The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, June 10, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Electoral Reform In Illinois.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention which met at Springfield in December last, concluded the performance of its duties and adjourned finally on the 13th of May. The amended constitution for the State, as formed by the Convention, is to be submitted to a popular vote for adoption or rejection on the first Saturday in July, at which time also eight additional propositions of amendment are to be submitted severally to a like vote. An ingenious and convenient plan was provided by the convention for taking the sense of the people upon all the questions submitted, by means of a single ticket. The tickets or ballots properly prepared are to be distributed by the Secretary of State and the County Clerks, and upon their face are to indicate clearly and separately an affirmative vote for each of the propositions to be passed upon—first, the new or amended Constitution, and next, in their order, the several separate amendments proposed. Whenever the voter shall strike off or erase from his ballot either one of the propositions, his vote is to be counted as given against it, otherwise in its favor. Thus *nine* distinct questions can be passed upon by the people, though precisely the same form of ballot will be furnished to each voter.

We believe that very valuable amendments have been proposed by the Convention and that most of them deserve that approval by the people which they will doubtless receive. But the work of the Convention is particularly interesting to us and should receive general attention outside of Illinois, because it includes several provisions intended and well calculated to secure electoral reform in that State. One of these was published by us some weeks since when first agreed to in Convention, and we are now gratified to learn that it was retained among the general amendments. We refer to the third section of the eleventh article which is in the following language:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by his number of shares shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner."

There are, probably, several thousand corporate companies in Illinois to the elections of which this important amendment will apply; for it searches out all such bodies in the State, without exception, and applies to them the hand of reform. Hereafter, a mere majority, a clique or a combination of stockholders in an Illinois corporation, will not be allowed to exclude their co-stockholders from all voice in the management of the corporation, nor will a minority of stockholders holding a majority of stock be allowed to do so. The selfishness, rapacity and mismanagement of corporate bodies, and secrecy, intrigue and corruption in the proceedings of their officers, will receive an important and necessary check. All the stockholders will be able to represent themselves in the board of management, thus securing to themselves at all times full knowledge of the corporate proceedings and of the administration of the funds which they have invested. And they will be enabled more perfectly to protect their own interests in the corporation and to prevent the growth of abuses.

The first election for circuit judges in the county of Cook (which includes the city of Chicago) is, by a clause of the Schedule to the Constitution, to be upon the principle of the limited vote. Three judges are to be chosen and it is provided, "that at said election in the county of Cook, no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for circuit judge." It follows from this clause that a minority exceeding one-third of the voters of Chicago can elect one of the three judges.

But the most interesting amendment on the subject of electoral reform proposed by the Convention, relates to the choice of Representatives to the Legislature. This is submitted to a separate vote and, if agreed to, is to take its proper place in the legislative article of the Constitution. It is as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the Senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three Representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year A. D. 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of Representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

Under this amendment a minority of voters in a district exceeding in number one-fourth of the whole vote, can elect one of the three Representatives from the district. The manner of voting is distinctly shown by the following clause from the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act, approved 4th March 1870:

"When three persons are to be chosen each voter may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, one vote and a half to each of two candidates, or three votes to one."

The principle applied is simply this; that each voter shall be allowed to distribute or concentrate his three votes as he shall think proper, and that candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Practically, whenever one party is clearly in a majority in a district but not able to poll a three-fourths vote, its members will nominate and vote for two candidates only, and the minority will nominate and vote for one and all the candidates voted for will be elected. No candidate will be beaten and both classes of voters will be fairly represented. This will be the ordinary case but exceptional cases are fully provided for. When the majority shall be strong enough to poll a three-fourths vote they will vote for and elect three candidates, or the whole number to be chosen. When parties are about equal in strength, or each may indulge the of expectation of attaining a majority vote, each will nominate and support two candidates and whichever one shall poll a majority of votes will elect both their candidates while the minority will elect but one. In this case it will be certain from the outset that each party will carry one of their candidates, and there will be a fair test of strength between them upon the election of a second one. But one candidate will be beaten and both parties will be represented as nearly as may be in proportion to their respective numbers. Again, when there shall be three parties or interests in a district struggling for representation, it will probably happen that each will obtain one representative, or that one of them will obtain two and another one representative, whereas under the old plan of voting one party or interest will be likely to obtain the whole three *upon a mere plurality vote*. In other words, a *minority* of voters may now, in many cases, elect their whole ticket and the majority of voters be left without any representative whatever. Finally, the new plan allows the voter to discriminate between candidates in giving them his support. He can in voting for two candidates express the relative strength of his desire for the election of each, by *giving one of them two votes and the other one*. In some cases this will be a valuable and convenient privilege, and its exercise will tend to the certain success of the best men among candidates where all cannot be elected.

The allowance of *half-votes* in the new plan is one of its best features and will secure its convenient working and promote its ultimate popularity. This feature, however, is rather for the convenience of the majority than of the minority, and is not indispensable to the new plan. The majority can vote in either one of three ways:

1st. Give single votes to each of three candidates, which is the old plan;

2nd. Give one and a half votes to each of two; or

3rd. Have one half their voters give two votes to A. and one to B. and the other half two votes to B. and one to A.

Whenever their vote shall not exceed three-fourths of the whole vote of the district, they cannot reasonably or safely support three candidates. If with a weaker vote than three-fourths they shall attempt to elect the whole three Representatives, the minority may take advantage of the dispersion of their vote and carry a second Representative. In all ordinary cases, therefore, the majority will support but two candidates. They will not run a third candidate simply that he may be beaten, and incur at the same time the danger of losing one of the Representatives to which they are entitled and have power to elect.

Assuming, then, that in all ordinary cases, guided by reason and self-interest the majority will support but two candidates, the question remains—in which one of the two ways above mentioned shall they vote for them? It will be quite possible for the majority to divide their votes territorially or otherwise into two equal, or nearly equal divisions and use two forms of ticket at the election. Half their voters giving A. two votes and B. one, and the other half giving B. two and A. one, the whole strength of the party will be economized and distributed equally to the two candidates. No strength will be wasted or misapplied. But this plan will be inconvenient to the majority even when the proper result shall be exactly secured, which will not always be completely certain. We think, therefore, that this particular mode of majority voting will be found much less satisfactory in practice than the other, above referred to, which involves the use of half-votes. When every majority voter shall divide his three votes equally between two candidates, giving a vote and a half to each, there can be no doubt that the object aimed at—the full and economical use of party power in the election—will be reached, and reached too without trouble or inconvenience. The preparation of a ticket reading as follows:

John Jones, 1½ votes,
William Brown, 1½ votes,

will be within the competency of any person who can read and write, and its intelligent use by voters a matter of course. As to counting such votes, the question of convenience is equally clear. The election officers will copy upon their tally-papers from the first ticket drawn from the box, the names of the candidates with the figures attached (it will be convenient to enclose the latter in small circles with a pen) and will then take down that and successive tickets in scores of five towards the right according to the common practice. The figures 1½ will thus constitute a sign of value for the strokes which follow, and after summing up the latter, fifty per cent. will be added to make up the true total of votes. Thus, if eighty such tickets are counted to a candidate, the score will be carried out—80 plus 40=120 votes, which will be placed to the credit of such candidate upon the return.

We have been thus particular in our explanation of the uses and convenience of fractional votes, because some persons may suppose that their allowance will produce difficulty or embarrassment at popular elections. No such result will follow.

The men of the Illinois Convention deserve the thanks of the whole country for their action in behalf of electoral reform. But special credit is due to Mr. Medill of the *Chicago Tribune*, who as chairman of the Committee on Electoral and Representative Reform in the Convention, took the lead in argument and labor to secure the passage of those propositions of amendment to which we have referred. He had the cordial assistance of Hon. O. H. Browning, former Secretary of the Interior, and of other able and worthy colleagues in the Convention, but to him above all others the principal honor is due of the good and timely work already accomplished in his State.

A SUBTERRANEAN lake has recently been explored eight miles from Lancaster; it is seventy feet below the surface and is seventy feet long by forty broad, imbedded in solid limestone without any apparent inlet or outlet. Blind fish inhabit it.

That Reverend Scalawag.

The notorious clerical rascal, B. F. Whittemore, who was ignominiously kicked out of the House of Representatives, a short time since, for selling cadet-ships, has just been re-elected by a majority, as he states, of over 8000. When a man becomes so unutterably degraded, that even Republican Representatives refuse to sit with him, and when he can find only such an one as B. F. Butler for his champion, his position is deplorable. But this thick-skinned scoundrel with the prefix of Reverend, has the audacity to return to his black constituency, get re elected and then apply for admission to that House from which he was so recently expelled as being a degradation to the body. No wonder that certain of the members are disgusted and that Mr. Logan calls his re-election an insult to the House. Truly it is an insult, but his presence there is not only an affront to the House, but an outrage on the whole country. It is a shame that a man whose proper sphere of labor should be for the Government in a vastly different capacity, should be allowed to aid in making laws for the governance of decent people.

We do most heartily pray that the Members of the House may so continue in their righteous indignation, as to utterly refuse the request of this man to be admitted. Better a thousand times that the district be totally unrepresented than that such a mockery of a statesman as he be permitted to do so. Carpet-bagger, hypocrite, and swindler, he should be consigned to the obscurity which he merits, if nothing more severe, although merited, be done to him.

The Election in Washington.

The muncipal election in Washington city has resulted in a great triumph of the conservatives. Emery defeats Sayles J. Bowen, by a handsome majority, carrying the councils with him. The latter was a pet of the intense and bitter radicals, who strained every nerve to secure his election. Forney daily poured out leading editorials in the *Chronicle*, and nightly addressed negro meetings in his behalf. Radical members of Congress abandoned their duties in the House to canvass for Bowen. They told the negroes that the salvation of the republican party depended on the result, and threatened the citizens with hostile legislation if they should dare to thwart the will of the majority in Congress. So deep was the anxiety to elect Bowen that Secretary Boutwell became a censor of the press, and dismissed an editor from the desk in his department for publishing a criticism of Bowen and some of his partisans. All the employees of the government were turned out on election day to swell the vote of the radical candidate. But the result is a crushing defeat. The Democrats were united in the support of Emery, who received, besides, the votes of many conservative Republicans and intelligent negroes.—*Patriot.*

How the House of Representatives Elects its Members.

A THREE MINUTES SPEECH.

The following are the remarks, Mr. Brooks, of New York, was allowed to make in the House.

"Mr. Speaker, I avail myself of the three minutes allowed me, not to discuss this case, but to state the facts as presented before the House this morning. On the early assembling of the House and almost immediately after the reading of the Journal when a quorum of the House was not present, *and without a moment's consideration on the part of members*, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cessna,) acting as chairman of the sub-Committee of Elections, availed himself of the confusion and disorder to smuggle a man into this House as a member—I use the language deliberately—and to place us in such a parliamentary position that it is impossible, under the case to retrace our steps, but by general consent (which Mr. Cessna will not give.)

That is the fact, and I wish that fact to go before the country. *No quorum, no order in the House, but general disorder and confusion.* Without any understanding or discussion whatsoever on this subject, a member—assuming to be from South Carolina—is forced before this House, to be sworn in by the Speaker, who has only 9,807 votes, against a Democratic candidate, who has 14,098 votes. Talk to me hereafter, as a member from New York, of fraudulent elections!

Never, never in the worst wards of New York, amid the most depraved of its population, was a fraud perpetrated like this, which this House perpetrates at its bar to day, in attempting to smuggle in here a man having 9,000 votes against a Democrat having 14,000 votes. Let my colleague from New York, (Mr. Davis,) who is now in my eyes, before he attempts to correct frauds in New York elections, let him correct the fraudulent elections made here in this House, from Kentucky, from Louisiana, from South Carolina and elsewhere. There is not a fraudulent poll in all New York; there is not a repeater; there is not a scoundrel there who defies the law, or the Constitution of the country, there is nothing there so infamous as the action of the majority upon the party in the minority here, by forcing upon this House another member elected by nobody, from nowhere, having no constituency, and representing nothing whatsoever.

Sir I denounce these frauds from the Committee of Elections before the country with all the vigor I am capable of. *This is no longer a representative Government.* This House no longer represents the people of this country. *It is a packed Congress. It is a fraudulent House.* It is elected by device and cheatery and contrivances such as have been exhibited this very morning at the bar of this House, here upon this floor—a man with 9,000 votes against a Democrat with 14,000 votes smuggled in here without a word of discussion whatever.

The Speaker—The gentleman's time has expired."

(The member was sworn in by Speaker Blaine, and offsets with his vote the vote of any other member from any State. How can Congress count frauds in New York or elsewhere, when thus perpetrating the most rascally of frauds and tricks?)

OUR friend Orr Melick, of Light Street, last week caught a trout in Fishing Creek 19 *inches long*. He has it at his residence alive.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

SET 'EM UP AGAIN!

HOW ARE YOU XVth AMENDMENT!

Oregon has placed herself in line of battle with New York and Connecticut.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A Washington special to the evening papers says that Oregon has gone Democratic beyond peradventure. Republican dispatches admit that not only the State but the legislature has gone democratic, which gives them the United States Senator by a handsome majority. The democratic Governor is elected by from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority.

In 1868 Seymour had only 165 majority. Now, Democrats of Pennsylvania, arouse to action;—emulate your brethren in other States, and Pennsylvania will be redeemed.

Congressional.

THURSDAY, June 2.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely, among other measures, the joint resolution declaring void any action of a State Legislature relating to constitutional amendments after the Secretary of State has received evidence of their ratification by three-fourths of the States. The matter was postponed indefinitely.

In the House, the bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up. In the course of debate upon certain penalties, Mr. Schenck said it was the intention of the Committee of Ways and Means to abolish the system of spies and informers and to allow no moieties.

FRIDAY, June 3.—In the Senate, yesterday, at the close of the morning hour the Franking bill came up as unfinished business, but a general indisposition to consider the subject was manifest, and it was laid aside.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, made a statement showing the cost of the civil and military service on the frontier. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, urged severe measures as necessary to teach the Indians they were not sovereign over the territory they occupied. The amendments of the Committee were all adopted.

The House was engaged mainly with the income tax clause of the Tax bill. The debate was long, and somewhat exciting. Several important amendments were offered, and an agreement made that the vote should be taken to-day. The most important of the amendments are: By Mr. Judd, to confine the tax to invested capital, and exclude profits and incomes; and by Mr. Morgan, to fix a tax of five per cent. on incomes derived from bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities between $1,000 and $10,000, seven per cent, between $10,000 and $30,000, and eight per cent over $30,000.

SATURDAY, June 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the President, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, for any information in the Department of State concerning a reported persecution and massacre of the Israelites in Roumania. He said the reports were so absolutely horrible that it was but natural to suppose them greatly exaggerated.

In the House, a resolution in relation to the reported massacre of Jews in Turkey was referred. The bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up. The first vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cox to reduce the rate of the income tax from 5 to 3 per cent. On a division the vote was 89 to 84. The yeas and nays were then called, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 115, nays 74. Another amendment was agreed to, increasing the amount of exemption to $2,000, and also one limiting the deduction for house rent to $500.

SENATE.

JUNE 7.—The joint resolution for an increase of pay of assistant census marshals was taken up, amended and passed as amended. It provides that the increase shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the present compensation, nor shall the entire compensation be more than $8 a day, exclusive of mileage, for time actually employed; additional allowance to be made when, by reason of the sparseness of population, the compensation allowed by law is not sufficient.

HOUSE.

A resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report at the earliest practicable moment a bill abolishing the tariff on coal, so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation.

JUNE 8.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Indian Appropriatio bill was taken up. The bill for the removal of the Osage Indians from Kansas, and the sale of the lands held in trust for them to settlers, was offered as an amendment A debate ensued, at the close of which the amendment was rejected by 17 to 25.

In the House, Mr. Garfield's Financial bill, "to increase banking facilities, and for other purposes," was taken up, and occupied the entire afternoon session. The Senate amendment to the Census bill, authorizing an increase of census takers, was passed.

MONDAY, June 6.—In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial and resolutions of Israelites of Indianapolis Ind., calling attention to the Roumania massacre, and requesting the interposition of the President in behalf of the persecuted people, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution calling on the President for information on this subject was adopted, after some discussion.

In the House, after the presentation of petitions and reports, a resolution relating to the persecution of the Israelities in Roumania was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill to reduce the taxes was then taken up, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the section relating to the income tax. The amendment reducing the rate from five to three per cent, was adopted by a yea and nay vote of 114 to 77. An amendment making the amount exempt from taxation $2,000 was adopted by 138 to 52. That limiting the amount of exemption for house rent to $500 was also agreed to by 95 to 45. That providing that the income tax shall not continue or be collected after 1870 was rejected by 72 to 106.

Latest News.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon about one o'clock a fire broke out, which spread with alarming rapidity through the richest quarter of the city. The flames were first discovered in an old building in Pera, on the north side of the Golden Horn. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the fire quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings. The efforts of the firemen and citizens to stop the progress of the flames were futile, and in a few hours the residences of the English, American and Portugese ambassadors and consulates, Naona theatre, many churches and mosques, thousands of houses, and the richest stores and shops in the city were reduced to ashes. The loss of life by falling walls has been fearful. It is estimated that at least thirty people have been killed or injured by this cause alone. The loss is incalculable. The fire at this hour (noon) is still burning fiercely, and the excitement of the people beggars description.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The majority for Emery, the reform candidate for mayor, is 3,214. Total vote polled, 16,978, falling only 978 behind the registration estimate. The Bowen republicans elect two aldermen and five common councilmen, of whom two are colored. Of the Emery republicans elected five are colored. The Emerylites are largely in the majority in the common council, while in aldermen, with those holding over, there is a tie.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS LIABILITIES.

BOSTON, June 7.—Gorham Gray, the cotton dealer who recently failed, publishes a card this morning that his firm were largely in "futures" as well as in "spot" cotton, and in consequence of the decline in "futures" he was called upon for margins, hence the failure. His gross liabilities are $1,400,000 and net liabilities $850,000.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An informal canvass of the House shows that Whittemore can hardly get the seat in the House to which his negro constituents have returned him. The members generally say that they cannot consistently vote to admit him when they have voted in the same session that he is unworthy to represent the people in Congress. General Logan takes his position and says Whittemore's election is an insult to the House.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Charley Brown, who was recently arrested in New York for the Germantown burglary, was to-day sentenced to *twenty-four years* imprisonment in the penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, June 7.—A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court that the inmates of the Soldiers' Home are not entitled to the privilege of voting, on the ground that they are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and not residents of States, within the meaning of the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The residence of Benjamin H. Brewster was entered by burglars last night, who administered chloroform to Mr. Brewster and robbed the premises of plate and jewelry valued at $2,000.

LEWISTON, Me., June 4.—To-day is the hottest of the season, the mercury standing at 94°. This is almost unprecedented for this date.

MARRIAGES.

M'HENRY—RHONE—On the 28th ult., at New Columbus, by Rev. Dr. James L. Killgore, Mr. Ashbel McHenry and Miss Hannah Rhone, both of Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

DEATHS.

LEMONS—On the 24th ult., in Fishingcreek twp, Michael Lemons, aged 53 years.

MORDON—On June 1st, in Greenwood, Daniel D. Mordon, aged 4 years, 3 mos. and 7 days.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	7 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	25
Eggs	18
Tallow	10
Potatoes	35
Dried Apples	2 25
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 " "	$40
Bloom	$55

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.50@ 4.75
Northwestern extra	5.25@ 6.12½
Northwestern family	5.50@ 5.87½
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.75@ 6.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@ 6.62½
Pennsylvania and Western family	9.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.50@12.25
Rye flour	5.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus.	$1.35@$1.38
Southern " "	$1.35
Western " "	$1.37@$1.40
" white "	$1.40
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus.	$1.06@$1.08
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.18
" White, "	$1.17@$1.17
OATS—⅌ bus	62@65c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$23.50
Mess Beef,	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ ℔	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	17@18c
" Shoulders ⅌ ℔	13c
Lard, ⅌ ℔	16c@16½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$8.00@$8.25
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	$6.75@$7.25
Flaxseed "	$2.35
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ ℔	10@10½c
Cows, ⅌ head	$40@$65
SHEEP—⅌ ℔	5½@6½c
HOGS—⅌ 100 ℔	$12.50@$13.50

The Living Machine.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the timepiece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend. [je3'70-1m.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

SHERIFF.

EMANDUS UNANGST,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. KLINE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

AARON SMITH,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM EYER,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONER.

HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

MINNER HILE,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main St., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n34

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEMON, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael Lemon, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Cyrus B. White, of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay. CYRUS B. WHITE, Executor.
je10'70-6w.

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Rockaway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Rockaway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Proposals will be received until June 18th, 1870, at the Commissioners' office in Bloomsburg for building a roof to the bridge over Fishing Creek, at the mouth of Hemlock Creek. Proposals to state price per thousand for shingling and latting, material to be furnished by the Commissioners.
DAVID YEAGER, } Commis-
W. GRIER QUICK, } sioners.
CYRUS ROBBINS, }
Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-2t.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
HAY RAKE
IN THE MARKET,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Isaac Tyler, guardian of the persons and estates of John, Tyler, Mary Emma Tyler and Hellen Elizabeth Tyler, minor children of Susan Tyler, late of Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, three undivided fourth parts of certain real estate, situate in East Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by an alley, on the east by an alley, on the south by a lot of Jacob Edgar, and on the west by Iron street, containing 102 feet on said Iron street, and extending back of an equal breadth to said alley on the east, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and frame stable. The remaining undivided fourth part of said real estate will be sold at the same time and place by the eldest son of said Susan Tyler, deceased, so that the purchaser will get a good title to the whole of said real estate. The said real estate will be sold together, or in two lots to suit purchasers. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the town of East Bloomsburg, and county aforesaid.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
☞ TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the striking down of the first property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation *nisi*, and to be secured by judgment, bond and mortgage, on the premises. ISAAC TYLER, Guardian.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 2nd, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Mary Rupp, Administratrix of George Rupp, late of Roaring Creek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public vendue on the premises all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaring Creek township, said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone and running thence by lands of John Heinbrook, south eighty-seven degrees west, one hundred and forty-four perches and eight-tenths to a stone; thence by lands of John Hughes, north nine and a half degrees west, one hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by lands of Jacob Fisher, north, eight and a half degrees east, fifty-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of George Bitner, south, eighteen degrees east, thirteen and eight-tenths perches to a pine knot; thence north seventy-nine and three-quarter degrees east, ninety-one perches to a stone; thence by lands of Benjamin Sharpless, south nine and a half degrees east, one hundred and seven and five-tenth perches, to the place of beginning,

CONTAINING 87 ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-three perches. Conditions made known on day of sale.
MARY RUPP,
Roaringcreek, June 10, 1870. Administratrix.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY gives notice that he still continues the
MANUFACTURE OF
WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWERS,
and is again in the field for the Harvest of 1870, and is prepared to furnish Farmers with the most reliable Machines offered to the public.
I also build DOUBLE-GEARED JACKS, to attach to the rod of a four-horse Lever Power, to attach my Threshers to. Three horses will do the same amount of threshing with this arrangement, that four will with any other thresher.
I am also Agent to sell WHEELER'S COMBINED THRESHER and WINNOWERS.
For further particulars or for the purpose of ordering machines, address
J. M. HULSHIZER,
je10'70-1m Light Street, Col. Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN YEAGER, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John Yeager late of Locust twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wellington Yeager residing in Roaringcreek twp., Col. co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.
WELLINGTON YEAGER,
je9'70-6w. Administrator.

IRON FENCING.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to put up, in the most substantial and cheapest manner, the latest and most improved patterns of iron fence, about houses, and in grave yards and cemeteries. Their beauty and permanence make them deservedly popular, and they are being generally adopted. For particulars apply to either
THOMAS TROENTON
or JESSE COLEMAN.
Bloomsburg, May 20, 1870-tf.

LIST OF DEALERS

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several acts of assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Names.	Business.	Class.	Licenses.
McKelvy Neal & Co	Store	7	$40 00
Miss A D Webb	Book Store	14	7 00
I W Hartman	Store	11	15 00
D A Beckley	Book Store	14	7 00
E F Lutz	Drug "	14	7 00
Joseph Correll	Store	14	7 00
G W Correll	Furniture Store	13	10 00
J K Eyer	Store	13	10 00
L E Wbary	Tin Shop	14	7 00
J K Girton	Store	14	7 00
A M Rupert	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Moyer Bros	Drug Store	14	7 00
" "	"	14	7 00
Wilmoyer & Jacoby	Confectionery	14	7 00
Fox & Webb	"	14	7 00
S H Miller & Son	Store	12	12 50
Robbins & Eyer	"	12	12 50
Misses Harman	Millinery	14	7 00
James Cadman	Cabinet Store	14	7 00
Miller & Wolf	Store	12	12 50
Runyan & Wardin	Hardware Store	13	10 00
W H Brown	Confection'y & Groc'y	14	7 00
C C Marr	Store	13	10 00
J H Maize	Grocery	14	7 00
A J Evans	Clothing Store	14	7 00
David Hirsop	Grocery	14	7 00
William Rabb	Furniture Store	14	7 00
Elias Mendenhall	Store	11	15 00
Isaiah Hagenbuch	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Henry Riem	Grocery	14	7 00
Charles R Houser	"	14	7 00
C B Sesholtz	Store	14	7 00
E Jacobs	Confectionery	14	7 00
N J Hendershott	Drug Store	14	7 00
M C Hower	Shoe "	14	7 00
M P Lutz	Store	13	10 00
David Lowenberg	Clothing Store	13	10 00
Paxton & Harman	Millers	13	20 00
Mrs Pavid Brobst	Confectionery	14	7 00
O A Jacoby	Grocery	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co	Store	7	40 00
BEAVER.			
W K Longenberger	Store	14	7 00
F L Shuman	"	14	7 00
Abraham Rice	"	14	7 00
BERWICK BOR.			
A H R Bower	Store	12	12 50
I M Sesholtz	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Bowman & Jackson	Store	12	12 50
Miller Hughes & Co	"	11	15 00
" "	Drug Store	14	7 00
J H Dodson	" "	14	7 00
Mrs B F Evans	Milliner	14	7 00
N W Stecker	Cabinet & Stoves	13	10 00
O G Jacoby	Confectionery	14	7 00
Miss Nell Bertram	Milliner	14	7 00
Jackson & Wooden	Store	10	20 00
H U Fries	Miller	13	10 00
BRIAR CREEK.			
T J Lewalt	Grocery	14	7 00
Wm L Fries	Miller	14	7 00
Peter Hayman	"	14	7 00
Wm M Klinetob	Store	14	7 00
A W Eaton	"	14	7 00
W M Rishel	"	14	7 00
BENTON.			
Benjamin M'Henry	Store	12	10 00
Samuel Rhone	Shoe Store	14	7 00
H F Everett	Store	14	7 00
Samuel Heacock	"	14	7 00
B D Cole	"	14	7 00
Thomas B Cole	Miller	14	7 00
CATAWISSA.			
J S M'Kinch	Miller	14	7 00
Yetter Cool & Co	Store	10	20 00
J K Sharpless & Sons	"	10	20 00
Geo Manhardt	Shoe Store	14	7 00
Thomas S Harder	Cabinet Room	14	7 00
Wm Hartman	Cabinet Room	14	7 00
Geo Hughes