The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 16, 1878.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Standing squarely on the Platform of the Democratic Party will be found the names of candidates placed in nomination by the Convention on Tuesday last. All are good men, and worthy of the support of every voter in the county. The nominations were fairly made, by one of the most harmonious conventions ever held here, and they will be elected by the usual majority, notwithstanding the efforts of the labor party to get up a split.

Some good men were defeated, not because of their unfitness, but because others had greater influence through the county, and all could not be nominated. Now let us go to work, and roll up a rousing majority for Andy Dill and the whole ticket.

TO DEFEATED CANDIDATES.

It was a foregone conclusion that where there were thirty-five candidates for nomination for nine offices, there must be twenty-six disappointed men. It is natural that the defeated candidates should feel sore, and just on the heels of the Convention should talk about running independently, bolting, and all that. It is always the case, but after a little sober thought it becomes apparent that such a course is unwise and it is abandoned. This fall there will be unusual efforts by two outside parties to break the Democratic ranks, and make a bolt, that will enable them to slide through. The Republicans may possibly make no nominations of their own, but quietly acquiesce in the nomination of the National party, and by a trade, endeavor to secure a republican treasurer and State Senator under the guise of the new party. Or they may make nominations of their own, and then by the aid of the National leaders who have heretofore been democrats, make a breach in the Democracy by which they may secure some county officers. The enemy is on the alert. Already efforts are being made to induce defeated candidates to join the Greenback party, while other enemies are endeavoring to sow seeds of dissension that will bring out independent candidates. This must not be. It will be remembered that all who announced their names as candidates for nomination before the Democratic convention, thereby pledged themselves to stand by the nominees. To do otherwise would be a breach of honor which no true Democrat will be guilty of. The success of the State ticket depends on the union of the party, and there must be no dissension or bolting at this time.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1878.

On to-morrow, Tuesday, Senator Thurman speaks at Hamilton, Ohio, and it is only the truth to say that his speech will have a wider circulation by newspaper and pamphlet than any other campaign speech of the season. The speaker will look not only to the effect upon the year's elections in Ohio and elsewhere, but upon the influence on his own pro spects as a candidate for the Presidency. It is undeniable that he will to-morrow greatly increase or lessen those prospects. Excellent campaign speaker as he is, his place is the Senate, and not the stump. In the one place he is simply incomparable while a dozen men in his own State could—all parties being unknown to the audience—make a more effective campaign speech than he.

Lots of good Democratic Congressmen who ought to have been renominated, have not been. Among them is Banning, of the Second Ohio district. The General is a man of ideas and convictions, and his renomination and election would have been a credit to his District and a benefit to the House. The same day that saw Banning defeated saw Milton Sayler re-nominated, however, and there is a great deal of comfort in that fact. The Republicans have been wiser than we. They have generally renominated the men who have made a mark in Congress.

It is stated that Hon. Horatio Seymour does not accept the theory that the immediate, only, and imperative duty of the Democratic party is to assist in forcing resumption. He holds, and every Democrat must agree with him thus far, that a primary duty of the party is to re-establish constitutional Government, and replace the States in their legitimate relations to the central government. This venerable statesman no doubt believes that course and that only will renew the devotion of the mass of people to the party, and thus make a safe foundation for our credit. If Mr. Seymour holds views on financial and other important questions in any respect different from those of the New York Democracy it is to be regretted that he has not made them known in an authorative manner long since. His name justly carries great weight wherever Democrats are found.

Whether by oversight or design, I know not, Congress during its last session removed the limit to the number of Notaries Public that may be appointed for this District, and, under the law as it now is, a Notary need no longer be a citizen of this ten miles square. Here is the opportunity of Mr. Hayes' lifetime. A few citizens of Ohio have not yet been appointed to office. A few—a very few, but still some—Louisiana thieves have not received reward for stealing the Presidency for Mr. Hayes. Let him quiet clamor and repay such services by making all these people Notaries Public for the District of Columbia. Even let it be the boast of his Administration—it will have nothing else to boast of—that under it every citizen held an office. A Democratic administration once distributed gold to every man, woman and child in the country, while this one is robbing them all and is bringing to Washington the accumulations of a century. It seems to have no capacity to benefit us in any substantial way, but can give us all offices. Mr. Hayes should not wait for applications to be sent in, but should anticipate them. Let us be a nation of Notaries.

It is said as coming from a representative of the Brazilian Government here, that Capt. J. B. Eads, of the Mississippi Jetties, is to undertake the improvement of the navigation of some principal rivers in that country. The commerce of Brazil, especially with this country is increasing enormously, and as there seems practically to be no limit to her power to supply many articles of necessity, anything that aids in her development is of world wide importance.

SEMINOLE.

All the Alleghany brewers but two have decided to refuse to sell beer to the three cent saloons.

During the past three months over 100 horses have been stolen in western Pennsylvania and the eastern border of Ohio.

Overissue of State Bonds.

For some time the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the officers of the Farmers and the Mechanics' Bank, in Philadelphia, the fiscal agency of the Treasury, have been mystified about an overissue of bonds of the loan of 1853. Since the first of February last coupons of that issue have been dropping into the Treasury for payment, concerning the existence of which the Sinking fund Commissioners had no knowledge or suspicion. The act of May 4, 1852, authorized a five per cent loan of $5,000,000, interest payable semi-annually in February and August. The bonds were redeemable in fifteen and twenty-five years. All the issues of this loan were in bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and were numbered from No. 1 to No. 5,000 inclusive. By the act of April 19, 1853, an additional loan was authorized, such amount as might be necessary to take up the overdue loans of the Commonwealth. The Treasury books show that the whole amount of the $5,000,000 loan of 1852 was issued, and has since been redeemed with the exception of $29,000 in coupon and $5,000 in registered bonds. The loan of April 19, 1853, began at 5,001, where that of 1852 left off.

The minutes of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show that only $4,000,000 of this loan was issued and the money paid to the Commonwealth. Nothing appears in the official records concerning this loan until five years after, in 1858, when the following was found in the report of State Treasurer Magraw: Received from the Girard Bank, on account of coupon loan of April 19, 1853, the coupon bonds having been left in charge of the Girard Bank by J. M. Bickel, former State Treasurer, and but recently accounted for, $28,000. The loan-book shows no decrease of the old debt and no increase of the new to that amount. The minutes of the Sinking Fund Commissioners show that on the 29th of December, 1859, the Commissioners canceled and destroyed bonds numbering from 5,501 to 5,400 under the act of April 18, 1853, which were found in the vaults of the Treasury, numbered but not signed. Had not the bonds from 5,401 to 5,500, inclusive, been issued they would have been destroyed at the same time, but they were out and gone. The Treasury books show that bonds numbered from 5,400 were issued and sold for the credit of the Commonwealth, being $400,000 in the year 1853. There is no account or minute on record of the sale of any other amount under the act creating the loan. On the 1st of February, 1878, the amount of coupon bonds of the loan of April 19, 1853 outstanding according to the Treasury books was $226,000, and to meet the interest due on that date, $5,680, being the amount of 226 coupons of $25 each, was remitted by the Treasury to the financial agency of the State in Philadelphia. But it was not enough. Up to February, 1878, nothing in excess of the $5,428, of the two loans had appeared for nineteen years, the interest being regularly remitted to the financial agency in Philadelphia by the Treasury in Harrisburg. There was never the slightest discrepancy in the accounts.

About the first of April, 1877, it became apparent that there was some "irregularity" in the issue of April 19, 1853, as coupons maturing February 1, 1878, were presented in excess of the amount regularly remitted by the Treasury until this date. Twenty-one coupons of twenty-five dollars, each representing twenty-one one thousand dollar bonds, had been presented in excess of what the Treasury officials had any knowledge. Previous to July 1, 1878, one hundred and forty-two bonds of the loan of 1854, beginning with number 5,011 and ending with number 5,499, scattered through the series, were redeemed. Thirty-four of these bonds are above the 5,420. This goes to prove that 500 bonds, $500,000 of this loan, were issued though only $400,000 were put to the credit of the Commonwealth. Who disposed of the remaining $100,000? The fact that for a period of nineteen years the coupons of none of the bonds in excess of the $400,000, except the $28,000 that turned up in 1858, the have been presented for payment, indicates that these bonds, until very recently were in the hands of the person or persons who fraudulently converted them to their own use without equivalent to the Commonwealth. The bonds were in their hands at least as late as August, 1877, when the call for the loan of 1852 was made. This was ample notice to persons conversant with the Treasury that the next call would be for the loan of 1853. They must get the bonds into innocent hands or lose them, from the refusal of the Treasury to pay on discovery of the fraud. As the interest would cease, they would no longer serve as collaterals for the loan of money, and must be taken up and disposed of. On the 29th of May last the banking house of S. & W. Seligman, of New York, sent to the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Philadelphia, eighteen bonds, $18,000 with the August coupons attached. In the letter accompanying the bonds the Seligmans say:

We don't expect you to redeem them yet, but merely to examine them carefully and report to us to-morrow by wire, at our expense, whether they are genuine and regular in every respect and in order for redemption. We ask this information, inasmuch as they come from a strange party in Europe.

This cautious letter was sent with the bonds to the sinking Fund Commissioners, and gave to those officials the first serious alarm in regard to the loan which they were about to redeem. The bonds were returned to the Seligmans at their own request. What increases the difficulty in reaching the solution of this Treasury mystery is the fact that the old sinking fund book containing the accounts prior to 1858, including the time of this transaction, is missing. When those loans were issued Wm. Bigler was Governor and Ephraim Banks was Auditor General. But their connection ended with signing the bonds, which were then issued by the State Treasurer. Of course there can be no suspicion of wrong in regard to them. John M. Bickel, the State Treasurer who negotiated the loans of 1852 and 1853, lives in a fine mansion on Broad street, Philadelphia, and is believed to be in good circumstances. He has recently suffered from illness, and when called upon by the Sinking Fund Commissioners for an explanation he was not in a physical condition that would permit an interview. The Sinking Fund Commissioners have decided to redeem the loan of 1853 as it comes in until the amount of $400,000 is reached. Payment of the excess will be withheld until authorized by an act of the Legislature. As the loan issued was for only $400,000, they do not consider themselves empowered to redeem a greater amount though the genuineness of all the bonds of this loan is unquestioned. There is no means of distinguishing them or tracing them by their numbers. The amount already presented in excess of the $300,000 is $49,000. Interest on this loan has now ceased, and the bonds outstanding will be rapidly presented for redemption. As they are presented the officials of the Treasury will keep a close lookout for the sources from which they come.

The vote for the proposed new county of Lackawanna has been carried by a majority of about 7,000.

DELEGATE ELECTION RETURNS.

Number of Votes cast for each candidate at the Delegate Election held August 10th, 1878.

DISTRICTS.	Congress. Brockway.	Congress. Megargeel.	Senate. Hanck.	Senate. Buckalew.	Representative. McHenry.	Representative. Brown.	Representative. Zarr.	Representative. Vanderslice.	Representative. Knittle.	Representative. Miller.	Prothonotary. Krickbaum.	Prothonotary. Coleman.	Register and Recorder. Harman.	Register and Recorder. Matze.	Register and Recorder. Evans.	Register and Recorder. Jacoby.	Register and Recorder. Sterner.	Register and Recorder. Eyerly.	Register and Recorder. Mann.	Register and Recorder. Dietterick.	Register and Recorder. Housel.	Register and Recorder. Swepponhiser.	Register and Recorder. Hower.	Register and Recorder. Hagenbuch.	Register and Recorder. Yost.	Register and Recorder. Mensinger.	Register and Recorder. Frechtecher.	Register and Recorder. Dreisbach.	Register and Recorder. Reichard.	Register and Recorder. Pohe.	Register and Recorder. McHenry.	Register and Recorder. Hagenbuch.	Register and Recorder. Gerity.	Register and Recorder. Hippensteel.	Register and Recorder. Hartzel.
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Berwick	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Bloomsburg W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brier Creek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Centralia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Conyngham S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Roaringcreek	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugarloaf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, July 31, 1878.

THE CUISINE OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL. HOW, AND WHAT, AND WHERE THE DIFFERENT CLASSES EAT. FROM THE GRAND RESTAURANTS OF THE BOULEVARDS TO THE DINGY WINE SHOPS OF THE FOUBOURGS. THE MAISON DOREE AND THE CAFE ANGLAIS.

Paris is renowned for its cuisine, and truly there are no people in the world who live as well and at the same time so economically. From the Duchess whose *chocolat a la creme de vanille* is brought into her silk tapistried boudoir of a morning, in a cup of rich Sevres porcelaine, set on a silver salver, and who sips it reclining on a bed, the quilted silk cover of which is trimmed with *point d' Alencon*, worth many thousands of francs to the humble and cheerful little *ouveriere* (work-woman) who enters the *cremerie* of the Quartier de Cain, and asks for three sous worth of *cafe au lait* and a *petit pair*; from the noble sportsman, who spends four dollars for his breakfast at Bignon's, to the decayed literary character who creeps stealthily into the dingy wine shop of the Quartier Pigalle; from the portly bland and smiling senator who, on leaving the august assembly of which he is a member, steps in at Fagot's for a dozen of Astende to be washed down with half a bottle of Sauterne, twenty years old, to the poor clerk who takes his dinner at a restaurant of fixed price, at the outlay of eighteen cents; from the smart commercial traveler or man of business who is a *habitue* of Duval's to the laborer out of work who can just afford to pay five sous for an *ordinaire* in the mysterious region of the little California, way down near the Boulevard Montrangs: Parisians of all classes, provided with purses long or short will always "enjoy, or appear to enjoy, the table," be it sumptuous or spare.

Let us suppose ourselves in the realms of mammon, at the corner of the Boulevard des Italiens and the Rue Lafitte, the frequenter of the Boulevard will point out to the foreigner to whom he acts as guide a high noble looking house, the window ornamentations of which still retain the traces of the copious gilding lavished on them years ago, but now nearly effaced by the mordant tooth of time. It is the *maison Doree* of world wide fame. The splendor of its exterior gilding may have been tarnished, but enter, and the most fastidious taste will be satisfied by the rich, elegant, and yet simple decorations displayed within. The demands of the most highly cultivated epicure can be catered to here, but as in other establishments that I will describe, Iago's admonition: "Put money in that purse" holds good: put money in your purse plenty of money, a large number of the neat little round pieces, bearing the effigy of Louis Napoleon and worth four dollars each; put them in your pocket with the expectation of leaving a large number of them at the rose wood counter, behind which sits the neatly dressed female cashier, for without such provision and such intention you had better stop at the door. But if you wish to unveil the mysteries of Epicurus, the picture being framed with the most exquisite surroundings, you must enter the temple of the *cordon bleu*, you must ascend the carpeted staircase which leads to the sumptuous cabinets up stairs. There you will find the walls set in ebony inlaid with flowers in mother-of-pearl displayed in varied and fantastic design. Sofas covered with rich velvets or silk damasks court the gaze, and invite repose. Rich curtains soften the light of day, while lustres sparkling with a thousand corruscations scatter the rays of their gas flames at night. Venetian mirrors multiply the room, and make it appear ten times larger than it really is, for the space is limited and the cabinets seem made best for the cosy *tete a tete*. Let us take an indiscreet peep into one of these mysterious little chambers; the company there is composed of two gentlemen and two ladies, the former are already of a certain age, their hair and whiskers are blanching, they are of distinguished aristocratic exterior, and the little many colored ribbons in their button-holes denote them as men of high position. They are dignified, smiling, quiet. The ladies, on the contrary, are hilarious to the extreme; dressed in the finest satin and lace, and scintillent with diamonds. They are both elegant, beautiful women. Seen in the street they might be taken for duchesses. But there is an indeserikable want of polish in their manners, a feint tinge of vulgarity that betrays the want of early good breeding, and in spite of of their superficially attractive conversation, those accustomed to all features of the *beau monde* will take them directly for what they are—namely actresses of one of the smaller theatres.

On the line of Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Rue Poissonniere restaurants of the highest order are very numerous, and each is celebrated for some specialty, and has usually a particular class of patrons. The members of the sporting club prefer the cafe Anglais renowned for its delicious salmon. There is one room in this establishment that can boast of European fame. What scenes both gay and serious have taken place in No. 16. Congratulatory dinners to celebrated authors and artists, and solemn festivities between diplomatists when the fate of Europe hung in the balance.

ARTHUR.

A Paris special to the New York *Herald* says the Pope is seriously ill of cystitis.

Mr. Lewis, the president of the Farmers and Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, which is the fiscal agent of the commonwealth, gives it as his opinion that there has been no actual over-issue of the bonds of 1853 of the $500,000 series. He says that the bonds were issued in two different years and that the likelihood is that during the first year there was an under issue and that this was made up the second year by a corresponding over-issue. The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* in commenting on the alleged over-issue uses this language: "The statements of ex-Treasurer Bickel and the president of the Girard bank are flatly contradictory with the probabilities in favor of Bickel's truthfulness."—*Patriot.*

The Edinburgh Review for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 41 Barclay Street, New York. We note the subjects of the principal papers.

1. "Marquess Wellesley's Indian Administration." Recent events have made British India very conspicuous, and this paper will be found to be a useful contribution to a general knowledge of its early history and of the growth af the British power.

2. "The Remains of Edmund J. Armstrong." A minute criticism, with numerous extracts, of the poems, letters, and essays of this author, who died at the early age of twenty-three.

3. "Lecky's England in the Eighteenth Century." With certain exceptions, the reviewer expresses his admiration of the industry and good taste with which Mr Lecky has described the leading features in the social history of England during the first half of the eighteenth century.

4. "Origin and Wanderings of the Gypsies." A very interesting commentary on the historical testimony relating to the Gypsy fraternity.

5. "Primitive Property and Modern Socialism." Admitting the important contributions of fact made by M. de Laveleye to the science of comparative sociology, the writer declares his conclusions and suggestions to be as unsound as they are alarming.

6. "M. Doudan's Letters." These are described as striking pictures of men, manners and society in France for the past fifty years.

7. "Russia and Roumania."

8. "The Gold Mines of Midian." An account of Capt. Burton's expedition last year in search of the same during a fortnight's tour in North Western Arabia.

9. "Finlay's History of Greece."

10. The Constitution and the Crown."

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters. See other column.

POLITICAL.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
Subject to decision of Congressional Conferees.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
Subject to decision of Senatorial Conferees.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
T. J. VANDERSLICE,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
STEPHEN POHE
CHARLES REICHART,

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WILLIAM L. MANNING.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Mountain Grove, Luzerne county.
Benton—J. J. McIlenry, Benton.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T Snyder, Berwick.
Bloomsburg East—D. Lowenberg, Bloomsburg.
Bloomsburg West—C. S. Furman, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek—Joseph Lamon, Berwick.
Catawissa—Mahlon Hamlin, Catawissa.
Centralia Borough—Owen Cain, Centralia.
Centre—Joseph Weiss, Lime Ridge.
Conyngham North—Bernard Doyle, Ashland.
Conyngham South—John P. Hannon, Ashland.
Fishing Creek—J. M. Howell, Van Camp.
Franklin—Peter G. Campbell, Catawissa.
Greenwood—I. A. DeWitt, Rohrsburg.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore, Buck Horn.
Jackson—Frank Derr, Rohrsburg.
Locust—Daniel Morris, Numedia.
Madison—J. M. Smith, Jerseytown.
Main—J. W. Shuman, Manville.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery, Mifflinville.
Montour—Benneville Rhodes, Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant, Joseph H. Beiler, Calby.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Fower, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger, Roaringcreek.
Scott—Jacob Derwilliger, Light Street.
Sugarloaf—J. G. Laubach, Cole's Creek.

D. LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Democratic Platform.

The democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare:

That the republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and the want that now exist:

It has had control of the legislation of the country, and has enacted and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many;

Its system of finance has been one of favor to moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest, and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor.

Its present hold upon federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices immoral; they distress the people and destroy their substance.

The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power.

And we resolve that further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the federal government with the business interests of the people, through national banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but, to bringing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given to a paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon and responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady work and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate returns for its use belong to capital. Violence or breach of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party, by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff on bituminous coal from $1.25 to 75 cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wool, metals, paper, glass, leather, and all manufactures of each of them ten per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved for homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home, and the bonds representing it should be of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made, fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated, and criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The republican party, controlling the legislation of the state, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new constitution; and among other things, it has neglected and refused.

To compel the acceptance of all its provisions by the corporations of the state;

To prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and without abatement or drawback to any;

To give to all equal means for transporting raw material of the state in such manner and to such points as they may prefer; and

To publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept.

The republican party creates new offices and enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites, whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery.

Its administration of the state government grows more expensive with each year of its rule.

Legislation has been directed by republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta whose decrees are accepted as the irreversible mandates of absolute hereditary power.

We denounce these methods, these measures, and these men, as unworthy the support of an honest and free people, and we invite all of every shade of political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the commonwealth from their hateful rule.

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 affects, 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 229