BROCKWAY & ELWELJ, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 10, 1878

SPECIAL OFFER.

Ten Per Cent. Discount. There is searcely no profit on a newspaper at \$2.00 a year. It just about pays expenses Job work and advertising are what suppl the printers with bread and butter, As we receive a fair share of these, we have conclu ded to reduce the price of subscription, or certain conditions. That times are hard and money searce are facts that are realized by no one more than by newspaper men. There fore, in order to furnish a paper at the lowes price, for the benefit of our patrons, and to secure new subscribers and payment in ad vance for our own benefit, we will allow a discount of 10 per cent, to all subscribers, on con dition that the payment is made in adean making the price of the paper in that way only \$1 80 a year. Names of new subscribers mube accompanied with the cash. Old subscrihera will be allowed twenty days to renew a this rate, after the year already paid for has expired. This special offer does not change the price of subscription, and those who are in agrears will not be entitled to the reduction until they pay up what they now owe

Democratic State Convention

the money panic shall have ended.

A promise to pay in a few days will no

square accounts, and we shall adhere rigidly

to the above arragement, with the privileg

of returning to our regular rates whenever

The Democratic State Convention of Pent sylvania, for 1878, will be held in Library Hall, Pittsburg, (Penn Avenue, near 6th treet.) at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 22d, to place in pomination one person for each of the following named offices: Governor Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenan Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. By order of the State Committee, WILLIAM M'CLELLAND,

OUR POSITION.

Financial issues are not new questions i polities They have agitated the public mind since the days of Adam. They have never been made strictly party questions and never

1st. We have been, and are now opposed to the Resumption Act, as our columns bear ample testimony. We believe it was a meas ure passed in the interest of capitalists-wa passed by a Republican Congress, and op posed by the Democratic party. We oppped ed forced resumption because it was unjus and oppressive, and compelled the debtor to pay a larger amount than they had contract

2d. We favored the remonetization of si ver because it gave a circulating medium of intrinsic value, even if its purchasing power was less than that of gold. All values find

Ed. So long as the National Government deals in paper currency, it should assume the responsibility for the whole of it,-issue the whole of it-and make it a legal tender for dues and imports, and other obligations not otherwise expressly provided for. It would, therefore be a profit to wipe out the circulation of National Banks.

4th, Either a free rate of interest, or m legislation that prefers, banks, individuals, or Saving Funds.

5th. Ny exemption from taxation of an species of property, real and personal, be i

6th. Democrats can subscribe to this doc trine, and not leave the ranks to benefit needy adventurers.

THE NATIONALS.

on Wednesday last. Hon, A, C. Smith was present from this County. The dispatch says he made a "humorous speech." Smith is a man of "infinite jest," as his new party will find out ere long. Simon P. Kase was one of the delegates from Philadelphia, He, too, is in in favor of more money. Hon. F. W. Hughes presided over the Convention. A resolution was offered proposing that

the convention recognize no candidate that has any affiliation with the old parties. This was amended so as not to include the judiciaw. The amendment was lost and the original notion was carried. Immediately there was a wholesale denunciation of candidates. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was accused of being a Democrat dyed in the wool, Mr. Armstrong was accused of being a Republican who was insincere in the greenback cause. There was crimination and recrimination and the wildest confusion ensued-forty members being on their feet at once yelling for the ballot to proceed on the govenorship-others moving to adjourn and still others gesticulating and brawling at the top of their voices Finally the vote was taken and it was de cided to proceed to ballot on the governor

Two ballots were taken on the govenor ship, the first resulting as follows: Armstrong, 31; Wright, 64; Mason, 93; Piol-

The second ballot was as follows : strong, 24 , Wright, 57; Mason, 115; Piol-Mason was thereupon declared the nominee, and the nomination was made un-

There was but one ballot taken on the Lieutenant Governorship and it resulted as follows: Shearer 129, Fincher 3 and Jack-

The ballot for secretary of Internal Affairs resulted as follows : Wright, 93; Burtt

75 ; Caldwell, 3. which generally unnunciates the principle adopted in the National Convention at To ledo in February last. They declare that the government should furnish aid to families desirous of settling upon the public lands. They favor rigid economy in the administration of public affairs; demand the eight-hour system of labor ; abolition of the prison contract system of labor; a graduated system of income tax, by which the wealth of the nation rather than the industry of the people should pay the expenses of the goveducation should be free, secular and indus-

ollett at one time reached 4 votes, and form- alive at Harrisburg would appropriate \$600 erly was-well, anything.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Hon. J. Howard Beach who has been med as a candidate for the office of Secre ther of Internal Affairs on the Democratic ticket was born in Sullivan county, N. T. in 1837 and is consequently 41 years of age. and at almost the first opportunity that was He received a thorough academic education mainly at Monticello, N. Y. His Father Capt. Eli Beach was one of the business pioneers of the Upper Delaware Valley engaging in the tanning business on the New York side as early as 1838. In 1854 he moved into Pennsylvania establishing in the wishes and judgment of the District Atconnection with the late Young Andrews, E-q., the Rock Glen tannery at Milanville, Wayne Co., and four years afterwards the subject of this sketch became one of the partners succeeding to the interest of Mr. Andrews, which position he still holds, having at the death of his father become the head of the concern. The firm stands very high in commercial circles in Philadelphia and New York. During the twenty years spent in active and very extensive business elations with the people of this section Mr. leach has acquired the reputation of being thoroughly honest, upright and public pirited man as is sufficiently proven by the act that he has been repeatedly called to dil almost every local office within their power to bestow. Though always pronounced n his political views and active for the general success of his party it was not until 1872 hat Mr. Beach would permit himself to be named for a position in a wider sphere of He was then nominated in county convention and in District confer-Stanton impeached, nce for a seat in the Legislature and elected by the largest majority ever given in the Mr. Schell lustalled. district and over the strongest man the opposition could name against him. In the following year he was renominated by the

Democracy by which time his course had so commended him to general favor, it was deemed unwise to confront him with any op ponent, and he was returned without opposi ion. His course while in the Legislature is matter of public record and the closest crutiny will show it to have been governed by the purest and most patriotic motives. Since his Legislative career he has received he unanimous vote of his own county and a tender of the nomination from the other county in the district for the position of State Senator but owing to sickness in his family he was constrained to decline the honor tendered him. When it was understood that at the coming Convention the long deferred claims of the North-east to a place on the ticket would be recognized, Mr. Heach was at once selected as the proper resipient of the favor and the delegates were namimously instructed to present and urge his name for the position of Secretary of Internal Affairs. Should be be nominated a unusual enthusiasm will be aroused for the entire ticket in his section, and in case of his election the State will secure the services of an officer who has hever been found unfaithful to the slightest trust.

THE GREAT WHAT IS IT Frank Hughes, one of the leaders of the new National party, says that he is a Demoerat, that the doctrines he advocates as the principles of the National party are the old Democratic principles. He has not left the Democrats but that party has abandoned its Jeffersonian principles. We understand from this that the National party is simply a reorganization of the old Democracy. William H. Armstrong, another leader of the new party, and candidate for Governor, says that he is a Republican, that the doctrines he advocates as the principles of the Nationalists are the old Republican principles. He has not left the Republicans, but that party has abandoned its time honored platform. We understand from this that the National party is simply the reorganization of pure Repub-

Therefore we are led to the logical infer ence that Democracy and Republicanism pefore they became so corrupt as to require the formation of this new party to reform them, were identical, and hence Mr. Hughes must formerly have been a Republican and Mr. Armstrong a Democrat without, know-

ing it.

The new party is known as the National Greenback party; and it advocates the issuing of greenbacks as Treasury notes. That is its leading doctrine, and yet one of the local That illustrious body met at Philadelphia leaders here informs us that the Nationals and Greenback party are distinct organizations. It looks as though things were somewhat mixed, and if somebody who knows will please explain what kind of a creature the new party is, we shall be edified. Perhaps the legal gentlemen who is at present writing articles for the would be organ of the Nation als can inform us.

RIGHT FOR ONCE.

"An act appropriating \$100,000 to the hos pital of the Jefferson medical college, of the city of Philadelphia, fell for want of a con-

In 1872 the University of Pennsylvania, ocated at Philadelphia, by dint of persistent lobbying got an appropriation of \$100,-000 from the State. The institution was wealthy at the time. A pledge was given to the Committee of Ways and Means, that f the above named sum was donated no future appropriations would be asked for from the State. To the surprise of the writer the same institution sents its professors following session and demanded another \$100,000. The Professors met in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means, and were patiently heard. They were reminded of their pledge of the previous year, but while acknowledging it, still claimed the additional appropriation. Stimulated by the success of its rival, the Jeffersonian medical ollege then sent its corps of Proffessors to Harrisburg the same year [1873], and secured also an appropriation of \$100,000. Each year since persistent efforts have been made o get more moncy from the Treasury, and we are glad to know that the tax-payers of the State, for this year at least, are saved \$100,000 by the defeat of the Jefferson med-

ical college bill. Neither of these colleges are State insti tions. They are local, and of small adantage to people outside of Philadelphia But that city, by combining with Pittsburg and "log-rolling" for a few minor appro printions in the interior of the State, manages to deplete the Tressury annually. It is 'I will vote for your bill, if you will vote for mine." The result is vicious legislation throughout, and a squandering of the State funds, wrung from the hands of an impo verished and overtaxed people.

We notice among the Legislative proceed ings of last week, an appropriation of \$1200 roment; wholesome and permanent tariff of the peoples' money to pay the funeral exlaws for the protection of American industry penses of two members of that body who died recently. What "funeral expenses" include trial, and no property except what belongs to we are not informed, but it is news that men the government should be exempt from tax- bers of the tlegislature who die during their term of office are to be buried at the expense Bentley, Mason and Shearer have been of the State. However, if our law maker Republicans, and Wright a Democrat, Pi- now squandering the public money by keeping State treasurer has issued an order to county apiece to bury enough of themselves to de stroy a quorum and thus cause an adjourn The European situation does not appear ment it would be a saving of thousands of time the names of all pensioners under the to change. May be there will be war, and dollars to the State and nobody would com- act of March, 1868, will be dropped from plain of the expense.

THE LABOR REFORM JUDGE

Judge Stanton has suddenly risen to u aviable notoriety. From a practitioner in he police courts of Scranton be was elevated to the responsible position of a Law Judge presented he has shown himself utterly unfit to occupy the Bench. The manner in which he conducted the trial of Mr. Pauli, a respected citizen of Scranton, on a charge of forgery, the undus haste with which be desired to sentence the prisoner, contrary to torney, and his preparation of a written opinion overruling a motion for a new trial before hearing the argument for the defend ant are examples of judicial infamy never before witnessed in a court of justice in this Commonwealth. He has thus excited the wrath of all respectable citizens of Luzerne County, and called down upon his head the indignation and denunciation of the people and the press of the whole state. This man, inton, was elected by the Labor Reform party, now merged into the Nationalists. It that party proposes to make when they have the power, well may the people of those sections tremble, for there is an end to the grating a writ of error, and ordering Mr. auli to be released on ball, shows pretty clearly the opinion they entertain of the conduct of the Court in this matter. There is much talk about an effort to have Judge

Hon, W. P. Schell, the new Auditor Genthen entered on the file in the Secretary's conduct himself as to prove that he had not the vicissitudes of party.

ous in his office, and to that end would in- will be a record in his favor. The posts, in the performance of their duties. Chief Clerk Herrick : a press copy must be ever passed : nade of every letter written; all letters must e submitted to the chief clerk, or in his absence to Mr. Kerr, who will then act in his tead. In conclusion, he called attention to those provisions of the penal code relating to the alteration or destruction of public documents, and to the illegal use of public moneys. These provisions, said the general should caution all State officials to take heed w they administer their duties, and he sincerely hoped no person in his department would render himself liable to these penal-

The impression made upon those present by the General's remarks was that of a man conscientiously determined to perform the duties reposed upon him, and who would require strict fidelity on the part of all the employees of his office,-Patriot.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1878.

When Speaker Randall took the floor ast week, and charged extravagance upon the Republican party, he did what he ought to have done, or what some one else ought to have done long ago, Few could make the charge as forcibly as Mr. Randall. His long experience in the House, his quickness in achate, almost made me wish that he had remained on the floor. Mr. Atkins, Mr. E. en, Gen. Banning, Gen. Bragg, Mr. Glover, Mr. Springer and other efficient Represemuatives might say, indeed have said on particular subjects-all that Mr. Randall sail But they did not say it as well. It was something wonderful to see all the prominent Republicans take their turn in ne-ting the plain charge of Randall that, so far as Congress was concerned. Republicanism meant extravagance and Democracy reconomy, Garfield, Foster, Hale, Conger and the rest defended their party, but the facts, plainly given by the Speaker, were against them. When we look at the situation as it is we cannot help agreeing that, as the Speaker put it, the country must this Fall decide, in the Congressional elections, whether it will have Democracy and econe my or Republicanism and extravagance.

The Treasury Department, it appears, has been engaged in making up tables of amounts of money claimed by Southern men, with a view of frightening people into voting the Republican ticket this Fall. A more legitimate business for the Secretary and his subordinates would be to pass upon the numberless Northern and Southern claims already before them. Another good thing, if the Secretary does not care either to pay or reject these claims, would be to urge the creation of a Commission or Court with authority to pass upon them. In this connection I wish to renew a suggestion, first made, in this correspondence, that an Act be passed giving officers and soldiers of the late war an oppportunity to present evidence in relation to their record, and to have it examined by proper parties. One hundred thousand mer are reported as deserters on the rolls of the volunteer army. I speak 'by the card' in saying that not half of them were guilty of the offence. The War Department acting under rules made for the Government of a

cannot and will not give relief. SEMINOLE. In accordance with the Pennsylvania State law stopping State pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 as soon as provision be made by the Congress of the United States, the said provision having been made by Congress March 9, 1878, the treasurers to pay all soldiers, sailors and widows entitled to annuity each \$14 37 from January 1, to March 18, 1878, and from that

Remarks of Mr. McMahan in Congress on the ELECTING A COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Speaker, if we were to believe the pro fessions of a republican Congressman we should imagine that his love for the Union soldier surpassed the love of woman, of which we read so much in poetry and in prose. If he would be less ostentatious in his professions and let concealment feed a little more on his damask cheek we might be more charitable in our belief in his honesty. But when it is paraded in public on numerous small occasions and upon small provocations, it beomestainted with the hideons leprosy of hywere absent and the others were present. pocrisy which was so sternly denounced Nuss. Sayder. eighteen hundred years ago by Him whom Renton we regard as the fountain of all high virtues I do not come forward at this time. Mr. William Ipher

rights. I try to do my duty in this particuar, as most of us do. But I come forward because the wants of my constituents make me more familiar with the record of the demscratic party upon these questions than any other man probably upon the floor of the he is a sample of the kind of officers that House. And I do not want that party gross ly misrepresented. I want it judged by its record as a party, not by the mistakes or misfortunes of its Doorkeepers or subordinate of proper administration of justice. The ficers. And its fidelity to tee Union is not prompt action of the Supreme Court in to be tested by the question. Who shall be elected to the office of doorkeeper? 'Nor do we need to fly in apprehension when the enemy propose the election of General Shields to this small and petty office. We propose at the proper time, to do more for this gallant officer. He was twice a Senator of the United States. He would have been a mem ber of the lower House some years ago, if his repulican lovers had not turned him out. notwithstanding his large majority. We do rai, was sworn into office Tuesday at 11 a. not propose to dishonor him at the bidding of m., in presence of a number of prominent republican politicians by asking him to acfriends of both parties. The oath was ad- cept the subordinate position of opening and ministered by Deputy Secretary Linn, and shutting the doors of this Hall and howing was afterward taken by all the appointees of obsequiously to an army of Congressmen wh Gen. Schell. Each appointee subscribed it shall be his masters. No; he is too great with his name and the several papers were too old, too venerable a man to have this at then entered on the file in the Secretary's front put upon him. He deserves better outlice. After these formalities Gen. Schell his countrymen; and when this election is made a few remarks, saying substantially over, if our enthusiastic republican friends that in making the appointments he had will only keep their enthusiasm at fever heat, aimed to select gentlemen with whom he we will give them an opportunity of helping would not be ashamed to associate, not us in a great and good work, and we will put merely in an official capacity, but as friends this devoted friend of his country in a high and companions. He asked each one so to position and far beyond the reach of want or

Speaker, claiming any special prominence a

the soldier's friend or the advocate of his

made a mistake-to act in such a way that I have said this much. Mr. Speaker, to no reproach would be brought upon the show that the record we will make on this ommonwealth or the Democratic party. He side of the House in the coming election is sired that everything should be harmoni- not a record against the Union soldier, bu sist that whenever any one of the officials have said, can stand upon its record in Con felt that he had a grievance it should be re-ported to him personally and not whispered for a few moments to the comparative records about among outsiders, where it would be of the republican and the democratic parties misrepresented and exaggerated. It would upon the question of justice to the Union solbe his sim to second every effort his em- dier, not some particular Union soldier he re, ployees made to perform the duties of the but to the grand army of Union soldiers sentoffice faithfully. During office hours all ap- tered all over the United States; for all the pointers would be expected to be at their stuff we have had on this question for some days amounts to nothing if it does not prove While he could not reasonably object to that the democratic party is hostile to the riendly courtesies to acquaintances, he Union soldier. In 1865, at the close of th oped visits on mere personal matters would war, the republican party was naturally full discouraged, that nothing might inter- of love for the Union soldier, and it passed fere with the efficient performance of their the following law, to be found in the Revised respective stations. He should require a Statutes, section 1754. It has become so obregister to be kept of every letter, sent and solete in practice that I doubt if many memreceived; all moneys must be paid over to bers have a recollection that such a law was

SEC, 1754. Persons bonorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the lones of duty shall be preferthey are found to possess the business capaci-ty necessary for the proper discharge of du-ties of such offices.

How this that law been kept? Go through the departments of the Government and see for yourself the cishty-five thousan men in the corploy of the republican party how many are disabled or crippled veterans I ventue to say that, compared with the army of reas so iticians that are to be found steads away in the fat places, you can almost count he disabled soldiers on your fingers and I as but one-half of those in the en

of an anothe Government are not Union soldiers; and if the gentleman will go round with me some summer afternoon and count the eighty-five thousand, we will see who is eight, and I reiterate my statement, that of these eighty-five thousand men, so few are disabled soldiers that you might, comparatively speaking, count them on your fingers and toes. My friend from Maine the other day laid great stress upon the absence of crippled soldiers from the soldiers' roll What can he say about their employment not only under this administration but us der that of Gen. Grant ? He made much sport the other day about 'diseased demo crats.' I say to him it would be well i there were more of this class of men in your public offices. The gentleman is not well posted in the troubles that afflict the men of an army. And it is easy to be seen that he never set a squadron in the field. If he had, he never would have fallen into the error that a soldier can be disabled only by the loss of a leg or the loss of an arm. He never would have made light of a 'diseased soldier. The trouble with our friends upon the other side is that they always want some thing conspicuous. There is no merit to them in a 'diseased man.' He may have been a gallant soldier and have lost his health in the service of his country. But he does not show off well.

They want a man without an arm or i leg-one that gets around with some trouble Then they sit back in their chairs with al the unction of men who have performed a great and a noble work, and say to the world See what we have done. See the fourteer cripples we have on the soldiers' roll. We are not like those bad fellows on the other side.' And with this their love for the Un ion soldier becomes exhausted and they nev er take pains to inquire how many of the eighty-five thousand of their own officeholders are disabled or 'diseased' men, when the law requires them all to be, for I take it for granted that for every office in the gift of the Government there can be found a dis abled Union soldier competent to fill it under the provisions of the section I have read.

Now, let us pass from the consideration of republican unfaithfulness to this law, and see what else they have failed to do for the Union soldier. Their party had power in both Houses from 1865 to 1875, ten years. Did they ever pass the bill for the equalization tion of bounties? It passed this House re small and compact body of regular troops, You had both branches and the Presiden for ten years. Your pretended friendship always failed at some point. Once it went brough the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President Wilson. But General Grant did not sign the bill. You never did mo than keep up a respectable pretense,

Several members of a New York coaching club drove from that city to Philadelphia Four horses were driven, and changed every ten miles. It is said that 80,000 people lin the streets in Philadelphia to see the coach enter the city. What a very remarkable sight it must have been, to be sure.

must have taught for the last preceding

It is seldom that a Convention of School Directors called out so many voters as those who met at Bloomsburg on last Tuesday. The Convention was called to order by Mr W. H. Snyder, the County Superintendent On separate motions James Kealey of Conyngham township was selected as Chairman and G. W. Utt of Greenwood and Geo. W Supplee of Madison as Secretaries. The list of Directors was then called over and they voted as follows: Those marked with a

Samuel Hess John J McHenry*

Alfred Bower

James Evans D C McHenry

Dr H L Freas

James T Fox

Allen Mann Frank Rhodes E L Kramer*

Edward Schell

Jacob R Graul

R H Ringler Samuel Kuorr Eli Jones C S Furman

B F Zarr

John Fester

S D Rinard

E R Guie

Emanuel Yost

A B Croop George N Miller* Martin Adams Catawissa

John Mench William Hartman

Nathan Creasy Solomon Helwig

Daniel Whitmire

George Conner Aaron Kelchner Elijah Hagenbuch

Edward Hartman

John W Tiley

John Monroe

James Daily

James Kerty Martin Laughlin

Fhomas Chapman

Patrick Brennan

Thomas Geraghty

Patrick McBrearty

William Stocker

Joseph Coleman* Harmon J Hess Daniel McHenry

William Stoker Philip Manhardt* David A Munson*

ackson Cleaver*

Jonathan Loreman

Washington Parr*

William H Hayman

Thomas Wilson George W Utt Joseph Reece James Vanhorn John Sands Hemlock,

Sylvester Pursel William McMichael

Paswold Folk Peter S Brugler

George W Farver

John Yorks*

A L Hess Nehemiah Kile

Elijah Cleaver

Aaron Yoder J S Scott John Walter*

A B Fisher John Brofee

John G Nevius

George W Supplee J P Runyan George Beagle Ezra Vandine

William Hartline

Jonas W John

David Shuman

U J Campbell James Keiffer*

A M Mosteller

Stephen Hetler Wm Parr Samuel Snyder*

A L Schweppenheiser Montour,

Mt. Pleasant.

Emanuel Lazarus

Isaac E Yout John Gordon

Samuel Geiger

Luther Eyer John G Quick

Joseph Ikeler

Hiram Everett

Pierce White

Oliver Covenhoven

Abraham Dildine A B Herring

Aaron Patterson P V Clossen

Ira Pursel Nathan Moser* H J Cotner A K Fullmer*

Abraham Bennett Roaringcreek. Isaac W Cherington

John Barig John B Klinger Lawrence Honshue

Isoob Terwilliger

William B Peterman

19

Before balloting the Chairman announce

he law to be as previously stated in the Co-

LUMBIAN, that the salary had been fixed at

the general provisions of an Act of Assem-

business in order was to proceed to nomina-

tions. Thereupon Secretary Utt nominated

E B Pursel H C Kelchner David Jones Joseph Miller Alfred Mood

Miles Comstoc A B Albertson Joshua Fritz Daniel Hess

Total 150 Directors.

P W Sones

William Hagenbuch

Abraham Knouse

George Lines Samuel Smith

Joseph Davis C G Murphy Fishingereck.

Conyngham

Centralia.

Franklin

Frederick Hosler*

Briggereek.

I. T Thompson, Esq. Benjamin Hicks

That no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of county, city or borough superintendent, in any county in this Commonwealth, who does not possess a diploma from a college legally empowed to grant literary degrees, a diploma or State certificate issues according to law by the authorities of a State Normal School, a professional certifi cate from a county, city or borough superin-tendent of good standing, issued at least on-one Fyear prior to the election, or a certificate of competency from the State Super-intendent of Common Schools, nor shall such person be eligible unless he has a sound moral character, and has bad successful ex-perience in teaching within three years of the time of his election: Provided, That the time of his election: Provided, That serving as county, city or borough superintendent shall be deemed a sufficient test of qualifications; and the president and secretary of each convention of school directors held in any county, city or borough, to elect a county, city or borough superintendent, when certifying to the Superintendent of Common Schools the name and address of the person elected county, city of borough the person elected county, city of borough superintendent, shall at the same time state the kind and character of the evidence upon which said convention relied for proof of the eligibility of the person so elected; and the said Superintendent of Common Schools, if upon examination of the evidence, presented, it shall prove to be such as is required by this act, and no objection be made in accordance with section fourth of the act ap-proved April seventeenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, shall issue a commission to the person elected as aforesaid, as now required by law; but if, upon examination of said evidence but if, upon examination of said evidence of competency, it shall not prove to be such as is required by this act, or if objection be made in accordance with said section of the act approved April seventeenth, Anno Dom-ini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall appoint two competent per-sons, himself being the third, to examine the person so elected county, city or bor-ugh superintendent; and if, upon examina-tion, he be found duly qualified for the of-fice, the said Superintendent of Common fice, the said Superintendent of Commo Schools shall issue to him the usual comm sion; bul if not, the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall proceed in like man-ner in respect to the person receiving the next highest number of votes in the conven next nignest number of votes in the conver-tion of directors, who, if found qualified shall receive the commission aforesaid as county, city or borough superintendent; but if his qualifications are also found insufficient, the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Governor of the Commonwealth, some other person with the required qualifications, county, city or borough superintendent for the ensuing term of such office. Also the opinion of Prof. Wickersham

three years. On motion, Secretary Utt read Sec. 134 of the School law as follows, viz :-

State Superintendent, as follows : 'In accordance with section three of article X. Constitution of 1873, women twenty-one years of age and upwards are eligible not only to the office of county superintendent, but to any office of control or management

school laws of this State Persons who will engage in other profes sions, while attempting to dischage the du-ties of this office, should not receive the sup-port of directors. The qualifications for this office, without which the person elected cannot be commissioned, are literary and scientific acquirements, skill and experience in the art of teaching, sound moral charac-ter, and citizenship in the county.

Col. Knorr denied the power of the Convention to pass upon the question of eligi bility, but that it was a question for the State Superintendent to decide. He then moved for a direct vote. At this point the Chairman proceeded to

liscuss the question, taking an opposite view. Mr. Zarr asked him to withdraw a portion of his remarks, as unparlimentary and uncalled for, but Mr. Kealy declined to d so. The ballot was then proceeded with and the result was as above stated.

Mr. Snyder thereupon took the floor t make a personal 'explanation, which be did in a heated manner. We think this was uncalled for-out of taste-because the vote had alfeady vindicated him from the charges contained in a secret circular. Such anonymous publications of course are cowardan answer. If publicly replied to, they assume undue importance, and even if the charges were true, and duly signed, the author would have no opportunity to substantiate them in Convention, unless he was director. The Convention adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. Snyder's remarks.

There have been a good many "sweet singers" since she of Michigan burst upon a waiting world, but the one that takes the rag off the bush is of the Legislative Record, We find the stanza profusely scattered through its | 400

pages : The question being, Will the House agree to the bill It was agreed to. The title was read. The question being, Will the House agree to the title?

It was agreed to. It looks like poetry, if it isn't; and it has o be set in this shape because the Record is paid for by the page, and the shorter the lines the "fatter" is the contractor's take. - Lan caster Intelligencer.

Frank Beamish will go to the State Conention and claim a seat with the Luzerne delegation. It is said that he was elected by a bogus committee, and will probably not be admitted. If he does get in, he will probably work for McCandless for governor in consideration of his vote in the Board of

attend the Paris Exhibition, last Saturday. Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to pre vent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a senson's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense f you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See

WOODS-DERH .- On April the 26th by Kider B Shearer, at the residence of the bride's father Mr James S. Woods of Pishingcreek to Miss Mary Alice Derr of Jackson township, Columbia county.

\$1000,00 per annum for this County under bly lately passed, and that therefore the first tions. Thereupon Secretary Utt nominated W. H. Snyder of Orange and B. F. Zarr named M. W. Nuss of Bloom.

Dr. Freas, of Berwick, raised the point of dorder that no man could be elected who had not served as a teacher three months preceding the election. The Chairman thereupon made a brief argument that the candidate Get It of your druggist. It never faths. Candidates.

(The following persons have been proposed f nomination by the next Democratic county Conven-tion to be held August 13th, 1818. Candidates an-nounced in this list are piedged to abide by the de-

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, GEORGE W. STERNER.

Hoffman Wm est Hoffman Wm est Hagenbuch Wm Honrie Joseph

Murphey Anthony Richard. Thos. Jordan Robt Tract

Ruston Thos

Yocum Frank.

its oring statement of the control o

S Iota Beagle George
10 Kves Parvin Jr
11ot " Mary R
6 Musgrave McKetyy
12 lota Miller Isane.
1 " Masters William
1 " Parker H & Ester,
25 Barton Newton.
26 Campoles 1 .

a Workhiser Peters is Whitenight George is Frick Geo A

Franklin

MICHAEL F. EYERLY, of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN, Centre township H. J. DIETTERICH, FOR PROTHONOTARY

JAMES B. HARMAN. Drangeville

DR. J. R. EVANS,

I. K. MILLER, Bloomsburg. J. H. MAIZE, Househard.

MOSES SCHLICHER, Beaver Township,

FOR COMMISSIONER,

NATHAN DRIESBACH, Fishingereck township,

CHARLES REICHART, Beaver township. FOR THEASTREE. H. A. SWEPPENHISER,

Centre township. DAVID YOST, Fishingereek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH Centre township

ISAIAH BOWER.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE. JOSEPH B. KNITTLE, Cataneissa.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE The following tracts of land were sold by David Lowenberg, "reasurer of Columbia county to the Commissioners of said ecunity on the second Monday of June 150, and the time of redemption hav us passed by an Act approved March 13th, 1815 not supplements thereto the same will be sold on the second Monday of June 1818, at the Court House in Calinian James one lot Centralla Borough unscated Shepperd BF
Moore Grace Mrs two lots
Loveland II J one lot
Star John

Davis Henry
Miller film. 300 acres Beaver township
Gearthart William 200 acres Sugariorf twp.
Casey John Lower two lobs Conyngham twp. seate
Wynn Deunis one lot

JOHN HERNER, Com's. JOS. E. SANDS, Commissioners' office, Bloomsburg, Pa., may 10 '88 48 Attest; W.M. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands in Columbia County, Pa. By virtue of sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwesith of Pennsylvania, relating to the sale of scafed and unseated finds in the County of Columbia etc. for taxes are and unpaid, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomables on the assemble of the control of the co

MONDAY OF JUNE A. D. 1878. TERMS OF SALE

UNSEATED LANDS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1878

No. Warrantee of Acres. Owners 1 100 Acres. Owners 2 100 Acres. Ow

Butt & Ung

carrow Morris, do do Charles Simon Ir., Davis Isaac est bai Fry Geo W. Frick B P. 8 Flanagan A. Hoats Chas & Jo

Banb J Miller

Stewart Wir

Gilmore's Band sailed from New York to

Marriages.

CARPENTER—DILS.—At the residence of the bride in Sugarioaf township on the soth uit., by Win. Appleman, I. P., Charles Carpenter of Jackson to Sophia M. Dils of Sugarioaf.

E.F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Kisner John Cougherty Michael Foley Mary Ann Treasurer's Sale of Seated Lands in Columbia county. Also the following lots, pieces and parcels of seat-

30 Beaver Geo & J L Kline. 18 Dillipiane Ezekiel 30 Frick & Shuman 51 Heffron Samuel

0 Wellington Wm

40 Robb J Miller.

18 Skate Henry 50 Trien Jacob 42 Yocum Elija

ed lands, returned by the tax collectors, are to be sold at the same time, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act sale of lands for taxes in Columbia county," approxed March 5th, 1868,

70 Conner Catharine.
50 Conner Catharine.
51 Mathias
2 lots McHenry Russe.
52 Masters Parvin.
12 McKeal Abrain.
13 Mullipan Susen.
15 Doty & Pealer.
15 Boty & Pealer.
15 Hawk J W.
40 Haghes E W.
40 Haghes E W.
40 Haghes E W.
41 Haghes E W.
42 Haghes E W.
43 Haghes E W.
43 Haghes E W.
44 Haghes E W.
45 Koober Maria.
1 Lot Andrews Harriet.
45 Figural Nancy.
47 Feetal Nancy.
47 Feetal Nancy.
48 Host Bursan.
48 Host Bursan.
49 Feetal Nancy.
40 Haghes E W.
41 Haghes E W.
42 Haghes E W.
43 Haghes E W.
44 Haghes E W.
45 Haghes E W.
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40 Haghes E W.