The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, Editor.
J. H. BITTENBINDER, Publisher.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, October 8, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. W. S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
Wm. H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson county.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS
HON. ROBERT KLOTZ,
Of Carbon County.

FOR STATE SENATE,
E. J. MCHENRY,
[Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.]

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

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT B. LITTLE.

The Chairmen of the Democratic County Committee respectfully remind members of the Standing Committee to notice an appointment of a Vigilance Committee in his election district, borough or township consisting of at least two members, in addition to the members of the Standing Committee, and in the larger districts three or four, as may be necessary, and the member of the Standing Committee will promptly within fifteen days after this date send the names to the chairman.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Beaver,	J. T. Foy,	Post office, Beaver Valley
Benton,	Solo Mallory,	Benton,
Berwick,	Jer. E. Price,	Berwick,
Bloomsburg E.	David Lowenberg,	Bloomsburg.
" W.	C. Barkley,	do
Briarcreek,	A. H. Crop,	Berwick.
Catawissa,	W. L. Ryarty,	Catawissa.
Centralia,	Thomas Karns	Centralia.
Centre,	T. F. Conner	Lime Ridge.
Conyngham N.	Thomas Emmig,	Centralia.
" S.	John Morris,	Ashland.
Fishingcreek,	Cyrus B. Mellenry,	Stillwater,
Franklin,	C. L. Apgar,	Catawissa
Greenwood,	Wm. Rider,	Rupert.
Hemlock,	Seth Shoemaker,	Buckhorn.
Jackson,	Silas W. Mellenry,	Waller.
Locust,	A. S. Johnson,	Elysburg.
Madison,	Conrad Kramer,	Jerseytown.
Main,	J. B. Nuss,	Mainville.
Mifflin,	Samuel Snyder,	Mifflinville.
Montour,	Peter A. Evans,	Bloomsburg.
Mt. Pleasant,	B. Sowers,	Lightstreet.
Orange,	Jos. G. Harman,	Orangeville
Pine,	John F. Fowler,	Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek,	John Monroe,	Roaringcreek.
Scott East,	Noah Savage,	Espy.
Scott West,	Dr. D. G. Kreis,	Lightstreet.
Sugarloaf,	W. A. Kile,	Cokesville.

The present owners of this paper have just completed their first year. During that time the office has been greatly improved, new and valuable machinery, new type, and other material have been added, and it can safely be said that we have the largest and best stocked office in this section of Pennsylvania. For the patronage of the public in general, and the Democratic party in particular we are duly grateful. By using every effort to give our readers a first class weekly and by doing the best of job work at reasonable prices we hope to merit a continuance of the public confidence and patronage.

The State election in Indiana and Ohio will take place next Tuesday. The political excitement runs high and large meetings are being held nightly by both parties, which are addressed by leading orators. The Democrats of Indiana are confident of success, though the republicans have been using tremendous efforts and large sums of money to break the majority.

Ohio, always republican, has been made doubtful, and if the republicans carry it by 3,000 they will be happy. But it will be only holding their own.

If Indiana goes Democratic now there are strong hopes of Wisconsin in November, and even Pennsylvania will grow shaky.

If Ohio and Indiana should both go Democratic, the election of Hancock in November will be only a form, as his success will be assured.

THE PANIC DODGE.

The cry against the "Solid South" having aroused many southern republicans against the party that has been making it, and not having succeeded in firing the northern heart as was expected, the Republican party has been looking around for something new with which to stay the tide of defection that has set in against their candidates. The "Southern brigadier" business, the "Rebel war claims" and all that sort of stuff did not answer the purpose, as the organization of Hancock Republican clubs all over the country went on. Something new must be found, and so their leaders held a council and decided upon their last expedient. The North must be scared. The order went forth to the organs, and simultaneously all over the country went up the wail from Republican throats that "if the Democracy are successful a great panic will be inaugurated. Business will cease, and the great industries of the country will be at a stand still." On the strength of this cry they are asking for large sums of money with which to buy votes in Indiana and Ohio.

When the panic of 1873 began under a republican administration, the organs of that party were kept busy in trying to prove to the people that the political complexion of the government had nothing to do with the panic It was brought about by the failure of crops, by loss of confidence among business men, &c., &c., and upon such arguments they based their claim for a continuance in power. Now they reverse themselves completely, and ask to be continued in power because the success of the Democracy will produce just what the administration could not control in 1873.

But is there the slightest indication of a business panic? The country is prosperous, the crops this year will be abundant, large amounts of money are being brought among us through heavy importations to foreign markets. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, owned and controlled by G. W. Childs, a prominent Republican, says that the markets are constantly giving evidences of increased prosperity. And all this, notwithstanding the fact that the election of Hancock is becoming daily more and more probable. The attempted scare is a gross humbug. It is calculated to depress the markets in order to give the republicans a slight ground on which to base their cry. It has failed in this, however, just as it will fail in securing what it is intended for, the election of Garfield.

Show this paper to your Greenback neighbor and let him read "Food for Greenbackers" so that he may know how his candidate for President has sold out his party. Every vote for Weaver is a vote for Garfield.

I DO NOT KNOW ANY REALLY GOOD MAN WHO HAS DONE AND ASSISTED IN DOING SO MANY BAD THINGS IN POLITICS AS GENERAL GARFIELD.—*Jeremiah S. Black.*

In their quotations from Judge Black on Garfield the *Republican* editors always omit the above paragraph. For them to publish a garbled extract from Black's letter, and omit the sharp point of Black's opinion, is not quoting him truthfully.

The present generation of Pennsylvania workingmen can remember what it is to have their workshops, their factories and nine tenths of their industrial establishments closed. Do they want the scenes of the panic of 1873 reproduced? If they do, then they will vote for Hancock.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Yes, the workingmen and everybody else remember the panic of 1873 very well. They also remember that this panic was inaugurated by the failure of J. Cook & Co., leading Republican bankers, and government agents. They also remember that in 1873 the Republican party had full control of all the branches of government, and that it was during their mismanagement and corrupt rule that this panic was begun. They also remember that the country returned to prosperity after the Democrats became a majority in congress. Under such circumstances how can the election of Hancock reproduce the Republican panic of 1873 The only panic that such a thing will cause will be among the present office holders.

A Tariff for Revenue Only.

From the Springfield Republican, Garfield.

The Democrats, on the other hand, say they want a tariff for revenue only. As a large revenue is necessary and the Democrats are not likely to increase the internal revenue by raising the taxes on spirits and tobacco it is clear that a tariff for revenue is likely to afford all the protection needed. Besides the Democrats are not of one mind; they are supposed to protect Louisiana sugar Georgia iron, Texas wool, Pennsylvania and New Jersey manufactures.

Thus it may be seen, that the able and well informed opposition papers admit and say that in the hands of the Democrats all the great industries of the country are safe. And it is the more especially true because the speaker of the House is a Pennsylvania tariff man, and Hancock is also a Pensylvanian interested in the development of his State; and these facts against Garfield, who is by convict in a free trader, and so speaks and votes. All men therefore who desire to protect the iron, the wool, the sugar and the cotton will vote for Hancock.

Besides, the Democrats are likely to dispense with all stamps upon cheques and thus relieve the business of the country from that annoying burden and place upon import duties the raising of that sum.

The whole business of the country is interested in putting the Democrats into power. Protection to all industries, North and South, relief from all unnecessary stamp duties, economy in the public expenditures will all come from the election of Hancock.

Garfield's Perjury.

A CLEAR STATEMENT FROM JUDGE BLACK—HE REPLIES TO CERTAIN INTERROGATORIES SUBMITTED TO HIM BY "THE SUN."

To the editor of the New York *Sun*—SIR: Your questions are entitled to a candid answer. I will set down their substance and give my reply to each one in order as you put them:

1. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blaine that Gen. Garfield acknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oakes Ames?

Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concealed, or tried to conceal, that fact from me. But his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless.

2. Did he declare to me that he would go before the Poland committee and testify truly that he had taken the stock?

I had no previous conversation with him about his testimony before the Poland committee, and I did not know what it would be until I heard it delivered.

3. Did I advise and urge him to tell the truth?

No; certainly not. Such advise and urgency would have been a most outrageous insult, which I could not offer to any gentleman of his character.

4. Did he agree to adopt the line of defense suggested by me?

You seem to think that I was his counsel I was not; but, as his friend and a believer in his perfect innocence, I was extremely anxious that he should get safely out of this unfortunate business. After it began to be discussed in the newspapers, and before the committee was appointed, I besought him to make no statement for the public eye which might be inconsistent with what he said to me. Lest he might forget it, or miss the important points of it, I repeated the substance of it somewhat carefully. He did not reply, and I learned soon afterward that he had authorized a total and flat contradiction. Simultaneously, the other members of congress who were implicated made separate statements of the same kind, assuring the public that they never had taken or owned any of the stock, or received any dividends upon it.

5. Why, according to my understanding of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defense so contrary to that he had agreed on?

I have already said that he made no agreement about it. His reason for abandoning the true ground of his defence was, doubtless, the necessity he felt himself under of making common cause with his political friends, for whom there was no refuge except in a fundamental falsehood. I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

The public are now informed what General Hancock would do on the subject of rebel claims if he were elected to the presidency, but they are in ignorance of General Garfield's position on that subject. Nearly all of those claims are in the hands of Republican claim agents and as Garfield has been playing claims attorney at Washington he may be an attorney for some of those agents. Who knows to the contrary. Now let us hear from General Garfield.—*Patriot.*

A movement is now on foot to make the middle penitentiary a reformatory institution.

The Republicans hardly like Conkling's method of supporting Garfield by electioneering for Grant four years in advance.

Spain, with only 17,000,000 inhabitants, turns out yearly twice as much wheat as does Italy with 28,000,000 inhabitants.

FOOD FOR GREENBACKERS.

And now the Democratic managers are endeavoring to buy off the Greenback-Labor candidates. We shall presently be able to note with what degree of success the enterprise meets.—*W. B. Record.*

When the *Record* editor wrote the above lines he was either ignorant of the facts, or else willfully misrepresented them. In order that the people may know who has been buying the Greenback candidates we print below, the letter of Hon. F. W. Hughes to Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President and also the letter of Dyer D. Lum.

POTTSVILLE, September 29, 1880.

General JAMES B. WEAVER, National-Greenback Labor candidate for President:

Your dispatch of the 27th instant to me from Indianapolis, saying among other things that you first saw my dispatch to you in a Democratic daily in Indianapolis, I have just seen for the first time, and at this moment, in a Republican daily in this place. You defend yourself from my charge by making an issue as to one I did not make. The point of my charge was no that you were opposed to a joint electoral ticket in Maine or any where else. It was that you encourage a disorganization in Maine, having evidently the tendency to defeat four Greenback electors and, by consequence, to secure seven electors for Garfield. The nomination of the electors in Maine was no part of your duty, but of the members of our party there. After the party in Maine by its delegates in convention—with almost entire unanimity—had selected its electors, whether to your liking or not, it was your duty to submit and to aid in their election. If such secession could not be slowed except by the defeat of four Greenback electors and consequent election of seven for Garfield, and you then interfered to compel a disorganization that could have no effect other than to defeat the Greenback electors and help the election of those for Garfield, you are responsible for any such result, whether you intended it or not. Did you intend it? It is a principle of jurisprudence that each one of sound mind shall be presumed to have intended the natural consequences of his own act. As a lawyer you have seen this principle applied to the extent of conviction of the highest of crimes. You are a gentleman of intelligence, and with your dignified bent for epithets would no doubt denounce any one as a slanderer and calumniator" who would charge that you had not intelligence enough to know that the effect of your encouragement of disorganization in Maine would tend to defeat the four Greenback electors selected by the organization there and thus ensure the success of seven Garfield electors. This was my charge against you, and this you don't attempt to answer, but evade the issue and talk about your honesty, by impliedly charging that the Greenbackers of Maine are not "honest," as they formed an alliance with the Democrats, and you say "no honest man can have any respect for an organization that will do it." This personal affront to the Greenbackers of Maine I have no doubt such gentlemen as Governor Painted, Congressmen Lord and Murch (the latter chairman of the national committee) will duly appreciate. In your dispatch to me you say you have no choice between Democrats and Republicans, yet you have acted in the direction of making seven electors for Garfield by the defeat of three Democrats. This looks like a decided preference for the Republicans, especially as you give the Republicans these seven electors by also defeating four Greenbackers. You say that I insinuate you are actuated by sinister motives" If your motive for interfering with the organization in Maine so as to tend to defeat the Greenback electors was not sinister, pray explain what it was? Your assertion that you wanted a full Greenback electoral ticket won't answer, for when you sent your disorganizing dispatch to Chase the regular nominations had already been made and the convention adjourned sine die. If your motives were not sinister you have but one escape, and that is to confess you had not intelligence enough to understand the natural consequences of your act. If you have not such intelligence then withdraw as a candidate and let us nominate some one that will not make such blunders. But let us see whether you have not made equally as great a blunder and shown your preference for the Republicans even so late as Monday last. On the morning of the 27th you issued an address "to the Greenback-Labor men throughout the United States, calling attention to a speech made by Senator Bayard in New York "that the people may know that the Democratic party and its candidates" are pledged "to destroy the greenbacks." Were you sincere in that declaration, or was it not made because of your desire to elect Garfield? You made no reference to the fixed Republican hostility to the greenbacks Why not? I have given you credit for intelligence and I trust I do not ask too much when I expect you will remember the facts as shown by the record upon the Weaver resolutions in behalf of the greenback at the last session of Congress. The vote as shown by the record was, viz.: Yeas, 85; nays 117; not voting 90. Of the yeas 72 were Democrats and but one Republican. Of the nays 87 were republicans; Democrats, 30. In Indiana (where you wrote this address of the 27th) five Democrats voted aye, with none in opposition, while three Republicans voted nay. Three Republicans and one Democrat did not vote. In Ohio five Democrats voted yea and one nay. No Republican voted aye, but seven voted nay. The respective State platforms of the Democrats in Indiana and Ohio in 1878 were as decidedly Greenback as were those of the Greenbackers. Your address of the 27th is leveled almost exclusively at the Democrats, and assumes the belief, on your part, of Mr. Bayard's opinion. You know the record above given contradicts that view. Why did you not adhere to your pretence, as per your dispatch to me, that you are indifferent between the other parties? As to your epithets, let an impartial public judge to which of us they are best applicable.

F. W. HUGHES.

Dyer D. Lum, the Assistant Secretary of the National Greenback Labor Committee, has sent to Congressmen elect Thomas H. Murch, of Maine, a letter describing the operations of General Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, and George O. Jones, the Chairman of the Greenback State Committee of New York, and calling upon Mr. Murch, who is Chairman of the National Committee, to call the committee together and give him an opportunity to present the proofs of his statement. Mr. Lum is the man who made arrangements with Chairman Marshall Jewell, of the Republican National Committee, to go to Maine and prevent a union against the Republicans on the electoral ticket in that State. He has in his possession, letters from Mr. Jewell, telegrams and other documents, to substantiate the statement he has made, all of which he intends to produce if his present statement of facts is denied. These letters, as he describes them show that Chairman Jewell has been "running" Weaver and the Greenback party as the secret allies of the Republicans, while openly the Republican managers strive to make capital of the Fusion in Maine. Committeeman Lum's letter is dated at the headquarters of the committee in Washington and says:

"I distinctly make the charge that the Greenback national canvass as now conducted is manipulated in the interest of the Republican party and General Weaver's expenses borne in a large measure from the Republican campaign fund. This is a serious charge, but it can be sustantiated in every detail, and I believe my duty to the National Committee requires that the facts should be laid before them You will remember that on the 6th of July there was a meeting of a portion of the National Executive Committee at the St. James Hotel, New York. There were present on that occasion besides ourselves, General Weaver, Lee Crandall, Edward Daniels and George O. Jones. We were also assisted with the advice and counsel of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. At that meeting General Weaver suggested the name of George O. Jones, of New York, for the financial agent of the National Committee to raise funds for the campaign. Nothing was said at that time as to the methods to be pursued by Mr. Jones; that was left to his discretion and has only subsequently become known. Since that meeting you have withdrawn yourself from the campaign. Immediately following his appointment Mr. Jones requested the fact to be communicated to Senator Jones and ex-Senator Dorsey, Secretary of the Republican National Committee. This was done, but how much money was raised no one will probably ever know from Mr. Jones; but it is possible from other sources to state somewhere near the sum he has expended on the national canvass. When General Weaver returned from Arkansas I took occasion to remonstrate with him on this matter, stating that I had been informed by a member of our Executive Committee that George O. Jones had received $5,000 from the Republican campaign fund. General Weaver replied that it made no difference how much had been received, for his tour in Alabama and Arkansas would have been simply impossible without the aid of Mr. Jones extended to him. He further stated that in Alabama he had received from Mr. Jones between nine hundred and one thousand dollars and several hundred while in Arkansas.

"General Weaver left that day for Maine and was accompanied from New York to Boston by Mr. Jones. On that trip it was arranged that General Weaver should denounce fusion in Maine on every available occasion, and take such measures as, in his judgment would be most conducive toward creating dissffection between the allied forces of the Greenbackers and the Democrats This agreement I heard of in New York before General Weaver had made a single statement to that effect in Maine. How well he tried to fulfill his contract you know. Every dispatch or circular emanating from these headquarters, or from General Weaver, has been drawn to injure the Democracy alone.

"In my capacity as Secretary I have been under the necessity of visiting New York to see Governor Jewell and Assistant Secretary Hooker, the first time in response to a written request from Marshall Jewell, which I still hold. One of these occasions, at Governor Jewell's urgent request, I visited General Chester A. Arthur at his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the subject of discussion being the effect of a Greenback campaign in New York and elsewhere on the Republican party, my object being to discourage the expenditure of their money in that direction. At one of these interviews Governor Jewell denied having paid to Mr. Jones any such sum as I have stated, and said that Mr. Dorsey had only given him $1,500, and that the rest probably came from General Arthur for State purposes. As General Weaver had had at that time fully that amount from Mr. Jones, upon his own admission, the fact that more had been obtained is obvious to any who have visited the sumptuous parlors occupied by the New York State Greenback committee for headquarters at the Albermarle Hotel New York City."

"What I have stated has come entirely under my own observation. Further, I have in my own possession letters and telegrams from the Republican National Committee headquarters showing their solicitude for the Greenback movement, and written proof of their appropriation of funds to encourage Greenback dissensions. General Weaver's plan of the campaign was formed before his nomination. His ambition has been to throw the election into the House. Last May when reasoning with him on the improbability of success in that case, he said that he was confident that it could be brought around through an alliance with the Republicans who held nineteen states in Congress. At the time I laughed at the idea of Republican sympathy, but the progress of the campaign has demonstrated that every move made by our standard-bearer has been to win the confidence of the Republican party. In case the October election should go heavily Democratic General Weaver's friends are hopeful of inducing the Republicans to withdraw their electoral tickets in West Virginia, Missouri, Texas and Mississippi, and, perhaps secure through their support enough votes to enable the election to be thrown into Congress. In spite of many of these startling facts I hoped on, trusting that Weaver would visit Republican States, in response to urgent requests. Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Ohio and other states have begged for him, but no, he has only visited those states where in accordance with the terms of the bargain between the Republicans and the 'spawn of a dying party' the Democracy could be injured. He has been constantly in the field since the 12th of July. Has he visited a State where his presence or words were not especially designed to injure the Democracy only? Most of these facts have recently come to your knowledge. I can readily understand why you should wash your hands of the whole business and withdraw yourself. Drawn into the scheme by degrees I am now brought to the point when in honor to myself and to the committee I am compelled to withdraw. Sick and disgusted with the treachery of our leaders, knowing from personal knowledge and correspondence that several of our State organizations, notably Indiana and New York, are managed in the interests of the Republican party, against whose robber legislation we organized, and the fact that the men who essay to lead our party today are duped and made the tools of crafty and scheming time-servers, renders my connection with the committee, as at present managed, no longer possible. For the members of the National Executive Committee in Washington I entertain no other feelings than those of good-will. They are simply carrying out a policy dictated by General Weaver, and are borne along in a current against which they may think it suicidal to struggle. With them I have no controversy at present I have not touched upon the relations existing between General Weaver's advisers and prominent Republican officials in Washington, in the Post-Office and Treasury departments, nor do I desire to unless effort is made on their part to impeach this statement In that case the facts could be spread before the National Committee.

Very truly yours, DYER D. LUM,
Assistant Secretary National Committee Greenback-Labor Party.

The new opera house at Milton will be a handsome affair.

The Democrats of West Hickory, Forest county, a few weeks ago raised a Hancock and English pole one hundred feet high, bearing two elegant banners.

Pennsylvania State College admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition *free.* Courses of study, Classical, Scientific and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address Joseph Shortlidge, A. M., Pres. State College, Pa. aug13 10w

At a recent Democratic demonstration in York stones were thrown and shots fired into the line by members of the opposite party.

"Malt Bitters" are a Brain, Nerve and Blood food, peculiarly adapted to, and warmly recommended by our druggists and physicians for general debility, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Hysteria, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Emaciation and Dropsy. sep. 24-4w

Solon Chase has retired from the editorship of the Portland (Me.) *Enquirer*, on account of his opposition to a Fusion electoral ticket.

Agents and Canvassers make from $25 to $50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and terms. sep.10,'80-1y

It is notorious that five members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress voted against Mr. Garfield for Speaker, because he was a Free Trader. How strange it is that Republicans to-day are trying to make the impression that Garfield is a Protectionist.

It should be the aim of every owner of Horses, Cows, &c., to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, mucle and fat. By using it a horse will do more work and a cow give more milk and be in better condition with less feed. Sold only by weight at 15 cents a pound by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg. Dec 12, '79-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUY JACOBY,
Attorney-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in the COLUMBIAN Building, second floor. Oct. 8, '80.

BRIDGE NOTICE.
A dividend of 4 per cent. will be paid to stock holders of Catawissa Bridge Company on and after October 1st, 1880 at the office of the Treasurer.
GEO. S. GILBERT, Treasurer.
oct. 1, '80-tf.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.
I, UZAL H. ENT, High Sheriff of Columbia county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on
Tuesday, November 2d, 1880.
(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:
Twenty-nine persons for electors for President and Vice President of the United states from the State of Pennsylvania.
One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania
One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
One person for Member of Congress for the 11th Congressional District.
One person for State Senator for the twenty-fourth Senatorial District.
Two persons for member of the Legislature from Columbia county.
One person for District Attorney for Columbia county.
One person for County Surveyor of Columbia county.
I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:
Beaver township, at the public house of Joseph H. Snyman.
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 office of W. J. Knorr, in the borough of Berwick.
Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Potter.
Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.
Catawissa township, at the public house of G. L. Kostenbauder & Co., 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 Mrs. Thomas 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 L. P. 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 Kaser, 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 Samuel Miller.
Orange township, at the public house of E. Unsogst, 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 Norman Cole.
West Scott at the public house of John Eckroth in Light Street.
East Scott township, at the public house of Jacob Miller, in Espy.
At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the election polls 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 this 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, are 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.
UZAL H. ENT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Octo., '80-tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAIAH YEAGER DECEASED.
The undersigned auditor appointed with the consent of parties in interest, by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Isaiah Yeager, deceased, as shown by their first and partial account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday, November 13, 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate will appear and present them at that time, or be forever debarred from receiving any of said fund.
GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.
oct. 7 '80-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES BARRY, DECEASED.
The undersigned Auditor appointed with the consent of parties in interest, by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of Clinton Ellis, administrator, as per account filed, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, November 12th, 1880, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day to perform the duties of his appointment when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims to said fund or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
GEO. E ELWELL, Auditor.
oct. 8, '80-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
State of Pennsylvania, Columbia county, ss.
Among the records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court in and for said county it is inter alia thus contained
In the matter of exceptions to the account of John S. Kline, executor of A. L. Davis, deceased.
And now September 13th, 1880 on motion of Harvey E. Smith, Esq., the Court appoint Robert Buckingham Auditor on exceptions.
IN THE COURT.
Certified from the record this twenty-ninth day of September, A. D., 1880.
WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk O. C.
G. M. QUICK, Deputy.
In pursuance of the above appointment the undersigned will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the ninth day of November, A. D. 1880, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.
R. BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.
oct. 8, '80-4w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The First National Bank of Bloomsburg
At Bloomsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business October 1st, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$106,163.68
Overdrafts	317.56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortages	5,625.00
Due from approved reserve agents	19,681.67
Due from other National Banks	15,904.57
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,560.31
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,757.48
Checks and other cash items	1,149.15
Bills of other banks	3,000.00
Specie	4,76.00
Legal tender notes	8,800.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Total,	$332,081.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus fund	$100,000.00
Undivided profits	13,737.18
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	119,5 2.91
Due to other National Banks	2,511.65
Due to State Banks and Bankers	38.89
Total	$332,081.97

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COLUMBIA COUNTY SS.
I, J. P. Tustin, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 6th day of October, 1880.
L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
L. W. MCKELVY, FRAS. P. KINKER, C. R. PAXTON, } Directors.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.
AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY selling Our Life of GARFIELD OR HANCOCK
Large Book. Best Terms. Circulars free. Outfit 50c. Address W. H. KELLEY, Philadelphia, Pa. sep. 24, '80-4w d

New and very attractive styles are now ready.
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS
BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD, Winners of Highest Distinction at Every great World's Exhibition for thirteen years. Prices, $51, $57, $66, $74, $108, to $500 and upward. For easy payments $6.38 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont st., Boston, 46 East 14th st. (Union Square) 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago. d sep 24-4w

MALT THE NEW FOOD
Malt Bitters Company
MEDICINE
BITTERS
THERE is no greater Blood Producer and Life sustaining Principle in the world of foods or medicine than MALT BITTERS, prepared from Unfermented Malt, Hops and Quinine. They feed the body and the brain, enrich the blood, solidify the bones, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, cheer the mind, perfect digestion, regulate the stomach and bowels, cleanse the liver and kidneys, and vitalize with NEW LIFE every fluid of the body. Beware of imitations similarly named. Look for the COMPANY'S SIGNATURE which appears plainly on the label of every bottle. Sold everywhere. MALT BITTERS COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS. sep 24, '80-4-W d

WITH THE OPENING OF THE AUTUMN SEASON OF 1880
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Invite the attention of the public the country over, to their greatly increased facilities for the distribution among consumers of
EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS
Our newly enlarged store buildings, unsurpassed in this country are filled with a stock aggregating about
ONE MILLION DOLLARS
In Dry Goods alone, which stock rapidly passing out and constantly renewed, is ever fresh and new To particularize so enormous a stock is manifestly impossible as each department (of which there are Thirty two) contains a vast variety of its speciality
Silks, Dress Goods, Black Goods, Made-up-Garments, of Every Kind, For Ladies and Children. Shawls, Cloths, Calicoes, Hosiery and Underwear, White Goods, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Linens, Muslins, Blankets, Quilts and Flannels are included and are displayed in assortment indiscribable. The wants of every consumer can be speedily met at prices guaranteed to be as low as equally reliable goods can be found anywhere.
For the convenience especially of our out-town customers, waiting and reading rooms, package rooms, etc, have been established, and a cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to avail of the conveniences offered and make our establishment their head quarters in Philadelphia without incurring the slightest obligation to purchase.
Those who cannot visit us in person should avail themselves of the advantages offered by our thoroughly systematized
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
MARKET STREET TO FILBERT,
N. W. Corner of Eighth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:
PROF. GUILMETTE'S
FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

A Positive and Permanent Cure Guaranteed
In all cases of Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whether contracted by private abuse or otherwise.
This great remedy has been used with success for nearly ten years in France, with the most wonderful Curative Effects. It cures by absorption. No nauseous internal medicines being required. We have hundreds of testimonials of cures by this Pad when all else had failed
LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or diseases peculiar to females, or in fact any disease of the kidneys, ask your druggist for
Prof. Guilmette's French Kidney Pad
and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail. Address U. S Branch
FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio,
or JOHN H. KINPORTS, Druggist, Main Street above Iron, Bloomsburg, Pa. sep. 10, '80-1f

Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad
Will positively cure Fever and Agre, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all disease of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. The pad cures by absorption, and is permanent. Ask your druggist for this pad and take no other. If he does not keep it, send $2.00 to the FRENCH PAD CO., U. S. Branch TOLEDO, Ohio, and receive it by return mail. For sale by JOHN H. KINPORTS, Druggist, Main street, above Iron, Bloomsburg, Pa. sep. 10, '80-1f

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOSEPH POHE, DECEASED.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph Pohe, late of Centre township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Stephen Pohe and John Wolf Executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Executors, without delay.
STEPHEN POHE, JOHN WOLF, Executors.
sep. 17, 1880—6w

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COLUMBIA COUNTY, SS.
Among the records and proceedings of the Orphans' Court in and for said county and State it is inter alia thus contained.
In estate of D. A. Bowman, deceased.
And now Sept. 7, 1880, on hearing petition of E. B. Brown, Administrator, praying to be discharged.
Rule to show cause granted returnable to next term, and direct notice of this application to be published in the "Columbian" and "Republican" two weekly newspapers published in said county for three weeks prior to the return day, to all persons interested to appear on the return day to show cause if any they have why said administrator shall not be discharged.
BY THE COURT,
Certified from the records this twenty-sevent