The Columbian.

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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1888.

Two miniature railways are to be laid out in Pekin for the pleasure and convenience of the Emperor.

The registration in New York city is something of a surprise. It was concluded Saturday of last week, and the total is 285,857, as against 240,861 in 1888. The natural increase could hardly be more than half as much as shown by the total, and exceptionally quiet campaign the people are all preparing to vote.

Next Tuesday decides the contest. Let every democrat do his full duty and see that every possible vote is polled for Cleveland and Thurman. There is every reason to believe that Cleveland will be triumphantly reelected, and each man should feel that he helped to do it. Vote early, and urge your neighbors to do the same.

What townships will increase their representation in the Democratic convention of the county?

By the latest amendment to the rules the next apportionment of delegates will be based upon the vote given for President on next Tuesday.

Let no district lose any of her strength in the County Convention but work to increase her representation.

Any Democrat who contemplates running for county office in the near future or who expects to vote at delegate elections had better consult his own interest before bolting the ticket.

The rules of the party provide in substance that no person shall be eligible to nomination by a convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election, and that it is a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at a delegate election that he has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election.

WM. CHRISMAN.
Co. Chairman.

How New York City Will Vote.

The New York *World* sent out a corps of reporters last week to interview the voters of New York city to give a forecast of how the city would vote. Nearly 5000 interviews were obtained. These interviews were published in each issue of last week's daily *World* giving the names and addresses of each one. As the reporters would stop everyone they meet, naturally a number would be found who resided in Brooklyn or Jersey city. This will probably account for the reduced vote for Governor. The following is a summary of the interviews:

THE SUMMARY OF INTERVIEWS OBTAINED.

Total interviews	4,814
For Cleveland	2,756
For Harrison	1,432
Changes, Blaine to Cleveland	263
Changes, Cleveland to Harrison	159
First voters, Cleveland	198
First voters, Harrison	96
For Hill	2,657
For Miller	1,811
For Grant	1,568
For Hewitt	1,043
For Erhardt	984
For Coogan	182
Changes from Butler to Cleveland	3
Changes from St. John to Cleveland	2
Changes from St John to Harrison	7
Changes from Democratic to Cowdrey	2
Changes from Democratic to Fisk	8
Changes from Republican to Fisk	4
Straight Democrats for Coogan	34
Straight Republicans for Coogan	18
Straight Republicans for Hewitt	108
Straight Republicans for Grant	58
Straight Democrats for Erhardt	11

It is remarkable how party organs will distort the truth. The Philadelphia *Press* of Sunday Oct. 28th in commenting on the result of the interviews says:

THE New York *World* has interviewed 2938 voters in New York and Brooklyn on the presidency in the last week, perhaps as large and systematic a straw vote test as has ever been carried out by a newspaper. Like all such, it is open to great error, and it is never safe to place much reliance on the conclusions reached by a haphazard poll of this description. But it is noticeable that in this case a poll is made of changes from the vote of the last presidential election. In all the *World* interviews there are ninety-eight changes from Blaine to Cleveland and 138 from Cleveland to Harrison. For New York this would be a net change of 3400 votes and for the state of 18,700 in favor of Harrison."

The New York *World* of the same date (Sunday Oct. 28), that should know how many interviews they obtained says as follows:

The canvass was prosecuted with entire impartiality. It included different classes of voters, by nationality and occupation. Our sole desire was to make it as fairly typical of the whole body of voters as it was possible to be. The names and and addresses of all the persons interviewed were included as an evidence of good faith.

The only significance in such a canvass of course lies in the changes, and in the predilections of the new voters. Of 4,814 citizens interviewed, 422, or nearly 10 per cent., will vote differently from what they did four years ago. Of these, 263 are changes from Blaine to Cleveland and 159 from Cleveland to Harrison—an apparent gain of 104 for the Democrats. About 1 in 15 of the total number, or 294, will cast their first vote at this election. Of these, 198 expressed a purpose to vote for Cleveland, against 96 for Harrison.

In the vote for Governor, Hill's majority is relatively just about the same as Cleveland's, indicating that the losses and gains of these candidates about balance each other. In the Mayoralty vote Grant has 563 plurality over Hewitt and 584 over Erhardt in a vote of 3,771—Coogan scoring but 182.

Of course these figures are not conclusive. They are, so far as they go, indicative. While the Organs were theorizing and "claiming," THE World went to typical segments of the voters and found out and published their intentions.

How the *Press* can make such figures as above is hard to understand, unless they selected the interviews of two or three days that were given in their favor.

Thousands Must Lose Their Votes.

NOT ENOUGH POLLING PLACES OWING TO THE BIG REGISTRATION.

The police Commissioners are in a serious dilemma over the heavily increased registration in many sections of N. Y. city. How to poll the entire vote within the legally prescribed hours is a puzzle. They added forty-four election districts this year, making 856, against 812 in 1867; but the addition of voters has been so excessive as to prevent a poll of the vote on election day. In the Seventeenth election district of the Twenty-third Assembly District, 546 names were enrolled during the first three days of registration, and in the Tfirty-second District of the Twenty-second Assembly District, 728 voters were registered, with a strong probability that the grand total will reach 900. This excess exists in all the tenement districts and in the newly built sections of the city.

The law prescribes that the polls shall be kept open ten hours, or from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M. During that time, if voting is carried on without delays, one man can cast his ballot each minute, so that only 600 votes could be received in the ten hours. The heaviest balloting on record was in a Harlem precinct, where 690 ballots were cast, the average not exceeding 500. Allowing the largest possible latitude, in the Twenty third Assembly District referred to above, fully three hundred voters will be disfranchised solely because of an utter inability to receive the ballots within the legal ten hours. It is estimated that at least 10,000 voters will not be able to cast their ballots.

Is Labor True to Labor?

All parties profess fidelity to the interests of labor, but both can't be right, and labor must decide between them, for the votes of the industrial people of the land will surely control the verdict.

The industrial voters are four-fifths of the voters of the country. They pay the taxes; it is their $80,000,000 of needless taxes that are extorted from the people to swell the surplus in the treasury; it is upon them that war taxes upon the necessaries of life fall most heavily, and it is for them to say whether high war taxes shall continue or whether the common needs of all classes shall be cheapened and industry prospered by reduced taxation.

Is labor true to labor? If it is, there will be a startling revolution on the 6th of November. High tariff and other taxes deprive the workingmen of the nation of more than one-third of their earnings; they have driven every American ship from the ocean; they have given nearly our whole commerce to foreign shippers; they have taxed our mills and labor into idleness and given foreign mills and labor a large share of American markets, and they have steadily reduced the wages of American workmen while taxes have been increased by monopoly trusts bred by excessive tariff duties.

How can labor be deceived in such a contest? It is a great battle for the emancipation of American labor; a battle to give our mills and workmen free raw materials to enlarge employment and increase consumption by cheapened necessaries of life; a battle to overflow the trusts and combines which sap the life out of industry; a battle to repeal the taxes not only on raw materials, but also on lumber, salt, tinware and other articles which enter into the daily use of the people, and a battle to give our chief American markets to our own American labor.

Who can justify or excuse tariff taxes of over 47 per cent. long after the necessities of war have ceased? The highest distinctly protective tariffs before the war never exceeded 36 per cent. and the protective duties of the Mills bill are in excess of the highest claims of protectionists before the war. Why is this so? It is so simply because true protection has been departed from, and it has been prostituted to extortion and greed.

Let labor be true to labor. Let it demand free raw materials for our industries, as are given in every protection country of Europe; let it demand the reduction of tariff duties to the standard of full protection of the difference between American and foreign wages, and let it demand that all necessaries of life not produced by a general industry here, shall be absolutely free. Such a tariff is wanted by labor in its battle for labor; such a tariff is the Mills bill, and if labor is true to labor, the nation will decide in favor of its standard of tax reduction by an overwhelming vote.—*Times.*

The Sackville Letter.

The effort to secure a democratic Burchard in the person of Lord Sackville West, English minister to this country, has proven a flat failure. A person representing himself as a naturalized Englishman wrote to Sackville asking for instructions how to vote for President. To this Sackville replied by letter saying:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst, and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message."

Immediately the republican press began a great howl, claiming that this letter proves their allegations that the democratic party is favoring British interests, and that this bears out their charges that the party are "British free-traders."

All this is intended to catch the Irish vote that has slipped away from the Blaine vote of 1884. It bears every indication of having been a put up job by the Republican National Committee, and Sackville West is either in his dotage, and has been imposed upon, or he is a willing tool in the hands of the conspiracy, and wrote the letter intentionally to injure Cleveland's chances of success, for it is said that the most cordial feeling has not existed between them. Sackville's recall has been requested, and it is reported that his successor has already been appointed. Sackville has been notified by the Department of State that his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this government.

Quay's Philadelphians Spotted.

Last week 150 live, wide-awake Democrats were sent to New York from Philadelphia for the purpose of identifying Chairman Quay's imported voters. Upon their arrival they were at once placed in communication with the police, and have been working with them every since. They have already located over two hundred of Quay's men and, while they cannot prove that these men have registered, as they have probably registered under assumed names, there is but little chance of any of Mr. Quay's colonizers being allowed to vote, as the detective corps will remain in the city until election day and will closely watch the polls. The effect of this move of the Democrats was shown when a carload of Philadelphia Republicans, who were coming on to register, were stopped at Trenton and turned back Thursday night by a telegram from New York city.

Ringing Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring buzzing sound are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

A Plain View of the Situation.

One of the most gratifying facts presented in this political campaign, is the universal admission by candid men in all parties that Grover Cleveland's administration has been wise, conservative, efficient and punctiliously honest. The wheels of government have moved smoothly, and consequently the larger business enterprises have met their expectations and the people generally have prospered. Even the financial stringency of 1887, a direct result of the enormous accumulation of surplus in the national treasury, and which for a time assumed threatening aspects, was so easily brushed away by the deft hand of the Secretary of the Treasury, that, comparatively, but few of the people, even in business circles, were aware of the seriousness of the situation, or the importance of the danger averted.

Such has been Grover Cleveland's administration for three and a half years—an administration which commands the respect and administration of intelligent people, not only in America, but throughout the world.

Is it any wonder that thoughtful and patriotic citizens of every party are inclined to "let well enough alone," by assisting to re elect Mr. Cleveland? That such is the fact almost every neighborhood abundantly attests. From all parts of the country come announcements—not singly, but by dozens and from some quarters by scores—of prominent business men, prominent manufacturers, and prominent agriculturists proclaiming themselves openly for Cleveland's re-election.

Why is it that the changes in favor of Cleveland are so largely among the best informed and most conscientious and patriotic of the people? It is not from the rabble or the ignorant that the changes toward Cleveland come. It is quite the other way, for it is to the ignorat that the Republican appeals for votes are chiefly directed. These misrepresentations of the issues and appeals to the lower passions and prejudices of men may be successful; but among the intelligent, well informed, it is impossible. They will be disgusted by falsehoods, but cannot be deceived.

The good will of the substantial business men of the country is undoubtedly with President Cleveland. They recognize him as an able statesman, a true patriot, a firm executive, and an honest man. These qualities always insure good government. To change for a President who is comparatively unknown—whose nomination was founded not upon his own but his grandfather's merits—and whose surroundings in the event of his election no man can foretell, in a business man's judgement would be manifestly unwise, as well as unsafe. Hence, President Cleveland's re-election on Tuesday next by an over-whelming vote is assured.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 29, 1888.

Mr. Cleveland has once more proved himself equal to the occasion, and the occasion was a most extraordinary one. For the first time in the history of the United States, the representative of a foreign nation has attempted to take part in a political intrigue in this country. Lord Sackville-West, the British minister, wrote a letter under date of Sept. 13, to an alleged correspondent in California, in which he took occasion to say that the President did not mean a word of his recent Canadian retaliation message, and that after his election he would prove himself a true friend of England and English interests. He further advised his alleged correspondent to vote the Democratic ticket in the interest of England. The purpose of this letter is very clear. It was written for the express purpose of being made public on the eve of the election in the hope of driving the Irish vote from Mr. Cleveland. In this city, where it is well known that the relations between the administration of Mr. Cleveland and the British Minister have been strained from the first, there is no difficulty experienced in arriving at the cause of this action on the part of Lord Sackville. He had given up all hope of controlling Mr. Cleveland, hence his desire to defeat him if possible. There was also another inducement; Lord Sackville and Mr. Harrison, the republican candidate for the presidency, are warm personal friends, and have been for many years. When Mr. Harrison was in the Senate they were constantly together. When the letter was first published, few people believed it to be genuine, so very foolish did it appear for a man in Lord Sackville's position to have written such a letter, but its authenticity was fully confirmed by Lord Sackville, and to make matters worse he allowed himself to be interviewed for publication, and the language he used was just about as obnoxious as it could possibly have been to patriotic Americans. As soon as Mr. Cleveland ascertained that Lord Sackville admitted having written this audacious meddling letter, he instructed Secretary Bayard to cable a demand upon the English Foreign Office, through the American minister in London, for the immediate recall of Lord Sackville. That such a thinly veiled fraud as this letter will have any effect upon the Irish vote is not for a moment to be believed by any one at all familiar with the leading characteristics of that race. They are practically solid for Cleveland and will remain so. As for Lord Sackville, he will be extremely fortunate if he gets out of the scrape with no worse punishment than a recall by his government. In any other country but the United States his impudence and audacity would have put his life in danger. Mr. Cleveland by his prompt action in resenting the insult to himself and the American people, by this English meddler, has shown that he is the right man in the right place, and the people will show their appreciation before long by giving him another term.

Mr. Cleveland reviewed the monster democratic procession in New York city Saturday afternoon, and immediately afterward returned to this city. He received a perfect ovation, and what is more to the point at this stage of the campaign, he was assured by the local managers that New York state was certain to give him a plurality of not less than 10,000, and that the British minister's letter, instead of carrying Irish voters to the republicans, had actually driven many Irishmen, who saw through the badly put up job, away from Harrison.

Time, it is said, evens all things. It would certainly seem so, when the republican Supreme Court is almost constantly handing down opinions upholding the doctrine of "States' Rights" to a greater extent than was ever claimed by its most radical adherents previous to the late war. If these decisions were being made by a democratic court, the republican editors of the country would all be calling it revolution, but now they hardly refer to the decisions, except as items of news.

Senator Morgan, who, as the leading democratic member of the Senate committee on foreign relations, has been perfectly familiar with the ideas of Mr. Cleveland on the fisheries and other Canadian questions, says of the retaliation message: "There was no thought of gaining party advantage by it. It was inspired by the highest motives that ever enter a statesman's heart. Whoever attributes other motives to him, does Mr. Cleveland a gross injustice. In that message he expressed what was strongest in his mind, and it was in perfect accord with his attitude from first to last. He did not doubt for a moment that Congress would grant him the power asked for, and he expected to exercise it at once. If he were not a candidate for re-election, or if his defeat were assured, he would hold the same views."

EXCURSION TO DANVILLE.

An excursion train will be run on the D. L. & W. road on Saturday to the Democratic parade at Danville, leaving Bloomsburg at 7 o'clock p. m.

PRAISE not the day before the evening glow. You may praise Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood without danger for it brings the glow of health at once. The largest bottles on the market. 120 doses for $1.00. All druggists sell it.

Inhuman Act of Murderous Hungarians.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 30.—A mile or so from Nanticoke is a small settlement known as "Honeypot." Here, in a little two-story cottage reside John and Joseph Voliski, brothers. John is 28 years of age and married. Joseph is 26 and single. With them reside their sister Mary, a beautiful girl of 17. Mary had a lover, Joseph Grasch, who desired to marry her, and she was willing, but being under age, a license could not be obtained without the consent of her brother John, who acted as her guardian, their parents being still residents of Poland. The young guardian objected to the attentions paid his sister by young Grasch, and on more than one occasion ordered him from the house.

The lovers were not to be baffled, however, and decided to elope. One o'clock this morning was the hour fixed for the escape. Joseph Grasch appeared on the scene at the appointed hour, and placing a ladder against the building, under the window of the room in which his ladylove slept, prepared for the flight. The girl was waiting for him, and quickly arranging her apparel she began to descend the ladder. At this moment the brothers, who were sleeping in a lower room, were aroused by the slight noise that had been made and rushed out into the night air. They caught the pair in the very act of escaping, and their excitement and frenzy knew no bounds. In their madness one of them felled Grasch to the ground. Then, Joseph Voliski held fast to the prostrate form while his brother John caught an axe and began to hack young Grasch to pieces. The butchery was one of the most inhuman and brutal on record. All the toes on the right foot were cut off, as were a number of fingers from the left hand, one of the ears and a portion of the nose. Several ribs were broken, the chest and forehead crushed in, and there are deep gashes on the shoulders, arms and legs. Strange to say the man still lives, but his death is a question of only a few hours.

The injured man was taken to his boarding-house, the residence of Lukosh Budock, three blocks away, and Dr. Mahon was called. In the excitement of the hour the assassins fled and for a time secreted themselves in the house of a neighbor, where Constable John Kutzki found them shortly before 11 o'clock. They were taken before Justice Powell, who, after hearing the evidence, committed them to jail without bail. The prisoners were brought to this city on the noon train and lodged in the county prison.

The prisoners are rather good-looking young men and fairly intelligent. Both profess great love for their sister Mary, and insist that the man who sought her hand was not worthy of her. They also claim that he had on several occasions threatened to shoot them.

Cheating Voters.

The act of June 13th 1883 punishes with heavy fine and imprisonment any person who shall furnish, or supply, to any voter, any ballot, or ticket, falsely representing it to contain certain names not thereon, with the intent and purpose of defrauding said voter out of his expressed choice.

Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from severe salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine.

"I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

Agonizing Itch and Pain

disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thoroughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." LYMAN ALLEN, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill.

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STANTON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt rheum for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs. to 135." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn.

If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Chamberlain deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to pass upon exceptions and make distribution of balance in hands of administrators, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, November 24th, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove them, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

J. H. MAIZE,
10v3 Auditor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

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For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes,

Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

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P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

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Didn't Like the Baby's Religion.

(Washington Special to Boston Herald.)

Col. Nevins, in speaking of the trouble between his daughter and James G. Blaine, jr., has quoted Mrs. Blaine, sr., as saying that she did not want any grandchild of hers baptized in the Catholic faith, and it was because se the baby of Mrs. Blaine, jr., was so baptised that the trouble originated. This statement has created considerable discussion among Irish Democrats in Washington, and yesterday Representative Lagan, of Louisana, one of the few Congressmen in town, spoke quite freely about the matter:

"Four years ago," said Mr. Lagan, "Dr. Burchard startled the country with 'Rum, Romanism and Rebellion,' and now, according to Col. Nevins, Mrs. James G. Blaine, sr., is acting the same role, only a little stronger, if anything. Her attitude of hostility to the Catholics must certainly set the friends of Gen. Harrison to thinking.

JURY LIST.

GRAND JURORS.

The following is a list of grand jurors for December term.

Benton—Wesley Colley.
Bloomsburg—John C. Jones, John Penman, A. B. Cathcart, Thomas Webb, Casper I. Thomas.
Catawissa—Miner Hile.
Centre—John Crider, Henry Dosk.
Fishingcreek—James Ammerman.
Greenwood—Keifer Long, W. B. Eyer.
Hemlock—George Hartman.
Jackson—Charles Lemon, T. W. Smith.
Locust—A. N. Johnson, William Fetterman.
Mifflin—Samuel Drum.
Mt. Pleasant—Jacob Fisher, Frank Dallman.
Pine—Thomas Schlauch.
Roaringcreek—Peter Bower.
Sugarloaf—Joshua B. Hess.
Scott—George Grimes.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

The following is a list of traverse jurors for December term, 1888

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Daniel Singley.
Berwick—Bernhard Moorehead, Isaiah W. Hartman, W. C. Barnes.
Benton—Ira Thomas.
Briarcreek—Lloyd Knorr.
Bloomsburg—J. J. Hagenbuch, F. C. Eyer, Charles Krug, W. J. Corell, Harrison Shafer, Benjamin Vinton.
Catawissa—C. L. Ervin, Augustus Brooks, William Zimmerman, Nelson Hartman, John Hampton.
Centralia—Edward Williams, David Black.
Centre—George Conner, Emanuel Sitler.
Fishingcreek—A. N. Jones, William Long, James DeWitt.
Franklin—William George.
Greenwood—A. P. Young, Henry Parker, William Reese, Jacob Girard.
Jackson—Frederick Hess, Milton Stackhouse.
Locust—John Johnson, Luther Dimmick, Isaac Fisher, Hayes York.
Madison—John W Ross, Ebro Catner.
Main—Boyd R Yetter.
Mifflin—D. C. Bond, John Lutz, M. M. Hartzell.
Montour—P. S. Gardner.
Roaringcreek—J. M. Kunkle.
Sugarloaf—John W Kile, John Klinger, A. M. Vanackie.
Scott—James B. Miller, Isaiah J. Musselman.

SECOND WEEK.

Benton—I. K. Laubach.
Berwick—Pierce Whitmire, W. W. Adams, John G. Jacoby, John Gray.
Bloomsburg—Thomas Metherell, Amos Krum, B. W. Hagenbuch, Guy Jacoby.
Centralia—John McDonald.
Centre—S. H. Maurer.
Conyngham—John Paden, Patrick Flynn, E. C. Price, Charles McGuire.
Franklin—Andrew Loreman, Washington Parr.
Fishingcreek—M. W. McHenry, Tillman Runyan.
Greenwood—Peter Hayman, M. M. Kline, Edward Henrie.
Hemlock—E. C. Bundy.
Locust—David Roup, B. S. Bodine, John Mourer.
Madison—John J. Kreamer, Miles Smith.
Mifflin—A. W. Snyder, John Creasy.
Montour—Lloyd Paxton.
Orange—John Cadman.
Pine—James V. Stackhouse, J. R. Fowler.
Scott—John Reynolds.
Sugarloaf—M. F. Shoemaker.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
of Susquehanna County.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
E. R. IKELER,

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANK P. BILLMEYER ESQ.
Of Bloomsburg.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN B. CASEY
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES T. FOX,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE W. MILLER.

FOR CORONER,
DAVID WELSCH.

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Sold by Tarrant & Co., N.Y., and druggists everywhere.

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To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our SELECT LOCAL LIST. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York.
Oct 13-2-4t

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, SAMUEL SMITH, 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 6, 1888,

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

Thirty persons for Presidential Electors.
One person for Auditor General.
Two persons for Judge of the Supreme Court.
One person for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District.
One person for Representative in Congress.
Two persons for representatives in the Legislature.
One person for sheriff.
One person for District Attorney.
One person for Coroner.
Two persons for Jury Commissioners.

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:

Beaver township, at the public house of Mary Smith.

Benton township, at the public house of L. Drake 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 Amandus Peifer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of G. W. Reifsnyder.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Cressy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Mrs. Thomas Monroe.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of I. D Paxon.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson twp., at the school house at Waller.

Locust township, at the public house of Nathan Knorr, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Miles Smith, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the Millertown school house.

Montour township, at the public house of Samuel Hazledine, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Addison W. Shuman.

Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Miller.

Orange township, at R. Fairman'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 A. J. Thrash in Lightstreet.

East Scott township, at the public house of Joseph Kleckner, 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 councils 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. SAMUEL SMITH,
Oct 12. Sheriff.

IT IS WITH PLEASURE THAT THE

Bloomsburg Reliable Clothing House

CAN ANNOUNCE THAT

SUCCESS IS CERTAIN,

judging from patronage already received, particularly from referred satisfation from parties who have been making purchases. As said before, if

FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES WILL WIN

we will have your trade. The aim is to sell LOTS of GOODS at small profits. To please and give SATISFACTION. We mean to sell

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

CHEAPER than any Clothing House in Columbia county. We ask a call and it is you to

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

I. MAIER.

The largest CLOTHING HOUSE in Columbia county, Pa.

J. R. SMITH & CO.
LIMITED.
MILTON, Pa.,
DEALER IN
PIANOS,
By the following well known makers:
Chickering, Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis.
Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.
Catalogue and Price Lists
On application.
Sept3—86tf.

$12.00 OUR "SPECIAL" $12.00
FALL OVERCOATS
Unmatched and unequaled at this price. A much higher price is asked elsewhere for no better quality.

13.50
Unexceptionably Good
Scotch Cheviot Suits
These could be sold at a much higher price, but the benefit of our good purchase is offered in marking them at this low figure.

OUR STORES
1338 Chestnut St.
908 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA.
245 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
344 Washington St.
BOSTON.

$5.00
TROUSERS
Cut and made by Thompson's Patent System never fail to fit Correctly.
The quality is sterling and without a fault. The styles and patterns most select.

E. O. THOMPSON,
Merchant Tailor, Clothier and Importer,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
N. B.—Mail orders promptly executed.—write to our head store, 1338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Particulars and information how to obtain our popular clothing will be sent free of charge.

SHERIFF SALES.

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 the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that certain tract of land lying in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner of land of Abraham Beaver Est. thence by the same south twelve degrees west seventy-one perches to a stone, thence south nineteen and one half degrees west thirty perches to a post, thence by land of F. P. Michael south twelve degrees west seventy-two perches to a stone, thence by land of William G. Linville north forty-eight degrees west eighty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of John C. Myers, north twelve degrees east sixty-four and seven-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter K. Mensch north nineteen and one-half degrees east one hundred and three perches to a stone, and the place of beginning, containing sixty-four acres and ten perches be the same more or less.

Seized taken in executdoa and to be sold as the property of Lewis Mundy.

Maize Atty. Lev. Fa.

ALSO

All that tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows to-wit: On the north by a public road, on the east by public road leading from Cambra, Luzerne county, to Five Points. On the south by lands of E. J. Albertson, and on the west by lands of E. J. Albertson, containing five acres, more or less, whereon is erected a two-story plank dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized takea in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Albertson.

Ikeler & Herring Attys SAMUEL SMITH,
Vend. Ex. Sheriff.
Oct 19-'88

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. 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 the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY, November 10, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of the public road leading from R. W. Lyons' store to Gamers at the junction of the state road leading to Muncy, thence east fifty-five feet to a post, thence north three and three-fourths degrees, east eighty-five feet to a post, thence south eighty-eight degrees, east fifty-five feet to a post in centre of public road, thence south three and three-fourths degrees, west eighty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing sixteen perches of land, whereon is erected a frame building used for Odd Fellows Hall and store room.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Willis Bogart and James Kingston, trustees of Iola Lodge No. 711 I. O. O. F.

BUCKINGHAM Atty. SAMUEL SMITH,
Oct 19 Sheriff.

AUDITO