THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN, H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS,

Dist.	Dist.
1. John Sievin.	15. George S. Purdy.
2. J. P. J. Sensenderfer.	16. P. R. Ackley.
3. John W. Lee.	17. John P. Levan.
4. H. J. Horan.	18. Ezra D. Parker.
5. R. L. Wright.	19. S. W. Mumma.
6. J. H. Brinton.	20. A. H. Dill.
7. Wm. Stahler.	21. F. P. James.
8. C. F. Reutschler.	22. J. K. P. Duff.
9. H. F. North.	23. John Swan.
10. H. G Stiles.	24. A. B. Winternitz.
11. A. G. Broadhead.	25. John H. Hill.
12. F. V. Rockafellow.	26. Wm. A. Forquer.
13. Richard Rahn.	27. A. J. Greenfield.
14. George H. Irwin.	

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

The Prohibitionists at their Convention at Pittsburg last week nominated Ex-Governor John St. John of Kansas for President, and Hon. William Daniels of Maryland, for Vice President.

At the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, on Friday night a bet of $5,000 was made that Cleveland and Hendricks would poll more votes in the city of New York than have ever been given for any candidate on a democratic ticket. The money was put up.

It seems that a second term in Congress is not to be accorded to Mr. Storm without a contest. All the counties in this congressional district have candidates, and each one will do all in his power to secure the prize. If the other counties disregard the two term rule, there is none that has so strong a claim upon the office as Columbia. In 1882 the democratic majority in Montour was 512; in Carbon it was 414; in Monroe, 2228; in Pike 799; in the Luzerne portion, 917; and in Lackawanna, 775. Columbia county gave Storm 2360 majority. We have not only the largest majority, but the largest democratic vote of any county in the district, and yet for ten years the nomination has gone elsewhere under the present apportionment. Under former apportionments we have had no representative in Congress for forty years or more, while all the other counties have been represented within that time. If the two term rule prevails, we believe it will be satisfactory to this county, but if it is to be set aside, it would be an act of great injustice to give the nomination to any other than Columbia county's choice.

They Can't Endorse Blaine.

BROOKLYN'S YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL NOT DECLARE FOR THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Brooklyn Young Men's republican club have held a private meeting, and have decided to send out to 2,000 members the report of the committee which investigated the record of James G. Blaine. The members say the conclusion has been reached after full and careful consideration that the best course for the club to pursue as an organization is to take no action looking to the endorsement of presidential candidates, leaving each member to vote those questions as he may see fit, and that the club devote its energies to the local and congressional tickets in the approaching election. These recommendations are arrived at by the unanimous conclusion of both the Blaine and anti-Blaine men, as the best course to be pursued under all the circumstances.

Cheap Foreign Labor.

A bill to prevent the importation of foreign labor to this country under contract passed the House during the recent session, and the alleged love of the republican party for the laboring man was exhibited in the Senate by the failure of the bill. The Washington *Star* says:

There exists, consequently, nothing to prevent the continuance of such importation, and a firm in this city has prepared to embark in the business, with a view of supplanting American labor with workmen from Europe. The scheme is to import Welsh and Italian laborers to work under contract at low wages. W. H. Main, a real estate agent, is at the head of the concern, and his agents are in Europe arranging for the shipment of laborers and domestics of all kinds, to meet all demands, and to replenish the stock by fresh shipments as they are needed.

The managers will issue circulars to contractors all over the country, offering to give them a superior class of labor at low rates of wages. They will not, Mr. Main says, confine themselves to common laborers, but will get skilled workmen who will be willing to work for low wages to get a foothold in this country. Mr. Main's chief associate in the enterprise is said to be a German named Krott, formerly an itinerant preacher. He has now gone to Europe, where he will preach to the laborers of the advantages to be derived from coming to this country. To skilled labor they will offer special inducements, promising them permanent employment at wages much better than they can get in their native land. He says also that hundreds of farmers here want to sell their farms for want of help. Mr. Main says he can afford to pay skilled European laborers much higher wages than they get at home and still put them to work here for less than regular American wages.

In connection with this they propose to run a colonization concern to bring over foreigners, chiefly Germans, who have a small capital, to take up Western timber lands. Mr. Main says they have as much as a hundred thousand acres in a single region which will be applicable for this purpose.

CLEVELAND NOTIFIED.

The formal notification of his nomination for President was given Grover Cleveland at the Executive Mansion at Albany, last Tuesday afternoon. Besides the members of the committee there were many prominent men present.

The ladies of the party stood near the governor at his left. His appearance at the doorway was the signal for a hearty and spontaneous outburst of hand-clapping which continued for several minutes. As soon as this had subsided, Col. W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, chairman of the late democratic national convention and of the notification committee, stepped slightly forward and addressing the governor in a clear resonant tone and with marked enthusiasm said:

"*Grover Cleveland, Governor of the State of New York:* These gentlemen, my associates here present, whose voice I am honored with authority to utter, were a committee appointed by the national democratic convention recently assembled in Chicago and charged with the grateful duty of acquainting you officially, and in that solemn and ceremonious manner which the dignity and importance of the communication demand, with the interesting result of its deliberations, already known to you through the ordinary channels of news.

"Sir, that august body convened by direct delegation from the democratic people of the several states and territories of the republic, and deliberating under the witness of the greatest assembly of freemen ever gathered to such a conference in forethought of the election which the constitution imposes upon them to make during the current year, have nominated you to the people of these United States to be their president for the next ensuing term of that great office, and with grave consideration of its exalted responsibilities have confidently invoked these suffrages to invest you with its functions. Through this committee the convention's high requirement is delivered that you may accept that candidacy. This choice carries with it profound personal respect and admiration, but it has been in no manner the fruit of those sentiments. The national democracy seeks a president not in compliment for what the man is, or reward for what the man has done, but in a just expectation of what he will accomplish as the true servant of a free people, fit for their lofty trust. Always of momentous consequence, they conceive the public exigency to be now of transcendent importance, that a laborious reform in the administration as well as legislation is imperatively necessary to the prosperity and honor of the republic and a competent chief magistrate must be of unusual temper and power. They have observed with attention your execution of the public trust you have held, especially of that with which you are now so honorably invested. They place their reliance for the usefulness of the service they expect to exact for the benefit of the nation upon the evidence derived from the services you have performed for the state of New York. They invite the electors to such proof of character and competence to justify their confidence that in the nation as heretofore in the state the public business will be administered with commensurate intelligence and ability, with single hearted honesty and fidelity and with resolute and daring fearlessness which no faction, no combination, no power of wealth, no mistaken clamor can dismay or qualify. In the spirit of the wisdom and invoking the benediction of the Divine Creator of Men, we challenge from the sovereignty of this nation, His words in commendation and ratification of our choice. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. In further fulfillment of our duty the secretary will present the written communication signed by the committee."

Colonel Vilas was several times interrupted by applause. At the close of his remarks Mr. Nicholas M. Prince, of Missouri, secretary of the committee, read the following formal address, prepared by the committee:

NEW YORK CITY, July 27, 1885.—*To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York*—SIR: In accordance with a custom befitting the nature of the communication the undersigned, representing the several states and territories of the Union, were appointed a committee by the national democratic convention which assembled at Chicago on the 8th day of the current month to perform the pleasing office, which by this means we have the honor to execute, of informing you of your nomination as the candidate of the democratic party in the ensuing election for the office of president of the United States and the declaration of the principles upon which the democracy go before the people with a hope of establishing and maintaining them in the government was made by the convention, and an engrossed copy thereof is submitted in connection with this communication for your consideration. We trust the approval of your judgment will follow an examination of this expression of opinion and policy, and upon the political controversy now made up, we invite your acceptance of the exalted leadership to which you have been chosen. The election of a president is an event of the utmost importance to the people of America; their prosperity, growth, happiness, peace and liberty, even may depend upon its wise ordering. Your unanimous nomination is proof that the democracy believe your election will most contribute to secure those great objects. We assure you that in the anxious responsibilities you must assume as a candidate you will have the steadfast and cordial support of the friends of the cause you will represent and in the execution of the duties of the high office which we confidently expect the wisdom of the nation will confer upon you, you may securely rely for approval and upon the patriotism, honor and intelligence of this free people. We have the honor to be with great respect."

The address is signed by W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, president; Nicholas M. Bell, of Missouri, secretary, and by forty-six members of the committee representing thirty-eight states and eight territories.

Governor Cleveland, who had stood meanwhile an attentive listener, replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Your formal announcement does not, of course, convey to me the first information of the result of the convention lately held by the democracy of the nation, and yet, when, as I listen to your message and see about me representatives from all parts of the land of the great party which, claiming to be the party of the people, asks them to entrust to it the administration of their government and when I consider under the influence of the stern realities which the present surroundings create, that I have been chosen to represent the plans, purposes and policy of the democratic party, I am profoundly impressed by the solemnity of the occasion and by the responsibility of my position. Though I gratefully appreciate it, I do not at this moment congratulate myself upon the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, because my mind is full of an anxious desire to perform well the part which has been assigned to me. Nor do I at this moment forget that the rights and interests of more than 50,000,000 of my fellow citizens are involved in an effort to gain democratic supremacy. This reflection presents to my mind the consideration which more than all others gives to the action of my party in convention assembled its most sober and serious aspect. The party and its representatives which ask to be entrusted at the hands of the people with the keeping of what concerns their welfare and their safety should only ask it with the full appreciation of the sacredness of the trust and with a firm resolve to administer it faithfully and well.

"I am a democrat because I believe that this truth lies at the foundation of true democracy. I have kept the faith because I believe, if rightly and fairly administered and applied, democratic doctrines and measures will insure the happiness, contentment and prosperity of the people. If, in the contest upon which we now enter, we steadfastly hold to the underlying principles of our party creed, and at all times keep in view the people's good, we shall be strong because we are true to ourselves and because the plain and independent voters of the land will seek by their suffrages to compass their release from party tyranny where there should be devotion to the people's interest. These thoughts lend a consecration to our cause and we go forth not merely to gain a partisan advantage, but pledged to give to those who trust us the utmost benefits of an honest administration of national affairs. No higher purpose or motive can stimulate to supreme effort or urge us to continuous and earnest labor and effective party organization. Let us not fail in this, and we may confidently hope to reap the full reward of patriotic services well performed. I have thus called to mind some simple truths and trite through they are it seems to me we do well to dwell upon them at this time. I shall soon, I hope, signify in the usual formal manner my acceptance of the nomination which has been tendered to me. In the meantime I gladly greet you oll as co-workers in a noble cause."

The governor spoke extemporaneously and not without evidence of deep earnestness and feeling. He seemed to realize the weight of responsibility which rested upon his shoulders as the standard bearer of the party. The address was not only a model one in thought but was delivered with rare grace and effect.

The congratulations that were showered upon him by the many distinguished leaders of the party at the close were sincere and hearty. After some time spent in social interchanges, the doors of the dining room were swung open and refreshments partaken of.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

The *Iron Age* of New York is devoted exclusively to the interests of the iron trade. In its issue of July 17th, it discusses the platform of the democratic party, and compares it with that of the republicans. The article is worthy of careful perusal, especially by those who claim that the democrats favor free trade, and we reproduce it below. It says:

The platform adopted by the convention is chiefly remarkable for its arraignment of the Republican party, its principal dissimilarity with the Republican platform being found in that direction. The tariff plank is as follows:

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuse of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

This declaration of tariff sentiments is very far removed from a support of free-trade theories. So long as fiscal legislation is based on such principles the doctrines advanced by Hurd, Watterson, Morrison and other extremists have no prospect of being crystallized into law. The Morrison and Hewitt "horizontal" plan of reduction is disapproved by implication, since no reference is made to the efforts in behalf of such "tariff reform," which occupied the time of the House of Representatives so long last winter. The advocates of "free raw materials" have met with almost as little encouragement from the Democrats as they did from the Republicans, the subject being only slightly alluded to in a part of the platform disconnected with the tariff plank, liable to be overlooked. Essential differences between the tariff utterances of the two parties are therefore wanting. The Republicans demand that "duties shall be so levied "as to afford security to our diversified "industries, and protection to the "rights and wages of the laborer," while the Democrats disclaim any attempt to impose "lower rates of duty "than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may "exist in consequence of the higher "rate of wages prevailing in this country." From such deliverances free traders can gather but little comfort. It is true that the Democratic platform pledges the party to "revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," but the Republican plaform also pledges that party "to correct the inequalities of the tariff." The Democratic leaders have shown their sagacity in avoiding a tariff policy based on the destruction of the protective system, which would undoubtedly have alienated many voters from the support of the ticket who are naturally counted in the Democratic ranks. As many workingmen are embraced among them, it was natural that the convention, in addition to a tariff plank, should adopt a labor plank, which is as follows:

We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should, therefore, be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

This will certainly please the labor element. It will be remembered that ex-Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who was a delegate to this convention, is the author of the act providing for the creation of labor tribunals in that State for the purpose of adjusting labor disputes by arbitration. The incorporation of labor organizations would give them a legal standing which could not be ignored in the treatment of labor disputes. The Chinese question and the imported labor question are treated as follows:

In reaffirming the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we, nevertheless, do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, as for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The only reference made to the internal revenue system of taxation is a *quasi* favorable one. It is called a "war tax" but is not denounced, nor is repeal called for. Instead of this, a method is suggested of making a perpetual disposition of the funds arising from the collection, as follows:

The system of direct taxation known as the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expenses of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers—a like fund for the sailors having been already provided—and any surplus should be paid into the Treasury.

The Republican party is arraigned in vigorous language for neglecting our merchant marine. The plank referring to this subject says, among other things:

Despite twenty years of peace, Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand in behalf of the American Democracy an American policy,

It is very true that, no matter what the cause of American commercial decadence may have been, vigorous efforts should have been put forth long before this by our Government to restore the merchant marine of this country to its old condition of commanding importance. The Republicans deserve reproach for their apathy in this matter, which should have received prompt and earnest attention immediately after the close of the war. What could then have been done easily will now require immense exertion and perhaps many years of the most persistent effort, as other nations besides our greatest competitor, Great Britain, have done much to prevent us from securing our share of the foreign carrying trade.

Both of the great political parties have now completed their preparations for the campaign. They have selected their leaders and avowed their principles. The candidates on both sides have strong points of personal popularity in their favor, and every effort has been made by ingenious platform builders to please the conservative business element as well as the labor and manufacturing interest of the country. The platforms are so constructed that differences of meaning will be difficult to demonstrate, and an effort will be made to have their opponents judged by the speeches of their Congressional Representatives made last winter in the heat of animated debate, rather than by the deliberate statement of principles made by a carefully selected committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up a declaration to be submitted to the great body of American voters in the hope of securing their approval. But the campaign has hardly opened yet, and before it is half over some issue now ill defined may assume preponderating importance and drive the tariff question to the rear as a thing settled, dismissed and no longer to be bothered over. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, as a business man or a manufacturer could then look upon the strife of politicians without a thought of possible interruption to his business during a season of tariff tinkering by Congress, or a possible destruction of that business by a mere change in the administration.

Breaking Up in an Uproar.

A BLAINE MEETING THAT ENDED WITH CHEERS FOR CLEVELAND.

From the New York Times, anti-Blaine rep.

The Blaine managers announced that a meeting of workingmen would be held in St. John's hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, to discuss the situation. When the hour for the meeting arrived the hall was packed with people, apparently about evenly divided as to their presidential preferences. Philip Herman presided, and recognized the Blaine speakers, a list of whose names had been supplied to him. These made speeches, declaring that the republican platform was the one for the workingmen; and that Blaine was their candidate. They were cheered by the Blaine men in the hall, but shouted down and booted by the others. Finally, by some mistake, the chairman recognized a man whose name had not been given him and allowed him to take the floor. He proved to be a horse car conductor in the city by the name of Ryan.

"I am for Cleveland," he said as the crowd cheered him, "and I am for Cleveland, not in spite of his vetoes, but because of his vetoes. They talk a good deal about his veto of the five cent fare bill, and denounce it as a blow at the interests of the workingmen. On the contrary, it is to the benefit of the thousands of surface railroad car drivers and conductors in New York. And I don't think that anybody will deny that these hard-worked men are laboring in the broadest sense of the term. If the fare bill had not been vetoed the elevated roads would have absorbed all the passenger traffic in New York, would have driven every surface railroad in the city out of business, and have thrown all men employed on them out of work. I am for the veto; as a workingman I am for it. And they tell me that the governor struck at me in refusing to approve the bill allowing me to work only twelve hours a day. I am paid by the trip, and my earnings in the fifteen or sixteen hours a day I work are barely sufficient to enable me to provide for my family. If I am put on smaller rations by being obliged to work thirteen hours I would be unable to make both ends meet. If I didn't want to work more than twelve hours a day I would'nt, but I prefer to have the larger earnings I can make in the longer day, and I am in favor of this second veto of the governor too."

Ryan was frequently interrupted during his speech by the Blaine men, who tried to shout him down, but the cheers of others in sympathy with him drowned the hoots and hisses. When he sat down a notorious dynamiter, named Baggs, offered a resolution denouncing Cleveland and approving Blaine. The crowd greeted this with cheers for Cleveland, and the meeting adjourned in an uproar.

How He Protected Them.

The New York *Tribune* having boasted of the "manly defense" of foreign-born citizens made by Mr. Blaine while Secretary of State in the Garfield administration, Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, in his well known paper, the Boston *Pilot*, responds as follows:

Mr. Blaine's "manly defense" consisted in allowing American citizens of Irish birth to be arrested, imprisoned, insulted and misrepresented by English officials, while he looked on approvingly and instructed Minister Lowell to approve the outrage as legal.

Minister Lowell, when appealed to by the unfortunate prisoners, answered that he could not interfere in their behalf. "Unless I am instructed to the contrary by the department of state," he wrote, "I must take this view of my duties."

At this time Mr. Blaine was secretary of state. Lowell was following his instruction to the letter.

On the 2d of June, 1881, Daniel McSweeney, a citizen of San Francisco, while on a visit to Ireland with his family, was arrested and imprisoned, and no charge was made against him. He demanded a hearing, a trial, protection. No one answered. Mr. Lowell read of the arrest, but never moved a finger. The imprisoned man's wife wrote to Secretary Blaine, but he did not give her the courtesy of an answer. Mr. McSweeney wrote from an English jail to his daughter:

"Your mother wrote to Mr. Blaine about my case, but that gentleman did not deign even a reply. I have heard nothing whatever from him."

Not only was this utter ignoring of the rights of citizens the policy of Mr. Blaine, but when Lowell voiced the patent falsehoods of the English police, denying Mr. McSweeney's citizenship, his conduct was approved. Secretary Blaine said to a brother of one of the imprisoned men: "Mr. Lowell has pursued his instructions with energy and sagacity, and in full harmony with his government."

If the Irish Americans are going to vote for Blaine, we propose to let them do it with their eyes open.

But now that Mr. Blaine is a candidate his mouth is a wholesale confectionery store for citizens of "foreign birth." Insiduous and perfidious in his Know Nothingism while it paid him politically he is now ready to gush with exuberant affections for the people he was formerly only too willing to proscribe. The peculiar insincerity of the man's character is thus brought out by himself in lurid distinctness. He is "all things to all men" for the sake of one man, and that man is James G. Blaine. Such a man cannot be safely trusted with the great power of the presidency.—*Patriot.*

Those Irish Blaine Clubs.

From the Erie Herald.

The *Herald* is convinced after a careful survey of the situation, that the alleged Irish and labor defection from the democratic party is almost entirely imaginary, and what there is of it is not two distant movements, but one and the same thing. The scheme is generally worked in this way: Half a dozen men will get together, hold a meeting, pass resolutions and send out a report that 100 Irish-American democrats have organized a Blaine and Logan club. Then the same very half dozen men, all of whom have probably been voting the greenback or republican ticket for seven or eight years, will hold another meeting and send to the republican papers a report that 100 democratic workingmen have flopped over to the opposite party.

Five out of the twenty-one presidents were of Scotch-Irish lineage—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson and Arthur; two of scotch—Grant and Hayes (the fraudulent); one of Welsh—Jefferson; and one of Dutch—Van Buren; the remaining twelve being of English descent.

Jay Gould has been commanded by one of the New York courts to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in ignoring a summons for duty as a grand juror.

The fifty-four savings banks of Maine have now $32,275,745 on deposit, which is a larger sum than in any previous year.

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CANDIDATES.

All persons whose names are announced as candidates, in this column, are expected to abide by the action of the Democratic county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 19th 1884.

The price for announcing names in this column is $3.00 for any office, and must be paid positively in advance.

FOR CONGRESS.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,

OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. M. C. RANCK,

OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

G. A. HERRING,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

P. A. EVANS,

OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

A. B. CROOP,

OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

W. H. SNYDER,

OF ORANGE.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE SEVERAL COURTS

WM. KRICKBAUM

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

M. F. EYERLY,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

C. H. CAMPBELL,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

U. H. ENT,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES REICHART,

OF MAIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

B. F. EDGAR,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON PARR,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

STEPHEN POHE

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

R. A. SHUMAN,

OF CATAWISSA.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

WM. G. GIRTON,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

W. S. FISHER,

OF MAIN.

I will not make a personal canvass of the county to solicit votes, but, if elected, I pledge myself to conduct the office in the best interests of the people.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM BRYSON,

OF CENTRALIA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

OF CATAWISSA.

I will not travel the county to solicit votes, but will cheerfully visit all publicly, to discuss the issues before the people, if desired.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

DR. L. J. ADAMS,

OF BRIARCREEK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

G. M. LOCKARD,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

DANIEL KNORR,

OF LOCUST.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

Saturday, Aug. 2, '84,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lot of Alexander Black, on the east by an alley, on the west by Locust Avenue, and on the south by lot of David C. Black, being lot of 11 in block 74, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David C. Black against William H. James and to be sold as the property of William H. James.

B. B. & B. Atty's. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in the village of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, Penn'a., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at corner of lot number 16 in plan of said village of Espy, belonging to Cyrus Barton, thence eastward by Main street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 18 belonging to Isaac McKamle, thence southward by the same one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley, thence by same eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot number 16 aforesaid, thence by the same northward one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to the place of beginning, being lot number 17 in said plan.

ALSO,

Lot described as follows: Beginning at a corner on the north side of Main street in line of lot of Jacob Hess, formerly W. Ruckle, thence along said street south sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet, thence by lot of George Ruckle north twenty-three and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and seventy three and one-fourth feet to alley No. 1, thence by said alley north sixty-six and one-fourth degrees west sixty feet to corner of said lot of Jacob Hess, thence by said lot south twenty-three and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to place of beginning, containing 10,395 square feet, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George M. Baker at the suit of M. A. Baker.

K. & W. Atty's. Al. Fi. Fa

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

June 6, tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Young men to learn telegraphy. 14,000 miles of wire now being extended by the R. & O. Telegraph Co., The National Tel. Co. Organized. The Bankers' & Merchants' and the Postal Tel. Cos. are both pushing ahead with new lines. The Standard Multiplex Tel. Co., recently incorporated, extends East, West, North and South. Good positions now ready. For further information, address with stamp, The Penna. & New Jersey Telegraph, Shorthand & Type Writing Instruction Company, Main Office, 926 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penna. July 25-4 w d

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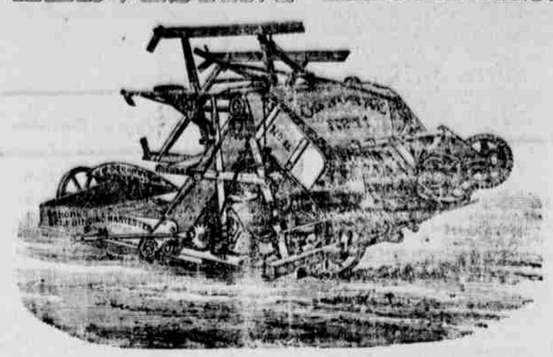

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may 23 1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL DRUM, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass on the exceptions to the account of John K. Robbins, executor, and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor, will sit at his office in Catawissa on Saturday, Aug. 16th 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate must appear and present the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

W. L. EYERLY, Auditor

July 18-ts

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