

THE COLUMBIAN
Bloomburg, Friday, Oct. 13, 1871.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE
LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

THE FAIR
will be continued on
SATURDAY, in consequence
of the rain.

TEMPERATURE OF SEPTEMBER, 1871
The thermometer has... Maximum 85...

We are unable to give a satisfactory
table of the returns of this county in
this number of the COLUMBIAN.

At the recent State Fair held at
Scranton, Pa., the prize for the best
premium for the best flour...

In Bloomsburg the following local
officers were elected on Tuesday, viz:
Constables—M. C. Woodward, R. B.
Blidman.

The newspaper that A. E. KAPP,
Esq., of Northumberland, has an
Albion cow that has averaged 11 pounds
of butter per week during the past
season.

A few citizens gave an "unpleasant
dollar" on each side of the "Big
Wood," between Barwin and Smith
Lake, being especially grand and
terrible.

Yule of Bloomsburg.
Past Bloomsburg—McCandless,
185; Stanton, 107; Brockway, 202; Holt,

Majorities in the town are therefore
as follows—McCandless, 81; Brockway,
118; Dent, 104; Jones, 204; Lam-
on, 117; Shaffer, 29.

"Papers With Barrowed Bowls."
Colonel ALBANY CLARK, of the St.
Albans Messenger, thus sharply criticizes
the "patent outsiders and insiders"
which have come so generally into
vogue, and which he characterizes with
the above title.

It is impossible to estimate the loss
caused by this conflagration. At last
accounts the fire was still raging north
of the line of the road, and where it
will be stopped is not told.

TEMPERANCE MEN ABANDONED.—The
Temperance men of New York have
boldly declared in favor of separate
political action. In their platform they
denounce both of the existing political
parties, but the most remarkable clause
in the document is a declaration of hostil-
ity to the idea which recently has
been so much favored, that the voters of
the country should be authorized by
law to determine whether licenses
for the sale of liquor shall be granted or
not. The convention declared that the
State has no right, either directly or in-
directly, to legalize the traffic in intoxicat-
ing liquors, and, consequently, no
right to endow any number of citizens
with the power to make that legally
right which is morally wrong. That
seems to us to be a logical conclusion,
and we suppose we may expect the
Temperance men of Pennsylvania to
abandon their old position, and to
advocate to have passed into a law
last winter.

FIDELITY TO PARTY CONSISTS IN UNWAVERING
devotion to the principles and
an earnest support of the candidates of
the political organization to which one
belongs. Without thorough organiza-
tion and honest effort on the part of
individual members of such organiza-
tion, no party can hope to succeed. Such
fidelity was illustrated in the recent
convention at Roman guard who stood at his post at
Pompeii when the molten flood of Ver-
suvius rolled down and overwhelmed
all who did not flee before it, and who
after eighteen centuries had elapsed was
taken from the ruins, still standing in
his martial position, a statue of devotion
to the trust reposed in him, is the kind
of fidelity to be admired in the Demo-
cratic who never swerves from duty, but
is at all times and under all circum-
stances found standing squarely up for
his party's nominees, battling for the
cause of truth and liberty; always to be
called on, and never found absent or
wanting when his services are needed.

Episcopal Convention.
TRIENNIAL GENERAL CONVENTION
OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH—FOURTH DAY—THE
REPORT ON RITUALISM.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—A message
was received from the House of Bishops,
transmitting the following report
on uniformity of ritual:

The Committee of Five Bishops ap-
pointed by the House of Bishops, at the
General Convention of 1868, to consider
whether any additional provision of
uniformity, by canon or otherwise, is
practicable and expedient, and to report
to the next General Convention, having
held sundry meetings at several differ-
ent places, at each of which all the
members of the Committee were pres-
ent through the entire session, and hav-
ing, as they believe, given to the sub-
ject matter entrusted them with the
most careful consideration which its im-
portance merits, respectively ask leave to report.
The resolution under which the Com-
mittee was appointed raises several
questions for examination and answer,
is any legislation touching the perfor-
mance of divine service and the adminis-
tration of the sacrament and other rites
and ceremonies of the Church practica-
ble? and if practicable, is it at this
time expedient? and if practicable and
expedient, shall it take the shape of a
canon or canons? or shall it be other-
wise provided for? and, finally, what
shall the actual details of legislation
be?

Assuredly these are questions that
touch the Church and its ministers and
members in many and very vital points,
and involve many delicate and impor-
tant questions. In considering these
questions, the committee have endeav-
ored to keep in mind the substantial
uniformity is entirely compatible with
very considerable individual liberty;
that non-essentials should never be un-
duly emphasized, and far less raised to
an equality with essentials; that many
traditions and objectionable things are
ephemeral in their nature, and
"perish in the using," and that, under
many circumstances, hasty legislation is
to be avoided, nor have they omitted
to keep in mind the object of the
"Thirty-fourth Article of Religion."
The committee report the following
resolutions submitted for consideration:

1. The use of incense.
2. Making or retaining a crucifix in
any part of the church.
3. Carrying a cross in procession in
the church.
4. The use of lights on or about the
holy table, except when necessary.

5. The elevation of the elements in
the Holy Communion in such manner
as to expose them to the view of the
people as objects towards which adora-
tion is to be made in or after the prayer
of consecration; or in the act of adminis-
tering them, or in conveying them to
the communicants.

6. The mixing of water with the
wine as part of the service, or in pres-
ence of the congregation.
7. The washing of the priest's hands,
or the adoration of the vessels in pres-
ence of the congregation.

8. Bowing, kneeling, genuflection,
prostrations, reverences, bowing down
on or kissing the holy table, and
kneeling, except as allowed, provided
for or directed by rubrics or canon, or
being provided that reverence at the
mention of the name of the Lord Jesus
is not intended to be disallowed, and it
being further provided that private
personal devotion before or after official
ministration is not to be understood to
include or justify any of the acts pro-
hibited.

9. The celebration or receiving of the
Holy Communion by any Bishop or
priest, when no person receives with
him.
10. Employing or permitting any
person or persons not in holy orders to
order the administration of the
Holy Communion.

11. Using at any administration of
the Holy Communion, any prayers, col-
lects, gospels, or epistles other than
those provided in the Book of Common
Prayer, or under XIV of Canon 15 of
the title of the Digest.

They further recommend here:—
1. That no vestor of parish, or other
minister, shall be allowed to introduce
the choral service without the consent-
ing vote of the vestry, or contrary to
the prohibition of the bishop.
2. That no surplice shall be made
employed except under the same limita-
tion, and when such choirs are em-
ployed, the only addition to their ordi-
nary attire shall be a surplice reaching
to the ankles.

3. That no chancel shall be allowed
to be so arranged as to prevent the min-
ister from officiating at the right end of
the holy table. It is to be noted that a
crochete table is lawful.

4. The committee further recommend
that canonical provision be made
touching the dress appropriate to cler-
gymen ministering in the congregation,
and that the only vestments declared to
be appropriate to clergymen so minis-
tering, be—
1. For Bishops, the present Episcopal
robes. 2. For all ministers, a white
surplice, a black or white stole, a black
cassock, not reaching below the ankles,
a black gown and bands.

They also recommend that provision
be made: 1. That on occasions of ser-
vices where expediency or necessity of
health may require it, the university
may be used. 2. That candidates for
orders who are licensed to act as lay
readers, may use the neoclassical black
gown. 3. In addition to the canonical
provisions now recommended, the Com-
mittee further unanimously recom-
mend that some action be taken to
carry into effect the principles declared
in the second resolution.

A new way of cheating at elections
was developed in the recent con-
vention at San Francisco, California. On a
number of ballots, nitrate of silver was
applied to the name of the taxpayers' can-
didate for Assessor. This substance
produces no immediate effect, so that
the voter would deposit the ballot with-
out suspicion. By the time, however,
that the box was opened to count the
vote, the name was entirely erased by
the chemical action of the drug on the
ink. This does not match the game of
the "Blind" officials in this city. They
not only deprive the name of the vote in
whose favor it was cast, but they count
it for his opponent. This is better than
nitrate of silver—Philadelphus Age.

Editor's Book Table.
ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH VOLUME.
Number 1200 of Lutz's Living Age, for the week
ending October 7, begins the one hundred and
eleventh volume of this periodical, and is a good
number with which to begin a subscription. It
contains a Quarterly Review article on Jeremy
Taylor, Collins and Count D'Artois, and a
Panama Freighterman, Dick Diver, Some
Thoughts on the South, Corallal Magazine, The
Situation at Venezuela, Specimens of an
imitation of Wilfred Gulliver, by George Macdonald,
besides numerous shorter articles, poetry, &c.
The Chicago, well says of The Living
Age that "it is a monthly that comes every week."
The subscription price is \$10 per year, or for 10
copies of the American St. magazine is sent with
The Living Age for a year. LITZ & CO.,
Boston, Publishers.

The October number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY
is on our table, well filled as usual with most
interesting articles. The most important one in
the number, however, is Mr. Fenner's "Was
Adam the First Man?" It is here contended that
the account of the fall of man in the Bible is
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