The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 25, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The following meetings will be held next week, at the times and places named. Able speakers will attend.

October 28, Monday, Centralia, evening.
" 29, Tuesday, Mifflin, evening.
" 29, Tuesday, Roaringcreek, evening, School House No. 2.
October 30, Wednesday, Catawissa, evening.
" 31, Thursday, Rohrsburg, evening.
November 1, Friday, Iola, evening.
" 2, Saturday, Willow Vale, evening.
" 2, Jackson, afternoon. Col. Freeze and others will address this meeting.

By order of Committee.

G. A. CLARK, Secretary. D. LOWENBERG, Chairman.

The *Scranton Republican* publishes a garbled statement in reference to Senator Buckalew's connection with the recent Congressional Conference. What its motive can be we cannot conceive, unless it be an attempt to create dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and give the public the impression that there is antagonism between Senator Buckalew and Capt. Brockway. Without consulting Senator Buckalew, who undoubtedly considers that the report comes from a bitter Republican journal, and from the enemies of both gentlemen, (in a political sense,) we have the authority of our candidate to state that the relations, political, professional, and otherwise, so far as he knows, are of the most cordial character; and that Senator Buckalew has repeatedly declared that in no event would he be a candidate against him. If Mr. Buckalew had wanted the nomination of Columbia County, he could have had it probably without a dissenting vote, and the men who know him should not for a moment suspect him of a secret or disgraceful intrigue.

HON. GEORGE D. JACKSON.

The selection of Mr. Jackson as State Senator is an excellent nomination. He is a gentleman of large experience, of great energy, and acknowledged ability, and will carry with him the solid vote of the Democracy of the district. He has been in the Legislature several times before, and proved himself there an honest and able representative. Though not nominated by the vote of Columbia County, his selection gives entire satisfaction to the people, and he will receive our usual large majority. It was only a strong desire on the part of Columbia County to secure the choice of her own candidate that prevented her from making Mr. Jackson's nomination much sooner. He was our second choice, and his nomination is received by all with approval. His election is beyond all question

THE BIG STRIKE OF 1871.

The *New York World* in its issue of May 9th, 1871, speaking editorially of the question, says:—

MR. SINEY'S LETTER.

"We published yesterday a letter from Mr. Siney, the leader of the miners' organization of Pennsylvania, to the Labor Reform Convention now in session in this city. This letter is a full and intelligent account of the position and claims of the miners in their present struggle. It was hardly to have been expected that the local Pennsylvania papers, from which most journals outside of that State have obtained their information as to the coal troubles, should show any sympathy with the miners. Those papers are naturally dependent upon the corporations and the moneyed classes for their advertisements and subscriptions, and as is natural, they take the course which best pleases their patrons. It is however, surprising that no leading paper except *The World* has shown any disposition to give the miners a fair hearing. Even the Philadelphia papers, which published in full Mr. Gowen's defence of the railway companies, paid no attention whatever to Mr. Brockway's argument, which set forth the miner's view of the struggle with quite as much ability as was shown by Mr. Gowen. Everywhere the same disposition to take sides against the men and in favor of the corporations has been shown.

H. A. Sweppenheiser was fairly and squarely nominated for County Treasurer, and is therefore entitled to the undivided support of the Democracy, and will receive it. Stick to the ticket, and do not be led astray by a disappointed candidate, who runs independently because the people refused to nominate him.

The campaign has necessarily languished, in consequence of the delay in nominating candidates for Congress and Senator. Now that the ticket is completed, let every true Democrat buckle down to work. *Stand by the nominees.* Bolting may be congenial to some gentlemen, but they should remember that this is not an "off year," and that the Democratic party cannot afford to lose victory by indulging in side-shows, gotten up in the main by needy adventurers, or unsuccessful politicians. *All* candidates cannot succeed in their aspirations, and however bitter their disappointment, the majority *must* rule. Tricks at times *may* succeed, but square dealing will win in the long run.

The generous support of Montour County given in the late Conference for Columbia's choice for Congress, deserves more than a passing recognition. It clearly indicates that private feuds shall no longer divide the Democracy of the two counties, and personal ambitions have been subordinated to the party good. The mother county grasps the hand of her estranged daughter, and hereafter may peace, amity, and reciprocity prevail.

Whilst the next Congress is already assured to the Democrats since the recent elections, there is no reason why Captain Brockway, the nominee from this heavy Democratic District, should lose a vote by reason of the wishes of disappointed men. The party should see to it that personal ambition should not override the expressed will of the people.

William Krichbaum was nominated for Prothonotary by a large majority. What excuse can there be for an independent candidate? The man who always bolts when he can't be nominated himself is not a friend of the Democratic party. Stick to the ticket!

Wanted, a financier, Greenback-Labor speaker preferred, to go to Turkey to tell them how to make a cart-load of irredeemable paper currency buy a loaf of bread.

Do not be misled by a bolting candidate. Vote the straight Democratic ticket.

TO DEMOCRATS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The time is drawing near when the Democrats of Columbia county will be called upon to show their stength and unity. Let me call upon you to rally again to our standard. Let those who have been in doubt hesitate no longer but come out as of old, boldly and nobly, without fear or doubt, now the hour of triumph approaches, and share the glory of the great victory that is at hand. Come and help those who are honestly trying to carry out the principles of reform. Do not waste your votes by casting them with any new party, but stand firm to our old principles and all will be well. Do not be carried away by new fallacies, but be true and firm and our efforts will be crowned with success.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

REPORT OF CONFEREES.

The undersigned, Congressional conferees appointed by the Democratic Convention of Columbia county, will briefly state their action at conferences held at Stroudsburg and Hazleton, of which conferences some newspaper accounts have been already published.

Regarding the action of the conferees (disputed and undisputed) who were first upon the ground at Stroudsburg as premature and unfair, we joined the conferees from Carbon and Monroe, and afterwards agreed to admit irregular conferees from Pike.

Two conferences were therefore in session at the same time, but each acting under a rule that a majority of the whole number of votes in a full conference of the district should be required to nominate. Upon the basis of this rule we continued to act afterwards, believing that it would prevent a disputed nomination, and that it was just and reasonable, and would probably lead to concession, harmony and party success.

No nomination being effected after votes taken, the conference in which we sat adjourned to meet at Hazleton on the 15th of October, the other conference adjourning to meet at Scranton the day before. In the latter body were regular conferees from Montour and Pike, and disputed ones from parts of Luzerne and Lackawanna included in the congressional district—those, however, from Lackawanna being disputed only as to number.

At Hazleton, during the 15th, 16th, and part of 17th of October, the vote stood generally 9 for Klotz, and 3 for Brockway—10 being required to nominate. Meantime, no action was taken at Scranton toward a nomination, but it was well known that the conference there would never agree to Mr. Klotz. No concession or compromise being proposed to us by the other conferees at Hazleton, or likely to be proposed, and our instructions not being withdrawn, Mr. Hoffman, of our number, left in the mid-day train, the two others of us being left behind by missing the train. We, who remained, concluded to continue in the conference, hoping in some way to avoid the evil of a split in the district.

In the evening of the same day, upon a telegram received from Scranton, we submitted to our colleagues of the conference a plan for securing an harmonious and united nomination for the district, which they declined. They then proceeded to adopt a resolution rescinding the rule of nomination, and substituting for it a majority of those present. This, we objected to; and, upon its adoption, refused to take further part in their proceedings, and returned home.

This is a statement of the leading facts in the case, which we choose to give "without note or comment." We will only add that we were treated with much courtesy by the other members of the conference, and have only to regret that our joint labors did not result in uniting our party in the district.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
T. J. SWISHER.

Address of Chairman Speer.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The command of the hour is *Forward!* The duty of the hour is prompt, earnest thorough organization. With the result of the late state elections before us, the highway to victory is so plain that even the blind can walk in it. Let Democrats worship at their own altar! Let the men who have stood by our standard through storm and hail—through defeat and disaster—strike their locks again and present an unbroken front to the common foe. Read with an open eye, and consider with honest heart, the result in Ohio and Indiana. They bring you fruitful lessons.

In Indiana the Democrats followed the old flag, and stood shoulder to shoulder in the shock of battle. Victory now gilds their ensign; a majority approaching twenty thousand for our state ticket, and the election of nine out of thirteen members of congress—a gain of five—majority in the legislature are the substantial fruits of their devotion.

In Ohio we have elected eleven members of congress, a gain of three; but, while in a pitiable minority of the whole popular vote, the Republicans have elected their state ticket by a small plurality, through the folly of our own people. A sufficient number of Democrats wandered into the Greenback organization to secure defeat of their old faith and the temporary success of their relentless foe. The Republicans who pretended to be Greenbackers betrayed their professions, and at the polls deserted their new party. And now the Democrats who were misled and deceived in the consuming shame and sorrow of their betrayal awoke to the truth that they have been made the instruments to perpetuate Republican misrule and to defeat their old friends and cause.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, I call upon you to swear with uplifted hand that like tactics and treachery, led by corrupt men and means, shall not succeed here in November. To pause in your duty is a crime. United, the state is ours, and the feast of Indiana will be spread upon our table. If you waste your ballot upon a third candidate the spoiler will reap the harvest and rob you of your own! Loaded with the plunder of many years, the Republican managers are debauching the people, and are maintaining Greenback organizations in Democratic counties for the cunning purpose of dividing our forces and thus securing our defeat. Hopelessly demoralized themselves, in their utter despair, they seek to divide us. Shall the lesson of Ohio and Indiana pass unheeded? If faithful to our flag no human power can arrest our march or delay our triumph.

And why should Democrats desert their party now? The evils and burdens under which the people groan are the bitter fruits of Republican rule. Shall our folly perpetuate in power the authors of our woe? Or shall we not, burying minor differences, unite our forces and go forward to their overthrow? The path of duty and of safety is before us, and I summon every Democrat in the state to walk in it. If any of our people have been hesitating they must now see that the only hope of success is with us. With a history dating from the birth of the nation; honored with illustrious names and deed, the Democratic party calls its wayward children back to its fold, that they may share in the joy and rejoicing of its coming victory.

R. M. SPEER,
China State Democratic Committee.

ADDRESS

TO DEMOCRATIC VOTERS

OF THE 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

My Fellow Democrats:

When our Republican friends associated the counties of Carbon, Columbia, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour and Pike in one congressional district containing 8400 Democratic majority, they gave strong evidence of their intimate acquaintance with the foibles of Democratic nature; by placing these Democratic counties together, they first put it out of our power to damage the majorities of neighboring Republican counties in matters congressional, and then calculated largely on that irresistible tendency which each democrat appears to inherit along with his principles, to rap his brother democrat on the head the moment the republican heads are out of sight. Human nature as we have frequently heard is proverbially weak and I think we ought all be willing to affirm that democratic nature is no improvement on the original article; so that where the stakes played for constitute so glittering a prize as a nomination equivalent to an election, it might well have been supposed that internal dissensions would sooner or later cause us to dissipate our strength on several Congressional Candidates. An exercise of the principles of common sense could of course always prevent this; but then that is just precisely the article which they thought we would not always carry around with us, and recent events have shown them to be entirely correct in their impressions; because the contingency which our Republican friends foresaw is now upon us, we have two democratic candidates in the field and as the only remedy for this state of affairs, every one of you is now called upon to exercise at least a small portion of that "mother wit" which the Lord has seen fit to temporarily withhold from the men whom you had appointed to guard your interests.

HOW THE SPLIT OCCURRED.

In 1874 when representation in the Democratic Conference was fixed, the counties of Columbia and Luzerne were desirous that each county should receive conferees in proportion to either its population, its joint democratic and republican vote, or its democratic vote. The rest of the district however did not believe in this plan; but insisted that each county should be represented by 3 conferees. Columbia and Luzerne were obliged to yield, the law was placed upon the records of the conference and to this day has not been repealed; but when the young democratic sister of Lackawanna claimed admission to the conference under this very resolution, several very nice respectable and presumedly guileless democrats in the county of Carbon, put on their leather specks and began to question whether this little democratic sister—although she gave abundant promise of being a very lively child—had not better been kept in her cradle for several years longer, they also seemed to be afraid that if Lackawanna were admitted she would be entitled to vote on a question of contest respecting the conferees from the county of Luzerne.

My firm belief is that upon both questions of representation and contest, the inquiry made by these guileless democrats, was not, "Who is justly entitled to sit?" but "How will these men vote after they get into the conference?" and is only another exhibition of that bad faith which Democrats occasionally practice on their brothers in Democracy, and here let me further say that whenever Democrats relinquish the abominable practice of trying to deceive each other and are prepared to meet on the broad and safe foundation of truth, that in my opinion Democratic party interests, will be much better subserved in both this Congressional District and the State at large.

THE CONFERENCE ORGANIZED

at Stroudsburg. Two of the Carbon county conferees were belated, as was also the entire delegation from Columbia. The two Carbon county men were late it is said because they waited too long for three conferees from Hazleton, who were in the interests of Mr. Klotz, and who proposed to contest the delegation from Luzerne, if this be so, it is only another instance of "The engineer hoist by his own petard." The men who were late together with the Monroe delegation which was not late; but upon the ground refused to go into the regular organization but went into an organization of their own to which two of the Hazleton contestants were admitted to sit for Luzerne county, after which, in a very guileless and innocent way, they allowed Mr. Gorman also from Luzerne to sit for the county of Lackawanna.

The only effect of the regular organization was to give the county of Lackawanna the representation which she claimed under the resolution of 1874, it in no wise affected the Luzerne contest which could have been settled as well after as before organization. Each conference after balloting for several days without result, adjourned, the Klotz party to Hazleton, the regular organization to Scranton.

THE WEEK AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT

should have been devoted to calm reflection. Every consideration of duty to the interests of the party demanded that the Conference should be united, and that but one nomination be made; and any Democrat invested with proper authority, who used his influence to prevent harmony, I would think did not faithfully discharge the trust committed to his care. Men may at times be justified in skirmishing for position; but when they would sooner see the party defeated, unless their peculiar views prevail, their tactics certainly do not deserve to be dignified by the name of generalship. Little boys can do as well as that every day in the week.

Of these propositions the regular Conference at Scranton was highly sensible, and overtures of peace were accordingly made to Hazleton; they were, however, very promptly declined by Carbon, which county, as a matter of fact, has, I think, caused most of the trouble, and furnished about all the blunders that have been known to the fight.

TWO NOMINATIONS.

Several days afterward, the Columbia delegation, disgusted with Hazleton tactics, came into the regular Conference at Scranton, which action on their part was hastily followed by the nomination of Mr. Klotz, on the same evening, at Hazleton. On the next day, in a cool, deliberate, and dignified manner,

MR. C. B. BROCKWAY,

of Columbia, was nominated at Scranton, having received the unanimous vote of 15 conferees. Of the regularity of his nomination there can be no question, for although the right of 5 of these conferees to sit was questioned by the Hazleton conferees, 10 of them were not in dispute, and these 10 were held by the Hazleton party themselves, as both sufficient and necessary to effect a nomination in accordance with the rules of the district.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ELECT MR. KLOTZ.

I think it will require but a moment's reflection on your part, after examining the figures in Small's Hand-Book, to force you to the conclusion that Mr. Klotz does not stand the shadow of a chance of being elected. The Greenback vote as yet is an unknown quantity in the fight, but will receive more Democratic than Republican votes. Now, on a supposition that Mr. Klotz will get all the Democratic and Democratic-Greenback votes in the counties of Carbon and Monroe, his account might possibly stand as well as the following:

Carbon	3,100
Monroe	3,192
Luzerne, Lackawanna, Columbia, Montour and Pike	1,000
Total	7,292

This is a very liberal estimate for Mr. Klotz, and is very many more votes than I think he can by any possibility get. At any rate, I should be very sorry to think his chance of reaching heaven was no better. Now, in 1876, the Republican candidate polled 10,172 votes, and as all Republican-Greenbackers are pretty sure to vote for General Albright, it follows that Mr. Klotz will come out of the fight nearly 3,000 votes behind that gentleman—in fact, every vote you cast for Mr. Klotz may endanger the election of Mr. Brockway, as it is indirectly a vote for General Albright, who, although in every respect an estimable gentleman, would not represent our principles should he be sent to Congress.

FISHING FOR DEMOCRATS.

Our opponents have set two nets to catch Democrats in this fight: in one, they have put the Greenback as bait; for the other, they have stuffed in Mr. Klotz. The Labor-Greenback net when hauled to shore after election, will contain nothing but Irish Democrats; the Mr. Klotz net will contain nothing but Democrats from Monroe and Carbon—every man of whom, as a matter of course, will be pleased to hear the laughter of his Republican friends as a reward for services.

WAS MR. KLOTZ NOMINATED?

I have heretofore spoken of Mr. Klotz as having been nominated, because I understand he calls himself a nominee, and I wished to be as complimentary to him as possible. The records of his convention show that after he had received nine votes some three or four hundred times—which neither he nor anybody else suspected were sufficient to nominate him—that on the 466th ballot the value of nine votes changed, and the discovery was suddenly made that Mr. Klotz was nominated. There is no great display of generalship in a move of that kind; but it certainly does prove rather conclusively that all the heathen Chinese in the district do not grow on the soil of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties.

ATTENTION!

Then, attention! all along the lines, while the colors are moving to the centre. It is the same old flag which Jefferson bequeathed to our fathers, which you and I have often followed to victory in this district, and which it is our duty to preserve, although certain men within our ranks, in the delirium of rage, would hand it to the enemy. But if you are half as true to yourselves as I will be to your interests, we will not in this fight hand over the district to our implacable foes. And now, God bless you all, and—Forward! March!

EDWIN SHORTZ,
Chairman.

By order of Executive Committee.

Voters, beware! It is a common, although disreputable practice, for opposing parties and candidates on the eve of election to throw out slanders—"roorbacks"—against opponents. It is usually done when there is no opportunity for reply. We all remember how this was done in 1872, when Buckalew was a candidate for Governor. He was not only charged with correspondence with the rebel authorities during the war, but with having organized an insurrection in the county, which our citizens knew to be false.

Will the Rev. E. E. Orvis—as he has been nominated for Congress by the Labor party—explain to his Catholic constituents, if he has any, whether or not in some of his written and oral sermons—of course, previous to his nomination by the Nationals to Congress—he did not denounce the Catholic church, its priesthood, and the German and Irish members of it? He can answer through his constituted organs, but let it be before the election, in time to produce evidence to the voters.

Greenbacks and Absolute Money.

The existing greenback, it may be claimed, is worth as much as a national bank note of corresponding denomination, but it is to be answered that the greenback, as it exists, does not pretend to be "absolute money." It is a promise of the United States to pay money, and there is no sane financial man who does not know that it is a promise to pay coin, or something that directly represents coin. A greenback is good, and only good, because the country accepts it as a pledge of gold or silver. The precious metals have been accepted, the world over, as the basis of currency, and when men talk about money they invariably talk about that which has its basis in coined metals. A paper dollar always represents a gold or a silver dollar. Throughout the long period during which specie payments have been suspended in the United States, the value of bank-notes and of greenbacks has been sustained by the faith that ultimately—sooner or later—every dollar would be redeemed or redeemable in coin. There was a time when it took two dollars in paper to buy one in gold, and the gap between that period and this has gradually been closed, as the certainty has increased that the promise upon the face of the paper dollar would be redeemed. If the greenback were to be changed to day, so that it would bear no such pledge, it would become very cheap money indeed. It would hardly be worth the paper it is printed on.

There is no power on earth that can legislate value into paper. If paper does not represent value, it is good for nothing, and no government can make it good for anything. The question of cheap money, for the benefit of the laborer, for instance, is "as broad as it is long." If money is good for anything, it will have to be paid for in labor. The markets of the world settle the values of merchandise. We may legislate that every bushel of wheat shall be worth five dollars, but our legislation will have not the slightest effect upon the price. Wheat is wheat the world over, and the price is regulated by the great law of demand and supply. Money is money the world over, and money is gold and silver the world over, and every article that a man possesses and has for sale will be regulated in its price by the relation which it bears to some gold unit in the markets of the world. Money cannot be so made that a man can get something for nothing. It cannot be so made that he can get it for less than the market price in labor. The idea that it can be so made is a delusion and a snare of the devil, or a demagogue, who is his most obedient servant.—*J. G. Holland; Scribner for November.*

The *Philadelphia Record* says that seven-eighths of the real estate in that city is mortgaged. There are about 120,000 unsatisfied mortgages on property in the city, of which nearly two-thirds are held by building and loan associations.

Take Your Choice.

Henry M. Hoyt and Samuel R. Mason, the Republican and National candidates for Governor were at home working for their fees from railroad corporations while Andrew H. Dill was in the Senate working and voting to give laboring men their rights under the Constitution. Which of these three men ought you to support? Hoyt, the candidate of the Cameron ring, Mason the paid lawyer of the railroads, or Dill, the people's gallant servant and Senator? No measure for the benefit of the laboring men of the state was ever brought up that Dill didn't vote for and he is the author of much of the legislation that has been of real benefit to the people. Throughout his whole life Andrew H. Dill has been the unswerving and steadfast friend of the working man, and has shown it by his entire course in the Legislature. We ask the laboring men, therefore—the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces—to vote for honest Andy Dill, who has always stood up and fought for them and for the protection and advancement of their interests in the House, in the Senate, on the stump, in private life, and under every and all circumstances. One of his competitors, the Republican candidate, Colonel Hoyt, is the pet and tool of the Cameron ring. What sympathy can working men have for him? The other, Mr. S. R. Mason, has been a corporation attorney all his life, taking heavy fees for his service from railroad companies and like monopolies. How can working men vote for him? But every hard-handed laborer in the State can consistently vote for Mr. Dill, because he has proved himself their friend. Between these three men the working men must make choice, and we have the utmost confidence that they will range themselves in impregnable strength on the side of the noble and gallant little Democratic candidate.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

SOLDIERS' APPEAL.

BLOOMSBURG, Columbia Co., Pa.,
August 22d, 1878.

Gentlemen of 11th Congressional Delegation:

Before this little petition is handed to you, you will have learned that C. B. Brockway, Esq., was the choice of this county for Congress, as declared by its late Convention, as in reality he has been for the last eight years. The large Democratic majorities of this county have been steadily on the increase, to which constant gain the soldier portion of the county has contributed its full share. If our memory is not at fault, Columbia County, with her large agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests, and one of the oldest counties, too, formed since the present United States Constitution, has not furnished a Representative to Congress since the official term of Owen D. Leib—a period of about forty years. The 11th District has not had one of her soldier-citizens to represent her during or since the war, and she has had but once in that time one of her soldiers placed in nomination—Captain Brockway, in 1870, when the district majority was almost thirteen hundred against him, which large majority he overcame all to about a hundred and ten or twelve votes. It does seem like a just tribute *now* to Mr. Brockway to receive the nomination, as he accepted it *eight years ago*, with what seemed like an *overwhelming* majority against him, which he almost overcame, and would have done so quite, with votes to spare, but for the deluded and misinformed African, who, for the first time in his life, had the right of franchise. And it at this coming nomination the congressional delegates should favor Captain Brockway with the nomination, it would be highly gratifying and encouraging to all of his old companions in arms to see him elected a lawmaker for our common country, which he efficiently aided in the defence of throughout nearly the whole four years of our recent interregnum, as attested to by a few of that number, irrespective of party proclivities, with their names and regiments herein subscribed:—

C. K. Hughes, Major, 143d P. V.
T. Jeff. Vanderslice, Co. I, 136th P. V.
J. H. Maize, Co. F, 143d P. V.
Frank P. Drinker, Co. A, 6th P. R. V. C.
C. S. Furman, Co. A, 6th P. R. V. C.
B. T. Laycock, Co. I, 31st N. J. V.
W. H. Gilmore, Co. E, 132d P. V.
C. E. Savage, Co. G, 1st Pa. Battery.
W. H. Jacoby, Q. M. S., Co. F, 178th P. V. M.
B. F. Sharpless, Co. A, 6th P. R. V. C.
G. W. Sterner, Co. E, 132d, and Co. E, 209th P. V.
Charles S. Fornwald, Co. A, 6th P. R. V. C.
John Howell, Co. A, 6th P. R. V. C.
William E. Coffman, Co. A, 6th P. R. V. C.
Isaac Roadarmel, Co. E, 132d P. V.
W. O. Holmes, Signal Corps U. S. A.
C. M. Vanderslice, Co. H, 28th P. V. M.
Wm. F. Bodine, Co. H, 28th P. V. M.
J. C. Sterner, Co. R, 171st P. V. M.
James Cadman, Co. E, 132d P. V.
G. W. Jacoby, Co. I, 178th P. V.
B. F. Whitenight, Co. G, 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery.
John R. Graham, Co. D, 11th U. S. Inf.
John Osmun, Co. I, 178th P. V.
John R. Mordan, Co. F, 178th P. V.
Henry Herrington, Co. F, 52d P. V.
Mathias Kindt, Co. I, 178th P. V.
Amzi Whitenight, 132d P. V.
Amos Wanich, Co. G, 178th P. V.
U. H. Ent, Captain, Co. B, 28th P. V. M.
Lafayette Applegate, Co. D, 132d P. V.
John Gethin, Co. H, 7th Pa. Cav.
George W. Mears, Sergeant, Co. A, 6th P. R. V. C.
James Ohl, Co. A, 209th P. V.
I. H. Seesholtz, Captain, Co. K, 118th P. V.
Joseph H. Vansickle, 28th and 148th P. V.
Henry Whitenight, Bat. A, 112th Pa.
A. J. Beagle, Co. H, 112th P. V.
G. D. Hall, Co. H, 7th Pa. Cav.
Thomas Hopkins, Co. B, 103d P. V.
David Hartman, Co. A, 94th P. V.
Henry Wm. Vanderslice, Co. E, 16th Pa. Cav.
Daniel Smith, 16th Pa. Cav.
And many others.

The young man to whom the world "owes a living" has been turned out of doors, his landlady not being willing to take the indebtedness of this world on her shoulders.

HUNT'S REMEDY

The Great Kidney Medicine is not a new compound; it has been before the public 30 years and used by the medical classes. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by Physicians to die. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence, and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and all Complaints of the Urinary Organs. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and needs a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY

WM. R. CLARKE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

aug. 9, '78-y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL MILLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel Miller late of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administratrix without delay.

ELIZABETH MILLER, Beaver twp., Administratrix.

C. W. MILLER, Atty.
oct. 25, '78-6w

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Knorr, deceased, under authority contained in said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on

Saturday, November 23d, 1878,

the following described real estate to-wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg (late township of Bloom) Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the North Branch of the Susquehanna River on the south, Big Fishingcreek on the west, lands of S. V. Boone on the north, and lands of S. V. Boone and Daniel Briggle on the east, containing

62 ACRES,

more or less, whereon is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

out-kitchen, a good Frame Bank Barn, wagon shed and other out-buildings, well of water at the dwelling house, a Good APPLE ORCHARD, all under good cultivation.

It includes the Grove, known as the

Rupert Pic Nic Grounds

and is within about five hundred yards of the depots of the Philadelphia & Reading, and Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail Roads

TERMS OF SALE.—$150 00 to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-third the balance of purchase money to be paid on the first day of April 1879 when possession will be given, and balance of purchase money to be paid on the first day of April 1880 with interest on same from 1st April A. D., 1879. Crops in the ground reserved.

JOHN G. QUICK, Executor.

Rupert, Pa., Oct. 21, 1878-4t.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

In spite of flannels, coughs and colds will make a lodgment in the system. But they are not tenants at will. You can dispossess them with *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* in less time than it takes a sheriff to execute a writ Sold by all druggists.

Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

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 COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE D. JACKSON,
OF SULLIVAN.

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—Bernard Doyle, Ashland.
Conyngham South—John P. Hannon, Ashland.
Fishingcreek—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. Reiter, Canby.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Fower, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger, Roaringcreek.
Scott—Jacob Tereshligher, Light Street.
Sugarloaf—J. G. Laubach, Cole's Creek.

D. LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Vigilance Committee.

Beaver—J. J. Hartzell, Charles Michael.
Berwick—A. D. Seley, I. S. Hunt.
Benton—John C. Winner, Rohr McHenry, A. Harman, T. B. Cole.
Bloom E—Robert Buckingham, Peter Jones, Frank Billmyer, John P. Casey, Paul E. Wirt, John Vaughan.
Bloom W—G. A. Clark, Robert R. Little, Thomas Gorey, T. W. Gunton, William Barratt.
Briarcreek—A. B. Coop, Charles Reed.
Catawissa—Reuben Shuman, G. W. Stricker, Gideon Haldeman.
Centralia—Patrick Dixon, Thomas Curran.
Centre—Theodore Conner, David Remley, J. P. Hayman.
Conyngham N—Thomas Fanis, C. G. McGuire.
Conyngham S—John Monroe, Bernhard Haley.
Fishingcreek—B. F. Edgar, Cyrus McHenry, Frank Wolf, Louis Belshline.
Franklin—Joseph Reeder, Rolandus Herbein.
Greenwood—G. W. Utt, William Eyer, George Derr, Daniel Wellver.
Hemlock—William Tilley, William Girton, Simon Reichart.
Jackson—W. P. Robbins, Augustus Everhart.
Locust—W. Yeager, Clinton Hower, David Long.
Madison—T. L. Hess, W. H. Demott, Isaac Whipple.
Main—Nathan Miller, W. T. Shuman.
Mifflin—Samuel Snyder, E. Schweppenheiser, J. H. Hetler.
Montour—P. J. Evans, James Quick, W. P. Mouser.
Mt. Pleasant—B. Stroup, Francis Miller.
Orange—W. H. Snyder, J. B. White.
Pine—Daniel Gardner, F. W. Sones.
Roaringcreek—Jacob Long, John Mowrer.
Scott—C. S. Bachman, R. Enk, W. E. Diettertick.
Sugarloaf—Joshua B. Hess, Norman Cole.

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 promoted 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 refunded 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 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 of 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 tax of 50 cents per bushel 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.

Through 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.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN