THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.48 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M.	5. 2 P. M.
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M.
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	5.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Subscribers who have paid the retiring editor of the COLUMBIAN in advance will be credited with the amount on the books of Brockway & Elwell. The new firm will also fill all advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

All contracts made by Mr. Dieffenbach for advertisements, and pre-paid subscriptions will be carried out by the present proprietors of this paper. Business cards in the directory will be continued, at the old rates, unless otherwise ordered, and will date from Oct. 1st, 1875. Indebtedness to the COLUMBIAN on any account from July 1st, 1873, to Oct. 1st, 1875, will settle with Mr. Dieffenbach. Persons desiring to stop their paper, if any, and those wishing to subscribe or to have their post office changed, will please notify us at once. The paper will be continued to old subscribers unless otherwise ordered. Owing to the great amount of work incident upon taking charge of the office we have not had time to change the dates on the printed directions. Next week they will be changed to Oct. 8th, 1875.

Our legal duties will not be neglected by reason of our having taken charge of this paper One member of the firm, and both, when necessary, will constantly look after the interests of our clients.

Natchintown, beyond Catawissa, is improving and may soon rival its neighbor.

A new version of an old song—"Boys, boys, boys, the tramps are marching."

Our genial friend, John Schatz, of Montgomery county, is in our neighborhood buying cows.

Hemlock promises to do better than ever. She wishes to regain the delegate she lost in 1872.

The silence of the Republicans in this county is truly commendable, for what *can* they say for themselves?

SNOW.—We are informed that on last Tuesday morning there were four inches of snow on the North Mountain.

The real estate of Adam Gable, located in Locust township, was sold on Saturday last to Peter Hower for $2,000.

By the last number of the Benton *Weekly* we observe that E. E. Orvis, Esq, has withdrawn from that institution as a partner.

The epizootic is here again, in a milder form, however, than before. Many horses in town, and through the county are suffering from it.

Some of our contemporaries say that the Governor elected this year will serve four years. He will not do so until after the election of 1878.

The voters of our county are getting aroused, and the meetings already held have been successful. Let every vote be polled and we will score 2,200 majority for Pershing and Piollet.

Jacob S. Evans will sell at public sale on the 28th inst. at his residence in Greenwood township, a large lot of stock, farming utensils, and other things pertaining to a well-kept farm.

Lycoming county juries pass away the time when nothing else is to do by pitching pennies. We witnessed this operation the other day from our office windows.—*Exchange.*

Our jobbing department is complete. Any kind of work from the smallest cards to the largest posters printed in the neatest manner on short notice. In prices we are ready to compete with any establishment in the county.

MUSIC.—On Monday last an itinerant band of musicians with four horns (brass,) travelled our streets, and by hard blowing and some excellent music, depleted the pockets of some of our liberal citizens of stray nickels and coppers.

A NEW PENITENTIARY.—The *Gazette & Bulletin* wants a "prosperous, well managed penitentiary" at Williamsport. We suppose the people of Lycoming will agree to fill it with their own citizens, so as to make it "prosperous."

Col. Piollet will address Turbot Grange, No. 249, on Saturday, Oct. 16th, on the fair grounds of the Milton and Pleasant Valley Agricultural Society. It is to be a basket pic-nic, and of course there will be plenty to eat, and lots of good talk.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—The standing committee, at their last meeting, decided to present a fine banner to the township showing the largest percentage of gain on the vote for Governor this year compared with the vote cast for Lieutenant Governor in 1874.

As this is the stove pipe season, we give the following excellent suggestion from an exchange:

In putting up stove pipe remember that the elbow was made to fit the oven door, and that six blows from an axe will knock thunder and lightning out of any joint.

The new M. E. church, near White's school house, in Orangeville circuit, will be dedicated on the 31st of October. Rev. J. J. Pearce, of Williamsport, and Rev N. S. Buckingham, presiding elder of Danville district, will officiate on the occasion. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

F. GEARHART, Pastor.

Mr Clark, president of the Pershing Club at this place, has appointed as an executive committee the following named gentlemen: John B. Casey, Andrew Solleder, J. M. Clark, M. M. Russel and Henry Yost. We failed to mention last week that George Hassert and Jacob R. Graul had been elected vice presidents of our club.

The Centennial Dramatic Association gave a creditable entertainment at the Opera House last night, in the presentation of "The Hidden Hand." This evening they will all appear as "The Handsome Husband," to be followed by a farce. As the material of the Association is made up entirely of home talent, they ought to be liberally patronized.

Mr. H. A. Stees has eighty scholars in his department, all of whom he is supposed to overlook and instruct during school hours.—*Berwick Independent.*

The gentleman above named is well known here. From his success in teaching in our schools, we have no doubt that he fills his present contract to the entire satisfaction of every body.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.—In addition to meetings already announced, there will be meetings held as follows;

At Catawissa, in Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 19th.

At Buckhorn, in school house, on Monday evening, Oct. 25th.

At Mifflin Cross Roads, Beaver township, on Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

The jury in the case of Joseph Vankirk vs. the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, tried last week in the Snyder County court rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and gave him $3,000 damages. The suit was brought for being forcibly ejected from a passenger train some five years ago, after he had given his ticket to the conductor.—*Northumberland Press*

We congratulate Uncle Joe, and will stop with him the next time we go to Northumberland.

We regret to announce the death of William Buckley and Thomas Maxwell two prominent citizens of Danville.

The Democratic and Republican senatorial conferences are in session at the Exchange Hotel. We hope to be enabled to announce the nomination of Mr. Barkley next week.

There will be a Democratic meeting held at the Opera House tomorrow (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the Hon. C. R. Buckalew will discuss the issues of the campaign. All citizens interested in the welfare of the Commonwealth are invited to attend.

The Columbia County fair closes today. It is accompanied with the usual number of side-shows, horse races, and swindling vendors of useless articles that has characterized it for years. Whether it has proven a success financially or not we are unable to say at this writing.

The Bloomsburg *Sentinel* prints this week a report of the Sunday School Convention, which report appeared in the COLUMBIAN last week. All right, neighbor, we are willing you should borrow from us occasionally, so that your readers may have a little news once in a while, but when an article appears over the initials of our reporter, we would like to have credit for it.

A little child of Franklin Keller's, on Iron street, on Tuesday last fell into a kettle of hot water which had been placed on the floor. The child was left asleep in the room, and the members of the family who had stepped out for a moment were hastily summoned by the screams of the child. It had awakened and by some means fallen into the kettle. Its injuries are serious, and little hopes are entertained of its recovery.

A child of Mr. Wash. Shearman, who resides at Black Creek, Luzerne county, had his finger severely crushed with an axe on Tuesday, Oct. 7th. The doctor was sent for a day afterward, but as mortification had already set in it was too late to save the finger. It was amputated successfully by Dr. L. S. Creasy, of Mifflinville, Columbia county. The child was about two and a half years old. It is now getting along finely.

SUICIDE.—At Aspinwall Corners, Columbia township, Mr. George Fairbanks cut his throat with a jackknife, so successfully carrying out his intentions that he died on Thursday night of last week. The jugular vein was parted. He had been out of his head for some time and no good reason can be assigned for his self destruction, except for causes arising from his aberration. He was a man of considerable means, and left a wife and two children.—*Bradford Argus.*

We noticed last week the death of Charles Ray, of Sunbury, who was killed on the cars at Lime Ridge. We clip the following from the Northumberland *Public Press:*

The Coroner's Jury decided that the unfortunate man was shot before being run over. He went out on his train on Tuesday evening, and should have been back to Sunbury at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. He was not missed from the train until it had run about 20 miles this side of Lime Ridge, when they went back for him and found him cut to pieces.

On Monday last, the 11th inst, Samuel Bogart who was committed to jail for the killing of his father-in-law, W. A. Kline, a few weeks since, was brought before Judge Elwell and Associate Judge Monroe on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The examination occupied much of the day, and a large number of people were in attendance. We refrain from giving any of the testimony as the case will probably be tried in December. The result of the hearing was that Bogart was held in $10,000 bail, which being furnished he was ordered to be released.

THAT OPINION.—Judge Elwell's late opinion, delivered at the last session of the county court, on the subject of the discretionary power in the courts on the question of granting hotel licenses, in which he holds different views from other Judges in the matter, has elicited much comment. The general verdict is that Judge Elwell is right. Our chief, who assisted to pass the law, says that he is satisfied that such was the intention of its framers.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

We can now breathe easy. We may have had some doubts before, but now that Judge Elwell is sustained by Captain Chalfant, we feel assured of the correctness of the decision.

The Democratic managers of this senatorial district are getting somewhat anxious about the attitude of the Hon. Thomas Chalfant, of Montour. Mr. Chalfant is a peculiar politician to deal with, and when he has a good thing for a while, he, like Oliver Twist, wants more. He is now firmly of the belief that he is entitled to the senatorial nomination for another term, notwithstanding there are three anxious patriots waiting around for a slice of the same loaf. There is a general feeling that Chalfant would enjoy a Republican nomination—which he certainly cannot get—in the event that the conference at Bloomsburg next week does not put him on the ticket.—*Gaz. & Bul. (Rep.)*

On Saturday afternoon of last week, as Dr. Turner was about to get in his buggy in front of Lutz & Sloan's, the horse suddenly took fright and started up the alley by the Court House on a keen jump. The wagon was left at the door of Alstatt's barber shop, and the horse was caught at the head of the alley. In its short run it caused quite an excitement, and if a certain gentleman who was coming down the alley had not placed himself pretty rapidly inside the Court House fence, the Democratic Standing Committee might have been without a Chairman. We understand the Dr. hitched his horse up to another vehicle immediately and finished his ride.

ACCIDENT.—Last Friday Clarence Billmeyer, son of Charles Billmeyer, of Liberty township, this county, met with a terrible accident which may yet result in death. In placing a rifle that he had been using back into a corner it struck the trigger of another gun standing there with others and discharged it. The load from the gun struck young Billmeyer in the head near the eyebrow, tearing away a passage through the frontal bone. On examination it was found that the wound left a portion of the brain uncovered, and indeed it is feared that a small portion of it was carried away. Dr. McCreary, of Milton, who attends the wounded man, says that although old medical testimony declares such a wound necessarily fatal, nevertheless he had seen, while acting as surgeon in the army, cases where there had been slight loss of brain, and yet the patient recovered. The wounded man lies in a very precarious state. Should inflammation supervene no doubt the result will be fatal; otherwise by great care and attention he may recover. He bears the reputation of being a very worthy young man.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Now that the heated summer evenings have passed, it is just the time for entertainments at the Opera House, and the particular one of which we propose to speak is for an object in which the sympathies and pocket-books of every citizen of Bloomsburg ought to be enlisted. The immediate rebuilding of the Normal School dormitory depends greatly upon the amount of money that can be raised for that purpose, and it is therefore our duty as citizens to put our shoulders to the wheel and assist the enterprise in every possible manner. We have plenty of home talent, competent to give an excellent entertainment, and we suggest that this talent be utilized in giving a concert in the Opera House for the purpose of raising funds for the Normal School. A musical performance could be presented with less trouble than any other kind, as the several church choirs and the many other musicians of the town would furnish ample material. It would be less expensive than a dramatic performance, and much more satisfactory than a festival. Do not let this suggestion fall on deaf ears, but discuss it and carry it through, and we predict that the interest of this community in the prosperity of the School will be manifested by a packed house.

COMMUNICATIONS.—A mass of communications is before us, but our correspondents should understand that we cannot surrender all our space to them in stirring times like these. The following one is short, however, to the point, and coming from our distinguished County Superintendent, we give it as written:

ORANGEVILLE, Col. Co., Pa., Oct. 7th, 1875.
To the editor of the COLUMBIAN.

Dear sir: As I am taking too many county papers at present, I therefore request you to discontinue sending me the COLUMBIAN till I discontinue some of the rest. By so doing you will oblige

WM. H. SNYDER.

Yours respectfully, &c.,

The economy of Mr. Snyder is commendable, although the matter has just occurred to him. On account of hard times his salary has only been increased to $1,200. Of course his arduous labors during the school year entitle him to $200 per annum more than Mr. Barkley, his predecessor, received.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The campaign opened in this county on Monday evening last at Buckhorn and Light Street.

At the former meeting there was a large attendance, notwithstanding the short notice. Charles Neihart was selected as president of the meeting, and J. S. Grimes secretary.

W. J. Buckalew, chairman of the Standing Committee, addressed the crowd, stating the issues of the campaign, and defining the position of our candidates. He was followed by C. B. Brockway and W. H. Shoemaker. *Hemlock will do well.*

The Espy meeting was well attended, and organized by electing Peter Ent president. It was addressed in an able manner by Hon. George D. Jackson, B. F. Zarr, Esq., and Hon. C. R. Buckalew. Scott will keep her third delegate and do well in November. In fact, it always was a safe township, and contains some of our most active Democrats.

A Democratic meeting was held at Dietterick's school house in Montour township on last Tuesday evening. The attendance was fair, and excellent addresses were delivered by B. Frank Zarr and E. E. Orvis, Esqs. The corruption in the administration of the government, and the finance question were fully discussed.

The meeting at the Half-way House in Centre township, was well attended, and the vital issues of the day were fully discussed by W. J. Buckalew and C. B. Brockway. Joseph Pohe presided. He is now aged 85 years, fought in the war of 1812, and is yet hale and vigorous, and will be *early* at the polls in November.

THE ALLENTOWN FAIR.—It was the best we ever saw. Beautifully shaded grounds, fountains, handsome and permanent buildings which protected the goods displayed, and *acres of people.* It showed what liberal advertising would do. They let the people of the County and State know that they were going to have a good exhibition; and in fact excelled even the State fair.

The senior Editor of the COLUMBIAN was there to address a political meeting. In speaking of it the Allentown *Democrat* says:

The meeting on the opposite side of the square was presided over by Hon. Samuel A. Bridges—a most excellent choice. He in a short speech, pointed effective, introduced as the first speaker Capt. C. B. Brockway, of Columbia county, who after a few prefatory remarks launched forth into the issues connected with the present canvass. He was most happy and elegant in his remarks. His argument was calm, earnest, dignified, full of facts, making points against the Radical party which were unanswerable and which laid bare the hypocrisy and scoundrelism of that rotten and corrupt organization. His exposition of the financial question was clear, thorough and convincing. Every one present was made to feel the outrages being perpetrated upon the laboring people by the present system of our finances, where millions and millions go untaxed at the expense of those who are compelled to labor. He reviewed all the vital questions at issue in a statesman-like manner to the satisfaction of all who were unbiased, and who were not so wedded to the prevailing prejudices of the Radical party as to banish their good sense and judgment. His speech was greeted with great applause.

[Communicated.]
LOYALTY TO JOHN BARLEYCORN.

When John Barleycorn once gets a subject he generally keeps him. Now and then one breaks away, and ever after treads softly for fear of falling. The little army who have deserted the ranks have a fight for a lifetime before them.

The nephew of the late Thad. Stephens was in the habit of taking a drop too much. Indeed considering his weakness, one drop was always too much. The "Great commoner" had no notion of leaving his money to be spent in guzzling whisky. So he provided in his will that his nephew should have a considerable part of his estate provided he remained temperate for six years; that is, did not once wet his whistle in all that time with old Bourbon. The nephew started out, but has already stumbled in his cold water race and has probably lost his fortune. He should have gone to an inebriate asylum and made a contract with the keeper that for six years only cold water should have dominion over him and soak him internally. At the expiration of that time he would have been in splendid condition to enjoy his fortune. As the case now stands he is probably doomed to cheap whisky all his days, and a fortune goes in some other channel. Here is a poor fellow, who could not be hired for a matter of a quarter of a million to "purge and live cleanly" for six years What a tyrant reigns under the plausible exterior of JOHN BARLEYCORN.

The Pittston *Comet* furnishes its readers with the following historical sketch of the enterprising village of Berwick:

Nearly a hundred years ago Evan Owens, a Scotchman of some means, came up the river in a perignoa from Harrisburg, and finding it difficult to ascend the Nescopec falls, landed upon the western shore and encamped for the night. In the morning a partial survey was made, and Mr. Owens concluded to locate there. He was from Berwick-upon-the-Tweed, and when the town was laid out, naturally it received the name of the place of his nativity.

In the old stage coach days Berwick was an important relay between Easton and Towanda, Northumberland and Owego. But as railroads, lager beer and other improvements were introduced into the country, Berwick became isolated, in common parlance was "knocked higher than a kite," so far as business and prosperity were concerned. It was a dear, dead old town, until the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company took it in their hands. Now it is one of the most thriving towns between Pittston and Harrisburg. A rolling mill, the largest car and car wheel manufactory in the State are among its substantial means for further development. With few advantages, here is an example by which our Pittston capitalists might learn a lesson. If Berwick, without coal or iron in its immediate neighborhood, can reach such a degree of prosperity, what is there not possible for Pittston to accomplish, where all these means are available.

HOW TO TREAT THE NEW HORSE MALADY.—The appearance of a recent horse malady, the origin of which is not yet determined, but in its operation is said to be different from the once famous epizooty, and the likelihood of its becoming epidemic, induces an eminent veterinary surgeon to make public the following remedy for the new disease: "In the first place, when the primary symptoms present themselves apply a strong solution of camphor to the nose of the animal on a sponge, internally administering twenty drops of the tincture of the aconite root in an ounce of water every hour for eight or ten hours, followed by twenty grains boracic acid in warm water, externally applying mustard and flax seed poultices to the throat every three hours. Where there is much irritation in the throat, with coughing, give ten drops of the tincture of belladona every hour alternately with the tincture of aconite. Soft feed and a stable temperature of seventy degrees are indispensable. The disease is essentially of cryptogamic origin and can only be overcome by such agents as act directly and specifically upon the sporic development.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARGARET SLOAN.

After a lingering illness of several years, early on Thursday morning the 7th inst, Mrs. Margaret Sloan passed to her final reward. She will be remembered the widow of the late Major William Sloan, who was one of the pioneers of our town and among the first to enter upon business enterprises here, being the founder of the widely known Carriage Manufactory now carried on by his sons under the firm name of M. C. Sloan & Brother.

Though for a long time a sufferer with the disease that terminated her life, it may be said that Mrs. Sloan set an example of patient endurance and cheerful resignation seldom met with in these days of "the suspense of faith." In all things that strictly concerned her soul's salvation her faith was not only well founded, but it was well built up into the whole structure of her life by daily exercise. During the last four or five years of her life she was unable to go up to the House of the Lord to engage with God's people in the public services of the sanctuary, but in private devotions at the family altar, in which she always joined with heart and voice, the simplicity of her soul was most beautifully displayed. She was "a mother in Israel" whose heart did not grow weary in "waiting for the consolation," and in whose eyes tears of joy would often stand when "the glory that shall be revealed, was spoken of as the christian's hope. She was brought up under the influence of the teachings of the Presbyterian Church, but some fifteen or sixteen years ago she connected herself with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and received the rite of Confirmation.

Mrs. Sloan was born in Bloomsburg in 1803, and at the time of her death was about 73 years old. All her days were spent here, and with her has passed away another of those who have witnessed the many changes of nearly three-quarters of a century in this community. She left a large circle of relatives and friends who will cherish her memory as "the memory of the just" which "is blessed."

The funeral ceremonies were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and were attended by a large concourse of people.

The remains were interred in Rosemount Cemetery.

MISS CATHARINE BEIDLEMAN.

The subject of this notice was the daughter of Elias and Catharine Beidleman, and sister of Jacob Beidleman of Bloomsburg, she was born in Northampton county March 10, 1805. Her health had appeared to be reasonably good, but on the 1st inst she was suddenly stricken down, and on the 4th her spirit passed to the God who gave it. She was a member of the Lutheran Church, having been baptized in infancy, and confirmed in early life by the Rev. Wm. Mensing of Cherryville, Northampton county. Her faith in her Savior never faltered, and she died in the hope of the faithful. Her remains were buried in Rosemont Cemetery on Friday last. Thus one by one, with the falling leaves, is a generation passing away.

SUSAN KINNEY.

Miss Kinney died at the residence of Mrs. Robbins in this place, on Saturday Oct. 9th, aged 72 years 1 month and 9 days. At an early age she came from Northampton county to Hemlock Township, and recently removed to this place. She was well known in our community and highly respected.

Overcoats! Overcoats! Overcoats!
for
Men, Boys and Children.
Great Bargains at
D. Lowenberg's

Ladies, you will find in stock at Clark & Wolf's, Cashmeres, black and colors, of the latest shades, at prices to suit the times.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Jacoby has opened his "Oyster Bay." Try his 25 cent stews, or his fine oysters by the quart.

Ladies, did you see that large case of Ribbons, all at 25 cents per yard, from No. 9 to 7 inches wide.

Go to C. C. Marr's for Corsets, Yak Lace, Neckties, or Buttons.

Appleton A muslin 10 cents per yard per bolt. Fruit and Hill yard wide muslins 12 cents per yard per bolt, and other muslins in good variety, at Clark & Wolf's.

Oysters by the gallon or quart, at Russel's.

For sale, all goods for cash or produce at Clark & Wolf's.

It is worth while to stop in and see that last lot of fine glass cologne and toilet bottles just received at Moyer Bros.' drug store.

Just received, 4 pieces more of Waterproof at 85, 1.00, and 1.25 per yard, very cheap, at Clark & Wolf's.

TOWANDA BOOTS; TOWANDA BOOTS! The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

Go to C. C. Marr's for Water-proof Cloth.

Good Calico at 8 and 10 cents per yard at Clark & Wolf's.

$2.00 buys a good pair of Ladies Shoes at McKinney's. Call and examine.

Felt Skirts very cheap at C. C. Marr's.

Did you see those nice lamps in C. C. Marr's windows?

C. C. Marr sells E. Batterick & Co.'s Patterns, the best thing in the market.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at Clark & Wolf's.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Specialties just received at
D. Lowenberg's.
Gents' Cashmere Mufflers,
Gent's Silk Mufflers,
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Linen Cuffs,
Collars, &c.

Still lots of all kinds of Dress Goods at bottom prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32f

ELEGANT SUITS,
Latest Style,
In Ready Mades,
at D. Lowenberg's.

I. W. Hartman's for Butter and Eggs.

A splendid variety of Women's and Children's Shoes just received at E. M. Knorr's.

An elegant line of Gent's Underwear,
Pure Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Medicated Flannel Fine all Wool,
Canton Flannel,
Childrens and Boy's Merino Pants and Vests at D. Lowenberg's.

Where did you get that nice dress? At I. W. Hartman's.

SOMETHING NEW.—A. C. Philips has opened a Book and Stationery Store in G. W. Sterner's new building. Give him a call.

G. W. Correll has just received a splendid lot of Looking Glasses and Furniture which will be sold cheap for cash.

Fresh arrival of Blankets, Lap Robes, and Buffaloes, Buffalo Lining and Border. Panic prices at C. S. Furman's.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Fine Dress Shirts,
Percale Shirts,
Fine Chevoit Shirts,
Boy's Shirts,
The only reliable fitting Shirt is at D. Lowenberg's.

New Grocery Department at I. W. Hartman's.

Stoneware at I. W. Hartman's.

Large variety of Mens and Boy's Kip Boots just received at E. M. Knorr's.

Calico, 8 cts., 9 cts. and 10 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Men's Fancy Slippers at E. M. Knorr's.

150 pairs of Wool Hose at I. W. Hartman's, 20 cents to $1.00.

$4.00 will buy you a nice set of White Dishes at I. W. Hartman's.

Men's Calf Boots, best in market for $5.00 at E. M. Knorr's.

NEW GOODS, New Goods. All kinds just received at E. M. Knorr's.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

The constant increase in sales of the Singer Sewing Machines in 1874 (when they sold two hundred and forty-one thousand machines in one year) shows that families have learned their real merits and advantages over all others, and buy two thousand a week more Singers than of any other make. They having received the first premium by the regularly appointed and competent judges at a former Fair of this county the machines will this year be shown at the office in the Opera House where as good or better work will be done than by any machine on the Fair ground. Oct. 8 2w

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32f

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Don't be worried and anoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32f

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK, Proprietor.
March 19,'75-1y

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Latest Styles,
Lowest Prices,
Largest Stocks,
At D. Lowenberg's.

COAL. COAL
Old Established Coal Yard.
C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.
Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

HELP TO MOTHERS NURSING INFANTS.—It is a conceded fact that mothers who have the care, anxiety and draught of nursing infants are weak and need the aid of some stregthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that Port Grape Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure thay have prescribed it instead of ale and porter. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have nursing infants as the best supply medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicating but gently stimulating. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer.*

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32f

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf.

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in AYER'S MEDICINES, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain in a healthy person, a large amount of Iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles, Depot, 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely Vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all others but Tape Worm, can be had of your druggist, ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1. E. F. Kunkel Philadelphia, Pa.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

The voluntary testimony of thousands establishes beyond all doubt a fact of vital importance to the sick and debilitated, viz, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific for remittent and intermittent fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, chronic diarrhœa, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels. The unmedicated stimulants usually prescribed in these cases only aggravate the symptoms, instead of removing them. The Bitters, on the contrary, act as a corrective and invigorant, without producing the unpleasant and dangerous consequences of the old school practice. The action is mild and soothing to the irritated stomach and bowels, promoting digestion and preventing flatulency, nausea, headache and all intestinal irregularities. A wineglassful before meals greatly assists digestion. The convalescent may use them with great benefit, as a means of restoring strength and cheerfulness.

THE GREAT ANTI-PERIODIC

The certainty and promptitude with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters conquer the most obstinate cases of malarial disease, and the complete protection which they afford the system against the miasmatic poison which impregnates the air of low-lying, marshy localities stamp them as the foremost of American antiperiodics. Wherever on this continent fever and ague is a regular visitant—in the bottom lands of the South, the new clearings and mining districts of the West, and in all localities in the Eastern and Middle States where malaria prevails, the Bitters are recognized as the only true specific for the disease, and its most reliable preventive. They are, moreover, a safe and agreeable as well as a certain remedy, and on this account are immeasurably superior to the preparations of quinine, arsenic bismuth, and other mineral poisons mistakenly administered as curatives for maladies caused by miasma, and which if persisted in work irreparable injury to the constitution.

Unfortunately, fever and ague, and the other febrile complaints generated by miasma, are not the only evils which result from it. A great variety of disorders are superinduced by the irritation which it causes. Among these are neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, periodical headache, palpitation, painful affections of the spleen, and various derangements of the stomach. When traceable to malaria, the above affections are apt to assume, like the disease which originated them, an intermittent type; that is to say they recur at regular intervals. Hostetter's Bitters, however, obviates them all, by banishing the miasmatic virus from the system.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient, they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin shallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billious tendency Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, Michael Grover, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER, 1875 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Bimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for Commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 18, 1875, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" by he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom in choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 7th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

SECTION 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In obedience to the requirement of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers who shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Sheriff of Columbia County.

Bloomsburg, Pa., September 17, 1875.