER,

IN ACCOUNT WITH DOG FUND.

Jan. 1, 1878.

DR.

To amount due at last settlement	$904 43
" on Fishingcreek '76	28 50
" amount assessed in 1878	1,564 50
" " on hand at last settlement	135 69
	$2,633 92

CR.

By commissions and exonerations on duplicate settled for 1878.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Roaringcreek	2 01	1 50	Orange	2 48	1 50
For 1877.					
Beaver	4 68	14 00	Pine	2 23	7 29
Berwick	90	2 00	Roaringcreek	2 60	1 00
Bloomsburg	4 15	12 50	Sugarloaf	2 83