

The Columbian and Democrat

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday Morning, June 3, 1870.

THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

To Our County Democracy.

It has always been a matter of pride with us that from our childhood we have belonged to that indomitable band of patriots who, from the time of Washington, have been the supporters and defenders of our Constitution; who for years have borne their reverses with heroic fortitude, and whom success could not debauch nor defeat dishearten. Especially have we been proud of the Democracy of Columbia County and of her never-failing and increasing majority.

But if we would maintain our proud position as the "Star of the North," it is time we began to work. Our sister Counties are preparing for the October struggle, and we should not be one whit behind. By earnest, united effort Connecticut has been rescued from Radical rule. New York by her 90,000 majority, has spoken in thunder tones. The local elections in other different States show unmistakably that a revolution is going on among the people, and that they are anxious to rebuke the excesses of Radicalism.

How shall we work? By circulating Democratic newspapers among the people. By informing them week after week of the doings of our rulers, and showing that all their time and energies are devoted to legislation for the negroes, while the business interests of the country are neglected. We venture the assertion that not one Democrat in a thousand ever votes the Republican ticket who takes a good Democratic paper. In this county there is scarcely a Republican voter but who supports his party press, while not over 2000 Democrats out of 4000 do the same. Whilst five hundred, out of the county make up our total circulation, we hold that it is the duty of every man to support his party organ.

The editor cannot fight the battles alone unless fully aided by those who are alike interested in party success. Go to work at once, friends. If the COLUMBIAN and DEMOCRAT does not suit, get some Democratic journal that does. If your neighbor is too poor to take a paper, pay for it yourself, and in this way you will do the cause more good than all the speeches of a campaign. Our majority can be made 2000. Forget, then, your local divisions and petty differences, and unite in a general assault on the enemy's line.

Cumulative Voting.

Is it not a little curious that the subject of cumulative voting, or minority representation, never occurred to the Democratic politicians so long as they were successful? The idea seems to have been forced upon them by the utter hopelessness of ever attaining power in any other way, on the ground, we suppose, that it is necessary to the mother of invention. - Gazette & Bulletin.

The fact that Senator Buckle, the leading advocate of cumulative voting, first applied it to his own County is a sufficient answer to the above. We believe that over half the Counties in this State are Democratic, so that we are not selfish in urging this reform. Nor does it give us power, unless we are in the majority, and in such event it would rightfully belong to us. While majorities would rule as before, minorities would be represented according to their actual strength.

The Virginia Elections.

Later returns from the Municipal Elections in Virginia alter the reports, which were first telegraphed, somewhat. In Richmond the Radicals elect their Mayor by a majority of three hundred, and the Conservatives carry their Council Ticket, this shows a vast falling off in the Radical vote, and a great conservative gain. The Radicals also carried the towns of Portsmouth and Farmville by small majorities, while the Conservatives completely redeemed Norfolk, Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Staunton, Lynchburg, and other prominent cities and towns, from negro rule. That is sufficient to show that the State of Virginia is growing more strongly Democratic every day. The Conservative majority at the last State election was huge but it will be vastly greater next time. Again we say, count the whole South solidly Democratic at all future elections!

The Secret of Financial Prosperity.

Among business men there is nothing that tends so much to the acquirement of wealth as the judicious use of printers' ink. Advertising is the life and soul of business. In a country like ours, with a people so wide awake and impetuous, it is doubtful whether inevitable failure would not attend any enterprise of magnitude that should be so short-sighted as to set out with, and persistently adopt, a determination not to advertise. Some of the greatest achievements of modern times are due to the magic influence of printers' ink.

To make advertising pay, it must be stuck to with all the pertinacity that is indispensable to success in the prosecution of every other art. There are some men in the country who spend fifty thousand and others who spend one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum for advertising. And everyone of them is getting rich out of advertising.

Contested Seats in Congress.

It is frequently a matter of wonder with Democrats, that having such a large popular vote, equalling in fact that of the opposition, they are in so great a minority in Congress. The iniquitous apportionment bills only partially account for this great disparity. The main cause is the fact that the opposition, in order to keep up their large majority, unobscuringly refuse seats, whenever they are offered. It is a cause alike disgraceful to the nation and to the party in power, and it illustrates in a forcible manner the great forbearance of the Democratic party who tamely submit, while the Radicals perpetrate their power by fraud.

In this State we have seen such men as Foster and Reading thrown out to make way for Covado and Taylor, though the former were indubitably elected. The cry of fraud and intimidation is all gramma to cover up what was felt to be a crime.

And this precedent has been followed all through. However large the Democratic majority may have been, it was only necessary for a contestant to appear, and almost invariably he succeeded, especially if he was sound on the tariff, and in favor of the rings.

Especially was this system applied to members from the Southern States, because carpet baggers were not only venal but pliable. For example, in Louisiana, St. Martin had over 300 majority, yet was refused a seat. The same result was reached in the 3d District where Bailey had 9,000 majority, and in the 4th District where Ryan had 5,000 majority. In fact the larger the majority the more certain a Democrat is to lose his seat.

The last fraud of this kind was in the case of Simpson vs. Wallace, from the 4th South Carolina District in which the former, a Democrat, had 5,000 majority. The case was reached Saturday, and was engineered by Censua, who called it up before a thin House, in a low tone, and Wallace was sworn in before the conspiracy was detected. This was considered a great triumph, but in the eyes of honest people the crimes of New York repeat sink into insignificance in comparison. The one is a fraud by members of Congress, sworn to support the laws and the other by ruffians and outcasts.

No such course was ever pursued by a Democratic Congress, and we insist that it shall not continue in a Republic. If our representatives elect cannot get their seats, we are for a fight.

Little Stealings by Big Men.

Some suggestive and rather amusing items of information may be found in the report of the Secretary of the Senate detailing the contingent expenses of that body for the year ending Dec. 6, 1869. This document tells just what newspapers each Senator prefers to read at the public expense, and shows a laudable painstaking on the part of them all to be kept fully informed of events and opinions in the States which they respectively represent. It is hard to understand, however, that Senator Edmunds should find it needful to the discharge of his duty to have Our Young Folks for one year, at a cost of \$2; Senator Salisbury, Demorest's Monthly, at \$3; Senator Harlan, the Ladies' Repository, Leslie's Magazine, and a Ladies' Pioneer, at \$1 each; and Senator Cole, Oliver Optic's Boy's and Girl's Magazine, at \$5. We had again \$5 charged at one time, and \$3 at another, for snuff for the use of Senators. Three packages of scissors, in extra super velvet cases, are put down at \$15, and no end of two, three, and four-bladed penknives, at all sorts of prices. On the 16th of February \$10 was paid for back hire, conveying a committee to inform Gen. Grant of his election while the next day only \$5 was paid for conveying another committee to Gen. Grant's residence. Pocketbooks and card cases figure frequently in the list of articles purchased, some of them costing \$4.50 each. Four dozen ladies' boxes are set down at \$24, but what use were they intended for is not told, nor the names set down of the happy recipient of one extra morocco note case, with lock, at \$21. On the 19th of May, 1869, it appears that somebody had a polished rosewood desk, \$230, which was boxed up at a further cost of \$8. The amount of stationery of all sorts is incredible. Without having gone into a thorough computation, one would say that the honorable Senators must have several hundreds of glass inkstands, more than a thousand dozen of penknives, and enough lead pencils to keep an ordinary family in kindling wood an entire winter. The entire account covers eighty pages of fine print. - Intelligence.

The Cost of Repairing Our Navy.

Mr. Davis touched a weak point in our naval administration when he showed that an annual expenditure of \$600 per man was required to keep the American navy in repair, as against \$60 per man expended on the British navy. His other figures, quoted in the same connection, were partially answered by the suggestion of Mr. Hale that anything costs two or three times more in the United States than in Great Britain; but a disparity so enormous as the above cannot be met by any such explanation. It is notorious that there has not been a more hopelessly corrupt and wasteful Department in Great Britain than the Admiralty. It is now acknowledged that the work of the British dock-yards could be done much more cheaply by private contract than under the Government supervision. This brings the extravagance of our own system into still stronger relief, and amply demonstrates what every man who has considered the subject already knows, that a private builder would be hopelessly ruined if he conducted his business on a system similar to that adopted in our navy-yards. The radical error, of course, consists in the system of making political appointments to every position, from the very lowest, without due respect to experience and efficiency. A man may be a good carpenter without having any pronounced political leanings, and there is no necessary connection between party bias and the disposition to give honest work for honest money. - N. Y. Times, (R).

Queen Sabot?

LONDON, June 1. - The great Derby race was won by the Duke of King-craft, who made the dash of 24 miles in two minutes and forty-five seconds. He behaved beautifully throughout the race, and is now claimed to be the champion of the English turf.

The Fenian Raid.

ST. ALBANS, May 25. - It appears at noon to-day a force of two hundred Fenians attacked a body of fifty British volunteers on the Canada line at St. Armand.

The volunteers were entrenched on the old Fenian camp of 1866. The Fenians made a gallant assault on their works, but were met with rattling, raking volleys of musketry, which had a deadly effect on their ranks. The following Fenians were killed: Thos. Murray, Bethel, Me. John Row, Burlington, Vt.; one man name unknown.

Seriously wounded, Francis Caraher, Lieut. Edward Doe, Bridgeport, Conn. The Fenians could not withstand the fire and were obliged to fall back.

Gen. O'Neill, who commanded the attacking party in force, was arrested by United States Marshal Foster. J. Boyle Riley then assumed the command, but was unable to rally the demoralized forces, who were now breaking up fast. Fifty United States troops arrived here to-day from Ogdensburg, and are now encamped in front of the Weldon house.

The Canadians have a force of one thousand volunteers in arms on the border, and additional reinforcements are coming in hourly. The affair is considered a complete fizzle. The Fenians are much disheartened at the arrest of their leader, and are loud in their denunciations of the uncalculated and unlooked for activity of the United States officials.

ST. ALBANS, May 26. - The Fenian raid at Pigeon Hill is a miserable failure, and the warriors are now retreating, leaving arms, baggage, and wounded behind. There was no loss of life on the Canadian side. Huntingdon is now the principal point of interest, and every preparation has been made there to give them a reception.

ST. ALBANS, May 26. - The Fenian bubble, so far as the movement in this direction is concerned, has burst. Soon after the arrest of O'Neill, the Fenian officers held a long council of war, and decided that it was useless in them, and their small number of men, to attempt to carry the soil of Canada, and in consequence the lead from here to Franklin are lined with returning "warriors of the green."

NEW YORK, May 26. - James Gibbons chairman of the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued an address dated at Philadelphia, to the brotherhood, claiming that the late movement on Canada was unauthorized and that its failure cannot be recognized as a defeat of the national organization.

BUFFALO, May 30. - The Fenian leaders from the Middle States and the West were in council here to-day investigating the last disaster and adopting measures for re-organization. Although disgraced at the miserable failure at St. Albans, they profess not to be dispirited, and claim that the organization will steadily pursue its object to success.

WASHINGTON, June 1. - Attorney General Hoar has said that the full rigor of the law would be meted to O'Neill and the other captured Fenian leaders. The administration is disposed to release the prisoners, who were but the mere dupes of the Fenian leaders.

The men are being sent back to their homes by private subscriptions.

Congress.

FRIDAY, May 27. - In the Senate, yesterday, the Appropriation bill came up, the question being on Mr. Drake's amendment prohibiting the admission of a pardon as a proof of the loyalty of the claimant in the Court of Claims, and establishing a rule prohibiting the use of such pardon in appeals from the Court of Claims, and requiring that proof of loyalty provided for in previous acts of Congress shall be made irrespective of such pardon; also that judgments made on such proof be reversed in the Supreme Court, and suits in the Court of Claims based on such proof be dismissed forthwith. Debate on this question was continued until the Senate took a recess. At the Evening Session Mr. Drake's amendment was finally adopted.

The morning hour in the House was consumed by a discussion on the bill to revise our navigation and commercial interest. The Pacific Railroad resolution was discussed during the remainder of the session.

SATURDAY, May 28. - In the Senate, yesterday, the Appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment giving equal pay to male and female clerks in the Departments was agreed to - years 26, says 20. The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the extension of the Capitol grounds, after a protracted debate, in which the question of moving the Capitol Westward was brought up, was also agreed to - years 42, says 10. The amendment appropriating \$100,000 for an Arctic expedition occasioned a feebly discussion, but was finally adopted - years 28, says 2.

Amendments were also adopted increasing the salary of the Chief-Justices of the Supreme Court to \$10,000, and of the other Judges in proportion. The bill was at length passed.

In the House, the South Carolina contested election case - Wallace against Simpson - was disposed of, the former, after some debate, being admitted to his seat, and the oath of office administered. The report on the Amendment bill was then proceeded with and discussed at length. It was finally agreed to by a strict party vote - years 163, says 18.

MONDAY, May 30. - In the Senate, a petition from the colored people of Maryland setting forth the unjust proscriptions they are subjected to under the laws of that State. Mr. Chandler, at 2, 15, addressed the Senate on his bill for restoring foreign commerce to American vessels.

In the House, much discussion ensued on an amendment of Mr. Winans to the bill of Mr. Willard granting pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of 1812. The bill as reported was finally passed. The bill to reduce internal taxation was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, June 1. - In the Senate, yesterday, the House Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed, after being amended so as to appropriate \$1,400,000 for deficiencies in the appropriation for collecting Custom duties, and \$30,000 for the pay of special counsel for the Secretary of the Treasury.

In the House, the consideration of the bill reducing the taxes was resumed after the disposal of the Commerce bill, and several of the important sections disposed of.

Latest News.

QUEBEC, May 27. - A destructive fire is raging in the woods at Saguenay, covering an area of five miles wide by thirty miles in length. Over five hundred families, numbering 4,500 persons, are rendered destitute and homeless. Six adults and two children have perished in the flames. The wharf at Ha-ha Bay and several churches have been burned. The fire originated in the woods.

A COLORED man named Armstrong, was killed near Quincy, Ill., last week, in a quarrel over the sum of ten cents. The unfortunate victim made a wager of that amount with one Anderson and won it. The loser demanded that the ten cents be returned, and on being refused procured a revolver and solemnly repeated the demand. Armstrong, doubtless considering that principle was involved, again refused, when Anderson deliberately shot him dead. We recollect no case where murder was ever committed for so small a sum.

ST. LOUIS, May 31. - In the U. S. Circuit Court, on Saturday, the case of Hollis against Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and Major G. A. Page for false imprisonment and illegal conversion of property, was decided in favor of the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WHEELING, West Va., May 31. - While the daughter of the jailer and his assistants were taking breakfast to the prisoners in the county jail, this morning, they were forced into a cell and locked up by means of a false key. Twelve of the prisoners succeeded in opening the jail door, and quietly looking up the jailer's family in the cells, walked out into the streets, in broad day, and escaped. Four of the prisoners have been recaptured. One of the prisoners, indicted for murder, refused to enter into the conspiracy, and gave the alarm upon the escape of his comrades.

NEW YORK, June 1. - A daring outrage was perpetrated to-day. Joseph A. Isaacs, a diamond broker, called on an Italian at the St. Nicholas Hotel for the purpose of purchasing a number of diamonds. The Italian, when he got Isaacs in the room, administered chloroform to him and robbed him while he was senseless.

NEW YORK, May 31. - The great trot between the celebrated trotters American Girl, George Palmer, and George Wilkes came off at the Fashion course to-day. An immense concourse was present. The trotting was magnificent. Time 1st heat 2:28, 2nd 2:31, 3rd 2:25, 4th 2:31, 5th 2:32.

Verbal Massacre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1. - A fearful war of religious intolerance has broken out in the province of Roumania, the Metropolitan province of the Turkish Empire in the south of Europe. For some time the native Christians have manifested a spirit of fearful vindictiveness against the Jewish population, who have endeavored in vain to obtain from the government some protection against outrage and extortion.

On Sunday last, by a preconcerted signal, the Christian populace rose, and the fearful work of butchering was inaugurated. At an early hour the houses of all the Jews were invaded, and those of the occupants who were unable to escape were massacred in cold blood. In all the principal towns the fearful work of butchery prevailed, and thousands of men, women and children of the repugnant class were butchered in cold blood. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior, and nothing has been heard yet of any movement by the authorities to suppress it.

The reigning Prince is absent from the province, and advantage was taken of this to complete the total extermination of all the Jews from the province. Prince Charles is hurrying home and energetic measures will at once be taken by the Sultan to suppress this religious crime.

It has been frequently asserted and as often denied that some of those Indians who harass the border were really white men planned and pointed out by the white men. General Sherman's official declaration that, "in a recent case between Fort Hayes and Camp 'Supply, the Indians, on being captured, turned out to be white men 'in disguise.' The reader will also remember that in the late horrible outrage at Lander, Kansas, it was stated in the first dispatch that it was thought the ruffians who so brutally maltreated two girls were either Texas or Indians; whereas when the villains were found to be white men, one and all, from the Eastern States. These cases, coming so close together and at times of a threatened war upon the Indians by alleged outrages, would seem to imply that while the negro are no doubt bad enough - rendered so, we believe, in most cases, by wrongs done to them in the first instance, they should not be held responsible for all the outrages on the border. A little soap and water might reveal many an Apache rascal or murderer to be the work of white men. - World.

Bloomburg Market Report.

Table listing market prices for various commodities including wheat, corn, and flour.

Philadelphia Markets.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for various types of lumber.

MARRIAGES.

BURGER - MANN - On the 29th ult. by Rev. Wm. A. ...

MOYER - HOFFMAN - In Bloomsburg, May 28th by J. H. ...

WILLIAMS - BOYD - On March 30th, by Rev. A. R. ...

KESSLER - CAIN - On April 10th, by the Rev. F. L. ...

READER - WILSON - On the 15th ult. by the Rev. F. L. ...

MASTELLER - GEARHART - On the 15th ult. by the Rev. F. L. ...

FRONZ - HARTMAN - On the 15th ult. by the Rev. F. L. ...

VAN HORN - SENTER - On the 15th ult. by the Rev. F. L. ...

EMANDUS UNANGST, PHOTODUPLICATION.

JAMES LAKE, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

SAMUEL R. KLINE, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

RICHARD J. MILLARD, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

AARON SMITH, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

L. K. KRICKBAUM, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

WILLIAM APPELMAN, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

WILLIAM EYER, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

JOHN R. YOHE, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

SAMUEL CRASSY, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

HIRSH J. REEDER, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

MINNER HILL, PHOTO DUPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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LIST OF DEALERS.

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Thereby certify that the following list of dealers in books, stationery, and printing, is in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed on the 21st day of March, 1867, for the purpose of regulating the trade in books, stationery, and printing, and to prevent the sale of such articles at a price less than the lowest price at which they were sold by the said dealers on the 1st day of January, 1867.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Booksellers: J. H. ...

Stationery: J. H. ...

Printers: J. H. ...

Booksellers: J. H. ...

Stationery: J. H. ...

Printers: J. H. ...

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Legal Notices.

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