

## THE COLUMBIAN.



G. E. BELL,  
J. E. BENTLEY, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

—FRIDAY, JULY 14th, 1882—

The examination of Guitau's brain discovered nothing to indicate insanity.

The March Chaucer Democrat has a new dress, and is greatly improved in appearance. Success to it.

Judge Black predicts that General Hancock will be the Democratic nominee for President in 1884, and that Blaine will be nominated by the Republicans.

War in Egypt now seems inevitable in a shape that will startle all Europe. Great Britain will have her hands full to protect the Suez canal and her territory.

There has been too much delay in selecting a chairman of the Democratic State committee. If the Democrats expect to win this fall they must go to work some time between this and the election.

The Malloy boys and Blanche Douglass have been acquitted of the murder of Jennie Cramer at New Haven. Although the evidence did not fix her death directly on them, the general sentiment is that they were morally responsible for her untimely end.

The Democratic candidates for state offices met at the office of George M. Dallas Esq., in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening and selected W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, chairman of the state committee. It is a good appointment. Mr. Hensel is a young man of ability and will conduct an active and thorough campaign.

The Stalwart leaders are talking of an effort to renounce the two factions of the Republican party. They will probably make propositions which they know the Independents cannot accept and then go to the party with the cry that they have done all in their power for harmony, and put the responsibility of defeat on the Independents. It is another of Cameron's little tricks.

We would call the attention of the county standing committee to Rule II, chapter IV, of the Democratic rules, which is as follows:

The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary, make an appointment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

A writer in the *Milwaukee* of last week who signs himself "Republican," is evidently not well informed. He says: "Are you ready, Republicans, to assist a party which from its incipency has bitterly antagonized the Protective tariff, that system which has done so much in upbuilding our industries and vitalizing our whole social system?"

He seems to have forgotten that Samuel J. Randall, the leader of the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, has been one of the champions of protection for many years; and also that some of the leading and ablest republican dailies are out spoken free traders.

Again he says: "Can you in your heart of hearts be ready to favor a party which in large part has advocated the circulation of an irredeemable paper currency, and has time and again urged a policy of complete or partial repudiation of State and National obligation?"

If he was a reader of the papers he would know that only last week the republicans of Alabama in state convention, endorsed the state ticket nominated by the greenbackers, and the republican party long since linked arms with Mahone, the Virginia repudiator. The writer seems to have forgotten that other people read the papers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, held June 6th, 1882, the following minute was adopted:

When, in a free country, rulers elected to carry out definite principles of government, pledge themselves to those principles, and fail to redeem their pledges, it behooves the people to denounce such failure in no uncertain tones.

The platform of the Republican party which elected Chester A. Arthur to the Vice Presidency of the United States asserted the duty and the necessity of a thorough and genuine reform of the civil service.

In his letter of acceptance of the Vice Presidency, and in his first message to the Congress of the United States after he had become President, Mr. Arthur distinctly both affirmed and reiterated his approval of his intention to carry out the principles of civil service reform; and in his message to Congress this assertion rose above a promise to a party and became a pledge to the nation. The Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia has twice brought to the public existence in this city of parties totally at variance with any honest interpretation of the expression "Civil Service Reform," said abuses being the assessment of Federal office-holders for partisan political purposes, under the thin disguise of "voluntary contributions." These communications have met with no response. The President has in his power to stop these abuses by a word, and that word is as yet unspoken, and the allowance to the extent of public notoriety of the same abuses under his very eyes in the city of Washington renders it a matter of reasonable supposition that he has no intention of abating them.

In view of these facts, the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia puts on record its belief that he is accessory to some of the worst abuses of the Civil Service—abuses which degrade the manhood and impair the political freedom of American Citizens; and it calls upon all citizens of the United States, who favor Civil Service Reform, to express by voice and vote, wherever and whenever practicable, their determination that he be held responsible for the continuance of said abuses.

Readers, That this minute be reported to the National Civil Service Reform League and be published in *The Civil Service Record*.

J. ANDREW HARRIS,  
Chairman.

The new rules of the Democratic party, which were adopted at the late State convention, and which will go into effect next January, provide that the State Central committee shall consist of one member from each county, such member to be appointed in such manner as directed by the county organization. Our county rules contain no such provision, and it will therefore be the duty of the county convention to adopt a rule for the purpose. The better way would be to elect the members of the State committee at the convention. It should be made to manifest an active interest, and attend all the meetings of the committee, and therefore should be chosen by all the representatives of the party in convention assembled. If his selection be left to the standing committee he will be the choice of only a few men instead of the party.

## An Act.

To define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State, Judicial, Municipal and County officers, and to authorize the payment thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination, or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any office of the judiciary, or to any state, municipal or county office in this commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election, or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to-wit:

First. For printing and traveling expenses.

Second. For dissemination of information to the public.

Third. For political meetings, demonstrations and other public appearances. The foregoing expenses may be incurred, either in person or through other individuals or committees of organizations duly constituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be construed so as to authorize the payment of money, or any valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at any primary, township, general or special election, or at any caucus, or for any corrupt purposes whatever incident to an election; and all judicial, state, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first, of article seven, of the constitution of this commonwealth.

Section 2. Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Approved: The 18th day of April, A. D., 1874.

J. F. HARTMAN.

It has been frequently charged that nominations have been secured at the Democratic county convention by unlawful means. In plain English, that it is the custom to pay delegates money to vote for them. If this charge were true the law was violated, and a fraud practiced upon the honest voters of the party. In 1878 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the Standing Committee be authorized to examine any charges which may be made to them, of violation of law or Democratic rules by any candidate in connection with the delegate election convention, and if such charges shall be sustained to take all necessary steps to vindicate the law and the rules of the party.

Although the allegations of unlawful practices have been general, and perhaps in some cases untrue, still no county committee nor individual has ever had the courage to take the necessary steps to have the charges investigated. If it be true that the Democratic candidates are in the habit of using means to accomplish a nomination, that are strictly prohibited by the law, it is high time some steps were taken to put an end to such practices. If there shall be any reason to believe that any successful candidate for any office before the coming convention to be held on the 8th of August has in any way violated the above Act of Assembly, it will be the duty of the Standing Committee to investigate the charges. For our part we have never placed much confidence in the numerous rumors that are set afloat after every convention by disappointed candidates and their friends, but in order that the matter may be tested this *Columbian* hereby offers a reward of fifty dollars for the first conviction of any person for violation of the law in this regard, and will use all means in its power to secure the truth, if any such methods are practiced. While the Democratic party is seeking to wrest the control of the state government from the hands of the Republicans, and claims to be the party of reform, we must show by our works that we mean what we say, and that we are not better willed than by insisting that no fraud shall be practiced in our county affairs, and that every man who is nominated for a county office this fall must get it fairly and honestly at the hands of the people, and not by the unlawful use of money or other valuable thing which the law forbids.

## Cameron's Purpose.

Cameron's primary and principal object is to obtain control of the legislature and especially to elect the state senators who will participate in the election of his successor in the United States Senate in 1885. He would be entirely willing to sacrifice General Beaver and the rest of the candidates on the stalwart state ticket to accomplish this object. Four years ago overtures were made by the Cameron leaders to prominent democrats to the effect that if the legislature were conceded to the republicans the democratic state ticket would be permitted to succeed by default. The proposition was not entertained by the democrats and the greenback organization was then used by the Cameron managers to elect their ticket. It may be safely asserted as a fact that Cameron is ready to repeat his programme of 1878 in the canvass about to open. He will first endeavor to break the independent coalition by the use of the device of pretended compromise. Failing in this, he may go so far as to make any concessions demanded by the independents which will not militate against his effort to carry the legislature. Later on he will endeavor to utilize the greenback organization in capturing Democratic legislative districts and will decline to engage in any personal contest for the honor and did not even go to Harrisburg. He may be young in years but he exhibits amazing good nature to redeem an office which he has elements of strength that he will be well for those who oppose him to recognize. [Wilkesbarre Record, Rep.]

NOTING THE EFFECTS.  
R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your Barbed Blood Bitters favorably spoken of, I was induced to watch their effects, and find that in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, your Bitters have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver; and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous." Price \$1.00.

## Maine Covered With Politics.

There is unquestionably more politics to the square foot in the State of Maine to-day than in any other State in the Union, not even excepting Pennsylvania. Already five political State conventions have been held, and a call has been issued for the sixth; five full State tickets are in the field, and probably another will be added to them. They are labeled respectively, in the order of their appearance, Straight Greenback, Temperance, Republican or Fusion Greenback, Republican, and Democratic, with the dissatisfied temperance men yet to be heard from.—*Philadelphia Times*.

## Business Outlook.

From a circular issued by R. G. Dun & Co. for month of July we learn that there has been an increase of the number of persons in business 139,000 since 1878. The proportionate number of failures in 1878 was 1 in every 72 traders, while in the present year, ending with June, the failures have not been more than 1 in every 128 traders. The losses by business in proportion to the amount of business transacted never have been so small. In the construction of railroads the work is carried on by large individual railway operatives. This aids greatly to put money in circulation, and reduce freight by means of competition. The crops for the coming year have never been better. Good reports come in from all sections of the country.

## Opinions of Pattison.

The nomination is a strong one.—[*Philadelphia Record*.]

He has been attentive, vigilant and faithful.—[*Philadelphia Ledger*, Ind.]

This nomination will give new impetus to effort.—[*Norristown Register*, Dem.]

As strong a nomination as it was possible for them to make.—[*Inquirer*, Rep.]

A man to whom Independent voters are likely to drift.—[*N. Y. Times*, Rep.]

For once the party has risen to meet its opportunity.—[*Norristown Times*, Rep.]

Mr. Pattison is an amiable young man of good parts.—[*Seranton Republican*, Rep.]

He has all the qualifications that can commend a candidate.—[*Reading News*, Dem.]

He is as good a man as the Democratic party could have chosen.—[*Norristown Herald*, Rep.]

A candidate whose record is simply an expression of reform ideas.—[*Harrisburg Patriot*, Dem.]

His candidacy really broadens our old municipal contest into a State struggle.—[*Philadelphia News*, Stalwart.]

The Cameron crowd can make no more out of Pattison than they can of Stewart.—[*Philadelphia Telegraph*, Ind. Rep.]

Party predilections have never been permitted to switch him from the track of sworn duty.—[*Philadelphia Star*, Ind.]

It was a triumph of the Young Democracy and the aggressive Reform element of the party.—[*Pittsburgh Post*, Dem.]

Robert E. Pattison, though a young man, is one of the best known of Pennsylvania Democrats.—[*Lancaster Intelligencer*, Dem.]

Young, active, popular, with a famous record as a reformer, he is perhaps as strong a candidate as his party could have nominated.—[*Lancaster New Era*, Rep.]

His administration of his office as Controller adds to his high reputation. It makes conspicuous his representative character, not as a Democrat, but as a Reformer.—[*Philadelphia Press*, Rep.]

Mr. Pattison is unpopular with many of the recognized bosses. He has shown a disposition to favor economy and reform in administration, and has refused to support the party of the bosses.—[*N. Y. Tribune*, Rep.]

The selection is a smart one, as the younger has no disloyal war record to be shown up, and he has made a good record as Controller of Philadelphia.—[*West Chester Villager Record*, Machine Organ.]

The nomination of Mr. Pattison recognized the existence of the strong sentiment of opposition to the ring system of political management and to the one man power in politics.—[*Pittsburgh Dispatch*, Rep.]

The nomination is a matter of national interest, and should it ripen into a contest, it will be remembered that the political events of 1882 will not be surprised to see it become matter of national importance.—[*N. Y. World*, Dem.]

A state ticket with every name representing an able, honest, progressive man who did not seek nomination—and Democrats did not in Pennsylvania.—[*Springfield Republican*, Ind. Rep.]

SOME OF THE THINGS A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER GIVES HIM CREDIT FOR.  
Mr. Robert E. Pattison is a good citizen and an honest man. Although young in years, he is of sufficient age to meet the requirements of the Constitution, and as that instrument has passed under the deliberate scrutiny of two conventions, composed of the best men of their period, it may be accepted as a fact that he is old enough for the office. His youth strengthens his candidacy by the absence of any alliance with either of the old Democratic parties. He was brought to the surface through the Reform movement in Philadelphia, and was elected Controller of that city upon this issue by a large number of republican voters. After he had elected the Democratic strikers hovered around him for recognition, under the impression that the reform profession was a part of the campaign thunder and not intended as a guide for official conduct. Mr. Pattison had a different view of the matter. He went to reelection on the issue of reform promises he made as a candidate, and he has done so to the entire satisfaction of every taxpayer of the city of Philadelphia and in utter disregard of the claims of personal or political friends.

As a candidate for Governor he frankly permitted the use of his name, but declined to engage in any personal contest for the honor and did not even go to Harrisburg. He may be young in years but he exhibits amazing good nature to redeem an office which he has elements of strength that he will be well for those who oppose him to recognize.—[*Wilkesbarre Record*, Rep.]

NOTING THE EFFECTS.  
R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your Barbed Blood Bitters favorably spoken of, I was induced to watch their effects, and find that in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, your Bitters have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver; and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous." Price \$1.00.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The *Daily Sun* and *Banner* were changed to an evening paper on July 6th.

## HOW TO SAVE.

All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense.—*Detroit Press*.

One of the most active workers for Robert E. Pattison, in the twenty-seventh ward, Phila., is a colored man from the Sixth Division.

## WIDE AWAKE DELTA.

Messrs. Sargent Bros., druggists, Delta, Ohio, in ordering a quantity of Thomas' Electric Oil, write that they never sold anything that gave such universal satisfaction in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

The charge that Mr. Pattison is "too young" recalls the old story of the ambassador sent by a Western to an Eastern monarch, and who, being rebuked by the latter for his apparently extreme youth, responded: "I crave your pardon, Sir. Had our master known you wanted a beard, he would have sent you a goat."

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Gen. Skobeleff of the Russian Army, died of heart disease as he was returning to his hotel in Moscow. He was but thirty-eight years of age. On account of his bravery he was held in high esteem by all the soldiers.

When you feel out of sorts, have the blues, melancholy, etc., it must be indigestion that ails you. Brown's Iron Bitters cures it.

The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* says that the Government intend to employ bloodhounds to track murderers.

"BOUGH ON RATS."  
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, slugs, chipmunks, gophers, etc. Druggists.

The Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland have prepared a circular to the priests directing them to discontinue the use of Ladies' Land League, and forbid females from attending public meetings without the consent of the parish priest.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,  
ROBERT E. PATTISON,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,  
OF YORK.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
SILAS M. CLARK,  
OF INDIANA.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,  
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,  
OF HUNTINGDON.

For Congressman-at-Large,  
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT,  
OF TIOGA.

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(All persons whose names are announced in this column, are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.)

FOR SHERIFF.  
We are authorized to announce the name of MINOR HILL, of Catawissa, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN MOYER of Harrisburg township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

At the suggestion of many friends through the county, I have concluded to offer myself to the Democratic party, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the County Convention to be held the second Tuesday in August, for the purpose of electing a member of the Democratic party, and if nominated I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOSEPH M. SWANAP.  
SHERIFF.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.  
We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES T. FOX, of Beaver, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of MAHON HAMILTON, of Catawissa, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC O'BRYEN, of Beaver, as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM BYRON, of Catawissa, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES M. BLANK, of Beaver, as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

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## FRUIT EVAPORATORS.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.  
ARKER, N. P. & CO.,  
Waukegan, Ill.

ADVERTISERS: Send for our latest List of Valuable Newspapers, Geo. F. Howell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.



The King of the Body is the brain; the stomach, the kidneys and the liver are the safeguards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among the organs of the body, and to bring them back to health, Tarran's Seltzer Water is the only remedy. It purifies, invigorates, cools and restores the system and restores to health both the body and the mind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

July 14, 1882.

## Wanamaker's.

We'll try the experiment awhile of giving you a little more specific news about goods. We know well, if we can get such news to you promptly, that it will be acceptable. You can write or come.

White muslin dresses at about three-quarters value. A few are shown in the window of 1301 Chestnut, each one marked with its price. Very many more are within.

The materials are nainsooks, linens of India, mull and Swiss. Some are very plainly made with little or no trimming beyond some deft handling of the material itself; and some are elaborate enough. The extreme prices are \$3.50 and \$6.00. An excellent plain dress is sold for \$5; neat and well made.

Low prices can almost always be put upon such goods a little late in the season. It's rather early now; but profitable making appears to be over already.

Just now you have the double advantage of many such dresses to choose from and low prices. 1301 and 1303 Chestnut street.

Ready-made dresses of a black-and-white striped fabric that looks like summer silk, but is silk-and-cotton. For general wear they will be found quite good enough; better indeed than summer-silk. Well made and substantial; but the chief virtue is in the price, \$10.

Black grenadines have been one of the most distinguished features of our trade for two months past. We have had the finest in the world, and all grades down to the poorest that we care to keep; and a wonderful variety of patterns.

Figured grenadines that brought \$2 lately are selling at \$1. And this may be taken as a general indication of what we are doing in grenadines.

An extraordinary derobe extraordinary in quality and width, we are selling at 50 cents; 47 inches. No lady who can use derobe will be inclined to pass it; for it is worth twice the money.

The melanges at 40 to 60 cents are worth a half more, just about. There are four qualities, and somewhere about fifty color-effects.

If dress-goods are lower than they were elsewhere—we don't say they are. Advertisements say they are; but there is a certain shyness in those same advertisements, which makes them not very impressive.—If dress-goods are lower elsewhere—in our city, the fall is due to the singular spectacle here of three great classes of the most fashionable dress-goods at a fraction of their value: French melanges, small checks and small-check stripes of wool and silk-and-wool, and black linage.

We mention these three, because they stand out from the rest of the stock, conspicuous in two ways; they are fashionable, peculiarly so; and they are at half, two-thirds or three-quarters value.

Sash ribbon, satin-and-grosgrain, 7-inch, of value \$1.15 for 75 cents; all colors. We refer to a particular sort, of which we have three thousand yards.

Black moire, 7-inch sash, 90 cents.

Block sash at \$1 we are out of part of the time; but we receive some every morning. Do not confound this quality with that sold at 65 cents elsewhere.

Silk mitts, ordered from the makers a year ago, include a wider range in the colors than ever before: black, 50 cents to \$4.50; white, cream, ecor, terra-cotta, cardinal, etc., 75 cents to \$7.

West of Arcade, 1313 Chestnut street, seventh corner.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chinatown, Philadelphia, and New York, and all the best of the world.

IRON DALE FURNACES, FOR SALE!

The Bloomington Iron Company offer for sale at a low price their furnaces and all their real estate and mining rights in Columbia and Snyder counties, Penn., with or without their chartered rights. Also, such parts of their stock, and other personal property as purchasers may desire. For further information apply to

W. H. KRAV, Attorney.

CLINTON BLISS, Counselor.

June 9, 1882.

AGENTS Wanted to sell the new and improved "Bugs" and "Potatoes" in the city of Philadelphia.

June 9, 1882.

June 9, 1882.

## FOR SALE.

The following properties from

\$300 TO \$12,000

Variously located in BLOOMSBURG and other places, affording cheap homes or profitable investment.

A Frame Dwelling

In good condition. A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Several Small FRAME DWELLINGS.

Desirable cheap homes or good investments.

A number of BETTER FRAME DWELLINGS. PLEASANTLY LOCATED.

—BRICK DWELLINGS—

from CHEAP to BEST at various locations.

BUILDING LOTS on nearly all streets at various prices.

CONTRACTS MADE TO BUILD FRAME OR BRICK BUILDINGS of any description, to be done promptly and satisfactorily.

FARMS FOR SALE

In Bloom, Benton, Fishing Creek, Henlock, Madison, Millin, Montour, Jackson, Pine, Catawissa and Centre townships.

The above at all prices and embracing land for

Farming, Grazing, Trucking and Tobacco Raising.