The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 23, 1879.

WAS IT BRIBERY?

We are not aware that our contracts for advertising are of general interest to the public, nor the business of anybody but ourselves. But that our readers may not be misled by statements of other papers we will state our position on the riot bill. The COLUMBIAN was decidedly opposed to this measure from the beginning to the end. It never uttered an uncertain word on the subject. While our contemporaries remained perfectly passive, we were outspoken in denunciation. We were asked to publish the article of Judge Agnew in favor of the bill, at our regular advertising rates, which we did, stating that it was the argument of *its friends*, and that it was printed *by request*. Our rates for transient reading matter is twenty cents a line, and the article estimated at 500 lines made a charge of $100 which was paid. Had we favored the bill there might properly have been a cry of corruption, but we invite a careful inspection of our columns to show that we were systematically opposed to it. About fifty other papers in the state, all leading journals of both parties, published the same matter as an advertisement, and the most respectable dailies pronounce it a fair and legitimate business transaction. We have no apology to make.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The *N. Y. Sun* pertinently says:

Seventy-eight years ago the Legislature of New York, foreseeing that the liberties of the people must be endangered if troops were permitted at the polls, enacted the following:

"An act for regulating elections, passed March 24, 1801.

"SECTION 18. No officer or other person shall call out or order any of the militia of this State to appear or exercise on any day, during any election to be held by virtue of this act, or within ten days thereof, except in case of invasion or insurrection, on pain of forfeiting the sum of $500 for every such offence, to be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, with costs, the one moiety of such penalty to his own use, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the people of this State."

Gov. John Jay did not send an insolent, dictating message to the Legislature, complaining that it abridged his powers as Chief Executive of the State. He signed the bill and it became law—and a proper law it is.

SEC. 5 of the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution of Pennsylvania says: "*Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the exercise of the right of suffrage.*"

The Wolf investigation at Harrisburg has gone far enough to show that a deliberate and organized effort was made to buy up the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the support of a bill providing that the State should assume the payment of the real and alleged losses caused by the Pittsburg riots in the summer of 1877. It has also been shown that the individual described as the "King of the Roosters" was the head and manager of a movement, the nature of which involved proficiency in the art of Addition, Division, and Silence. In Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, the bribery, or attempted bribery, of legislators, is a crime. Are the criminals in this case to go free because they are wealthy and influential, or will they be given an opportunity for meditation and repentance in the cells provided for convicted criminals? The laws of Pennsylvania are as a rule, severely enforced against petty and friendless offenders. It remains to be seen whether the King of the Roosters and his gang can evade the punishment they have richly earned.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MY GRACIOUS!

Senator Vance of the Confederacy, now that the Confederacy is installed at Washington almost as perfectly as it was in Richmond a few years ago, pleads for peace, even while the artillery of the Confederacy are mowing down all the safe-guards which have been erected against the utter overthrow of free elections in this country.—*Press.*

Timid people may become alarmed at this terrible state of affairs, especially as "the artillery is mowing down" things, but it is reassuring to know that nobody has been killed and that Government 4 per cents, are not only in active demand, but way above par.

The Negro exodus to Kansas has been stayed. Political agents and interested steam-boat companies started the movement, and for a time the example was contagious. But the negro cannot compete with the northern emigrant in Kansas, and it is, no charity to induce him to emigrate to that land of grass-hoppers. If he will work, he can get employment in the South; if he will not work, there is no philanthropy in our paying for his voluntary idleness. If the people of Kansas want him, they should foot the bill. It seems to us that a little charity extended to the suffering masses of the north would be more appropriate.

The Democratic Convention.

The state democratic convention will meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for state treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party require.

By order of state committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

Sixty thousand tons of iron ore have lately been imported from the north of Africa for making Bessemer steel at Bethlehem, Scranton, and Baldwin, Pa. It came as ballast, and can therefore compete in price with that mined in Pennsylvania. It contains more phosphorus than the iron ores of this country and Europe, and is better for steel manufacture.

The missionaries out in India transact their business on a large and rapid scale. At Ougoli some time ago six of them baptized 2,222 converts in one day. The work began at five o'clock in the morning and continued until six o'clock the same evening with an intermission of two hours in the middle of the day on account of the intense heat.—*Patriot.*

The President seems to have lost all track of that great and good man who once said, "he serves his party best who serves his country best." That good man's name, let us remind the President, was Hayes.—*Times.*

A. Pardee & Co.'s saw mill, at Hazleton, has been burned. Loss, $25,000.

Robert and John Bowes, two miners, of Easton, were crushed to death on Saturday.

Hamlin, under sentence of death in the Connecticut prison, sells photographs of himself and gives the proceeds to the widow of the man he murdered.

Takes all the Prizes.

Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color, takes all the prizes at Agricultural and Dairy Fairs. It is conscientiously free from everything of a harmful nature, and renders inviting and palatable, hay-fed butter that would otherwise have a lard like look.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 21.—William Ramaly, a farmer, met with a horrible death in Franklin township last evening. While unhitching his horses one of them became restive, reared and broke loose. By some means the neck chain became fastened around Ramaly's neck, and as the horse ran off the unfortunate man was dragged after it and killed.

Among the anecdotes told of the late Mrs. Patterson Bonaparte, it is related that when Prince Jerome was pitchforked into the throne of Westphalia he offered her an estate. She refused, saying that, handsome country as Westphalia was, it was not big enough to hold two Queens. Subsequently she received a pension from Napoleon, and being asked why she profited by his munificence after disdaining that of her husband, replied: "I don't mind being sheltered by an eagle's wing, but I wont hang on to the pinions of a goose."

A Coal-Breaker Burned.

WILKESBARRE, May 18.—The breaker at the Stanton shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. It will be remembered that a fire caused by an explosion of gas has been raging in this shaft since the 7th instant. The origin of this morning's conflagration is attended with considerable mystery, but the general belief is that it was caused by the accidental ignition of the gas which has been issuing from the shaft in great volumes since the explosion at the time mentioned above. The original cost of erecting the breaker and sinking the shaft was $25,000. The breaker was insured for $49,000.

WILL THE PEOPLE HEED?

To the office holder, demagogue and scoundel "words of wisdom" would be fruitlessly addressed. But let a mechanic, workingman, or farmer ponder the following from the N. Y. *Sun*, an independent journal:

The pending bill appropriates in round numbers twenty-seven millions of dollars for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. This army consists of twenty-five thousand men, a large proportion of whom are not citizens of the United States, and are not in any manner or form identified with the welfare of this country. They are mere adventurers, picked up at recruiting stations, from whom no other oath is required than obedience to the orders of their superior officers. Plainly speaking, they are, in the main, nothing but imported mercenaries.

Each soldier costs the people about eleven hundred dollars a year, besides being housed, fed with the best, and well taken care of in other respects. What number of skilled laborers, average farmers, or good mechanics get in these times eleven hundred dollars a year, even exclusive of rent, subsistence, and the like, which the common soldier does not pay? Look at the matter practically, for it directly concerns every workingman. The highest form of mechanical skill does not command over $3.50 a day, and, to get that, the workman must be exceptionally able. The average is little above one-half that wages, but we take the best for an illustration.

There are but three hundred and nine working days in the year, excluding Sundays and national holidays. Now, if a first rate mechanic should work every day in the whole year without interruption, and have no deductions for lost time, sickness in his family, or accidents, he would earn just $1,081.50 at $3.50 a day, and from that sum he would have to house his wife and children, and clothe them and feed them. Bricklayers, stone masons, painters, carpenters, and a number of other trades, even in prosperous times, cannot work regularly throughout the year. They are fortunate in the present period of distress to find employment for one-half or one third of the year.

The law thus not only makes the condition of the regular soldier, who is mostly an alien, and has no tie to bind him here, and no knowledge of or care for free institutions, not only far better than that of the average citizen, whether farmer, mechanic, laborer, or professional, but it stations him at the polls on the day of election, which may be called the poor man's day, and places a bayonet in his hands to control the ballot. This is the exact application of the existing system, and has been illustrated over and over again in many of the States. It was this brute force that stood behind the conspiracy to steal the Presidency in 1876, and helped to consummate the fraud at Washington.

History is full of warning as to the downfall of republics. Corruption and extravagance first sap the moral foundations, and then an army of mercenaries complete the work. In his memorable oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument, Daniel Webster described the present situation with almost the spirit of prophecy in these striking words:

"Quite too frequent resort is made to military force; and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, nor for defence against foreign aggression, *but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority.* Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, *a Government founded on mock elections* [like that of Hayes—ED.] and supported only by the sword, is a move indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old fashioned monarchical systems.

"If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquaintance of the *minority in the will of the majority*, properly expressed [as by the repeal of the army at the polls—ED.], and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not learned and practised, there can be no political freedom. Absurb, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for frames of government to be prescribed by *military leaders* [like Grant and Sherman—ED.], and the *right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword.*"

When Daniel Webster gave utterance to these American sentiments, the country was at peace as it now is, and the regular army was little more than a third of its present number.

Decease of Asa Packer.

The news which tells us of the decease of Asa Packer announces the loss of an eminent citizen of the Commonwealth, and one of almost inestimable value. A brief sketch of the story of his life, told in another column, will make this plain to such of the readers of the *Ledger* as are not already familiar with Judge Packer's personal history. But few men have had either the capabilities or the good fortune to be as largely instrumental in developing the resources and in promoting the internal trade and commerce of the State and of adjacent States as he has. To appreciate this fully one would be obliged to have in mind the Lehigh Valley twenty-five years ago and now; the Lehigh Valley then, with its great capacities for trade limited to the traffic of a canal frozen up for half the year, and the Lehigh Valley in recent years, with two great railways in addition to the canal, one of them carrying a commerce of several millions of tons a year, and whose embracing arms extend from the waters of the sea at Perth Amboy across New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York to the Great Lakes. For this the Commonwealth is indebted to Asa Packer more than to any other person—to his far-seeking sagacity when the Lehigh Valley Railroad was lingering on paper as a thing without life—to his abounding faith that the rich resources of the Valley in coal, lumber, slate, manufactures, and other articles of traffic must inevitably supply business enough to yield a large return upon any amount invested in furnishing the fullest facilities for transportation—to his tenacity of purpose and unconquerable perseverance in the face of difficulties that drive back most men and appal those not gifted with the highest courage—to his industry, singleness of aim, fidelity to purpose and unswerving integrity of character. These are the qualities that made him so successful, and to which his fellow citizens and the State owe so much.

To these qualities, which are frequently found in company with austere manners in other men, Judge Packer united gentleness of demeanor, placidity of disposition in times of anxiety excitement and emergency, considerate thoughtfulness and charity for the temptations in the way of erring and misguided men, and broad generosity and liberality in the bestowal of benevolence. It is a rare thing to find a man at once so gentle and firm as he was—so amiable in discussion and yet so immovable after his mind was made up. His mental vision was of the clearest, and his will was most inflexible.

Between the young mechanic from Connecticut who wandered into the Susquehanna Valley on a winter morning fifty-six years ago with his knapsack and kit of tools, seeking work, and the distinguished citizen whose death the whole Commonwealth mourns today, there is more than the space of half a century—there is the whole span of American possibilities; there is the whole story of an American fortune, and of the success which was due to thrift, patience, foresight, and, above all, character. The story of Judge Packer's life is better than a romance. Opportunity of no common order was his, it is true, but how many other striplings of Yankee or Pennsylvania growth who were on the road he travelled by, had the discernment to see the opportunity in the first place, the frugality and hard endurance to grasp and hold it, and the rugged truth of character that induced men to hold fast by him when disasters were threatened that overthrew lesser or less steadfast men. There is a practical value in this career, ending as it did in the possession and dispensing of a colossal fortune, that ought to send all *doctrinaire* theorists on the labor question to the right about. Here was a young fellow, unfriended, except by the skill of his hands as a workman, who came into the Lehigh Valley and conquered it; subdued its rugged mountain sides and its narrow river bed; laid bare its wedged-in and countless wealth, and dispensed prosperity to his fellow citizens. More than this, the opposition and narrowness which he encountered in dealing with other men who stood on the level of labor he started from, was the means of turning his attention to his great educational work. The problem of the "strike," which confronts the best minds of capitalists and laboring men to day with its costly and menacing possibilities, was the corner stone of Lehigh University. Long shall the story be remembered of that scene on the river when the striking boatmen of the Lehigh Canal with their boats were collected on the pool of the Lehigh river, above the dam at Easton, with all the uncontrolled passion and disorderly excesses that accompanied the "strike" in the coal regions. Judge Packer, himself a boatman of a few years back, in the full confidence of his kindly feelings and his knowledge of their thoughts and needs, went to them for a friendly talk on the situation. He had no fear of his life in meeting this excited crowd, although, from personal experience, he knew the temper of these turbulent men. They would not listen to him, but seized him and flung him into the river. Some men would have accounted it a life long grudge and an added reason for severity in pursuing the mob leaders to punishment for this outrage. But the perfect temper of Judge Packer viewed this "mob baptism" differently. It was an outburst of passionate ignorance, he reasoned, and his answer to the outrage was a great Free School. It would take a generation to disperse the ignorance, but the rising generation should have the benefit of all that free tuition and the wise disposal of his wealth should give it.

For many years Judge Packer has been the President as well as the largest owner of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and no company has possessed a higher or safer order of executive ability in its directing head. His management has been skillful, sagacious, prudent, and conspicuous for its fidelity. In his official staff he was surrounded by men like himself holding the same views of official duty. As a consequence, there has been no wreck about that road, no charges of malfeasance or mismanagement, and no scandal. In all respects he has been a model railway chief, and his good influence so thoroughly pervades the organization that it must remain the ruling influence for years to come.

Judge Packer's charities and acts of benevolence to individuals and to many institutions were very large, for his heart and hand were always open to the call of suffering, for purposes of relief and for the promotion of any good work for either private or public welfare. His crowning act of benevolence, however, is the foundation and endowment of Lehigh University, the early motive for which has just been mentioned. The immediate object is to furnish free of cost to young men of talent and ambition a place for a collegiate education of practical character, such as can be turned to account in the more important walks of professional and business life peculiar to our State in our day.

To this end he has expended to this time in the erection of the commodious and spacious buildings of the University, in the endowment of its Chairs and Professorship, and in its general maintenance, the munificent sum of a million and a half of dollars. This, next to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, will be Judge Packer's noblest material monument, but the most honorable of all will be the memory of his great character—of the noble qualities and virtues with which he invested the character of the working man and most useful private citizen.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The proceedings on Saturday last will be found in another column, as taken down by the Secretaries. For years past we have been pointing out what we deemed to be the mistakes in the administration of affairs of the Society. Our criticisms were kindly made, and intended for its improvement. In fact, most of the suggestions were made by others who were alike interested. The comparatively slight change in management should not be deprecated, because it does not reflect on the old board, but was made in accordance with custom. It is enough to say that the new board is the peer of the old and represents better the feelings and wishes of the people of the County at large, and broke up a combination having its headquarters at Bloomsburg. We do not believe that exception can be taken to a single officer elected.

Heretofore most of the officers, action and the management have been dictated here, because the people outside, as a rule, were indifferent, and it was easy to rally all our resident members. Now let us see. Up to the morning of the election there were but 44 voting members of the Association. Of these 25, or over one half belonged to Bloom. If they had seen fit, on that basis, they could have controlled the whole organization. But as there was a contest, and considerable excitement, on the day of election *forty additional names were added* for the purpose of controlling results, eighteen of whom were from Bloom, so that a majority of the members were located here and a large number of the balance from adjoining townships.

THE JOINT STOCK QUESTION.

This proposition, especially as submitted, was a surprise to many and the methods used to pass it were singular, at least in a deliberative body. After a full official statement of what is proposed to be done, and a calm, deliberative view of both sides of the question, it may be deemed advisable to enact some prudent measure, but it should only be done when *the whole* of the proposed scheme is before the people, and when the people of *the whole* County have duly considered it. The defeated Resolutions will be found in another column, but we call especial attention to those offered, and reserve comments as to them.

Rights of Juries.

At the present session of the Supreme Court at Harrisburg Chief Justice Sharswood delivered an opinion which is interesting and important to both lawyers and hotel-keepers. The history of the case is briefly this: At the June sessions of 1877 of the Montgomery county Criminal Court Francis M. Kane, a licensed inn-keeper of Norristown, was indicted for selling liquor on election day preceding that term, after the close of the polls, and after two trials was finally convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 by Judge Henry P. Ross. A writ of error to the Supreme Court was thereupon taken out, the main points of the defendant being that "election day" does not include the whole period of twenty-four hours, but merely the period from 7 A. M., the opening of the polls to 7 P. M., the close of the polls, that the jury are the judges of the law and the fact. Argument was had before the Supreme Court and the opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Sharswood. On the first of the two points mentioned he said they had no doubt the Court below were right in saying that the word "day," as used in the eleventh section of the act of April 12, 1875, includes the whole twenty-four hours of the day upon which an election is held. Judge Ross declined to affirm the defendant's point that the jury in the case were judges of the law and the facts. He admitted that the law was as stated on this point until the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1873, and the legislation in pursuance of it which gave to defendants in criminal cases a writ of error to the Supreme Court.

On this point Judge Ross was overruled, Chief Justice Sharswood, in his opinion reversing the judgment and awarding a new trial, says:

"It has been strongly contended that though the jury have the power, they have not the right to give a verdict contrary to the instruction of the Court upon the law; in other words, that to do so would be a breach of their duty and a violation of their oath. The distinction between power and right, whatever may be its value in ethics, in law is very shadowy and unsubstantial. He who has legal power to do anything has the legal right. No court should give a binding instruction to a jury which they are powerless to enforce by granting a new trial if it should be disregarded. They may present to them the obvious considerations which should induce them to receive and follow these instructions, but beyond this they have no right to go. The argument in favor of their taking the law from the Court is addressed very properly *ad vere cucidiam.* The Court is appointed to instruct them, and their opinion is the best evidence of what the law is."

The Chief Justice further says that it was the opinion of the founder of this Commonwealth and of his friends and followers that juries are judges of the law and the facts, and cites a few authorities on the same point. After referring to the fact that President Judges have often been overruled by Associate Judges not learned in the law, and whose opinions have in many cases been concurred in by the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice concludes as follows: "The power of the jury to judge of the law in a criminal case is one of the most valued securities guaranteed by the bill of rights. Judges may still be partial and oppressive as well from political prejudices, and when a jury are satisfied that this is the case, it is not only their right but their duty to interpose the shield of their protection to the accused."—*Times.*

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention to be held August 12th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR SHERIFF.

A. K. SMITH, *of Madison.*

SAMUEL JACOBY, *of Bloom.*

JOHN G. JACOBY, *of Berwick.*

JOHN G. QUICK, *of Montour.*

JOHN LORE, *of Fine.*

CHARLES A. KNORR, *of Bloom.*

SAMUEL SMITH, *of Fishingcreek.*

H. C. KELCHNER, *of Scott.*

Romantic Characters.

There are romantic characters who prefer the prescription of a charlatan to a well-known remedy like Kidney-Wort. If the bowels are subject to distress; if piles torment; if the back is full of pain, try one package and be cured. Sold by Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

FARMS $100 to $1000. JOIN OUR COLONY! Maps and pamphlets free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va. d May 23-4w

$200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information FREE. Like profits weekly on stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., BANKERS, 35 Wall st., N. Y. d May 23,-4w

$25 TO $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St., lays the foundation for substantial fortunes every week, and pays an immense percentage of profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers 26 Broad St., N. Y. d May 23-4W

WANTED ONE SALESMAN for each State. Salary from $75 to $100 per month and expenses. References required. LA BELLE MFG CO., May 23-4w d 23 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Delaware Farms! Maps and Catalogues FREE. Address J. F. MANCHA & CO., Dover, Delaware. d May 23-4

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa d May 9, 79-4w

WANTED!! A YOUNG MAN who can control the Boot and Shoe Business in this county. Address with references H. VAN PASSEN, 500 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. d May 9, 79-4w.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having it, no other. Ask your own Physician as to its merits over all others. d May 9, 79-1w

NATIONAL LIFE is the title of a new Pamphlet, of 72 pages. It contains the biography of all the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Hayes with their portraits (19 in all) engraved expressly for this work also 12 portraits of Canadian notabilities. The National Life will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 3 ct. stamp. Address H. H. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. d May 7, 79-4w

$2500 a year. Send 10 cents in 1 cent Stamps for a fine Silver Plated Thimble, retail price 25 cents, and learn how to make $2500 a year, no humbug. Only those who mean business need apply.

A. T. BUCK & CO., Milton, Pa. j w & co May 23-1m

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. This is a remarkable medicine will cure spavin, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., or any enlargement, AND WILL REMOVE THE BUNCH WITHOUT BLISTERING or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for circular giving PROOF. Sold by druggists, or sent to any address by the inventor, A. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Moyer Bros, Agents Bloomsburg, Pa. May 23, 79-1y a w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF LYDIA YOHE, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to distribute the balance in the hands of John W. Hoffman, Trustee to sell real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 21st day of June 1879 at ten o'clock a. m. at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

L. E. WALLEN, Auditor.

May 23, 79-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF ANDREW GINGLES, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia Co., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrators, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, June 28, 1879, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons interested shall appear and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

May 23-ta

Private Sale!

The following valuable property, the Estate of the late John Swisher, deceased, will be offered at private sale up to

SEPTEMBER 1st 1879,

The property is situate in the village of Jerseytown, Columbia county Pa., and contains about

FIFTY ACRES

of excellent farming land upon which are TWO HOUSES, BARN, and other out buildings, and is one of the finest localities in the county. There are

TWO GOOD ORCHARDS

on the premises.

☞ For information concerning the property apply to C. B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, or T. J. Swisher, of Jerseytown.

May 23 -ts

Rowell & Co's. Advt's.

SMOKE THE ONLY GENUINE PRIDE OF DURHAM.

A pure Tobacco, not flavored with poisonous drugs.

Manufactured by Z. I. LYON & CO., Durham, N. C. May 2, 1879-1m r

AGENTS READ THIS. We will pay Agents a salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. By mail or at sight. Sample free. Address Saxsnar & Co, Marshall, Mich. May 2, 79-1m r

$1200 profits on 30 days investment of $100. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of $20, $50, $100, $500. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall st., N. Y. r May 2, 79-1m

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO. AUGUSTA, MAINE. May 2, 79-4w r

Advertisement of 4 lines inserted one week in 300 newspapers for $10. Send 10c. for 100 page pamphlet. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y. May 30, 1879-1m r

HORSE BOOK. Send 25 cents in stamps or currency for a new HORSE BOOK. It treats of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a large collection of VALUABLE RECIPES, rules for telling the age of a horse, with an engraving showing teeth of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Wm. H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid $5 and $10 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Agents Wanted. B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. May 9, 79-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF DAVID V. CRITES, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David V. Crites late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse John and Noah S. Crites, Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

JESSE JOHN, NOAH S. CRITES, Administrators, Catawissa, Pa.

E. W. MILLER, Att'y. May 9, 79-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at two o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1879.

The undivided one-eighth interest of Wm. Longenberger in all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of ground situate partly in Catawissa township county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania and partly in Franklin township county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of the public road, leading from Catawissa to mouth of Fearingcreek, twenty-five feet west of a frame dwelling now occupied by Martha Banghart and running from thence north six and a half degrees, east fourteen and one-half feet to a point two feet north of the northwest corner of said building, thence along the northern side of said building two feet therefrom south eighty three and three quarter degrees east fifty two feet and six inches to a point, two feet from the north-east corner of said building thence south twenty two degrees east passing south east corner of said building therefrom ten feet, twenty one feet four inches to the middle of the aforesaid public road, thence by the said road south seventy degrees, east one hundred thirty four and one half feet to a point in line of land of George Hughes and Lewis Yetter, thence by the said line north fifty nine degrees east crossing the Catawissa creek, two hundred thirty three feet to a point on the north bank of the aforesaid creek, thence down said creek, north thirty eight degrees west four hundred and ninety five feet to a point in said creek, thence north sixty eight degrees west two hundred and fourteen feet to a post on now or late the creek island, thence partly by Catawissa creek and land of George and M. G. Hughes, south thirty degrees west four hundred and twenty nine feet to a post in line of land of Daniel and William Clewell thence by said line north eighty five degrees east eight feet three inches, to late a chestnut, thence south forty degrees east fifty eight feet three inches to the centre of the aforesaid public road thence by the same south sixty five and three quarter degrees east one hundred and fifty feet, thence by the same south fifty nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and thirty three feet seven inches, thence south eighty six degrees east thirty feet to the place of beginning, containing five acres and forty perches neat measure, be the same more or, less, on which are erected a rail road siding, coal wharf &c.

ALSO,

The undivided one-eighth interest of Wm. Longenberger in a certain tract of land in Beaver township Columbia county and state of Pennsylvania containing three hundred and sixty four acres more or less and allowances, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Catharine Longenberger, adjoining a tract surveyed in the name of George Longenberger on the north, John Reese on the east, Jesse Brooke and Deborah Stewart on the south, and Andrew Clark on the west, whereon are erected a coal breaker and Machinery and several buildings.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of Urias Seybert, against William Longenberger and E. E. Longenberger, and to be sold as the property of William Longenberger.

BUCKALEW, Attorney. Vend Ex.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Roaringcreek Township, Columbia County Pa., described as follows to-wit: bounded on the north by Polley Hoagland, on the east by land of Peter Levan, on the west by land of F. Richard and on the south by land of William Swisher, containing 90 acres on which are erected a dwelling house, log barn and out buildings.

Seized taken in execution, at the suit of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the instance of Michael Roach, and other heirs of Thomas Roach, deceased, against William Roach, and John Klinger, and to be sold as the property of William Roach.

BUCKALEW, Attorney. Al Vend Ex

ALSO,

The following described real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, to-wit:

1. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east one hundred and one and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by same north seventy-seven and one-half degrees east thirty-one and eight-tenths perches to a post in said road, thence by land of Stacy John south twenty-seven degrees east 197½ perches to a stone, thence by land of J. B. Yetter and heirs of Henry Bauman, deceased, south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and thirty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by purpart No. 3 of Daniel Yetter, deceased, north thirty and one-half degrees west one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone in the middle of the aforesaid public road, the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a stone dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

2. Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, thence by said road north thirty-four and one-half degrees, east seventy-three perches to a stone in said road, thence by said road north fifty-seven degrees east twenty-six and six-tenths perches to a stone in said road, thence by other lands of Joseph Geiger south thirty and one-half degrees east one hundred and forty-four perches to a stone heap, thence by lands of C. B. Gearhart and J. B. Yetter south eighty-six degrees, west one hundred and four and one-half perches to a post, thence by land of J. B. Yetter north thirty-one and one-fourth degrees west sixty-four and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty-six acres and four perches neat measure more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

3. Tract of land on the right of the public road from Mifflinville to Mainville and adjoining lands of C. B. Gearhart on the east, J. J. Gearhart on the north and others containing about seventy acres more or less.

4. Tract adjoining lands of Peter Miller on the north, J. J. Gearhart on the east, U. J. Campbell on the south and J. C. Shuman on the west, containing about forty acres.

5. Lot in the village of Mainville fronting on Main road and adjoining on the south another lot of Joseph Geiger, on the west by lands of J. W. Shuman, and on the north by school house lot, containing three acres whereon are erected a dwelling house, large barn, blacksmith shop and out-buildings.

6. Lot in village of Mainville adjoining last above described lot on the north, on the main road east, south by William T. Shuman, and west by W. J. Shuman, whereon are erected a dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Joseph Geiger and to be sold as the property of Joseph Geiger.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of Samuel Shuman, on the west by land of Jacob B. Yetter and on the north by lot of J. E. Longenberger, on which are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame stable and out-buildings.

ALSO,

Another house and lot of ground situate in said Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by public road leading through the town of Mainville, on the south by lot of the Public School District, on the west and north by lot of land of John W. Shuman, on which are erected a large two story frame dwelling house, barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

Also a certain tract of cleared land situate in said Main township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by land of Joseph Geiger and others, on the south by land of John W. Shuman, on the west by public road leading from Espytown to Mainville and on the north by lot of M. V. B. Kostenbauder, containing twenty-two acres more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. J. Campbell.

ZARR, Attorney.

ALSO,

Also all that certain lot of ground situate in Zerr's addition to the town of Catawissa in the township of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the west by Fourth street, on the north by lot No. 12, on the east by an alley twenty feet wide, and on the south by lot No. 14, being lot marked and numbered on the plan of Zerr's Addition to the town of Catawissa No. 13 containing in front on said Fourth street fifty feet (50 feet) and extending in depth southeastwardly of the same breadth by lines parallel to the streets of the town of Catawissa aforesaid to the aforesaid alley twenty feet wide.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of George Zarr against W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee and William Rhawn, terre tenant and to be sold as the property of W. E. John with notice to J. M. Smith, Assignee, and William Rhawn, terre tenant.

ZARR, Attorney. Levari Facias.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Yeager, on the east by land of William Dreisbach and others, on the south by land of William Belig, and on the west by land of Conrad Haussman, containing one hundred and thirty acres more or less, on which are erected a house, bank barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about forty-five acres situate in said township adjoining lands of Ezekiel Deleplain, William Z. Soult, L. Duty and others.

ALSO,

A tract of woodland containing about thirty acres situate in said township, adjoining lands of M. Manhart, F. Yocum, Wil Lasan and others.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Stacy John against Samuel Houck and to be sold as the property of Samuel Houck.

KNORR, Attorney. Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that tract of land situate in Main township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of William Mensinger, on the east by land of David Brown, on the south by land of H. W. Brown and on the west by land of Nathan Miller and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres more or less, on which are erected a brick house, bank barn, two wagon sheds, and other out-buildings; also good fruit orchards and a fine spring of water at house.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of John Waltz, Guardian of Benj. I. Nuss, Aaron Nuss and Amanda Nuss against William Mensinger and to be sold as the the property of William Mensinger.

ABBOTT & BRAWN, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

May 16, 79-4t

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