The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 4th, 1878.

PAY YOUR TAXES. AFTER SATURDAY IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

AN OLD DODGE.

The opposition have always resorted to the trick, whenever possible, of getting up side issues and inducing Democrats to join with them, but invariably when the election came, the Democrats found themselves sold out, and that the Republicans had quietly voted their regular ticket. That is the game this year as confessed to us by a prominent Republican, who said "we can always hold our party when necessary, but get as many Democrats into the Clubs (Greenback) as possible." *Will Democrats be gulled this way?* Whatever financial reforms are demanded, we can secure from our own organization, but not by playing into the hands of the Republican party, which undoubtedly brought these evils upon us.

A SPECIMEN DEMAGOGUE.

SUCH A MAN IS VICTOR E. PIOLLET.

He has been all things to all men; instant in season for some nomination, and out of season when he should have supported some one else. As a beggar for office he has no equal, and has resorted to the most degrading acts to attain it. As candidate for State Treasurer in 1875, he attempted to wield the Grangers—a non-political organization in his behalf, but utterly failed. At a recent meeting of that body we find the following account of his actions:

"During the exercises the audience were treated to an amusing scene. Mr Dill was absent, but Colonel Hoyt and Mr. Mason occupied prominent seats. When Mr. Mason was introduced, the National candidate admitted that he was rusty on questions of agriculture and congratulated himself that Hoyt and Dill were just as proficient in the science. He was glad that Col. Piollet was on hand to make a suitable address. Mr. Hoyt followed in a speech just as expressive and then Col. Piollet startled them both by demanding in a loud voice that they speak to the assembled farmers on the vital question of the day. "Should corporations be the people's masters or the people the masters of the corporations? is what we want to know!" shouted the Colonel, and the responses echoed through the woods as shout after shout for Hoyt and Mason went up from the multitude. Mr. Hoyt advanced and explained, in a few well-chosen remarks that this was not the occasion to discuss political questions, but he mentioned, just for information, he said, that four little corporations in Luzerne county pay seven hundred thousand dollars annually to the State for taxes. He claimed that the farmers were not the only people who were taxed, and while he did not defend the present system of taxation he counseled charity for all. Mr. Mason wouldn't pick up the gauntlet thrown down by Col. Piollet any more than would Hoyt, and expressed himself very much after the manner of the latter. Col. Piollet wouldn't rest, and again made a speech in which he addressed most of his remarks to the two candidates, who seemed to grow very uneasy under his catechising. He talked much against coal combinations, until Hoyt said: "Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say that I am a coal operator." This created good feeling again, and when in response to another invitation from Piollet, Hoyt stepped forward again and introduced Mason and the one made and the other seconded a motion of thanks to Col. Piollet for making just the speech which they said they both intended to make, there was a happy ending to a very ludicrous scene."

Who made Vic. Piollet a Judge as to corporations? If in earnest, he is a sudden convert. He forgets the jobs he perpetrated as an employee of the State when it owned our canals. He forgets that he was "a corporation man" when the Lehigh Valley was extended, under which he got a fat contract, and a large portion of his revenue is derived from that corporation. The less, therefore, Piollet attacks capital and corporations, the better for his own consistency, and probably more to the taste of his son-in-law, the son of Asa Packer.

The Congressional Conference of the Eleventh District.

STROUDSBURG, October 1, 1878.

The Democratic conference of the Eleventh Congressional district met here to-day. Lackawanna had a full delegation present, and Luzerne, Montour and Pike recognized the Lackawanna conferees, which led the conferees of Carbon, Columbia and Monroe to refuse to join them. The last named counties are either partially or wholly friendly to Robert Klotz, and they organized another conference, into which a contesting delegation from Luzerne was admitted. The anti-Klotz conference met at 11:30 this morning and after organization adjourned until 2:30, and the Klotz conferees from Carbon, with those from Monroe and Columbia, were invited to come into united conference at that time, but they refused and they met at the Indian Queen Hotel. The anti-Klotz conference met at 2:30 and balloted five times for a nominee without effecting a choice, when an adjournment was carried until 7:30 this evening. The Klotz conference also adjourned without making a nomination after selecting a committee on credentials, that reported in favor of the admission of the contesting delegation from Luzerne, thus giving Luzerne a full delegation in both conferences. At the evening session of the anti-Klotz conference, five more ballots were had without a choice, when it adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Klotz conference also adjourned till to-morrow without balloting for a candidate. Overtures were made by the Klotz body to the other conference, but they were refused. There is every prospect of a prolonged contest, and the nomination of two candidates is quite probable.

The real dispute is about Luzerne and Lackawanna. There was a meeting held at Scranton under the management of Frank Beamish, which elected two sets, one for each county. Afterwards a general meeting held at Hazleton, called a regular delegate convention, which elected three delegates for Luzerne. This evening the Beamish party balloted ten times, resulting: Ranck, 2; Klotz, 1; Trimmer, 3; Brockway, 3, and Rowland, 3.

OCTOBER 2.—The latest indications are that the dead lock is broken. H. E. Packer and C. R. Buckalew have been named in one conference as candidates, in addition to those named by the several counties. We have no definite information up to the time of going to press, (Thursday afternoon).

THE CANVASS.

Mr. Buckalew's Speech.

The first Democratic meeting of the campaign was held at the Opera House on Saturday evening, and was well attended. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—E. H Little, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Jacob R. Grool, William Girton, Peter Brugler, E. J. Thornton, James Cadman, Elijah Strohm, Philip Eyer, Geo. M. Lockard, Michael Walter, William Morgan, E. J. McHenry, William Miller, Louis Bernhard, John Wanich, Emandus Unangst, Enoch Cadman, Michael Casey, sr., Philip Unangst, Mordecai Millard, Andrew Soleder, John Gordner and Peter Gross.

Secretaries—Geo. E. Elwell, C. M. Vanderslice.

Mr. Buckalew spoke for an hour upon Finance and Money, commencing with the expression of his surprise at the unhesitating confidence with which persons, apparently not well qualified to speak upon these subjects, expressed themselves regarding them. He did not claim to be an *expert* in finance, nor assert that his opinions were infallibly true, but he chose to express those opinions at this time.

Many disputes were merely verbal; they arose upon the meaning of words variously understood or used in different senses. To the question, What is money? one man will reply that it is coin, another that is the circulating medium of exchange or currency in a country, authorized by law. The one uses the word in its primary the other in a secondary sense, and unless this distinction of meaning be preserved in debate between them, confusion of thought and contradiction result.

The Constitution authorizes the Government of the United States, "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." It also provides that "no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold or silver a tender in payment of debts." The grant to the general government plainly was of a power to create coined money as a standard or test of values, in connection with the power to fix standard weights and measures and regulate the relative value of foreign coin, and as the power was to be *exclusive* we have the prohibition upon the States. Mr. Webster long since pointed out the fact, that it was quite unnecessary to extend to the general government the prohibition against making anything but gold and silver a legal tender for the payment of debts, because that government was one only of granted powers.

The Supreme Court of the United States has however held, that the legal tender greenback notes, issued during the war, of which $340,000,000 are unredeemed, were lawfully issued. This decision was made by a majority only of the judges and was placed by them expressly and solely upon the war power possessed by Congress. Virtually and clearly it denied the power of the government to issue such notes in time of peace.

The proposition now made to issue an increased amount of legal tender notes, however desirable it may be thought to be, is not therefore practicable. Two-thirds of each House of Congress may propose and three-fourths of the States adopt an amendment to the Constitution authorizing them, but many years must elapse before such an amendment could be secured, even if a sufficient amount of public opinion could be gradually formed in its favor. It is idle then to speak of this measure as one of immediate relief, or of relief in the near future.

Doubtless the Government possesses the power, upon fit occasion, to issue treasury notes, and make them receivable for all government dues. But if not legal tender, or presently redeemable in coin, they would go out dishonored and circulate at a discount. They would be heavily *shaved*, to the disturbance of trade and the injury of the poor.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the country at the past financial management of the party in power. Loans were made or bonds exchanged for currency notes, during the war, on hard terms for the public. Receiving for our notes or bonds when issued, sixty cents on the dollar, we are required to pay them at par. And though we received depreciated paper for the bonds we became bound for gold interest upon them, and by the voluntary if not gratuitous act of 1869, to the payment of the principal in coin. The bonds were also made free of tax, so that those who held them would escape from contributing to support the common burdens of government. Besides, the holders of bonds were authorized to bank upon them, receiving one profit in interest upon the bonds and another upon the circulation of notes furnished by the Government, the notes of state banks being taxed out of circulation in their favor. These measures, taken together, indicate favoritism and subserviency to capital, and they are insufficiently sustained by the plea that they were necessary to float the public loans and maintain the public credit.

Misgovernment in the South, since the war, had inflicted much evil upon the country. By reconstruction measures and bayonet interference, industry there had been disorganized, production prevented and plunder established as the leading principle of local administration.

Public expense, upon a scale of profligacy, had been kept up in our state and general governments, and the example set by government had been followed by cities, towns and individuals, until the crash came in 1872.

Much had been done by the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington within the last three years to reform the government and improve public affairs. He would mention the reduction of the ordinary expenses of government eighty-eight millions of dollars in three years; the repeal of the Bankrupt law; the restoration of silver as a circulating medium, and the suspending of the cancellation of the greenback notes.

"Burn the Bonds," says the *Shenandoah Herald*, at head of its editorial columns. Is this the doctrine of the new party? By what right can a man burn a government bond, any more than any other bond, or obligation? The right of a man or party to burn any species of property means the right to destroy or confiscate *all!* This is worse than Communism of France. How would our farmers and property holders like a full application of the *Herald's* theory.

Keep It Before the People

That Henry M. Hoyt was forced upon the Republican State Ticket by Robert W. Mackey, Corporation Agent in the Legislature, M. S. Quay, the Beneficiary of the Recorder Bill, and James S. Rutan, the leader of the "Beaver Ring." Hoyt is their creature and will do their bidding in everything.

In order to confer a lucrative office upon Col. Quay, the chairman of the republican state committee, the legislature was kept in session fifty days beyond the usual time for adjournment at an expense of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars to the people. The Recorder Bill had to be passed in order to enable Col. Quay to conduct Hoyt's campaign.—*Patriot.*

PAY YOUR TAXES. AFTER SATURDAY IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

Now let us hear something from republican journals in regard to the iniquitous Recorder Job put up by the republican legislature and Governor Hartranft last winter in order that Col. Quay might have a forty-thousand dollar office for ten years. Thier opinions on this subject will interest the people far more than puerile attacks upon the local legislation for Senator Dill's district.—*Patriot.*

Who Will be Responsible.

One thing is so clear that no one ventures to dispute it, namely that the Democracy and the Nationals combined largely outnumber the republicans in this state. Even the estimate of Col. Quay, the chairman of the republican state committee, places the united vote of democrats and nationals at 400,000, while he admits that the republicans have but 300,000. This shows an anti-republican majority in the state of 100 000. But in order that this large preponderance in favor of the democrats and nationals shall not be so divided the republican minority may be suffered to retain power it becomes necessary that it should be concentrated upon the same candidates. The democratic party is compactly and effectively organized. It has local tickets, newspapers and stump speakers in every county in the state. It is able to-day to bring to the polls nearly one-half of the entire vote of the state. Not even the most sanguine national, not Samuel R Mason himself, will contend that the national element has anything like the organization, the newspapers, the speakers, the voting force of the democratic party. If then the anti Republican vote is to be concentrated it is only reasonable to suggest that the nationals should join the democratic army and do battle under the democratic standard. And why should they not? The aims of the nationals so far as they are practical and practicable are almost identical with those of the democrats. The nationals would reform the currency. So would the democrats. The nationals would protect and foster labor. So would the democrats. The nationals would institute economy in administration. So would the democrats. Indeed to the extent of their power in congress the democrats have already done what the nationals propose to do. Why then cannot the national consistently enlist under the democratic banner? There is no reason under the sun why he should not. If therefore those who are the natural allies of the democracy choose to stand apart and skirmish on their own account with the common enemy and the two divisions of the grand army of 400,000 should be beaten in detail by the 300,000, where would rest the responsibility for defeat? Certainly not with the larger and better organized division, but rather with the smaller and undisciplined force. Come, let us reason together. Can our national brethern, on due reflection and after a careful consideration of the possible consequences, afford to risk their votes for the ticket put forward by their organization when by so doing they may be instrumental in perpetuating the rule of the republican ring? Remember that Pennsylvania is not Maine, that a plurality elects in this state, and that every anti-republican vote taken from the democratic ticket increases the chances of the election of Hoyt and a republican legislature. The responsibility is with *you.*—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1st, 1878.

In Maine the campaign of the Republicans was, under the direction of Blaine, an exclusively hard money campaign. The "bloody shirt" was not seen, except, perhaps, in one District, and in that the Republican candidate was beaten for the first time in 25 years. In New York Senator Conkling has determined to run the battle, in great part, on the "bloody shirt" question. If the Senator does not meet a worse defeat than Blaine did I shall be greatly disappointed. As between the two parties, and on that question, I am sure he would be voted out of sight. If he finds among Democrats a disposition to trade, he may save his party, by that means, from utter and ignominious ruin, though he cannot, in such a way, save his own re-election to the Senate. The parties in New York are always open to trade. It was of the politicians of that state that Dean Richmond once said, when a certain compromise was suggested that "the day of compromise is past but we are still a commercial people." Senator Conkling may find some New York Democrats who are willing to trade—commercial Democrats—but I don't believe he can find enough of them to save himself or to save his party in state affairs or in either branch of Congress. All the indications now are that the Republican party in New York will be badly beaten. If the leaders of the Democratic party realize that the fight is between the people on the one side and the radical party on the other, the Republican party will be beaten out of sight.

Secretary Schurz having spoken at Cincinnati on Saturday night there remains but one member of the Cabinte—Evarts—who has not violated the most conspicuous civil service rule of the Administration. To be sure Secretary Schurz says his speech was "non-partizan." So, too, in the same way, have been Blaine's, Hale's, Garfield's and all the rest. They were made for the benefit of the Republican party, that of Hayes and Schurz as well as the others.

Interest will be felt in the subject of a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, now being inquired into at St Louis. The urgent necessity of detaching one or more of its many Bureaus from the Interior Department, in order that the Secretary may be able as other heads of Departments are, to acquire some practical knowledge of all the varied interests confided to his keeping, has long been felt. Whatever shall be the report of the body now inquiring into the subject, the probability is strong that the transfer will be made, and that the Patent Bureau will be made an independent office by itself.

The Chinese Embassy had on Saturday its formal presentation to Mr. Hayes, and will settle down to the regular transaction of the business which brought it here. Let us hope one of its first attempts will be to settle the question as to the standing of the Chinaman on the Pacific Coast. That is a subject worthy of study and calls for all the ability the Embassy and our own rulers have.

The weather is getting fall like though we have had no frost yet. August was unusually damp and cool for this region, and, as a result, chills and other malarial sickness are prevailing extensively.

SEMINOLE.

PAY YOUR TAXES. AFTER SATURDAY IT WILL BE TOO LATE.

Fifty days of extra session of the legislature last winter at a cost of nearly a quarter of a million in order to enable the republican caucus and Governor Hartranft to put through a bill creating a fat office for Quay, is part of the record of the republican party on which it is summoned to answer to the people. As the case will go to the jury without any plea on the part of the defendant the court might as well swear a constable.—*Patriot.*

We Believe

That if every one would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. & A. Rochester, N. Y.*

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, September 10, 1878.

The elements of glory comprised in the festivities of the *Bal Mabille* do not perhaps amount to much, but, such as they are, it may not be out of place to enumerate them here for the benefit of the *post nati.* For this is an age of change. Time, the great auctioneer, is indefatigably busy in his rostrum, and, well nigh without surcease, his ivory hammer, symmetrically turned from a dead man's bone, comes in sharp contact with the ledge of his pulpit, as he cries "going, going, gone!" I have seen spectacularly the dissipation of my time, and its most typical emblems seem to me mainly to have disappeared. Paris, assuredly is regenerated; but I fail to see that the New Birth is, ethnically considered, in any way preferable to the old one. All the booths in Vanity Fair—sadly knocked about by vicissitudes of siege and civil war,—have been re-painted and re-plastered, gilt, swept and garnished; but it would be rash hastily to assume that the spirits that inhabit the restored edefice are in any way cleanlier than those which abode in it of old. I heard that the *Jardin Mabille* was doing a tremendous business, and that the cancan was nocturnally extant in its wildest exuberance in the Armida's garden of the Champs Elysees. So we made up a party to visit Mabille. I put on a pair of square toed shoes and the most moral looking hat I could find. So as to warn off any Roscamboles or Cascadettes who might seek to tempt me to join in the mazy dance—did not the Heathen Man of old stop his ears against the Wantons of the Sea?—And the lady of our party donned no less than three veils, one over the other, the last a thick awning of blue silk, the effect of which was certainly to prevent any one at the Mabille from seeing her face, while on the other hand, the three veils so effectually excluded the outward atmosphere as to impel her eventually to raise the triple barrier, gasping in the throes of semi-suffocation, and impetuously to demand iced lemonade. They charge you one franc twenty-five centimes for a glass of lemonade at Mabille. The beverage in U. S. would certainly be thought dear at 10 cents

Happy for you if you make one of a party at Mabille. Under these circumstances you can laugh and talk and wonder that people can be found night after night to pay a dollar for the privilege of inspecting this barren sham; but should you be alone your life will be made burdensome to you by the incessant importunities of the thousand daughters of the Horseleach—all so far as their plaster-of faces go, so many whited sepulchres. Poor creatures they do not even go so far as to paint themselves. Rouge is apparently too dear; but they lay on the pearl powder, the white lead, the arsenic, the pulverized chalk and then, with voices hoarse as those of night cabmen with exposure to the night air and continuous "consommations," they pester you to treat them. I shrink from surmising that they drink a tithe of the beverages to which they are sometimes treated. Did they do so they would surely be tipsy before shutting up time. I suppose that they receive a commission from the administration, or from the waiters, on the refreshments which they are the cause of ordering.

The dancing is a mere hollow imposture. Nineteen—twentieths of the poor women who come to Mabille would as soon think of disporting themselves on the dancing platform as of earning an honest livelihood. But to keep up the delusion that Mabille is the favorite home of Terpsichore, the administration hire a few couples of semi-professional dancers, tenth-rate coryphees from the smaller theatres, habitues of the saloons or hair dressers' apprentices of an acrobatic turn of mind. These posture masters and mistresses fling their limbs about to the music of a tolerable band at stated intervals during the evening. At no period, on Thursday, did I notice more than five sets of posture makers going through their uninteresting gambadoes. They danced in isolated groups, and each group was surrounded by a serrie i circle of *gobemouche* spectators whose presence thus entirely destroyed the availability of the platform form for general dancing purposes. The attitudes indulged in by the hired fandogo—dancers were *outres* and uncouth enough, but they in no way sinned against decency, unless studied vulgarity can be considered an indelicate exhibition. On the whole I am inclined to think that entertainment for which we had paid five frances a head would be dear at ten cents. There was plenty of gas to be sure, but that and the Whited Sepulchres I can see on the boulevards any night for nothing. The most irritating thing connected with the entire Mockery, Delusion, and Snare, is, that I am morally certain that by far the greater portion of the patrons of the Jardin Mabille do not pay five frances—if they pay anything at all—for admission. The Whited Sepulchres are presumably on the free list, and the menfolk, apart from a multitude of of middle-class Englishmen, Americans, and Germans, are mostly composed of poor little pale-faced whipper-snappers in plug hats, and slop-shop clothes, to any one of whom, to all seeming, it would have been an act of charity to give a couple of frances to get some supper withal. If they paid five francs a head, I am prepared to renounce my nationality. It is the foreigner, who pays for all.e

CAS.

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

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of weak stomachs, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—yellow Peruvian bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and efficient remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5. Try this valuable medicine and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for a circular with a treatise on all kinds of worms, advice free. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, which will do the work. Price $1.00. It never fails to remove all kinds, from children or grown persons. Directions with it.

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ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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 I. MANNING,
OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Mountain Grove, Luzerne count.
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.
Centr—Joseph Weiss, Lime Ridge.
Conyngham North—Bernard Doyle, Ashland.
Conyngham South—John P. Hannon, Asaland.
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 Mainville.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery, Mifflinville.
Montour—Benneville Rhodes, Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant, Joseph R. Beiler, Canby.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Fower, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. R. 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 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 or 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 in 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 creatures 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.

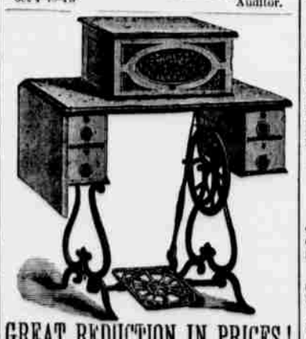
NEW AVDERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Eyer late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of said county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of S. H. Miller, Administrator, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Freeze & Eyerly in the town of Bloomsburg on Saturday, the 2nd day of November, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
oct 4 '78-4w Auditor.



GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
We will sell the Very Best Family Sewing Machine
For Twenty-Five Dollars
IN CASH,
on an ornamented Iron Stand and Treadle, with walnut top and drawer, and necessary Attachments and deliver it at any Railroad Depot in the United States,
Free of Charge.
These machines are warranted to do the whole line of Family Sewing with more rapidity, more ease of management, and less fatigue to the operator than any machine now in use. Send for a Circular. Every machine warranted for three years.
Agents wanted in Unoccupied Territory.
Centennial Machine Co., Limited,
729 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
oct. 4, '78-6m

AUDITORS NOTICE,

In the matter of the exceptions to the account of J. H. Detler, Executor of John Michael, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court on exceptions to the above account will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, November 2nd, 1878 at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

F. P. BILLMYER,
oct. 4, '78-4w Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

The undersigned, executor of the estate of Christian Wolf, late of Mifflin Township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, November 9, 1878,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate situate in said township of Mifflin on which decedent resided, bounded and described as follows: on the east by the town of Mifflinville on the south by land of William Brown, deceased and Maria Wolf, on the west by land of Maria Wolf and William Brown, and on the north by the Susquehanna river, containing

78 Acres and 150 Perches

strict measure, more or less, all improved land, through which the North & West Branch Railroad passes with right of way, on which are erected a

Brick Dwelling House,

a Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Carriage House, with other out-buildings and on which is a never-failing well of water and a GOOD APPLE ORCHARD.

Also, one other piece of land in the same township bounded on the north by land of Daniel A. Hess, on the east by William Brown and Maria Wolf, and on the south and west by Stephen Gearhart, containing

50 Acres and 113 Perches,

strict measure, more or less, about 25 acres of which is cleared and balance well timbered. There is a never failing spring of water on this tract.

TERMS OF SALE.—$3,000 to be paid on the striking down of the property, one third of purchase money to be paid at the decease of the widow of decedent, interest to her annually, and balance to be paid in three equal annual payments, interest from April 1, 1879.

N. B. CREASY,
oct. 3, 1878 Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Andrew Laubach and Rachel A. Hess, Administrators, &c., of Alexander Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Tuesday, October 22d, 1878,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to-wit:

No. 2.—The undivided one-half of a certain tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of Alexander and Joshua Hess and other lands of decedent containing

THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES

and one hundred and thirty-eight perches and allowance of land, the same being unimproved land.

No. 3.—The undivided one-half of a certain tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, containing

SEVENTY-THREE ACRES,

described as follows: Adjoining lands of the heirs of Joshua Savage on the south, land of tract No. 2, on the east, lands of John Rantz and —— Davis on the west, and lands of Craig & Blanchard on the north, the same being timber land.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

ANDREW LAUBACH,
RACHEL A. HESS,
oct. 1, '78-4t Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Town Property!

The following described property situate on Iron Street in the Town of Bloomsburg will be exposed to public sale at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1878,

Bounded on the west by Iron street, on the north by lot of John Hooper, on the east by an alley and on the south by lot of Mrs. Mary Clayton, on which are erected a two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

on Iron street, and a dwelling house in the rear on alley, the same being —— feet front and —— deep.

Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY EVANS.
oct. 4, '78-ts

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of, procure and use of Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin rosy cheeks, and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies, need Hop Bitters daily!"	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

FOR SALE BY MOYER BROTHERS.

At Private Sale,
A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT
109 ACRES,
mostly cleared, and whereon are erected a
LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
a Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings—a well of soft water at the house and one at the barn. There are also a large number of Apple, Peach and Cherry trees and a good
IRON-STONE STONE QUARRY.
ALSO,
A LOT OF GROUND
at the corner of Third and Centre streets, being one hundred and thirty-two feet on Third street and two hundred and fourteen and one-half feet on Centre, whereon are erected a
Large Brick Dwelling House,
with STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, and in thorough repair. Having a Well, Cistern, Ice-house, Cooling House and all convenience.
Both situate within the limits of the Town of Bloomsburg, and offered to be sold on easy and reasonable terms.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
aug. 23d, '78-3m BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the assignment of Abraham Miller in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute the fund in the hands of the assignee, will meet the parties interested at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, in Berwick, on Thursday, October 31, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are requested to be present if they think proper.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
Sept 27, '78-4w Auditor.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county on or about 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 R. 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 Benevilla Rhodes against David Tyson and William Tyson and to be sold as the property of David Tyson and William Tyson.

ABBOTT & BRAWN, Attorneys.
Terms cash on day of sale.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
sep. 27, '78-ts Sheriff.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Invite the people of Columbia county to an examination of their
NEW FALL STOCK,
which is now complete in every department.
We are showing a stock of
DRESS TEXTURES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
which cannot be surpassed in this country.
We name below a few items only out of this immense stock: