

The Democratic State Central committee of Pennsylvania will meet at the Bolton house, Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, January 21, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a chairman and a permanent secretary and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before it.

BENJAMIN M. NEAD, Secretary. JAMES KERR, Chairman.

The Force bill was buried in the Senate on Monday by a vote of thirty-four to twenty. Seven republican senators, Jones and Stewart of Nevada, Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, Washburn of Minnesota, Shoup of Idaho, and Stafford of California—voted with the democrats on a motion to take up the silver bill in its stead. This indicates that a majority of the Senators are opposed to it, and it will not be called up again.

The Governor says that the numbered ballot provided for by the new Constitution was the best preventative and safeguard against fraud when that instrument was framed in 1874. Judge Black was its principal advocate and leading legal lights like William Meredith and Charles R. Buckalew were a unit with him. The Governor adds that ballot reform is a public necessity on the same principle that makers of safes are never more than six months to a year in advance of ingenious crackers.

A Pittsburg newspaper correspondent has it that Chris Magee is bucking on his political armor to combat with Matthew Stanley Quay for the United States Senatorship in '93 when the present term of the junior Senator will have expired. The correspondent's view of the matter is that the western leader will go to Congress from Allegheny in '93 and will use the indorsement by popular vote as a stepping stone to the Senate the year following.

The Harrisburg Patriot commenting on this says: "If there be any truth in this statement, the political rivals will doubtless spar for points from now until '93, when they will likely get together with a clash. During the next three years Magee ought to gain strength, while the probability is that Quay will have lost considerable prestige by that time. Be that as it may, however, it doesn't seem as though the boss from Beaver and the boss from Allegheny have settled their difference by any means." Magee denies that he will be a candidate for the senate in '93.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. January 5, 1891. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine in their efforts to make political capital for the republican party and next year seem to have made a bad mess of his Behring Sea trouble with Great Britain. They have placed the United States in a most undesirable position, where we shall either have to fight England or become the laughing stock of the world. The British minister has, it is said, informed Mr. Blaine confidentially that his government will fire upon any American vessel that attempts during the coming sealing season to search or seize vessels engaged in sealing in Behring Sea under the British flag.

This information has, it is believed caused Mr. Harrison to delay sending in to Congress the correspondence between Mr. Blaine and the British foreign office and his message of explanation, all of which was ready a week ago. Mr. Harrison is perfectly willing that his administration should be the cause of striking up the anti-British feeling, but he hesitates to go to Congress for an appropriation of money for a real war with England. He fears that Congress might brush aside the administration theories and authorize the arbitration which it has refused. Certainly we are not in any condition at the present time to fight Great Britain upon the water, where we would have to fight, and the idea of an American backdown is not a pleasant one to contemplate. There may be some Congressional music on this subject a little later on.

A democratic conference, including both Senators and Representatives, was held today for the purpose of considering ways and means of opposing the newly announced republican method of trying to force the Force

bill to a vote in the Senate by holding long continuous sessions for the purpose of tiring out the democrats. It was determined to resist to the end and all efforts on the part of the republicans to force a vote. Just what form this resistance will take will depend entirely upon circumstances. If the republicans get a quorum of their own members, which they are working hard to do, it will settle down to a question of physical endurance. If they fail to get a quorum, or to keep one present it will be easy to block their game—the democratic Senators have only to absent themselves, thus breaking a quorum, without which no vote can be taken.

The republicans have temporarily abandoned their gag rule, not so much because of opposition to it in their own ranks, though there is some little, as because, after counting noses, they believed that they could pass the bill without shocking the large conservative element of the country by anything quite as revolutionary as that gag rule, but they will not hesitate to adopt it if their present plans miscarry as they are likely to do through the stubbornness of the democratic opposition.

The democratic Senators have very little hope of republican help in defeating the bill, as it is now certain that not more than four republicans will vote against it, and if their votes would defeat the bill it is doubtful whether they would cast them; they have in deference to the wishes of their constituents, let it be known that they are opposed to the bill, but I do not believe that they will cast their votes against it, unless certain that they will not effect the result. In other words they are opposing the bill for effect at home, and in the hope of getting democratic votes for certain legislation in which they and their constituents are more directly interested.

It is generally conceded that the joint resolution offered by Senator Carlisle authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to act with a like number appointed by the Canadian government in investigating the commerce of the two countries and devising means to promote and increase it, is a step in the right direction and yet Mr. Carlisle says he is certain that republican Senators will not allow it to be acted upon. He says he intends offering it again at the next session.

The republicans who have been shouting about the reciprocity treaty which had been or would shortly be negotiated with Mexico were either ignorant of the subject or else were attempting intentionally to fool the people. The Mexican minister here says that no treaty has been negotiated and that none is likely to be negotiated at present, because his country will not grant concessions to an administration that has lost no opportunity to get the best of its weaker sister.

Justice Brown, the successor of the late Justice Miller took his seat today. Among the audience assembled in the Supreme Court chamber was Attorney General Miller who had himself looked with longing eyes upon the vacant seat. Representative Dockery will wait two days longer for the committee on Rules to report his resolution for the investigation of the silver scandal. If it is not reported he will move that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the resolution and that the House decide what shall be done with it.

They Have Never Failed!

I have been sick more or less for the last ten years, which has cost me many dollars in doctors and druggists' bills. The last two years it only cost me three dollars. Why? Because I used Sulphur Bitters instead of employing doctors. They cured me of jaundice.—F. F. Boyd, Hoboken.

Ballot Reform.

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM EXPLAINED IN AN AUTHORITY ADDRESS.

The Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Associates, of which H. L. Foster, of Oil City, is president and Charles C. Binney, of Philadelphia, secretary, has issued the following address to the citizens of Pennsylvania:

As soon as the Legislature convenes a bill prepared by this association will be introduced to provide for a secret ballot by the Australian system and for an open count. That the object of the bill may be fully understood we present a brief statement of what is meant by ballot reform and the Australian system.

The term ballot reform includes all such changes in our present system of registration and voting and in the laws regulating elections as will keep illegal votes from being cast or counted, limit election expenses, prevent the improper use of money and put an end to bribery and coercion by making them useless if not impossible. It means whatever will make an election the free and pure expression of the people.

The Australian voting system is an effectual measure of ballot reform because it enforces a secret ballot. It was first used in Australia (under universal suffrage) in 1856, and has now for years been employed by millions of freemen in Great Britain and her colonies as well as in other countries. It has everywhere produced the best results and has never been given up in

any place where it has once been used. Since its adoption in Massachusetts in 1888 it has rapidly become popular in this country and is now in use more or less completely in fifteen States.

The chief features of the system adapted to American elections are these:

1. Nominations can be legally made (as provided by simple regulations) either by party conventions or by the endorsement of a reasonable number of citizens without regard to party. The name of every legally nominated candidate must be printed on the ballots free of cost to him or his supporters.

2. Ballots.—The publication of candidates' names and the printing and distribution of ballots are paid for by the counties, like other election expenses. Only official ballots are used.

All candidates' names and addresses are on the same ballot, grouped by the respective offices, but marked in each case with the party or policy represented. Thus:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Party/Office. Includes GEORGE W. DELAMATER, JOHN D. GILL, ROBERT E. PATTERSON.

3. The voting is done inside a room, a part of which is railed off. After each voter has established his right to vote, he passes the rail. An election officer gives him a ballot and he goes to a standing desk which is so closed as to screen him from observation, and makes a cross mark (X) against the name of each candidate on the ballot for whom he wishes to vote. After folding his ballots so as to conceal the marks, he goes to the box and deposits the ballot. Blind, crippled, or illiterate voters can be helped to mark their ballots by election officers.

4. Other Precautions For Secrecy.—Before the boxes are opened, the official list of voters, or other means of identifying the parties who cast the respective ballots, must be sealed up, so that the process of counting will not violate the secrecy of the ballot, even while the present method of numbering, required by the State Constitution remains in force.

PRACTICAL RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM.

1. The facility for independent nominations is a useful check upon party conventions. If the people desire other candidates than those of the party organizations they can easily name their own candidates.

2. All candidates, rich or poor, with or without the support of a party organization, are on the same footing as regards the official publication of their names, and the enabling their supporters to vote without the heavy expense of printing and distributing ballots.

3. The great decrease in legitimate election expenses removes the cloak under which large sums have often been collected, ostensibly for necessary expenses, but really to buy votes with.

4. The ballots being official, no legally nominated candidate's name can be left off the ticket. There can be no mixed or deceptive ballots by which to "trade off" or "sell out" a candidate.

5. All ballots being alike until marked, the marking being done secretly, and the voter being prevented from showing it to any one, the ballot is secret. This secrecy is the fundamental object of the system. When it is impossible to know how a man votes it is useless either to bulldoze or to buy him.

The open count goes hand in hand with the secret ballot. Ballots should be counted under the eyes of the citizens to prevent all chances of fraud after the polls are closed. A citizen has a right to see what is done with his ballot when the box is opened. The open count is in use in two-thirds of our States and Territories.

We ask the citizens to make it clear to their Representatives that this bill should become a law in its entirety.

Further, we ask all those who wish to join the association (which is strictly non-partisan) to send their names to the secretary, from whom copies of the bill can be obtained. Contributions for the work are also solicited.

When I Was Sick!

My room looked like a drug store, I had so many bottles in it. The more I dosed, the worse off I was. Finally, I paid my doctor and told him he needn't come any more. I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, and couldn't get out of bed alone. Six bottles of Sulphur Bitters cured me.—Benj. Vitch, Adams House, Boston.

Notwithstanding the vigorous fight which the Philadelphia Press has been making against Senator Cameron, the republican caucus of members of the legislature on Wednesday at noon, nominated Mr. Cameron for the United States Senate. Twenty-one republican representatives were absent from the caucus, and Taggart of Montgomery has announced himself as a candidate for Senator against Cameron. The legislature has adjourned until next week.

REAL ESTATE

—FOR SALE IN— BLOOMSBURG. Main Street.—Durable building lot 50x214, price \$1800. Fifth Street.—House and lot, house rents for \$6 per month, room to build several more houses 110 feet front on Fifth street, price \$1050.

Come to Kemp's and see our \$5.00 Life-size Crayons and photographs of finest finish.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY Margaret Ludwig vs. Phebe Stackhouse. John P. Cressy vs. R. & S. H. R. Co. John Zane vs. B. & S. H. R. Co.

GRAND JURORS. The following is a list of grand jurors for February Term of Court. Benton—Jacob Karns. Berwick—James Smith, Francis Evans.

TRAVELING JURORS. FIRST WEEK. Beaver—G. P. Hunsinger, Isaac Harringer. Benton—George Keeler. Berwick—S. J. Conner, R. J. Edwards.

SECOND WEEK. Bloomsburg—D. A. Cressy, Thos. Gorey, W. C. Hartzel, Ed. Hunt, John Rehm, W. G. Rhodomyer, John Taylor.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter per lb., Eggs per dozen, Lard per lb., Ham per pound, etc.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant in Fruits and Produce, 166 Reade Street, New York, Jan. 5, 1891. Cold seasonable weather prevails and trade resuming its wonted activity, and the general outlook favorable for the new year.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT!

We begin the New Year by Marking Down all

WINTER CLOTHING.

STORM COATS AT COST.

OVERCOATS at COST.

CHILDREN AND BOYS,

OLD AND YOUNG,

CAN BUY CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

LOWENBERG'S

POPULAR CLOTHING STORE.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING,

or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A new lot of Window Curtains received this week.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts

SOLE AGENTS FOR Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars: Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash, Bloomsburg, Pa.

J. G. WELLS, JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

Be sure and look at the display of JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

FINEST LINE IN THE COUNTY.

HAVE YOUR EYES FITTED FREE OF CHARGE AT J. G. WELLS'.

ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED TO FIT.

Prepared to turn out fine Watch and Jewelry Work of all kinds on short notice. All work guaranteed.

Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter! Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...