The Columbian Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, April 15, 1870.

So THE COLUMNIA has the Larger Clrenistion of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cottem-poraries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

The Free Vote in Bloomsburg.

Our town election on Tuesday last April 12th,) tested the merit of reformed voting in a satisfactory manner and gave to it the sanction of popular opin-ion for the future. Theoretically it had been accepted by reflecting men in our community as just and expedient, but as an untried plan it was still open to question among the mass of our peo-ple. Now, all doubts of its utility, fairness and practicability have disappeared forever.

We embrace the occasion to point out to our readers abroad some of the capital merits of the Free Vote as illustrated by the Bloomsburg election, and to commend it to their support. For it is greatly to be desired that the plan shall scome generally understood and shall be applied universally in our country to popular elections.

The town of Bloomsburg with its extended boundaries as fixed in the recent act for its organization, contains four thousand inhabitants, or more, and is divided into two election districts. Twenty-two town officers are to be chosen by the town, by general vote, beside Judges and inspectors for the se parate election districts. Of these twenty-one are to be chosen upon the plan of the Free Vote and one (the President of the Town Council) under the old majority rule of elections. The twenty-one officers are these:—two Justices of the Peace, two constables, two assessors of taxes, three auditors six school directors and six members of the town Council. Most of these hold for one year terms, but auditors and School directors for three years and of the latter two are to be chosen each year. The choice of Assistant Assessors every third year and of election officers annually will continue to be made under the provisions of general laws and will be wholly unaffected by the new plan of voting; and it may happen that Justices of the Peace also will be chosen under the old majority rule. Whenever both are to be chosen at the same time (as was the case last year) the free vote will apply, but when they are to be chosen at different times it will not.

The Bloomsburg act of 4th March last, fixes an annual election for the choice of the Members and President of the Town Council on the second Tuesday of April: the other town officers are to be chosen on the Second Tuesday of October when township and borough officers are to be chosen under the general election laws. It will thus be seen that the election on Tuesday last was for the choice of our local legislature including the President of the Council who has vested in him the chief executive powers of the town. Two tickets were to be voted; one for President and the other for Members of the Council. The powers of these officers are varied and extensive and their selection for the first time of the town. The manner, however, in which the six members of the Council were to be voted for, was the principal point of interest. For the first time in the United States a completely fair plan of voting was to be opplied. Each political party, each local interest of any considerable magnitude, was to be permitted to represent itself in Council by its own votes and in proportion to its vote. The peril of utter disfranchisement of a part of the electors, which usualty clouds and saddens elec tions, was wholly taken away, and every voter could feel that his would count upon the result and that he and his associates would obtain their fair share of power in the legislative body about to be created.

The clause in the Bloomsburg act which covers the election of Councilmen is as follows-(We quote from the 4th section:)-

"When six persons are to be chosen each voter may give one vote to each of six persons, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes to

The principle of this clause is, that the voter may distribute or concentrate his six votes as he shall think fit, but when he shall vote for more than one candidate he shall give an equal support to these he votes for. This single limitation we suppose was thought necessary to prevent complication and confusion. The case where a voter will desire to vote for five candidates when six persons are to be elected, is not provided for, because it can hardly ever arise. It is too remote a possibility to require attention.

Political parties have been nearly equal in strength in Bloomsburg for some years past, though Democratic majorities have been steadily given ranging from 12 to 16, at testelections upon a total vote of about 650. Clearly then, each party is hirly entitled to three members of the Town Council and it is completely within the power of each to secure that number upon the plan of the free vote. By giving two votes to each one of three candidates this result will be made certain. And when the members of one party vote in this manner they will secure their proper representation, no matter how the opposite party may vote. A majority party of greater proportionate strength, night vote for and elect four persons and a weaken one two, but in our particular case an equal division of Councilmen between parties is inevitable upon a distinct and intelligent trial of party strength.

Montour County Legislation. At the late session of the Legislature

the following measures were passed for An appropriation of \$100,000 to the Danville Lunatic Hospital.

An act to render valid certain conveyances and a lease made by Andrew F. Russell and wife.

An act to authorize the Directors of the Poor for the Danville and Mahon-

ing district to purchase real estate. An act to vacate an alley in Danville. An act to incorporate the borough of

The Bloomsburg Blection.

On Friday evening of last week a neeting was held at the Court House to nominate a "people's ticket" for support at the Town election on Tuesday. Col. Samuel Knorr, Assessor of Internal Revenue, presided, assisted by Pe-

ter Billmeyer and George Weaver as Vice Presidents, and John M. Chemberlin, Esq., as Secretary. The bandbills for the meeting had been printed, by equest, at the office of the Republican. The following committee was appointed to report names for nomination: Geddes, N. W. Sample and F. M. Bates. The committee reported the following ticket which was agreed to: For President of the Town Council:-

Charles R. Paxton. For Town Councilmen:-Elins Mend-

nhall, Joseph Sharpless, Caleb Barton, Charles G. Barkley, Elijah R. Ikeler and Simon C. Shive. On Saturday evening a Democratic meeting was held at the same place, on for said borough.

call. John A. Funston presided, and B. Frank Zarr acted as Secretary. The meeting agreed upon the following icket : For President of the Town Council:

Robert F. Clark. For Town Councilmen:- William B.

On Monday Mr. Paxton placed a pub ic notice upon the bulletin board at the Bank, withdrawing his name from the the Town Council, and stating that he had been nominated without his con-

Tickets were printed in the first place for the "People's ticket" as nominated including the names of six candidates for the Council, but a little reflection only was necessary to discover that the new plan of voting would prevent the calition from carrying the whole of such a ticket even if a majority of votes could be secured for it. Then the proposition was entertained to run four canicket," therefore, as finally revised, was For President of the Council:-Elia

Mendenhall. For Town Councilmen:--Joseph Sharpess, Caleb Barton, Charles G. Barkley

and Simon C. Shive. By this arrangement the Republicans gave up one of their nominees for Councilmen and took their chances for currying the President of the Council upon majority vote. So far as they were oncerned the union looked to that end. But it was almost a certainty when he election began that the Democratic ticket for Councilmen would succeed. and that two Republicans and one Democrat would be elected upon the "People's ticket;" the only question being etween Mr. Barkley and Mr. Shive.

The election opened between 7 and 8 o'clock on Tuesday, and tenator Buckalew polled the first vote—the first "free vote" ever given in this country.

į	result was as follows:
	For President of the Town Council, under the majority rule:
	Elias Mendenhall
ш	

Majority... For Town Councilmen, under the plan of the Free Vote: William B. Koons Stephen Knorr. Frederick C. Eyer... Joseph Sharpless

Simon C. Shive..... Scattering votes for Ikeler and Bates, who were not candidates, 351.

Charles G. Barkley

Mr. Barkley was put ahead upon the re turn by his personal friends in order that keshould not fall behind Shive and incur the peril of defeat. Many of them voted dumpers for him, that is, gave him their whole six votes; so that though

dent of the Town Council voted at the friends was to a great extent influenced by local considerations, and was with- of and pay out the same upon orders out bitterness.

How are Things Now?

The Morning Patriot makes a weak attempt to shield itself from the storm of indignation aroused by its having changed front on the "Sinking Fund Robbery." The feebleness of its defence excites contempt. It declares that calling the scheme a "swindle" is a "poor invention." We first found it at the head of a double-leaded editorial of the Patriot calling attention to this very subject. The declaration that the clamor is raised against it because sections here and there did not get a slice is puerile and untrue.

But to show the changing temper of

that sheet we give	
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of the bonds of companies in prompt payment annual interest, demonstrate how

The Berwick Act.

An Act, Supplementary to the

acts relating to the borough of Berwick in the county of Columbia. SECTION 1. Be il enacted by the Sen-ate and House of Icepresentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enac ted by the authority of the same, That the number of town councilmen to be hereafter chosen at elections in the borough of Berwick, Columbia county, shall be six, and that all elections in said borough for the choice of officers Simon C. Shive, Elijah R. Ikeler, Thos. and for the choice of directors of common schools, and all appointments and elections to fill vacancies in the offices of said borough, shall be according to the fourth and fifth sections of the act to define the limits and to organize the town of Bloomsburg, approved fourth of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy. Provided however, That this section shall not apply to the choice of inspectors of election

SEC 2. That it shall be lawful for the burgess and town council of said borough to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of ten thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to issue obligations Koons, Stephen Knorr and Frederick therefor signed by the burgess or other chief executive officer of said borough, payable not more than ten years from date and redeemable after five years, or a part thereof at an earlier date, canvass as a candidate for President of which loan shall be known as the school loan of said borough, and the moneys arising therefrom shall be devoted exclusively to the purpose mentioned in the third section of this act. The said loan and the securities therefor shall not be liable to taxation in the hands of the holders thereof except for state purpose.

SEC 3. That the aforesaid loan shall be devoted to the purchase of a lot or lots of ground in said borough and to the erection thereon of buildings for the use of common schools under contracts lidates, dropping two. The "People's to be made by the school directors of said borough and approved by the town council thereof. All payments and disbursements made from the said school loan, as well as all moneys received on account thereof, shall be separately and fully and accurately stated by the town treasurer whose accounts thereof shall at all times be open to the inspection of any tax-payer of said borough and shall be settled from time to time under the direction of the town council who shall require from the said treasurer adequate security for the safe keeping and due disbursement of

the said fund. SEC 4. The school directors of said borough may sell the building therein known as the old academy building, causing the same to be wholly removed fro m its present situation and vacating for public use the space occupied there by, but such contract of sale shall be subject to the approval of the town council and the proceeds of sale shall be paid into the hands of the town treasurer and constitute a part of the aforesaid school loan fund to be accounted for and disbursed by him under proper security as provided in the third

section of this act.

SEC 5. Orders upon the said school loan fund may be drawn by the president of the board of school directors of by authority of said board for the purposes of outlay mentioned in the third fund and of the amount and condition of the said school loan shall be pubcouncil in one newspaper published in said borough. SEC 6. The town council of said borough

may in any year prior to the re-payment of the school loan hereby authorized impose a special tax upon the property real and personal in said borough, liable to taxation for school purposes he was cut by many Republicans and not exceeding ten mills on the dollar abandoned by some of the friends of of the valuation of such property, to Shive, he was left at the head of the provide tor the payment of interest b ecoming due on said loan and for the re-payment thereof, or any part of the same, and the said taxes shall be collecsiection. The contest between their ted and shall be paid to the town treas urer who shall keep due account theredrawn upon him by the burgess or other chief executive office of said borough, Provided however, That any such rate upon the dollar shall be agreed to and fixed by at least five votes in the town

council.

SEC 7. 'Pending the administration of the school loan fund hereby authorized, (including taxes received under the provisions of the last preceding section,) the town council may make provision for the temporary investment or deposit of the said faud or any part thereof and for securing interest thereon to be added to said fund, but such temporary deposit or investment shall be upon due security first had and obtained for the re-payment of the same when required.

[The foregoing bill passed both Houses of the Legislature and was transmitted to the Governor prior to the adjournment.]

Local Legislation.

The following bills of tocal interest is this county, were passed at the session of the Legislature just closed. An act to define the limits and to ganize the town of Bloomsburg.

An act to regulate the election of Directors of the Poor for the Bloom district in Columbia county. An act supplementary to the several

acts relating to the borough of Berwick in the county of Columbia. An act to repeal the third section o an act, approved 10th of April, 1869, in

relation to road taxes in Conyngham lownship, Columbia county. An act to exempt certain real estate

of the Greenwood Seminary in Columbia county from taxation. An act relative to the Bloomsburg Iron Company.

An act to authorize Charles G. Mur phy to a ct as a Justice of the Peace for Conyng ham township, Columbia county, while residing outside the limits of aid township. An act to repeal a former act in rela-

tion to rates of charge by the Lacka- Valley, I suppose the Senator would wanna and Bloomsburg railroad Company. An act to change the venue of a cer-

tain action from Montour county to Columbia county. In addition to the foregoing bills there was an appropriation made (in the general appropriation bill) to the State Normal School for the 6th district, loca-

ted at this place, of \$10,000.

The Mining Supplement.

Remarks of Mr. Buckalew in the Senate of Pa., Friday, April 1st, upon an Amendment to the bill supplementary to the Miner's act of 3d of March, 1870. [The Senate having under consideraion the following bill:

A supplement to an set providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, approved the 3d day of March, 1870. sections of the act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines, ap-proved March thrugone thousand eight hundred and seventy, shall be appointed for the year eighteen hundred and seventy by the courts of common pleus for the county of Luzerne and the county of Schuylkill, at the first session after the passage of this act, according to the provisions of that act."

Mr. Brodhead of Carbon moved to mend by adding the following new section to be numbered section two:

SEC. 2. That the limitation of four months con-ained in the third section of the act to which his is a supplement is hereby rescinded, and the shafts, slopes or outlets therein provided for shall be presecuted and made with all reasona-ble diligence under the provisions of said sec-tion, whether the same are to be driven through soal, rock or other material; and upon any de fault by any owner, lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening in the due prosecution o work upon such shafts, alopes or outlets, the court of common pleas of the county in which such coal mine or opening shall be located, shall upon complaint of the proper inspector, and up-on a summary hearing of the case, enjoin such owner, lessee or operator from operating his coal mine or opening until the matter of complaint shall be wholly removed, and the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement fully com-piled with by him; and the said courts respect-ively shall have full power to make all necessary orders and decrees in the matter of such com-plaint, and to enforce the same by attachment v other lawful process."

The Senate having been addressed by Mr. Brodhead in favor of the amendment, and by Mr. Howard and Mr. Mumma in opposition, Mr. Buckalew

spoke as follows:] Mr. Speaker, This bill which provides for the appointment of examiners is not at all affected by the amendment; therefore the remarks of the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Howard] were misconceived. These appointments are to be made at once; under the bill as it passed before they would not be appointed until the commencement of next year. The supplement is a very proper one and if the amendment affected it I would not support it. The amendment is an addition to the bill and is not inconsistent with it. It provides, in sub stance, that under the third section of the bill which was passed before-the miner's act-that all work in the making of slopes and shafts shall commence at once, and be prosecuted during each 24 hours by three changes of hands, called shifts, and that that work shall be under the direction of the Inspectors who are to be appointed. In every case three sets of hands are to be put on and worked in each 24 hours, under the direction of the inspector, until the sec-ond outlet is made. That is the condition in which this third section will be left if this amendment be adopted. It delays nothing; it leaves the provision uniform as to all kinds of material in

which work is to be done, whether rock earth, or coal-the work shall be prose cuted at once. But it contains also another material provision, which is that if any owner or operator of a coal mine shall be in default, shall not prosecute work at once as directed, the Inspector may apply to the court of the proper county and in a summary manner the court may issue an injunction said borough under the direction and or order that all work in mining coal in such mine shall stop. I deny that this amendment, which has been offered, deection of this act, but for no other lays the work upon additional openings purpose whatever, and annual state- or outlets, or does anything to impair ments of the administration of said or frustrate the provisions of the original act; it rescinds the limitation of four months and leaves all work, no lished under the direction of the town matter of what character, to be prosecuted under the same rule by these three shifts per day; and it gives a power to

the courts in a summary manner to is sue orders and stop all work until the requirements of the law shall be fully complied with. That is not in the original bill, and it is a provision which tends strongly to the enforcement and proper working of the law. Now, Mr. speaker, when the original bill was before the Senate, there were three points to which I turned my attention. In the first place, as to the

appointment of these boards of Examiners; I thought it a reasonable arrangement that two miners and two mining engineers, and one disinterested person, should be appointed; but, sir, as the gentlemen who were here representing the miners alleged that they of special taxation exceeding five mills | would not get fair appointments on that plan I gave up my opinion and voted according to theirs. The second point was in relation to the third section of the bill. I moved an amendment similar to this, to that section, which was adopted, but subsequently dropped. Instead of the clumsy, inconvenient, and cumbrous provisions of that third sec tion, this amendment will make that third section harmonious in its provisions, and create larger powers to enforce its requirements. There was another point considered by me and still to be considered in this legislation. One of the most important provisions of that mining act is the 24th section, by which any owner, lessee or operator is held liable for any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of that act. If there shall be an injury to person or property, any one injured may call the owner, lessee or operator into court and have damages assessed against him. If human life shall be lost or sac rificed by his failure to comply with the provisions of the law, an action may be brought against him by the widow and children of the person killed, and if the case be one of gross neglect or violation of the law exemplary damages may be assessed against him. That is a just and an important guarantee for the enforcement of this law, and

it was properly adopted by the Senate on my motion. We do not know that this work can be done in four months; there was evidence produced in the former debate that in some cases this work could not be done in that time. The Senator from Dauphin [Mr. Mumma] meets that by saying, that due consideration will be given to difficulties in particular cases and the law will not be unreasonably enforced. To the instances mentioned in the former debate, where the work required could not be done within the limitation of time, in the Wyoming make that answer; but it is an insufficlent answer. It is not wise or proper to put laws upon the statute book which are evidently imperfect trusting that nobody will enforce them or attempt through their agency to compel that

mine, by the direct requirements of this third section, must put on three sets of men every 24 hours, and if he shall not do it, the court of the proper county can stop all his work. Then by the 24th section, already refrred to, which was attached to the miner's law on my motion, a responsibility is charged upon the owner or operator, that if he will not comply with this law he shall be liable in damages for any resulting in-

in the billas originally introduced.

I have been from the onfset

not be successfully assailed hereafter, in an unreasonable manner. I don't desire parties to go into the courts and make just or even plausible appeals against the law. A number of miners have said to me, "That law is all right except that third section-that limitation of time:-that ought not to have been put in." And I believe that reflecting men think that the law would have been much better without that limitation. As to all those regions to which this law applies, I believe that there will be a general assent to this proposed amendment. This amendment, as I said before, does not impair the proposed bill, which provides that these Examiners shall be appointed at once. This work upon shafts and slopes can go on at once under the superintendence of the Inspectors. As the former law stands, nothing can be done toward appointing Inspectors until next year. Observe that the mining law calls for the expenditure of millions of doll ars in those coal counties. There never was a mining law like that passed in the United States, or in Europe—a law that goes into the mines of every operator, and takes charge of them on behalf of his workmen, and requires that he shall use and manage his property in conformity with that law and with the desires and interests of those employed by him. I believe it to be a great and beneficent measure, and that t will work well and do great good if it shall not be used as a spite act, nor amended in an uncharitable spirit to those affected by it. As to this amend ment there can be no ground of object tion to it, unless there exists a desire and intention to make personal or party capital out of this question of mining

The amendment was agreed to-year 15; nays, 14. Subsequently the Senate rejected a motion to recede from their a mendment by a vote of yeas 5. Nays 21, and appointed a committee of conference consisting of Messrs. Brodhead, Buckalew and Olmsted. No meeting of this Committee with the House Committee of conference took place, and on the day of adjournment (April 7th.) the Senate discharged their committee after an explanation from Mr. Brodhead, the chairman. It appeared from his statement that the House Committee was altogether responsible for the failure to meet in conference and for the ultimate failure of the bill.

Gov. Geary's Last Voto. In his message vetoing the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo Rallway project, Gov. Geary discussed these tw questions: "Has the Legislature the constitutional power to enact this law?' and "If the power exists, is it expedient to exercise it?" He settled the unconstitutionality of the project by his interpretation of the application of the fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the eleventh article of the Constitution of the State to the subject in hand, and then adduced the following reasons to demonstrate the inexpediency of the scheme, for the benefit of those holding different opinions from himself in regard to the constitutionality of the bill:

First. By the terms of the act, the State is to exchange six millions of bonds secured by a mortgage upon a road worth many times that amount—for six millions of bonds to be issued by a company as yet unorganized and whose road is not yet commenced.

Second. The contract of guaranty required by the bill is illusory, for it is uncertain who is to execute it, and it entered into by responsible parties it binds them to nothing except the contraction of struction and equipment of the contem-plated road. The manner in which the road is to be constructed and equipped is wholly unprovided for. Upon this vital point the bill is entirely and om-

rency.

Fourth. The State is now receiving upon the bonds to be surrendered four hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum; and under existing laws is entitled to receive that amount annually, until the whole be paid. If the contract of guaranty mentioned in the bill sand dollars per annum for the next three years. The loss, therefore, to the revenue by this exchange would be one hundred and sixty thousand dollars annually for the first three years, and thereafter the whole amount would be lost unless paid by the projected road.

Fifth. Other bonds to the amount of three millions and an half dollars most amply secured are to be explanated for amply secured are to be exchanged for second mortgage bonds on a prospective railroad, the first mortgage being al-ready authorized for sixteen thousand dollars per mile, at seven per cent. in-

Sixth. It may well be doubted whether the proposed road from Jersey Shore would be a success. Almost every new road through such undeveloped renew road through such undeveloped regions has experienced a period of insolvency. The connection of the State with similar enterprises presents a sad history of disappointment and failure, of which the Philadelphia & Erie road is a conspicuous illustration. The competing roads already in existence render the proposed security entirely hazardous, if not worthless.

Seventh. As already stated in my last annual message, a large amount of the debt of the Commonwealth will shortly fall due. During the next three years

fall due. During the next three years over nine millions of dollars will mature. Should the securities now in the sink-Should the securities now in the sinking fund be exchanged for unavailable bonds the State could not meet her just obligations. This would lead to renewals and these would in time impair our credit. The people have declared, and have the right to expect, that the debt shall be paid off as provided in the Constitution, and their taxes reduced.

Eighth. This bill proposes to remitthe State to the pursuit of a policy of public improvements by which in years past she identified herself with enterprises of doubtful expediency, and her citizens have with great unanimity condemned.

public policy, equality or justice can alf the securities of the State be distributed to these four railroads, to the exclusion of the hundred others in the Comm which is unreasonable, improper or impossible. I repeat, if the bill be amended as is now proposed, every man who is concerned in the working of a wealth equally meritorious, and to the exclusion also of all the other interests of the State? What have the great agricultural, mining, manufacturing and other interests done, or omitted to

do, that they should be denied all par-ticipation in the public bounty? Other objections to this measure might be stated, but those already given are considered sufficient to satisfy every impartial mind that the proposed scheme is as gross a violation of the Constitution as of sound policy,

Geary's Veto.

Gov. GEARY's veto of the railroad jury. These are valuable additions, not swindle bill, the conclusion of which is given in another column, does him great honor and will be remembered to his favor of the general provisions of this credit hereafter. Want of space com mining law; but I desire a mining law pels us to omit all that part of the veto that will stand; I desire one that will which relates to the lack of constitutional power in the Legislature to pass the when great interests are affected by it bill; but the omission is not material inasmuch as that part of the argument was fully covered by Mr. Buckalew's remarks in the Senate, published by us in our last number.

The people of the State have just reas on to rejoice that this most profligate and unconstitutional bill has been de defeated. By Improper influence and management it was passed through the Legislature, but it met its fate in the Executive Chamber! Geary drew his sword and the monster was slain!

Roads in Conyngham Township.

An Acr to repeal the third section of an act approved the tenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine relating to expenses of making and repairing roads in Conyngham township, Columbia county.

SECTION I. Be it enacted, etc., That the third section of the act approved the tenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixtynine, relating to the election of super visors and expenses of making and re pairing roads in Conyngham township, Columbia county, be and the same is hereby repealed.

[The section of the act of 1869, repeal ed above, limited the amount of road taxes in any one year to the sum of \$1500.1

Legislature. SENATE.

WEDNESDAY April, 6 .- Mr. Randall esented the minority report of the Diamond Watt Committee, which sets forth that Diamond is entitled to the seat by a majority of 147. This report was signed by Messrs. Randall and Miller. Mr. White, from the Judiciary

ting the Committee on the Judiciary General to inquire into the propriety of revising the judiciary system of the State, to report at the next session of the Legislature. Passed. The nomination of John Youngman

Committee, reported a resolution direc-

as Superintendent of Public Printing was unanimously confirmed. The nomination of Col. George F

McFarland as State Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans, was rejected. Yeas-Allen, Duncan, Findlay, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntyre, Mumma, Osterhout, Robison and Watt. Nays-Beck, Brooks, Brodhead, Brown

Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Graham,

Henszey, Howard, Nagle, Olmsted, Ran dall, Rutan, Turner, Wallace and Warfel. Mr. Graham moved a reconsideration of the action of the Senate in rejecting the nemination of Col. McFarland as State Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphaus. Agreed to, and the motion

was voted down. This effectually pre vents Mr. McFarland from being confirmed hereafter. When the motion to reconsider the pensation for labor and services vote by which the nomination of Col. formed while considered as "spiritual McFarland was rejected, was made by wives," and for the punishment of Mr. Graham, he stated there were three advising or contenancing polygamy improper influences at work, already, even by being present at the "marriage on the floor of the Senate, to induce the Senators to change their votes. For this reason he wished his motion

The Senate refused to suspend the orders to consider the House bill authorizing counties and cities to vote upon the question whether liquor shops shall be licensed within their limits. This may be regarded as the death of the bill.

voted down.

The following was introduced. Whereas, His Excellency, the Presi

dent of the United States, has appointed Andrew Gregg Curtin, the former Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, inously silent.

Third. The interest upon the six millions of bonds to be surrendered is payable, according to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in gold. The interest on the bonds to be received would be payable in currency.

Chicf Magistrate of this Commonwealth, to a high and responsible position in the representation at the Court of the ruler of a European nation whose boast is that he has always been a friend of the United States of America, therefore be it; is that he has always been a friend of

fore be it; Resolved, That the best wishes of the members of this Assembly be conveyed to his excellency, Andrew Gregg Cur tin Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States at tract of guaranty mentioned in the bill St. Petersburg, Russia, for his restora-were performed to the letter, the State could only receive three hundred thou-St. Petersburg, Russia, for his restorahis hereic and constant labors in behalf of this Commonwealth, and that he has and always will receive the grateful assurances of the high respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, without regard to partisan views, on account of the noble and selfsacrificing spirit displayed by him alike in the hours of victory and defeat, and the fidelity with which he executed the solemn and responsible trusts committed to his hands by his fellow citi-

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be requested to forward to Andrew Gregg Curtin a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed. Passed unanimously. HOUSE.

The Senate bill requiring the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to pay the interest of the State debt in coin, was amended by the House so as simply to "authorize" interest instead of "requiring" these specie payments. Mr. Webb offered a resolution to distribute Bates' History among the members of the Legislature, as follows.

To members this year, 16 copies; to members of next year, 17 copies; the whole expense not to exceed five dollars a copy. Passed—52 ayes, 28 nays. SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 7 .- A message was read from the Governor, vetoing the bill relative to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railroad. Mr. Wallace moved that the consid-

eration of the message be postponed for the present. The question was determined in the affirmative. Mr. Randall offered a resolution extending the session of the legislature to

Thursday, April 14. The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Speaker; the roll was called

and Mr. White declared elected; all the republican Senators voted for Mr. White, except Mr. Rutan, who was paired with Mr. Purman, absent. Mr. Wallace was the democratic candidate. The oath was administered to Mr. White by Mr. Wallace,

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the Sen ate then adjourned sine die.

acted in the House.

HOUSE. No business of importance was trans

Congressional.

THURSDAY April, 7 .- In the Senate vesterday the session was mainly devoted to the Appropriation bill, which was finally passed. No progress was made in the Georgia bill.

In the House, late in the day, in Committee of the Whole, the Tariff bill was again taken up and some progress made. The duty on cigars was made \$2 50 per pound instead of \$2 as reported, and an amendment offered to still further increase the tax.

FRIDAY April, 8 .- In the Senate, yesterday, the bill declaratory of the law in regard to the income tax was taken up and discussed. It was finally amended and passed. It omits the provision relative to the income tax, and continues for the present year simply the tax on salaries, dividends and interest payable by corporations. In the House the Tariff bill wastaken up early in the session and considered

until the adjournment. SATURDAY April, 9.-The Senate vesterday adjourned immediately after the expiration of the morning hour, as a mark of respect to the memory of

the late Gen. Thomas. In the House a bill was introduced providing that future Congresses shall consist of 275 members, and of such additional members as admitted States may be entitled to under an apportionment on that basis. Mr. Henry W. Barr, member elect from the Third
Mississippi District, was admitted to
his seat and sworn in.

To the Senate.

At the same through any place and loof ground, situate in the burg knowns and loof ground, situate in the burg knowns and look ground, situate in the burg knowns and look and look

MONDAY April, 11 .- In the Senate. Saturday, a memorial was presented from 137 colored citizens of Circleville. Ohio, setting forth that they were the p prohibited from voting in an election in that State on Tuesday last, and asking redress.

The question of granting public lands to railway corporations was again under

In the liouse, Mr. Butler, of Mass chusetts, made another ineffectual effort to introduce his bill for the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. Bingham reported a resolution to pay Mr. Butler a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for defending himself in the Wooley suit, which, after some debate, was adopted.

TUESDAY April, 12.-In the Senate, vesterday, during the morning hour Mr. Me Donald made an argument in the property faver of the bill providing for a line of mail steamers to Europe, India and

mail steamers to Europe, India and China by the way of the Suez Canal.

In the House, the Tariff discussion was continued in Committee, and a number of additional paragraphs disposed of, most of them relating to various articles manufactured wholly or in part from wool, and the rest in regard to silk goods.

At the same time and place on the north by lands of Joi on the north by lands of Jo number of additional paragraphs disposed of, most of them relating to vain part from wool, and the rest in re gard to slik goods.

WEDNESDAY April, 13.-In the Sen ate, yesterday, the Utah bill was reported from the Committee on Terri tories, new sections are added, making it unlawful for the Mormon authoritie to grant divorces; providing that women may sue for and recover com-

or sealing ceremony." The time in the House was taken up by a discussion on the Louisiana contested election.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$25-THE FOLSOM IMPROVED Twenty-Five Bollar Pamily Sewi Machine. The cheapest First Class Machine the Market. Agents woulded in every Town, Libe commission allowed. For terms and circular, dress, A. S. HAMILTON, Gen. Agent. No. 700 Che nut St., Phills., Pa. apr1570-5m

NOTICE.

Will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 4th day of May next, the following account to wit: The second account of isnac Scigfried, Committee of the per son and estate of Doreas Creveling, a Lunatic, Wellington H. ENT.

Prothonotary

The directors of the Poor of Bloom townsh have under their charge two German boys, agr 7 and 9 respectively, and one healthy girl of which they will bind out to responsible person until 18 years of age.

DRECTORS OF THE POOR, Bloomsburg, April 15, 1879-31,

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A DAILNIS HATTUCK BYINE, DEC'D.
Letters of administration cons featoments on sects on the estate of Patrick Byrne, in of Conyngham township, Columbia Count, deceased, have been granted by the Register. Columbia county to Dennis Byrne of Conyngham township, All persons having claims demands against the estate of the decedent a requested to make them known, and those is debted to make payment.

DENNIS BYRNE,

apria 70-6w

EXECUTOR'S NOTCE.

Letters leatamentary on the estate of Mary Mendaline Haycock, lace of Franklin township, columbia county decid, have been granted by the Register of sail county to John G. Henley, of Franklin township, Col. e.s., All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county. Those indobted to the estate either on note, Judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

JOHN G. HENNLEY.

april670-6w.

Executor.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR E. Hous W. Creamer tehael O'Hair

SHERIFF'S SALES

In the township of Bring In the township of Brincrees, containing about one hundred less, bounded by lands of Will the heirs of S. F. Headly on it Luzerae county line on the Elizabeth Smithers and Prior south and by lands of Eston others on the west, whereas and ings, with the appurtenance.

Scized, taken in execution the property of Reuben Miller, when Miller, while property of Reuben Miller,

At the same of the and place, defended in a certain trace of land situate towarding, Columbia county, adjoint free Efficient and the heirs of John Lating fity acres more or less is land formerly owned by the late I Ramsey.

Soized, taken in execution and the property of James H. Ramsey.

ALSO

ALSO

ALSO

and seven-tenths perches to a north thirty-eight and a hair ty-two and six-tenth perches ginning, containing twonty-thundred and eleven perches o are be the same more or less appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution the property of Samuel Schuwitz.

norla 70-tf \$2,000 A YEAR AND EXTE

BRIDGE NOTICE. dividend of 3 per cent, of ompany. GFO, S. GILLER Cstawissa, April S, 1870-11, These

BOOTS AND SHOES. CLARK M. BROWN. CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORES
ROBBINS & EYER.

THE VERY LAST NOTICE. All Persons indebted to me will please and pay their accounts by the initials of a after which time all accounts will be just the hands of a proper officer for cellection.

H. F. EVELLE

All persons indebted to the underspield on Note or Book Account, are hereby neith settle their accounts at once, or they will lected according to law. 1, C, RUTTER 2, Bloomsburg, April 1, 1850-tf. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT and for the County of Columbia. Initiar of the petition of W. H. Est admis of Jeremiah Kline, late of Jackson is deceased, for specific performance of effectiveny Stil, 1876, C. W. Miller, Estado Commissioner to take proof of contract. By the Court, Certified from the faces Welltogrow H. Est.

To persons interested in the above cars, notice, that I shall attend for the purpose of appointment at my office, in filocomisms. Saturday, the 25a day of April A. P. Evotoler, n. m. arxiv 70-4w. NEW MACKEREL, NEW MAD AT J. H. MAIZES

MAMMOTH GROCERY Large stock of SALT FISH ON HAND, CHEAP FOR CO OR EXCHANGE FOR SIDE MEAT OF

ALSO GROCERIES f all kinds, received Dally from Ender otthern Markets. WASHING MADE EASY,

WITHOUT BOILING OR WASH BOARD On hand at Wholesale or Retsil, Mercianse plied at Manufacturers' prices in Octob county. ounty.

THE GEM FLOUR AND SAFE SIFTER,

The flucat thing in the world for wonth is their flour, and bake nice Brand or take articles almost indispensible in a family, we sale and Retail, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUEENSWARE & GLASSWA On hand, everything good to set a laney it.
Call and see, J. 11. MARI

Call and see. J. ii Bloomsburg, March 18, 1870-101. No NEW DISCOVERY!!!

apr1'70 5m.