THE COLUMBIAN.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1885.

The count in Ohio gives the Republicans the Legislature by a majority of three on joint ballot. Sherman will probably be returned to the Senate.

Governor Pattison has appointed Ex-Senator James G. Gordon to the office of Judge in Philadelphia, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge Yerkes. Mr. Gordon is only thirty years old, but is a lawyer of ability. He nominated Pattison for Governor in the convention of 1882, and has been one of his strongest supporters and advisers.

The decision of State Superintendent Higbee that school teachers are bound to attend the meetings of county institutes whether they are paid or not for the time occupied by such attendance, involves a hardship to the teachers if those who employ them are not as liberal as the law is exacting. No doubt its interpretation by the Superintendent is correct, but as the county institute has been made a part of the educational system, the law should provide that the time employed by the teacher in attending it should be paid for equally with the time employed in teaching.

Now is the time for members of the Standing Committee to get in their work. Each one should urge upon every democrat in his district the importance of going to the polls on election day. Every citizen is personally interested in the election of a man to the office of State Treasurer who will administer his office strictly in compliance with the laws of the commonwealth. The enemy are so confident of success that they are resting on their oars. We whipped them in 1882, and can do it again if every man will do his duty. Arrange your business so that you can give one day to your country. Be sure to vote, and see that your neighbor does likewise.

Nearly 400,000 democratic votes were cast for Cleveland in this state last year. If anything like that number can be polled this year, the election of Mr. Day for State Treasurer is by no means an impossibility. His opponent M. S. Quay, is the representative of the very worst element of the republican party and his name is inseparably linked with the infamous pardon of the riot bill legislative bribers, and other matters that brought disgrace upon our state. Mr. Day will receive a large vote from dissatisfied republicans, and if the democrats do their full duty his election can be accomplished. Let every man turn out on election day and cast his vote for Day and Honest Government.

Putting Costs on Officers.

Judges in several counties have adopted the system inaugurated by Judge Mayer in Clinton County—instructing grand juries to put the costs upon officers who send trivial cases into court, thus effectually cutting off a prolific source of large criminal lists.

The above article is going the rounds of the newspapers, and some have endorsed it as a good thing. There are two statements in it which we do not believe. It is extremely doubtful whether Judge Mayer ever gave such instructions to a grand jury, and if he did it is doubtful whether any other judges have followed his example. Judge Mayer is a jurist of eminent ability and learning, and it is more than likely that he has been misrepresented in this matter. Officers whose duty it is to return criminal cases to court are supposed to be men who are qualified for the positions which they hold. It may happen as an unusual exception that a magistrate or constable is elected who makes a practice of returning trivial cases to court for the sake of the fees he gets thereby, and if Judge Mayer ever instructed a grand jury as alleged, it was no doubt in an exceptional case. A general charge that the grand jury should put the costs on all officers who return trivial cases, would be against all precedents, and most injurious to the public interests. It would prevent policemen from making arrests in all cases except where there is a positive certainty of conviction. The tramp law would be a dead letter, and the return of bad roads, guide posts down, and unlawful liquor selling, by constables, would be an unusual occurrence. Peace officers should be encouraged by the courts in the discharge of their duties, and in this county the court has on several occasions refused to sentence officers acting as prosecutors, to pay the costs when the costs have been so imposed by the jury. Whatever the law makes a crime and imposes a penalty for, ought not to be considered a trivial matter, and whenever a justice returns a case to court which the law designates as a misdemeanor, he simply performs his duty, though the offense may seem trivial to a jury.

Besides all this the court has no power to direct a jury to put the costs on any one but the county, the prosecutor, or the defendant, and as justices are the only officers who return cases to court, and are never made prosecutors in their official capacity, it is impossible that so learned a man as Judge Mayer should have given such instructions to a grand jury. Some paragrapher has boiled down the facts to so small a compass that it misrepresents what Judge Mayer did say, and what other Judges may have said on the same subject.

The Young Democracy--Their Opportunity.

The young Democracy of Pennsylvania never had, in the whole history of our politics, a more glorious opportunity to display their usefulness than the issues presented by this canvass offer them. They can strike a blow in favor of the honest custody of the finances of the state and against dishonesty and corruption in office which will be felt for many a long day. They can wring from the keeping of rogues the sinking fund that has so long played the nefarious part of buying legislation, and carrying on legislative jobs in the interest of men who use the people's money to debauch the people's servants. A sinking fund which has for its keeper a Kemble at one end of the state and a Magee at the other—whose joint trusteeship has for years amounted to something like a million dollars—is surely not in proper hands. To think of more than a half a million of the people's money given over as a bonus to a convict felon—who tempted the representatives of the people to rob the state, whose bounty he enjoyed, of four millions of money, to jeopardize forever their citizenship, ("make them *forever* disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth")—is a monstrous reflection beyond expression. The disciple of "addition, division and silence," whom the candidate of the Republican party voted to set at liberty forty hours after conviction had placed him where he belonged, is not a proper agency at the hands of his benefactor to continue a trustee of the people's money. This vast corruption fund handled by men like Kemble and Magee, and controlled by men like Quay is the burning disgrace of the manhood of this commonwealth. It has been for years the handmaid of oppression. Its use in times past stimulated the assembling of the constitutional convention of 1873 and the institution of the iron-clad oath whose humilation every member of assembly must undergo—an oath that will remain a standing reproach to representative government while civilization lasts.

The young Democracy, untainted by the era of corruption which followed in the wake of war, come fresh from a nobler heritage than that begotten by that long crusade of greed. On them the redemption of the commonwealth devolves. An active, earnest, working effort will put to flight the demoralized cohorts of rascality and plunder. The instinct of common honesty is no weaker in Pennsylvania than in her sister states, and that powerful champion fights by their side and leads the fight. Fresh hearts and hopes are those which must the longest live; and upon the vigor, courage and intelligence of young and sturdy manhood the future must depend. The decline of public virtue is the greatest curse of social life. Indifference and supineness cultivate a callous heart; nothing can save from future ruin a country indifferent to reform. When the country gave to Mr. Tilden a popular majority of more than a million of its white vote, it said in thunder tones its heart was on the side of public honesty. The future of peace is on the side of public honesty, and the future of contentment and of progress. The future of youth and childhood is all with public honesty, the future of every development guaranteed by a free citizenship is there.

The issue of honesty in office was never more sharply presented to the popular will than it is to day. The election of Quay would be one of the darkest hours the commonwealth has ever seen: it would show the public are indifferent to the character of their servants, and put a premium on dishonesty in high places, from whose effects perpetuated the state in the end could not recover. It would be a premium upon bad faith and show that the people have forgotten their own efforts at redemption. It would ignore the organic law and all the wise reforms their patient representatives engrafted upon that instrument for the protection of the people against the tyranny of corporative greed, the plunder of corporative control, the lawlessness of this majestic evil that goes striding through the land, regardless of all the obligations the society holds sacred.

It rests with the young Democracy of this mighty commonwealth, which that pure patriot and useful public servant, ex-Senator Buckalew, affectionately termed, "the mother of us all"—in the course of the constitutional debates—it rests with the active energies of this flower of our honest citizenship to begin the era of reform in earnest in Pennsylvania. No labor could be worthier of human hands; in the long train of the blessings it would bring, everything men hold dear would be affected. No fireside would fail to feel its influence; no life but would rejoice in its ultimate effects. We trust that seizing the opportunity before it, the young Democracy may strike a blow for honesty in office and respect for the obligations of the sacred covenant of the supreme law, that will be the beginning of a better day in this tortured and plunder-ridden commonwealth. There is no duty more pressing, no business more important—no work worthier of our common manhood than such a work would be.

The New Tax Law.

AN INQUISITORIAL STATUTE WHICH GOVERNS EVERY CITIZEN.

The State Department is busy sending to the County Commissioners throughout the State the necessary books and blanks for taking an inventory of the personal possessions of every taxable in the county, in pursuance of the provisions of the new tax law. Blanks will be sent out to the different assessors in the county at as early a day as possible, as the law requires their returns to be made under oath.

The contents of these blanks are given below, the taxable being required to place opposite each item, in columns ruled for the purpose, the value of the different kinds of property he is possessed of. The blank having been filed it is to be sworn to before the assessor. The items are as follows:

I own or have invested in—

1. Mortgages.
2. Money owing by insolvent debtors, whether by promissory note, or penal or single bill, bond or judgment (except notes or bills for work or labor done, and all obligations given to banks for money loaned and bank notes.)
3. All articles of agreement and accounts bearing interest (except notes or bills for work or labor done, and all obligations given to banks for money loaned and bank notes.)
4. Public loans or stocks (except those issued by the Commonwealth or the United States.)
5. Money loaned or invested by any other State.
6. All other moneyed capital (except the obligations of public or private corporations, the tax upon which is required by law to be collected by the treasurer of the corporation from the holders of such obligation and paid into the State Treasurer by the corporation.)
7. *Shares of stock in any bank, banking or saving institution or company, safe deposit, guarantee, surety and real estate title insurance or trust company, incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of this Commonwealth, or of the United States.
8. Annuities, of a yearly value exceeding two hundred dollars, (except those granted by this Commonwealth or the United States.)

Aggregate amount.

*All banks, banking or savings institutions or companies, safe deposit, guarantee, surety and real estate, title, insurance or trust companies, incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of this Commonwealth or of the United States and paying a six mill tax on the par value on their shares of stock on or before March 1 of each year are exempt from other taxation except as to real estate, and where no such election and payment is made, a list of shareholders, together with the market value of their stock must be filed with the Auditor-General on or before the 20th of June of each year and the tax collected through the Auditor-General's Department.

I hold in trust for —— more moneys or investments, as follows:

(Blank for Recapitulation.)

The value of my household furniture, including gold and silver plate, over three hundred dollars, is——,

The number of stages, omnibusses, hacks, cabs or other vehicles owned by me, and used for transportating passengers for hire, is——, and the value of the same is ——.

The number of pleasure carriages, both of two and four wheels, owned and kept for use by me, is——, and the value of the same is——.

I own, and keep for the use of myself and minor children, the following watches; Gold lever watches and gold watches of equal value——.

Every other description of gold watch and silver lever watches, or other silver watches, of like value——.

Every other description of watches of the value of twenty dollars and upward——.

I own the following property that is subject to local taxation——

Horses, No. ——value——

Mules, No. ——value——

Cattle over the age of four years, No. ——, value——and subscribed this——day of ——188

Assessor.

The blank must be filled out and returned within 10 days from the time it is delivered into the hands of the taxable, and in default of such return the assessors are required to make out a statement of the taxable property, from the best information at their command, to which amount the Board of Revision or County Commissioners shall add fifty per cent., which shall be the basis of taxation, unless proper appeal shall be taken as provided by law.

For Farmers to Consider.

A Mercer county farmer recently wrote to the *Pennsylvania Farmer*, an independent agricultural newspaper, published in Meadville, Pa., asking for information as to what "the interests of the agricultural classes and such as are not traffickers in politics" required of Pennsylvania voters this fall. The *Farmer* answers him as follows in its issue of October 15, 1885.

"The one State office to be filled this year in Pennsylvania is one which most essentially demands that the holder should be possessed of honesty, integrity and business ability of a high order, and all candidates for the position should be squared by that standard. If found worthy you can safely give them your votes. It is in no sense a politicial office, that is, one in which political questions are to be decided, or where political sagacity is needed. What is wanted is a competent, honest, watchful custodian of the funds of the state; a capable, faithful guardian of whatever trust may be confided to his charge. If such a man is offered by either party, and opposed to him you find only a political manipulator, of doubtful or uncertain public or political character, an honest voter ought to apply the same principles of care and good judgment in choosing for whom he will cast his vote, that he would exercise were he employing a man to serve him in a private capacity.

"The candidates of the two old parties for State Treasurer are Conrad B. Day and Matthew S. Quay. The former has for many years been a resident of Philadelphia, and is a prosperous merchant of that city. He began his business life at the very bottom round of the ladder, as an errand boy in the house of which he is now at the head. By his energy, industry and fidelity to various trusts confided to him, he was advanced step by step, from errand boy to clerk, and from clerk to partner, stopping only when he had attained the head of a great business; always faithful, always honest, always to be relied upon; no spot or blemish on his character, either public or private. With such a record, with such business experience, his fitness for the office for which he is nominated can hardly be doubted. Never an active politican, never mixed up in political affairs; if elected he would have no political debts to be paid by the bestowal of trusts upon other than worthy persons.

"Opposed to him, and, in many ways, in strong contrast with him, stands Matthew S. Quay, as familiar a name in political circles as any in the state. For many years a professional politician, followed no business or vocation other than that of a political engineer. His political record saturated with noisome odors; his name closely associated with political bribers, bribe-takers and public plunderers, in whose undertakings hir name was authority and whose wicked schemes he engineered. His connection with the bribery proven in the Pittsburgh 'Riot Bill,' as it appeared in the trial of the participants of that corrupt scheme—a trial before a court of acknowledged purity and ability—which resulted in the conviction of the guilty parties; his connection with the pardon board infamy which relieved the self-admitted felons of their punishment; his connection with the celebrated Philadelphia 'Recorder's Bill;' his participation in the speculation in the state's money under the administration of State Treasurer Noyes; his well-known defeat of the 'Apportionment Bill' in the last legislature—a fact not denied by any well informed person. These things alone, to say nothing of others which might be enumerated, should put the honest voter upon inquiry and cause him to pause and consider before casting his vote for such a candidate.

"We have said nothing of the political associations or affiliations of either candidate. If the political bias of the voter is sufficiently strong to cause him to vote for the worst man for so important an office, then bad for the voter. If we are met by the assertion that Mr. Quay has always been an active Republican, then bad for the Republican party.

"A party that dares to come before the people with such a standard-bearer, defies fate and insures defeat. There ought to be a sufficient integrity remaining in the voters of this State to defeat such a candidate, no matter what party he represents.

"We have tried to give the situation truthfully—though unpleasant the task—and have stated only admitted facts, of which there is abundant proof. Our old friend wanted an honest statement. We have given it, and shall be ready at all times to explain further, if not now well understood."

How Quay Worked the Pardon Board.

It is interesting to refer back to the files of newspapers printed immediately after the pardon of Wm. H. Kemble, the notorious briber of legislators, so successfully worked through the board by Colonel Quay, and catch the feeling of indignation that prevaded all parties and sects at the atrocious miscarriage of justice. Religious bodies took cognizance of it, religious newspapers were bitter in denunciation while the secular journals, Democratic and Republican, in and out of the state, united in condemning the action of the pardon board as a blistering shame to Pennsylvania. Judge Pearson from the bench denounced the pardon as setting forth a falsehood in justification of the action of the board, and declared the pardon was determined on before sentence was passed. District Attorney Holliger, of Dauphin county, who had charge of the prosecution of the bribery cases, declared the board violated their own rules, in the secrecy of their proceedings so as to prevent the Commonwealth from being heard. The general tone of the Republican press was that the party should not be held responsible for the action of the board, but that the members of it should be drummed out of the party in disgrace. Governor Hoyt gave public expression of sorrow at his part in the conspiracy, said he had been misled, and would regret it as long as he lived.

We subjoin a few extracts from journals, showing how the pardon was regarded at the time. The general sentiment held Colonel Quay solely responsible for the pardon, because he was not only the shrewdest member of the board, but Mr. Kemble's close friend, and had been his associate in the work of legislative corruption.

From the United Presbyterian, May 13.

It is a healthy moral sign that so many of the papers, even of the strictly political kind, speak out so strongly in condemnation of the pardon of the Pennsylvania corruptionists. Bribery has been the disgrace of our state capital, and needed some punishment that would stigmatize it as it deserved, while warning dishonest men against a crime that the law as well as good sentiment among the people was hereafter to take notice of. And in the conviction of and sentence of Kemble and associates there were such a visitation as was needed, for they represented the class that had influence in politics, and were conspicous in the affairs of the State. To pardon such men is an insult to all the better sentiment of the commonwealth. The men who have done it should be remembered as unworthy of public trust.

From the Presbyterian Banner, May 5, 1880.

The conviction of the riot bribers at Harrisburg and their imprisonment was hailed with general satisfaction, as indication that hereafter legislatures in this state at least would not be approached and asked to vote for or against any measure from a money consideration, but their recklessly speedy pardon is as generally condemned, notwithstanding the fact that this was the first conviction under the law. The pardon has done much to neutralize the effect produced by the trial, condemnation and sentence, and it will be hard to convince the great mass of the people that it was at all justifiable.

Resolution of the Baptist Ministerial Association of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly utter our condemnation of the action of the Board of Pardons and of the Governor, who, assuming without constitutional authority, the exercise of judicial function, have relieved the criminals of all the more significant portion of their sentence, and that they should have done this in a manner which violated their own established rules, and allowed no opportunity for a fair hearing of the friends of public justice.

From the Lancaster New Era, Rep.

As for the men who composed the pardon board *it would be an offense to every citizen of the state if their names should ever again be mentioned in connection with places of profit and trust*

From the Phil'a North American, Rep.

The action of the pardon board is an outrage upon justice, an outrage upon decency and an outrage upon a system of legal administration which is rendered null by the viciousness of personal prerogatives.

From the Phil'a Press, Rep.

As Republicans, *we disown these bad men* who have bribed legislators, and these governors and SECRETARIES (Quay) who have *connived at the crime* by setting the criminals free in defiance of the constitution and laws.

The Carlisle *Herald*, then as now a Republican paper, called on the people of the state, (May 6, 1880,) to never forget "the man who paralyzed the arm of justice and brought dishonor on a name of which we are rightly proud, and who have for their complicity in a fatal and widely dominant political crime merited contempt and condemnation." Chief among them was Matthew S. Quay, now Republican candidate for state treasurer.

From the New York Tribune, Rep.

A more insolent defiance of public sentiment under cover of temporary deference to it, has not been seen since Tweed asked the tax-payers of New York what they were going to do about it.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Such an act in New York, in its most corrupt days, would have stunned the community and involved consequences which can only be vaguely conjectured. It has astonished nobody in the state more interested. Between the railroad and the ring the people have been so thoroughly crushed that official corruption is regarded as a matter of course. It is not to be regretted that such a prodigious piece of knavery, so open a confession of corruption has been before the public. It may open the eyes and stir the energies of honest voters of the state to overthrow these rascally plunderers.

From the New York Mail, Rep.

There is no concealment of the fact the wealth of and social position of the culprits unbarred for them prison doors, which would have been immovable and sealed to obscure and weak offenders. This shameful act encourages the monster 'corruption instead of administering a blow.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, May 8—*After the Pardon.*

We give this morning the opinions of more than a score of newspapers, principally Republican, of the action of the pardon board in recommending, and the governor in affirming, the pardon of Kemble, Salter, Crawford and Rumberger, who confessed their guilt, and of Petroff, who was declared guilty by a jury. It will be observed that these opinions are remarkably harmonious outside of Pennsylvania. A majority of our leading exchanges outside of the state commented upon the occurance the morning following the action of the governor and the pardon board, and at considerable length, showing that in their estimation the occurrence was one of more than ordinary importance. Their articles on the subject were generally ornamented with expressive titles, which Pennsylvanians would enjoy reading, such as "Pennsylvania's Disgrace;" "The Bribers Freed;" "A Corrupt State Government;" Cheating Justice;" "The Most Corrupt State in the Union;" "Kemble's Servants," and so on. It may be inferred from these letters and from the opinions quoted, how greatly the state government has contributed to make Pennsylvania admirable in the eyes of the people of other states * * * It was at no time the intention of the board or governor to permit the case to go to the supreme court. The judicial body would undoubtedly have sustained Judge Pearson, and then the pardon authorities and the apologists for the bribers would have been left without a single excuse. No sentence ever imposed by a judge offered less reason for being set aside, and Judge Pearson was doubtless right when he remarked to our Harrisburg correspondent that the severity of the sentence made no difference, as it was decided to pardon them before they were sentenced. But it is useless to argue the point. Persons of the most ordinary intelligence comprehend that if Judge Pearson's sentence was illegal the supreme court was the only legal body which could rectify the error, and the action of the pardon board and the governor was a usurpation of authority simple and absolute, and which may be used at any time to undo the work of courts of justice and maintain and encourage crime. Let the occurrence be pictured in the most agreeable colors, the fact will constantly remain conspicuous that the state government of Pennsylvania has been the accomplice of criminals. * * * The public are robbed in a moment of every atom of faith in the integrity of the state government.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Consumption. The Genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Lackawanna Cuttlefish, and the fac-simile signatures of John Bull & A. G. Rogers & Co., Sole Prop's, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SALVATION OIL,

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain,"

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

100 Doses

One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which this can be truly said; and it is an unanswerable argument as to the strength and positive *economy* of this great medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of roots, herbs, barks, etc., long and favorably known for their power in purifying the blood; and in combination, proportion, and process, Hood's Sarsaparilla is *peculiar to itself.*

"*For economy* and comfort we use Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. C. BREWSTER, Buffalo.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla takes *less time and quantity* to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." MRS. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y. 100 *Doses*

One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrofula, salt rheum, all humors, boils, pimples, general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney and liver complaints, and all affections caused by impure blood or low condition of the system. Try it.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, and my head relieved of the bad feeling. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and should not know how to do without it." MARY L. PERLE, Salem, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

WORDS FAIL. "Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. SELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery Sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Oct-23-1y.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county for leave to amend the charter of the above named corporation, under the Act of Assembly of 29 April, 1874, as follows: By an addition to Article 3 of five sections providing that the initiation fee of new members shall be paid on or before December 1st; providing for perpetual membership; providing for certificates of perpetual membership and their transfer; members in arrears not entitled to membership ticket for current year. Article 5 is so amended as to make the Treasurer a member of the Executive Committee, and provides for the appointment of an Auditing Committee. Article 7 provides that all salaries and pay of officers shall be fixed annually by the Society. Article 8 changes the time of holding the annual meeting to January. Article 10 changes a quorum from 12 to 25. Article 11 authorizes the Association to hold real estate. If no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary, these amendments will be allowed by the Court on the 16th day of next November.

H. V. WHITE, Secretary. FREAS FOWLER, President.

Oct. 2-3w

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD TO AGENTS for a NEW and complete LIFE OF GRANT

The world's greatest soldier, and the nation's most honored citizen. Low price. Rapid sales. F. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch street, Philadelphia. Oct-23-tf.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. Oct 16-'y

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, near Wm. Long's, a red and white spotted cow, and a brown calf with white spot in face. The owner will prove property, pay charges, including this notice, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN HAZELETT, Orangeville P. O.

Oct.-23-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANGELINE SANDS, DEC'D.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute balance in hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons are hereby notified to appear and present their claims before the said Auditor or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

Oct-23-1t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW S. CREVELING, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute balance in hands of the executor to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on Thursday the 12th day of November, 1885 at 11 o. m., when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claims before the auditor or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund. L. E. WALLER, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. 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, on

Saturday, Oct. 31st, 1885,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Main township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Aaron Miller and D. S. Brown, on the east by lands of F. P. Grover, on the south by a public road, leading from Mainville to Mifflinville and on the west by lands of N. H. W. Brown, containing eighty-two acres, more or less whereon are erected a two story stone house, bank barn, wagon shed and outbuildings.

ALSO, All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said twp. of Main, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Emanuel Manser, on the east by lands of Aaron Miller and public road, on the south by lands of D. S. Brown and Jacob Brown, and on the west by lands of Benjamin Nuss, Wm. Mensinger and James Keefer, containing one hundred and two acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings.

ALSO, One other piece or parcel of land situate in twp., county and state aforesaid, bounded on the north and east by lands of Pierce Grover on the south by lands formerly of Henry G. Miller's heirs and on the west by lands of Jacob Brown, containing twenty acres more or less of timber land.

ALSO, A certain plantation or tract of land situate in Mifflin twp., county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by lots of Albert Millard, and lands formerly of Samuel Creasy, on the east by Race street of said village of Mifflinville, on the south by lot of Wm. Eckroth, and Samuel Creasy and on the west by Fair street of said village, containing four acres of land more or less, being lot No. 4 as designat in Orphans' Court Sale.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of J. W. John and S. Knorr Ex's. of Stacy John deceased, vs. David S. Brown and to be sold as the property of David S. Brown. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Vend. Ex.

Knorr Atty.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN MOUREY, 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 3 '85

being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:

One person for Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

One person for Sheriff of Columbia County.

One person for District Attorney of Columbia County.

One person for Coroner of Columbia county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioners 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 Potter Smith.

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.

East Berwick, at the little office of Jackson & Woodin in the borough of Berwick.

West Berwick, at the office of W. J. Knorr, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Pelfer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of W. A. Yetter.

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. H. Witter's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of I. D 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 Knorr, 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 Millertown school house.

Montour township, at the public house of W. O. Holmes, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Miller.

Orange township, at G. Hoskman's hotel in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Norman Cole.

West Scott at the public house of R. Fairman in Lightstreet.

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 the 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 authorized 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. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.

Dr. McTaggart

This noted Specialist of Scranton, is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo who makes an exclusive specialty of treating chronic, long standing and lingering diseases to which man and womankind are subject, such as Consumption, Bronchial affections, Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, Loss of Manhood, Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Old Sores, Epilepsy, Syphilis, Deafness, Loss of Voice, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Worms, Liver complaint, Cancers, Tumors, Paralysis, Tape worm, Heart disease, &c., &c.

☞ Female diseases a specialty.

No matter how long you have been suffering nor how many Doctors you have employed in vain, you should apply to DR. MCTAGGART at once, when he will tell directly without holding out false hopes whether your disease is strictly curable or can only be relieved.

He owes his wide reputation for the successful treatment of all lingering or chronic diseases to experience and close application for over 20 years, and to no *miraculous power.*

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY:

"He is skillful honest, efficient, upright and reliable and well worthy of the people's confidence and esteem. He always says exactly what he means and means exactly what he says."—Scranton *Republican.*

"He is too useful a man to lose."—Lackawanna *Democrat.*

Corner Lackawanna and Washington Avenues.

SCRANTON, PA.

Sept 11-1y

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	.85 to .90
Rye " "	56
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 00 & 6 00
Butter	18
Eggs	18
Tallow	05
Potatoes new	40
Dried Apples	04
Hams	11
Sides and shoulders	08
Chickens	08
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	16 00
Beeswax	25
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	07
Wool per lb	25

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 4 & 5 $3.25 Bituminus, $4.

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 14.50 @ 15. Spring 13.75 @ 14.25

FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.00 @ 3.25; Penn a family, 4.00 @ 4.25 Ohio clear, 4.25; winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50; Penna. roller process 4.37½ @ 4.67½

WHEAT.—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 98½.

CORN.—49½ @ 51.

OATS.—No. 2 white @ 31 No. 2, 33½

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 15. @15.50 fair to good Western and New York, 12. @ 14.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 20. @ 21. Rye straw 16, Wheat straw, 10. Oat straw 9 @ 10

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 20; western 21.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 21 @ 25 Western extra 20.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10, mixed lots 9 roosters old 5.

POTATOES.—Early Rose, 50 @ 60; Burbands, 50 @ 60; Onions, 1.65 @ 1.75 per bbl. for yellow, 1.25 @ 1.40 red.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

STATE TREASURER,

CONRAD B. DAY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL SMITH,

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

F. P. BILLMEYER.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

G. W. DERR,

FOR CORONER,

DR. J. M. GWINNER.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Beaver.—C. A. Shuman, Beaver Valley.
Berwick E.—I. Bower.
Berwick W.—A. M. Freas
Briarcreek.—H. G. F. Kshinke, Berwick.
Benton.—Bruce Carey.
Bloomsburg E.—D. Lowenberg.
" W.—F. D. Dent cr.
Catawissa.—J. B. Robbins.
Centralia.—D. F. Curry.
Centre.—Samuel Hidley, Light Street.
Conyngham N.—Patrick Flynn, Centralia.
" S.—John P. Hannon, Ashland.
Fishingcreek.—L. M. Creveling, Van Camp.
Franklin.—Daniel Foreman, Pensyl.
Greenwood.—Joseph K. Tribeplece, Rohrsburg.
Hemlock.—Wm. Girton, Buckhorn.
Jackson.—Alexander Knouse, Waller.
Locust.—Samuel Morris, Numidia.
Madison.