The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 27, 1878.

OUR FOURTH YEAR.

With this issue the third year of the present management of the COLUMBIAN expires. It has been our endeavor in the past to furnish a newspaper that would be interesting, entertaining, and instructive to all classes of readers. The patronage that we have received, notwithstanding the hard times, shows that in this effort we have not entirely failed. Though our list is not as large by several hundred as it was a few years ago, it is not because subscribers have withdrawn their support, but because we have struck from the list a large number of those who would not pay for the paper. With the commencement of the fourth year we shall strike off all those remaining who have not paid anything since October 1st, 1875. The COLUMBIAN will continue in the future, as it has always been in the past, to be a stanch Democratic paper, opposed to the corruption of Republicanism, the fallacies of Nationalism, and to splits or bolts in the party. It will never hesitate to denounce what it believes to be wrong, whether in or out of the party. The COLUMBIAN is not only the largest paper published in the county, but it is offered at lower rates than any other, a discount of 25 per cent, being allowed on advance payments for subscription making the price per year one dollar and a half. This offer is made to meet the exigencies of the times, and will continue only so long as we see the people are ready to take advantage of it. The regular price is $2,00 and no deviation will be made from this except for advance payments. We hope to merit the continued support of the citizens of this county, and will not relax in our efforts to make the COLUMBIAN a necessity in every household.

THEIR WEAK SPOT.

Our Greenback friends, and their dupes have not examined the question of the Constitutionality of a further issue of greenbacks as money.

Article 1, Sec. 8, Par. 5 in enumerating the powers of Congress, says:

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Now to *"coin money"* coin is necessary, but *paper is not* coin. The Supreme Court have held,—Chief Justice Chase, the father of the paper system delivering the opinion, that the issuance of greenbacks is unconstitutional. To reverse that decision Grant packed the Supreme Court by appointing as additional members Bradley and Strong, who earned their price by reversing the former decision. This act was reprobated not only by every Domocrat in the land, but by every sound lawyer and jurist. But even then the Court based its action on the ground that *making green backs a loyal tender was a war measure and justified by the exigencies of the times.* While it may have been an excuse for an unconstitutional act at the times, that is no reason why the precedent should be followed. The enactment of unconstitutional laws, and the attempt at their enforcement, will lead to chaos in the government and in society,—an event which communists may desire, but which every good citizen should oppose. To sum up, Congress has no authority but what is granted it by the Constitution. This point is too plain for question. The Constitution does not give Congress the power to issue as *currency* anything but coin. Paper is not coin.

In addition we might state that the present House of Representatives is Democratic. The incoming Senate is strongly so, and cannot be changed for a dozen years. The Supreme Court is strongly opposed to this modern heresy, and cannot be altered in twenty five years. Within that time this new fangled movement will have died a natural death as did Know-Nothingism, and other issues, and the honest masses who have been induced to stray from the teachings of the fathers, will find that they have been made the dupes of political mounte-banks, who are using them for selfish purposes. When the Democrats are on the point of ascendancy, it is cowardice to desert to a guerrilla band.

NOT YET.

Many of the opposition predict, and a few Democrats fear that in the impending crisis our party will be captured by the dissatisfied elements of all the old parties. NOT YET, and especially when they are led by such men as Ben. Butler, Kearney, Cohen, Smith and Orvis. We agree with the *Pottsville Chronicle*, "that so long as the life-blood of popular liberty flows in the veins of the race—so long as the republic endures—there will be a democratic party." It has stood at the cradle and the grave of half a dozen opposing organizations. All its instincts are on on the side of the people. For four score years of our national life it has been the historic friend and champion of human labor and the steadfast foe of the money power. It held the reins of power for almost sixty years of continuous rule. It tripled the territorial extent of the republic. It struck down the old money power of the United States bank and gave the people an independent treasury. It found the republic a feeble little confederacy, skirting the Atlantic and struggling over the mountains westward. It left it a mighty nation girded by the oceans, the lakes and the gulfs. The last ten years of its power were the brightest in the annals of American prosperity. For the last eighteen years it has not been in power, but it has battled on as of old for the constitutional rights of the states and of the people. Out of power as well as in, it has been the steadfast foe of the moneyed monopolies. In such an hour when the country has so great need of its services, it would be strange indeed if democrats should abandon their organization and desert their old flag. There are most conclusive and urgent reasons for sticking together. There is no excuse for any democrat to leave his party to vote for currency or governmental reform. There are reasons why men who have acted with the republican party should leave the organization, even if they throw away their votes on a third ticket. But now that the democratic party has compelled the country to recognise and endorse its creed—now that it will have control of both houses of congress and of twenty four states in the Union, it isn't likely it is going to permit itself to be swallowed.

THE "NATIONAL" CIRCUS.

This now celebrated troupe had an entertainment in this county on Tuesday last. The first performance was at Orangeville in the afternoon, but only two or three hundred people were in attendance. In the evening an entertainment was held at the Opera House in this place, and it was filled with spectators anxious to know how to avoid the "hard times." The proceedings were opened by an imported minstrel troupe of two men, who did pretty well, but still are inferior to Carncross & Dixey's show. Then appeared Mr. Mason, the Labor candidate for Governor. He is of prepossessing appearance, and speaks well. In severe terms he arraigned the Republican party for its vicious financial legislation, to all which we agree. In vivid terms he painted the hardship of the times, which nobody disputes. *But he utterly failed to point out the remedy.* True, he said that everything would be lovely if he, and those of his faith were elected, but the people will want to see some other remedy. As he spoke one and three-quarter hours, we have not space enough this week to review his speech in detail. His many misstatements are refuted by the official records, and show how easy an ignorant man may be gulled. He was opposed to forced resumption. So is the Democratic party. It not only said so in its Platform, but passed a bill to that effect in the House of Representatives, but it was defeated by the Republican majority in the Senate. But he forgot to add that the act goes into effect on the First of January, and the Congress to be elected this year does not meet until a year from next December, so that even if the Greenback party should succeed, they could not stay its operations.

He was in favor of remonetization of silver. Why the Democrats passed a bill to that effect, and it is now in operation. Mr Mason, therefore, must be a hard money man, and in favor of a currency that has intrinsic value. His tirade against corporations was weak, and unworthy of the man. If there were no corporations where would the laboring men get work? If corporations ceased to exist, how would Mercer county develop its oil,—our people mine coal, our furnaces get or keep in blast, *or Mason come to Bloomsburg on a free pass!* Besides, Mr. Mason is a corporation lawyer. His wealth has been gained from them, and if they are grasping and unmerciful, *Mr. Mason has been their trusted counsellor.*

Lack of space prevents us from reviewing the speech further this week. It is remarkable, however, that at no time did he touch upon State questions,—the vital ones now at issue. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Judge of our Supreme Court, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, have no more to do with the finances of the nation, than the Khedive of Egypt.

The performance very appropriately closed by a series of laughable conundrums between the "end men," and a grotesque banjo style of singing that highly delighted the boys. More, anon.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

All the counties composing the XXIVth senatorial district having held their conventions and named a candidate, the next thing in order is the holding of the conference to make a nomination for the district. The counties have made the following nominations:

Columbia—E. J. McHenry.
Lycoming—John Piatt.
Montour—Thomas Chalfant.
Sullivan—George D. Jackson.

The conference will meet in Williamsport Tuesday, October 1st, to ballot for a candidate. Each county is entitled to two conferees, and as there are four candidates—and at least two counties are tenacious of their claims—a spirited and protracted contest is not improbable.

Lycoming has just had two terms, and therefore should step down and out. Montour has had the Senator since Columbia, and as Senator Chalfant was always a stickler for "rotation" he should not seriously claim a nomination *now.*

At the last election for State Senator in 1876, the vote stood as follows:

	Steck.	Allen.
Lycoming,	4,607	5,557
Montour,	1 184	1,729
Sullivan,	502	908
Columbia,	2,058	4,412
Total vote,	8,351	12,606
		8,351
Allen over Steck,		4,255

Should Sullivan have it? *We think not.* As will be seen above, she only polled 908 votes to 4,412 by Columbia, or 1 to 5. Neither equity nor reason should make one man in Sullivan equal to five in this county. We therefore claim that we are entitled to the nominee.

BEN. BUTLER REPUDIATED.

The regular Democratic convention of Massachuseits met in Boston on the 25th, pursuant to the adjournment of the state central committee at Worcester, and nominated Josiah G. Abbott for Governor.

All who are familar with the workings of our courts are aware that a vast amount of useless litigation is the result of a free-and-easy way of conducting business. Nothing is easier than for men to honestly differ regarding a matter of which they have no record. The following well timed paragraph from the Potter *Enterprise* should be heeded; "Business carried on verbally sometimes answers every purpose, but in many cases it is inexpedient and frequently results in trouble and litigation put all contracts in writing and take receipts for all monies paid out, however trifling the amount may be. Many misunderstadings result from the loose way in which important business matters are talked over, and after each party has put his or her own construction on the contract, the matter is dropped with expression of "allright" from each. In many cases it proves "all wrong" and affords a little job for lawyers, juries and courts. If persons persisted in putting their agreements in writing, much litigation would be avoied."

The table of contents of the Eclectic Magazine for October embraces nineteen titles, including the four Editorial Departments; and we can hardly convey a better idea of variety and interest than by simply reproducting it. It as follows: "The Rise and Progress of Ultramontanism in Germany," by Professor Von Schulte; "Music and Musical Criticism," by Edm und Gurney; "Social aspects of the Paris Exposition, 'by Miss M. Betham-Edwards; "Bryant and American Poetry," taken from the Saturday Review; "Iceland," a lively descriptive paper by Athenæ Trollope; "A Ballad of Prose and Rhyme," by Austin Dobson; "A Reminiscence of Charlotte Cushman;" "The Races of Asiatic Turkey," by J. C. McCoan, editor of the Levant Herald; "The Moon's Myriad Small Craters," by Richard A. Proctor, B. A.; Chapters XXVIII. to XXXI. of "Macleod of dare," by William Black; "The Runic stone," a touching little poem, translated from Heine; "Sainte-Beuve's Critical Method;" "The Effect of Light on Plants," Down Thames," a poem; a biographical sketch of the the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, by the editor; Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art Notes; Varieties. The portrait of the Grand Duke Nicholas is a very delicate and finished specimen of the engraver's art. E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 25 Bond Street, New York.

The ravages of the yellow fever in the south still continue. Large donations have been sent from the north.

Why Should a Democrat Join the Greenbackers?

There is no conceivable reason. By doing so he takes at least one vote from the Democrats, and gives the Republicans that much better chance for success. If enough Democrats join the Greenbackers to give the Republicans success, what follows? Clearly the firm establishment of all the measures of which the Greenbackers complain, for all these measures were passed by the Republicans when they had the President, and large majorities in both branches of Congress. If the Republicans are again successful, they will continue the measures they have heretofore passed and sustained in operation. Any one may clearly see, therefore, that continued Republican success is to continue all the governmental extravagance, corruption, hard times and public oppression that the measures of the Republican party have produced.

Let every Democrat-Greenbacker ask himself the question, why should he abstract his vote from the Democrats, and thus help to continue the Republicans in power? Success to the Greenbackers is utterly and palpably impossible, and a vote for the "National" State candidates is, therefore, a vote merely thrown away.

Why should any Democratic-Greenbacker abandon his party now, when after long tribulation, it is on the point of success?

With a majority only in the lower House of Congress, and with the President and Senate against it, the Democratic party has favored the ideas of the Greenbackers—

By compelling the remonetization of silver—

By stopping the further destruction of greenbacks—

By passing in the House a bill requiring the government to receive greenbacks the same as gold in the payment of duties, which would soon have brought them to par—

By attempting to repeal the arbitrary resumption act, and drawing its most poisonous fangs by making the silver dollar a legal tender—

It has diminished an unnecessarily large standing army—thus saving millions—and has reduced the enormous salaries and extravagant perquisites of high army officers and retired the useless ones—thus saving millions more—

It has taken the sword and the bayonet from the throats of the Southern people, and thus permitted them again to assume self-government and re-instate prosperity—thus restoring a trade by which the Northern people in times of Democratic government and in future will again make hundreds of millions of profits for the people of the North—

The Democratic party in Congress has proposed and endeavored to pass every possible measure of economy and reform, and has been defeated in its full purposes only by the opposition and obstinacy of the Republican Senate and President.

There is not a just and proper measure of reform that the Democratic-Greenbacker favors that has not in the past been and will in the future be supported by the old Democratic party—then why shall the Greenbacker now abandon it?

Come back, friend—Democratic-Greenbacker—to the noble old party that never can be crushed, never can be permanently kept in a minority, with which you have endured defeat undismayed for years—come back, now that the hour of triumph approaches, and share with your brethren the rejoicings and the glory of the great triumph that is now at hand—come back, and help those who are honestly trying to carry out your best principles of reform, which so long characterized the Democracy of old and gave this nation a degree of freedom and prosperity unexampled in the history of the world. You only help to defeat yourself by straying away from us—COME BACK!

Outlawed Claims.

Several correspondents have recently addressed *The Times* asking explanation of the different phases of outlawed debts under our State laws. The repeal of the Bankrupt law restores all of the old State statutes relating to the collection of debts, and the long subordination of the local laws of debtor and creditor to the national bankruptcy act, has made business men, as a rule, unfamiliar with the laws now in force.

The statutes limiting the period for the collection of debts in Pennsylvania, vary with the varied forms of claims against debtors. In case of an ordinary promissory or commercial note or book account, recovery is barred by the statute in six years. It must be specially pleaded in the action, and the limitation is defeated by any proven promise of the debtor within six years, in such form as creates a new contract to pay. A debtor who has paid any part of the claim principal or interest, within six years, thereby gives a new assumption that makes the statute of limitations date anew from that period.

All notes or other obligations under seal are valid claims against debtors for twenty years, and then they are not absolutely barred by the statute. A debt of that character including judgments of record, on which no payment has been made by the debtor and no measures taken by the creditor for collection, is presumed by the law to have been paid; but the creditor may rebut the presumption by proving non-payment, and thus make the claim a legal debt again. The burden of proof, however, is wholly on the creditor to prove that the debt has not been paid, as the presumption of law is wholly with the debtor.

The lien of a judgment expires in five years from the date of its record. It not renewed by legal proceedings or amicable scire facias, within five years, it loses its priority of lien, although it is legal evidence of debt for twenty years, when the presumption of payment arises. The only effect of the failure to revive a judgment within five years, is to give priority to subsequent liens. In other words—a judgment that has been of record over five years, is postponed in its lien to any later judgments entered before its revival.

All obligations under seal as well as accounts and every form of debt except strictly 'commercial paper,' when assigned and transferred to a new purchaser, carry with them all the equities between the original contracting parties; and any legal set-off that existed between them at the time, or that has arisen between them after the transfer, is a legal set-off as against the claim of the purchaser. Commercial notes make the only exception to the rule that enables the debtor to claim equitable credits against the holder of his obligations, and if they are transferred after maturity, they are also subject to all equities between the original parties to the transaction.

Debts and contracts of all kinds are interpreted and enforced according to the laws of the State in which the contract is made, no matter what may be the laws on like questions in the State where parties seek to enforce them. In all matters of remedy, the law of the State where remedy is sought governs the proceedings, but obligations are interpreted by the laws under which they were created.

Sureties on obligations can plead the statute of limitations successfully, even if the principals have given new assumptions without the knowledge or assent of the sureties. The Supreme Court held otherwise some years ago, but the recent ruling on the point requires the surety to create a new assumption with the principal to defeat the limitation. Executors, administrations, trustees, ect., may plead the statute of limitation, but they are not compelled to do so.—*Philadelphia Times.*

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, August 30th 1878.

After all, there is this much to admire, to wonder at and to philosophise over in a Universal Exhibition, in the fact that each of these shows is, after its kind, unique, and that the thing in its complete entirety can never be seen again. Its component parts may be, and in all probability, will be, brought together again, since one half of the world is never tired of shop keeping, or, at least, of staring into shop windows thinking what it would buy if it only had the money. And, in truth, a modern Exposition is, abstractedly only a manner of kaleidoscope. The manufacturers and the shopkeepers have an enhanced supply of parti-coloured vitrious fragments forthcoming; on a given day authority gives a cylinder a shake, to the accompaniment of flourish of trumpets and a discharge of artillery, and millions press to the peephole, and surveying the new geometrical pattern, ejaculate O—O—O—Oh! just as they do at a public garden when the final pyrotechnic boquet begins to unfold its glories. But there will be more exhibitions and more fireworks in days to come. It is inexpedient, perhaps, to be enthusiastic about anything, but in no direction is enthusiasm of the gushing kind so much to be deprecated as in the case of International Exhibitions as "Congresses of Industry" and "Festivals of Peace." The World's Fair in London in 1851 was immediately followed by a revolution in France. The Paris Exposition of 1855 was held in the midst of a devastating war between four of the great European powers; two years after the Exposition Universelle of 1867—disturbed as it was in its actual course by the Mexican catastrophe—came Worth and Sedan, and, as for 1878 all we have to say is that Western Europe has escaped the horrors of war by which the East has been devastated, and we have not the slightest idea of what is to come next. Gentlemen have always cried peace! peace! when there is no peace, but this need not prevent our enjoying the display of all the Kingdoms of the World and the glories thereof which Satan and the French people have grouped together here for our temptation.

In decorative bronze sculpture, as I have more than once observed, the French are well nigh unapproachable. In marble statuary they hold their own very nobly, although they are closely oppressed by the Italians; but in ecclesiastical decoration, and even in decorative architecture, I can but think that France, through her addictedness to florid color and excessive ornamentation, is very seriously retrograding. That the paintings executed by M. Paul Baudry at the New Grand Opera House are truly magnificent, and that the proportions of that edifice are very grandiose, must at once be obvious, but I was born either too early or too late to appreciate the beauty of the Opera House facade. It seems to me a meretricious mass, the whole effect of which notwithstanding all the costliness of the materials of which it is composed and all the consummate plastic skill which has been lavished on its adornment, is not, to my mind, more attractive than M'Giraudin's sweet stuff shop on the Rue de la Paix. And I am positively sure that I never saw anything more architecturally hideous than the exterior of the Exhibition Palace of the Trocadero, or the facade of the Champ de Mars Palace with its clumsy figures looking towards the terrace of the Bridge of Jena. The two towering portals which give entrance to the local exhibits of La Ville de Paris and the Galerie des Beaux-Arts are equally disastrous examples of a deteriorated taste, in the way of meagre and poverty stricken design, bolstered up by excess of carving, gilding and adornment of every degree of garishness. It is very irritating to observe this and to contrast it with the exquisite refinement and taste which the French modeller and art worker bestows on the conception and execution of the most trifling *bibelot*—a mirror, a washstand, a lady's *chatelaine*, a pen tray, or a paper weight. Abating the displays of Sevres, Beauvai's and the Gobelins, the carpets, the marble statuary, and Gustave Dore's vase, there is very little on a large scale in the French department that can be called elegant. The little things are supremely tasteful and beautiful. They seem to have gone to work more earnestly and more thoughtfully in the illustration of the products of Lilliput than in those of Brabdingnag; and after all the author of the *Tableau de Paris* may have been hitting the right nail on the head in saying that Frenchmen are always serious in little things, and always frivolous in great ones.

The Biblioteque Monumentalle is a collection of translations in all known languages of the *Bulla Infalabilis* in which was formulated and proclaimed the dogma of the immaculate conception. It is displayed in a case which extorts admiration for the sumptuousness of its materials, and the marvellous excellence of the *main d' oeuvre*. It is altogether an exceptional production; and, looking at it, we may, for once, put the canons of fine taste on the shelf; but the examples of exclusively ecclesiastical decoration which I have seen in the French saloons of the Exhibition are I think detestable. There was an art critic once who said that although he considered Michael Angelo to be the greatest artist that ever lived, he hated his memory because his example had been the means of producing the detestable Bernini. Unless I am mistaken the name of the art critic was Thiers. Bernini however had his admirers: among them Sir Christopher Wren, who went over to Paris to confer with him; but complained that the crafty Italian would not allow him to study the drawings that he had made for the works at Versailles and the Louvre. But imagine the disciples of Bernini, not as architects but as sculptors and decorators. Imagine the preposterous attitudes, the tempest tossed and tormented draperies of Bernini's figures imitated by tenth rate modellers, trying to be classic or Gothic—with the Renaissance in their hands and paganism in their hearts.

St. Nicholas for October.

The October number of ST. NICHOLAS opens with a very interesting story, "The Violin Village," which carries us away to the mountains of Tyrol, and tells varied adventures of a bright young goat-boy of that region.

The two serials, "Under the Lilacs," and "Dab Kinzer," are brought to a happy close, and there are several good, short stories, one of which, "Mrs. Primkins' surprise," contains some additional exploits of Nimpo whose "Troubles" interested the readers of ST. NICHOLAS some years ago.

The long-promised paper on "Parlor Magic" is given in this number, and the boys who wish to get up lively evening entertainments will be glad to see it. It contains plain and simple directions for the performance of many curious experiments.

The "French Alphabet," with twenty six original pictures also appears, and the other useful papers is one entitled "How to Keep a Journal." "Cutting the Pie" a humorous poem by Rossiter Johnson, will amuse the older boys and girls, while "Happy Little Praggy" will make everbody laugh. "A Tale of Many Tails," and "Prince Cucumbia" are lively sketches, with pictures of novel design; and there are several very funny cuts scattered through the number. The Very "Little Folks" have a bright poem, "Hare and Hounds," with a fine picture by Sheppard; and the departments are, as usual, well filled with good things.

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another 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,
OF BLOOMSBURG.
Subject to decision of Congressional Conferees.

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
T. J. VANDERSLICE,
OF BLOOMSBURG.
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
OF CATAWISSA.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
STEPHEN POHE
OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
CHARLES REICHART,
OF BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
SAMUEL E. SMITH,
OF BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM L. MANNING,
OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Mountain Grove, Luzerne county.
Benton—John S. Kline, 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—Lernard 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 Mogris, Numedia.
Madison—J. M. Smith, Jerseytown.
Main—J. W. Shuman, Mainville.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery, Mifflinville.
Montour—Benneville Rhodes, Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant, Joseph R. Ikeler, Canby.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Fower, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger, Roaringcreek.
Scott—Jacob Terwilliger, 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, in changing 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 1873, which reduced the tariff on bituminous coal from $1.20 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 baleful rule.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get genuine. Depot and office 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

NERVOUS DEBILITY! NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork.. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5.

All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

NEVER FAILING WORM SYRUP.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes tape worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if tape worms can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN W. HOFFMAN, 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 FIFTH OF NOVEMBER, 1878 (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 Joseph H. 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 John Monroe.
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 Kehres, in Numedia.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.
Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.
Montour township, at the public house of Reuben Rauch, at Rupert.
Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E Longenberger.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of John B. Klinger.
Orange township, at the public house of H. Conner 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 Allnas 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 Pennsylvania.
One person for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.
One person for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.
One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.
One person for Member of Congress for the Eleventh District.
One person for State Senator.
Two persons for Representatives.
One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Columbia county.
One person for Register and Recorder of Columbia county.
One person for Treasurer of Columbia county.
Three persons for Commissioners of Columbia county.
Three persons for county Auditors.

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.

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, and 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.

The qualified voters of the several districts in this county at all general, township borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorised 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."

And each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

JOHN W HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sheriff.
Sept. 21, '78-tf

ESTRAY!

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county on or abo ut the 12th day of September 1878, a red cow with white legs, white face and white streak over the back, from 9 to 14 years old, long horns turning back over the head. The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take the same away within sixty days, or she will be disposed of according to law

Sep. 20, '78-4w* W. P. WHITE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out cry, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1878,

at one o'clock p. m., at the Court House in, Bloomsburg.

All that certain lot of ground situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Ruth Ann Gable and Sol. Levan, on the east by William Lee and Samuel Reinbold, on the south by Wesley Brass, on the west by public road, containing forty acres, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Locust township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the west by land of H. Gorrell, on the south by Jonathan Beaver and George Beyer, on the east by John Kline, on the north by Joseph Beaver, Sr., administrator of William Bieber, deceased, containing ten acres.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Beneville Rhodes against David Tyson and William Tyson and to be sold as the property of David Tyson and William Tyson.

ABBOTT & HIAWS, Attorneys.
Terms cash on day of sale.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
sep. 27, '78-ts

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

SCALES.

Made with the Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

Two Grand Prizes
AT PARIS EXPOSITION.
Received Highest Medals at

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,	1851
WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK,	1853
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS,	1867
WORLD'S FAIR, VIENNA,	1873
WORLD'S FAIR, SANTIAGO, (Chili)	1875
WORLD'S FAIR, PHILADELPHIA,	1876
WORLD'S FAIR, SYDNEY, (Australia)	1877
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS,	1878

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
715 CHESTNUT ST.,
Philadelphia.
sep. 27, '78-13 w

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Nos. 801, 803, 805, 807 and 809
MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A VISIT of INSPECTION is Respectfully INVITED,

If it is not convenient to visit the city and make your selections in person, write for samples of whatever you may desire, and a full line will be forwarded by return mail.

Sept 20, 78-tf