The Columbian

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VOLUME IV - -- NO 43.

Orangeville Directory.

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v2ni

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BOOTS AND SHOES. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. Vi-n43

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DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main St. DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-na DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth Dextracted without pain: Main st., nearly op-posite Episcopal Church, vi-nic R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d 1 floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange V3-ni J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market. vint.

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HOTELS AND SALOONS.

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MISCELLANEOUS. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street, vi-na DLGOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers D and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad, vine

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vi-43

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DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. A New Course or Lectures, as delivered a o Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 5 Chestiaut St., three doors above Tweirit diladelphia embracing the subjects; How t tree and What to Live for; Youth, Maturit SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Ston? Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road, vi-nic W. PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market at. vi-big W M RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-nl5

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

AND PURE ELECTIONS,

How to secure the proportional repre

ion of popular elections.

COL. DEM. - - · VOL. XXXIV - · NO. 36.

Poetical Selections.

Autumn Woods Ere in the Northern gale The summer tresses of the trees are gone, The woods of autumn, all around our vale, Have put their glory on. The mountains that unfold, In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round Seems groups of giant kings in purple and in

I roam the woods that grown The upland, where the mingled splendors glow Where the gay company of trees look down On the green field below. My steps are not alone in these bright walks; the sweet south-west, r

play, lies, nestling, where the painted leaves ar Along the winding way. And far in heaven, the while, the sun that sends the gate to wander here, Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile—

The sweetest of the year. Where now the solemn shade-Verdure and bloom where many brances meet So grateful when the noon of summer made The valleys sick with heat, Let in through all the trees Come the strange rays; the forest depths a

helrsunny colored follage, in the breeze, Twinkles like beams of light. The rivulet, late unseen

ines with the image of its golden screen, But 'neath you crimson tree, over to listening maid might breathe his flam for mark, within its reseate ennopy.

Her blush of maiden shi Oh! Autumn, why so soon epart the hues that make the forests glad; Thy gentle wind and thy fair, sunny Ah! 'twere a lot too blest, forever in thy colored shades to stray

Amil the Risses of the soft south-west To roam and dream for aye: And leave the vain, low strife power; The passions and the cares that wither life

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Proportional Representation by the Free Vote.

ADDRESS OF HON, CHARLES R. BUCK-ALEW, BEFORE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, TUES-DAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1870.

Gentlemen of the Association :- I desire my remarks to-night to be understood as made in continuation of what was said and written by me on former ecasions on the subject of Electoral Reform. In a speech in this city on the 19th of November, 1867, in a speech in the Senate on the 11th of July of the same year, and in a report from the reflection upon this question of reform, and to mention the steps which have of the plan of reformed voting to prac-

THE FREE VOTE.

The Free Vote may be applied to elections whenever two or more persons are to be chosen together to the same office for the same term of service, and it consists in allowing the voter to distribute his votes among candidates as he shall think fit, or to concentrate them upon one. It is here as sumed that the voter shall have the same number of votes as the number of persons to be chosen, and that the can-

ITS EFFECT ON SINGLE ELECTIONS. It will be observed that the free vote s inapplicable to the election of a single person; it can be applied only where two or more are to be chosen. But it will be a great mistake to assume that it will have no effect upon single electhem in form and directly. Due reflect States. tion and a careful examination of the subject will convince any intelligent man-any man well acquainted with the practical workings of our political system—that while its direct operation must be confined to plural elections its indirect effects upon single ones will be very great, and very salutary also, whenever it shall come to be established. For the advocates of the new plan assert with confidence and upon fair grounds of reason, that it will secure than one law judge. absolutely to political parties their just representation in all ordinary cases of Presidential, Congressional, Legislative and other elections to which it shall be applied, and will therefore greatly weaken the tendency toward violent and corrupt party action in the elections to which it shall not apply. The election of Governor in a State is mainly interesting because of the influence which the result will exert upon the next elections in the State for Presidential electors, members of Congress and members of the Legislature; such an election is hotly contested, money is expended upon it and all possible means to control it brought into active play, because elections which are to follow will be powerfully inflenced if not determined by the issue of the contest. In ike manner and for the same reason other elections of single officers are assailed by evil influences and become degraded and of evil report. In my

opinion,our remedy, and a very effectu-

al one, will be to make all our Congres-

sional and Legislative elections plural

and then apply to them and to Presi-

dential elections the free vote or some

other device by which just representa-

tion of the people shall be secured.

Then Gubernatorial and other single

elections will be purified and improved;

they will no longer exert any consider-

able, much less controlling, influence

upon Federal or Legislative elections

and will not therefore invite or provoke

those corrupt and evil influences by

Two capital objects are sought to be accomplished by the free vote considered as an instrument of reform: First, the just representation of the people in government, and Second, the purificasentation of political parties or interests

of high importance and we have reason to rejoice that it is now receiving earnest attention in our own country and all possible guards against corruption in Europe. We must all agree that the and abuse. But here it is evident that majority vote-as I shall call the old plan to which we have been accustomed is both insufficient and unjust in the case of many elections to which it is applied, and that in unchecked operation it is positively pernicious and hurtful. Observe, I am not speaking of the majority or plurality rule of elections which in its proper application to returns is a necessity, but of the majority vote, of that instrument of oppression by which government is made unsatis CONCERNING THE USE OF FRACTIONfactory because it is made unjust. The law has said to the citizen, "You shall CONVENIENCE. distribute your votes singly among candidates although by doing so you will lose them all and stand deprived of all voice in the government. You and your neighbor shall be made may be allowed with advantage in to struggle constantly, each to deprive other cases. Most commonly they will

at all; you shall stand aside disfran- facilitate its extension generally, to chised and ignored." No wonder that our people, instructed by experience and scourged by many evils, are beginning to complain of the law and to inquire whether there is not some possible remedy for electoral injustice—some plan of amendment by which all the people can have their votes counted and obtain by them appropriate power and influence in the government.

night; a remedy convenient of application and effectual for all our purposes of reform. But it is not proposed in divide one of his votes; in other words, antagonism to other plans of reform, nor as a finality in the art of government. It may stand simply for what it is-a good, useful, workable plan for the improvement of elections and for chosen and the majority of the voters securing justice to the whole body of our electoral population.

The second great object of reformed

voting-the purification of elections-

than belongs to you, you shall not vote

invites to a more elaborate exposition of an existing evil and of the remedial character of the new plan, than my space and time will permit; but I cannot pass it wholly unnoticed. Certainly when you shall cheapen elections by een taken in this State and in other It will take away from parties almost now operate upon them-a greed for un-

> improvement and progress. THE APPLICATION OF THE FREE VOTE. The free vote is proposed for applica-

tion to the following elections: 1. To the choice of Electors of Presitions because it cannot be applied to dent and Vice President of the United

> 2. To the choice of members of Con-3. To the choice of Senators and Representatives to the legislatures of the

In Pennsylvania it should be further officers:

1. Judges of the Supreme Court. 2. Law Judges of all Common Pleas and District Courts composed of more 3. Associate Judges of counties.

Peace in wards, boroughs and townships. 5. County Commissioners and County Auditors.

6. Directors for the Poor for counties or for Poor districts whenever their election shall be authorized. 7. Councilmen of cities and bor-

oughs. are to be chosen, and Assistant Assessors triennially. 9. Constables whenever two are to be

10. Supervisors of roads and Overseers of the Poor in townships. 11. Borough and Township Auditors 12. Directors and Controllers of Com-

mon Schools in all the School Districts of the Commonwealth. The new plan should also be applied throughout the country to stockholder

elections for the choice of officers of incorporated companies. One of the amendments to the Illinois constitution, adopted in July last, provides, that in all elections in that tate for Directors or Managers of incorporated companies the free vote shall be allowed, so that stockholder minorities in such companies may always be represented in their management, and abuse and wrong be detected or prevented. And all corporations require and should tary check in their constitution.

ITS OBJECTS-JUST REPRESENTATION of the free vote, heretofore unnoticed, instance, when two candidates have which I believe to be in the highest degree important; I mean its application to primary elections or to the nomination of candidates. In fact when reform shall have accomplished its work in the legal elections and shall have invigorated and purified them, it will be required more than ever in the primary ones. For as all 'nominated candidates in government is certainly a question will commonly be elected under the new plan, their nomination must be per centum will be added at the end of made upon sound principles and with the same remedy which will improve the one class of elections can be used to Improve the other also; in other words, that the free vote can often be applied directly to the nomination of candidates and always to the choice of delegates to nominating bodies. Give it such application freely, to the fullest possible extent, and you will find that you have reached and mastered the ultimate difficulty in the way of electoral reform.

AL VOTES-THEIR UTILITY AND

In the Bloomsburg act fractional votes are allowed when three, four or six persons are to be chosen, and they the other of his equitable right in the be convenient and desirable to majorivery attempt to maintain his own. ties rather than minorities, and there And if you shall not choose to vote in can be no question that their allowance this exact manner and to grasp at more | will popularize the free vote, render its reformatory action more effectual and popular and corporate elections. Fractional votes have been used with approval many times in recent local elections in Pennsylvania, they have also been used in national political conventions for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and their use will be found essential to the smooth-working of representative elections under the Yes, there are remedies for this in- amended constitution of Illinois. It is justice and one of them I advocate to- evident that when a voter has three votes and shall desire to bestow them equally upon two candidates, he must in order to give one vote and a half to each of two candidates he must break one of his votes into two equal fractions. When four persons are to be shall desire to vote for three candidates, (giving an equal support to each), fractions of one-third should be created; that is, each majority voter should divide one of his votes into three equal parts, so that he can give one vote and one-third to each of three candidates. And when six persons are to be chosen and the voter shall desire to vote for four, he must, (in order to render them

ditional views, the product of further profusely as the indispensable condition cation of fractional voting; but many of success. Now beyond all question others are as much so, and nearly all discourse) I shall proceed to speak upon the free vote will cheapen elections. admit of such application to a useful it briefly, and shall incidentally disextent. For instance, the number five States, looking toward the submitting entirely two powerful motives which admits of the giving of two and a half tioned. votes to each of two candidates, or one just representation and a fear of unjust and one-fourth to each of four; and the disfranchisement-by the conjoint oper- number nine admits of one and a-half be filled by popular election and by the ation of which desperate and expensive votes to each of six candidates or two struggles are produced. When a party and one-fourth to each of four. But as shall be made secure in its just repre- it seems necessary or highly desirable sentation by its own votes it need not on grounds of convenience to avoid buy a majority in the corruption mark- fractions of which the numerator exet as a measure of necessary defence. ceeds unity or one, we cannot very well When it cannot by the aid of corrupt divide five votes equally among three same time, the free or limited vote can votes rob the opposite party and candidates, nor seven among five, &c. be applied to an election held for the take to itself more than its just share There is, however, more than one re- purpose of filling them. Again, it is of representative power, it will become source in such cases of difficulty. Terms evident that most vacancies that will frugal in its expenditures and honora- of official service may be arranged with happen, will be of majority members ble in its conduct. Thus the free vote reference to the new plan of voting, or or officers and that the application of didates highest in vote shall be declared destroys or checks corruption by taking the body of electors in a State or distance the majority vote to the choice of sucaway the motives which produce it, trict, united by party association, may cessors will be perfectly proper and in and in this respect vindicates itself as divide themselves for the purpose of complete harmony with our plan of rea most powerful instrument of moral casting votes. Take the case of a court form, But I will take the comparatively of five judges, chosen for ten year rare or unusual case of a minority vacanterms: Instead of electing them all cy standing alone, or the still rarer case be chosen at one time and three at au- tion or appointment. In many if not other. Again, take the case of a State most cases appointments may be made entitled to eight members of Congress for unexpired terms, but whenever posin which the political majority is enti-sible in any case an appointment should tled, by its numbers, to elect five. In a be made from among the voters who party convention or by a State commit-shall have voted for the officer or person applied to the election of the following while the great mass or principal part tration I will read the provision conof the majority voters of the State cerning the filling of vacancies conshould vote for four candidates, (giving tained in the County Commissioner bill two votes to each), a district containing introduced into the Senate of Pennsylone fifth of their strength should be vania at its last session. After proviset off or set apart in which the ding for the election of three County voters of the party should give all Commissioners and three County Aud-4. Aldermen and Justices of the their votes to one candidate. And so itors, respectively, for three year terms, in Pennsylvania, entitled to twenty- the fourth section provides as follows: four members of Congress, and where political parties are nearly equal in County Commissioner or County Audi-

can be dispensed with altogether in our plan of electoral reform, and whole votes alone retained. But I would not dispense with them in all cases, but would authorize them whenever their utility shall be evident and their inconvenience slight. At present I am prepared to say that I would allow fractional votes of one-half, one-third, or one-fourth, whenever their use shall be necessary to enable voters to give an place is to be filled, and shall appoint such their opinion, be most acceptable to the greater part of the electors by whom the commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled, and shall appoint such their opinion, be most acceptable to the greater part of the electors by whom the commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled. necessary to enable voters to give an place is to be filled was chosen." equal support to the candidates they vote for under the new plan.

But there is still another application be added at the end of the score. For shall be at all times maintained.

been voted for as follows: John Jones, 1½ votes, William Brown, 1½ votes,

be copied upon the tally paper, (omitting the word "votes,") and then that and succeeding tickets marked down in scores of five toward the right according to the common practice. To the sum of the scores for a candidate fifty the line. Thus if 80 such tickets have been voted, the count for each candidate will be carried out-80 plus 40 equals 120 votes. In this case the figures "14" attached to a candidate's name become a sign of value for the strokes which follow, and may be conveniently enclosed in a circle with a pen. If whole votes alone shall be voted on other tickets for the same candidate, they should be scored on a separate line above or below the other and be carried out and added at the proper place on the right. THE FILLING OF VACANCIES.

Upon a careful reading of speeches made by John Bright in 1867, at Manchester, at Birmingham, and in the House of Commons, in hostility to cumulative voting and to the limited vote as embodied in the Cairns amendment to the Reform Bill, I became thoroughly convinced of the utter weakness of all possible objections to minority representation (as it was then called.) A first-class man, laboring with great earnestness on repeated occasions, was unable to make good a single objection to reform, and was compelled in the final debate on the 8th of August, to plant himself upon purely conservative ground and insist upon the novelty of the proposition before the House. So far as I can remember, there was but one point made by him which reached the dignity of appearing plausible, or which seemed to call for explanation or reply. That was that the new plans were defective in regard to the filling of vacancies that might happen pending terms of official service. Supposing, for instance, that the seat of a member of Parliament from a triangular District-a District of three membersshould become vacant from any cause pending his term, neither the cumulative or limited vote could be applied at a special election to the choice of his successor. I admit the fact in the case supposed, but I deny the objection based upon it. That objection is wholly misconceived and will disappear upon being submitted to examination. Mr. Bright did not desire the third member for Birmingham to be taken by the Tories, and therefore opposed reform; but his best point like all his others, was unworthy of his genius and his fame. Party interest misled him as

come within the scope of my present pose of the Bright objection just men-

In the first place I have to remark that if hereafter casual vacancies shall majority vote, we shall be in no worse condition than we are now; we shall simply continue, as to such occasional elections, the existing rule. In the next place change has been completely satisfactory or more vacancies shall exist at the opinion. together it would be well to elect a part of two or more such vacancies (without of them every fifth year, say two at one | majority ones) existing at the same time and three at another, and so on at time. How shall such minority vacansuccessive quinquennial elections. And cles be filled? I answer, they can be so to a court of seven judges, four might filled and filled properly either by electee it might be easily arranged that whose place is to be filled. As an illus "SEC. 4. Vacancies in the office of

strength, either party that supposed it-self in the majority could vote for a piration of a regular term of service, or thirteenth member by a District vote, while the general mass of its voters in the State would vote for twelve. No law would be necessary to authorize these and other like arrangements; they would be made by the voluntary action would be made by the voluntary action of any unexpired term to be filled. In of parties whenever their expediency the filling of any such vacancy the following rules of selection shall be ob-In fact, by the means mentioned, and by others, the use of fractional votes can be dispensed with altogether in our

The counting of fractions in making lodged according to the nature of the the State of Illinois the present year up election returns is a very simple per- case or the character of the office to be has adopted the free vote, not only for The other day he asked a young lady formance as shown at recent elections filled, but no matter where lodged it the election of directors or managers of if he might "be allowed the privilege in this State. Fractions being always should always be exercised under a incorporated companies, as before men- of going home with her," and was inattached to whole votes on the tickets rule of selection similar to that con- tioned, but also for the election of Rep- dignantly refused; whereupon he inhave this fundamental and most salu- may even be disregarded in scoring tained in the bill just cited, so that the resentatives in her Legislature. They quired very humbly if he might "be down votes upon the tally-paper and just division of offices between parties will be chosen blennially, commencing allowed to sit on the fence and see her

But when an appointment cannot | together from each senatorial district. well be made to fill a vacancy on ac- In this State, in August last, a respectcount of the magnitude of the office, able convention in favor of minority the long duration of the unexpired representation was held at Reading. It the first ticket drawn from the box may term, or because it is difficult in the given case to select a proper appointing power, a popular election to fill the vacancy may be provided for. In such the friends of reform generally in this case I would call only upon the voters who had previously voted for the officer | Convention as the means for securing or person whose place is to be filled and the main objects they have in view. would confine the right of choice to And they particularly desire that the them. The other voters of the constit. members of such convention, if one uency or district ought not to participate in such election for evident reasons a plan of reformed voting, so that the and should be excluded. But at this whole people shall be represented in point an objector may say that it will be difficult to distinguish the proper voters from others and to confine the electoral privilege to them. I do not think so. The party position of most men is fully known in their own elec- it can also largely improve the repretion districts, and in doubtful cases the right of challenge will guard against | ture itself. improper votes. The official lists of voters taken down at a former election can be referred to for the prevention of the future. It is well for us "to labor fraud, and any one offering to vote may and to wait." Great changes are best be called upon to prove by his own oath- made when made deliberately and with or by other testimony that he voted at | due caution; not in passionate heat but such former election for the officer or upon cool conviction. Electoral reforms person whose place is to be filled. Be- may come slowly, but they are sure to sides, as there will be no struggle between political parties for a majority at | year more evident. such elections, the most fertile of all causes of fraud will be wholly excluded from them. In fact when there shall be but one candidate at such an election, (which will be the ordinary case) there

> But I am quite certain that when the free vote or some similar plan of reform shall come into general use, secret votto us but it will be an open one-probably in the slip-ticket form -and a large amount of mystery, intrigue, deception and meanness will be expelled from elections. And, by numbering the ballots when voted, or by other means easily applied, it will be possible to prove afterwards beyond dispute for whom any voter cast his votes. Possibly we may come at last to a plan of registering votes which will still more completely or conveniently enable us to lassify voters and determine for whom they voted. At all events, by dispensing with the secret vote we shall possess greater facilities than now for the proper polling of votes at special elections. LOCAL USE OF REFORMED VOTING.

will be no motive at all for fraud and

its existen a will be rendered impossi-

The free vote was first used in an elec-Senate Committee on representative reform, 2d of March, 1869, I discussed the Free Vote in its proposed application to Federal Elections and stated the general arguments in favor of its adoption. I do not propose to go over again the ground covered by those speeches and short that record but the formal covered by the service of the four candidates who are now the ground covered by those speeches and short that record but the formal compelled to expend money upon them and the formal compelled to expend money upon them are compelled to each of the four candidates he of the four candidates he candidates he candidates he candidates he council to the little of April 1881, when six persons the condition of distinction and mental power.

Now as the question of filling casual variation of the council for the ensuing variati ion at Bloomsburg, in this State, on tant Assessors, School Directors and Town Auditors. Altogether, at the two town elections, seventeen officers have whenever its application shall be posbeen chosen under the new plan and ble. they are all good men and are fairly divided between parties. Not one person among the whole six hundred voters of the town is known to have expressed ments of this character, that of John himself against the change, or is believed to be desirous of returning to the old name has long been the synonym for and unfair majority vote. In short, the integrity and financial responsibility,

> Poor District in Columbia county (the unparalled in the history of the busidistrict containing one thousand two neshundred voters) were also chosen at the October election under the new plan and in a satisfactory manner. The majority elected two and the minority

> In the county of Northumberland, in Sunbury, Northumberland and other establishment; it reminds me of that boroughs, the new plan was also tried of G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, at the recent election (principally in the with only this distinction, you ask a choice of Councilmen) and with good

> and satisfactory results. Certain advantages of the new plan advertising for a little money." not foreseen, or not foreseen distinctly, appeared in these local elections. In tain and not without justice, for althe first place, they showed that though Messrs Rowell & Co , have nevthe number of candidates at an election | er claimed to be able to insert advertiswill be greatly reduced by the new plan; that in most cases no more persons will than the publishers would accept from run than can be elected, because each equally responsible advertisers who party will nominate only the number furnish a similar amount of patronage, it has votes to elect. Next, it was shown yet in this last clause lies much of their that blunders in nomination, either as to the number of candidates to be supported or as to individual nominations, could be readily and certainly corrected by the voters at the legal election. Al so, that bolting (as it is called) is deprived to a great extent of its mischievous character, bolters being only able to represent themselves by their own votes when their number is adequate, without being able to turn an election upside down or prevent a just division of the offices between parties. It was also clearly shown at those elections

that the preparation, polling, counting and return of fractional votes, in cases where their use was found desirable, was quite simple and convenient, occasioning no difficulty, uncertainty or confusion.

PROGRESS OF REFORM The State of New York a few years

since used the limited vote in choosing thirty-two delegates at large to her Constitutional Convention. No voter was allowed to vote for more than sixteen. More recently she chose the six Associate Judges of her highest court on the same principle; no voter was allowed to vote for more than four. But though these were steps in the right direction and resulted in fuller representation of the people, it must be acknowledged that the limited vote is an The power of appointment for the imperfect contrivance and not fitted for filling of vacancies may be variously extensive use. More wisely instructed with the year 1872, three being elected go by."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Non-

One square \$2.50 \$8.00 \$4.00 \$6.00 \$10.00 Two squares 5.00 7.00 9.00 12.00 18.00 Four squares 700 9.00 11.00 17.00 25.00 Quarter column. 10.00 10.00 11.00 17.00 25.00 Two squares 5.00 5.00 7.00 9.00 15.00 Three squares 5.00 7.00 9.00 15.00 Three squares 5.00 7.00 9.00 12.00 15.00 Four squares 700 9.00 11.00 17.00 25.00 Quarter column 10.00 12.00 12.00 20.00 Executor's or Administrator's Notice, 38.06, Anditor's or Assignee's Notice, \$2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, P. per year for the first two lines, and \$1.00 for case additional line.

adopted proper resolutions and organized committees for future work. The men concerned in that convention and State, look forward to a Constitutional should be called, shall be elected upon

Without a convention, however, much can be done. The Legislature has complete power over municipal elections and can reform them at pleasure, aud sentation of the people in the Legisla-In conclusion I will say to all friends

of reform, be confident and hopeful of come, for their necessity grows every

Note:-The fourth section of the Bloomsburg act, (approved 4th March. 1870), under or in conformity to which the several local elections in Pennsylvania referred to in the foregoing address, were held, is as follows:

SEC. 4. To the end that the electors of Bloomsburg may exercise their right of suffrage freely and without undue constraint, and may obtain for themshall come into general use, secret voting will be entirely dispensed with because it will no longer be necessary to the protection of the voter against intimidation and other forms of improper influence. The ballot may remain to us but it will be an open one—probachosen in said town to the same office, chosen in said town to the same office, for the same time or term of service, each voter duly qualified shall be entitled to as many votes as the number of persons to be so chosen and may poll his votes as follows, to wit:

First, When two persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of two candidates or two votes to

two candidates, or two votes to one.

Second, When three persons are to be chosen he 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

and a half to each of two candidates or three votes to one.

Third, When four persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one vote and one-third to each of three, two votes to each of two, or four votes to one.

Fourth, When six persons are to be chosen he may give one vote to each of six candidates, one vote and a half to each of four, two votes to each of three.

each of four, two votes to each of three, three votes to each of two, or six votes

apply to the choice of school directors and of all officers to be chosen exclusively by

Advertising Agencies.

One of the most reliable establish-Hooper & Co., of New York, whose has just been merged with the younger it is to be considered that whenever two and is strongly endorsed by public but not less favorably known house of G. P. Rowell & Co. The success of the Directors of the Poor for the Bloom last named firm has been something

> We lately heard of an anecdote related of a traveling representative of a well-known patent medicine firm who was endeavoring to contract with the publishers of a leading Western paper. 'I am impressed" said he, "with your great deal of money for a little adver tising, and they give a great deal of

This is the impression that many obments in Newspapers at lower prices success. For some years they have been the largest customers of most of the newspapers published in the United

Their American Newspaper Director which is conceded by all persons competent to pass judgment upon such a work, to be the most complete volume of its character ever issued in this or any other country, may be found on the shelves of every prominent advertiser.

conceded to be the leading establishment of its kind in America. And the absorption of J. Hooper & Co., one of the few others which could with justice be called their rival, places them in a position far in advance of all competit-

More than five thousand American Periodicals are received regularly and kept on file at their offices which are located in the New York Times Build ing, Nos. 40 & 41 Park Row, and we are informed that their corps of assistants out-number the combined force of any four similar establishments now in ex-

Our patrons can always be sure of finding a file of our papers open to their free inspection at the office of Messrs. Rowell & Co., whenever they happen to be in New York and want to read the news from home.

In a certain down-east town is living fellow who is humility personified

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main a MERCHANTS AND GROCERS. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, south west corner Main and Iron sts. vi-ni