

BECCEWAY & ELWELL, Editors BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Feb. 9, 1876.

THE PRESIDENCY. Both Houses of Congress met Febr 1st, in joint convention, to count and dec the Electoral Vote, Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate, pro tempore, presided, votes of Alabama, Arkausas, California. orado Connecticut and Delaware counted without objection. Of these fornia and Colorado were for Haves, the others for Tilden. When Florida wareached, objections were made by the Demecrats to the Hayes certificate and by the Republicans to the Tilden certificates. The Republicans to the Tilden certificates. The certificates and papers in the case were thereupen referred to the Electoral Commission, which body met in the Supreme Court room immediately after the adjournment. Argument was begun on the following day by Messrs, Field and Tucker on behalf of the Democrats, and Messrs, Kasson and ness, of what are termed the Usury Laws, McCrary for the Republicana, On Tuesday an elaborate argument was made by William M. Evarts, and he was followed by Charles O'Conno . The Commission then went into

conference with closed doors, On Wednesday the Commission decided by a vote of eight to seven that no evidence could be received or considered, which was not submitted to the joint convention of both Houses by the President of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such elegibility of Humphreys as a Presithe joint convention will embrace the reports of Committees filed with the papers in

THE LOUISIANA CRIME.

Under the skillful cross-examination of David Dudley Field, the secret plottings of the Louisiana conspirators are being brought to light. We have already noted the testimony of Kenner and Littlefield, in which it was shown that the returns from Vernon parish had been so manipulated as to give Tilden's majority to Hayes, and also that the work was done by direction of J. Madison Wells. Casenave, one of the negro members of the Board, proved to be an utter ignoramus in regard to the action of his white associates, and it is probable that he did know very little of what was being done, The most important evidence given was by T. F. Pickett and Joseph H. Maddox, which was to the effect that Wells offered to sell the electoral vote of the State to the Democrats for \$1,000,000. Pickett went to New York and made the offer, for Wells, to John Morrissey and to Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee vastly better than his own, his abuse of them goes for little. The Republican organs, true to their principles, now denounce Maddox and Littlefield as disreputable, but, strange to say, they never discovered how bad they were until their evidence against Wells had been given. Up to that time Maddox had en an agent of the Treasury Department and apparently above suspicion, and Littlefield was thought to be pure enough to act as a confidential clerk to the Returning Wells is so notorious a liar that his word is practically good for nothing, and, from what is known, at least, is entitled to His explanations of his letters are too silly for serious consideration. As the matter now stands, the case for the Republicans is bad indeed, and it will require the clearest kind of a showing to do away with the general impression, confirmed as it is by letters and documents, that the testimony of the witnesses against Wells is true; that the action of the Returning Board was false and fraudulent; that Wells knew it to be so, of all the penalties against usury. It is and that he cheated Tilden out of 10,000 votes and the electoral vote of the State because he could find no Democrats dishonest

The Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin contains some amazing editoral stuff and its correspondents seem disposed to emulate the examples given them. One of these imaginative fellows has figured out the final result of the Presidential question, in this wise ; the Commission will not decide anything; the House will elect Tilden President and the Senate Wheeler, Vice President ; the suit against Tilden to recover revenue tax will be prosecuted and Tilden convicted: he will then be impeached and removed and Wheeler will become President. The correspondent in question cannot for the life of we any other way out of it and the Gazette, it is perhaps needless to remark. thinks such a result "not improbable by any means." Great paper, that, chock full of enterprise and -lies and things.

Public Ledger.

dauger. Millions have been sent here and will be used in the interest of Tilden. Un-

Strictly private and confidential. Yours

J. Madison Wells. To Hon, J. R. West, Washington, D. C.

When the present complications are settled we hope the people of Louisiana will see, what has long been plain to the rest of the Union, that they are not safe until they have rid themselves of this Returning Board. It has always been the blackest blot on the administration of their unfortunate State. Perhaps they will now realize that it is also their gravest danger.—Tribuac.

Oh, yes, now that the mission of this information Board seems to have been full been

us Board seems to have been finished and it can no longer work in the interests of the Republican party; now that its corruption and dishonesty have been exposed condescends to take a highly moral view o the case and advocates the abolition of what it has for years aided in upholding. A fig

An impression has got abroad that Samuel J. Tilden was chiefly instrumental in sending David Dudley Field to Congress to manage his case in that body. But as he is supreme court has decided that hereafter all writs of error in murder cases shall be returnable on the first Monday of every month, and argued on the first Monday of the sucseeling month. This will have the effect of and it will form more slowly yet, now that

reducing the number of writs of error issued Mr. Field has succeeded in exposing the all and confining such proceedings to cases of plot of the Louisiana conspiracy and has merit. If this rule had been adopted a started Wells on the high road to the penigonld have been disposed of by this time.

We have been several days waiting for the copy of a bill presented in the Legislature of this State on the 25th uit, by Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on Banks, entitled "An Act Fixing the Rate of Interest and Prohibiting the taking of Usury."

mark and Turker to

Section 1 provides that the lawful rate of neerest for the loan or use of, or forbearance interest for the loan or use of, or forbearance to demand money, in all cases where no express contract shall have been made for a less rate, shall be six per centum per annum; second, when a rate of interest for the loan or use of or forbearance to demand money exceeding that established by law shall hereafter be reserved or contracted for, directly or indirectly, this shall be deemed and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire amount of the principle and interest of the debt, or a sum loaned, as the case may be; and third, if any person or persons, or any corpora-

a sum loaned, as the case may be; and third, if any person or persons, or any corporations, shall take, receive or reserve, directly or indirectly, a rate of interest for the loan or use of or a forbearance to demand money exceeding that established by law, the person or persons by whom it has been paid, or his or their legal representatives, may recover back in an action of assumpsit, or on the case commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, the amount of the principle and interest paid from the person or corporation taking, receiving or reson or corporation taking, receiving or re We have so often borne testimony against the fallacy, we might almost say the wickedry for the reception, use, accommodation and employment of the poor of said county. And that we now feel shame for our State that s

man of intelligence can be found in our Legislature to offer such a bill as the above. The prominent reasons given by the advocates of Usury Laws are that money is created by legislation, deriving its intrinsic value from that source. Upon this they urge the right and the duty of Government to de termine peremptorily the limit which the people, even after money has gone rightfully into their own hands, shall charge one another for using it. Their second point is, that borrowers need and ask for the restrictive Usury Laws to shield them from the extortion of lenders. In reply we would say, even if Government had the right, which i

denied by the more intelligent in such matters, to establish such limit, all know it is an utter impossibility. The bill under consideration fixes a rate, and imposes a severe penalty for going above that rate, and it is sought to be justified on the plea that, as ebt can only be paid in money, the value money should be fixed by law, otherwise the debtor is left at the mercy of the creditor Another defence of the arbitrary assumpion to limit the price of money, and to stignatize a greater price than that fixed by the wisdom of legislation as a crime, is the pro tection of the borrower. There is no instance on record in proof of any such allega tion. Political economists of almost every school now set it down as an axiomatic truth that rates of interest cannot be fixed or lin ited by law, and business men have quite generally given it as the result of their xperience for years that the attempt to leglate upon this matter, so far as it has any ffect, works to the injury of the borrower. But there has seemed to be a certain constitutional Committee. Both of these gentlemen verify his statements. Maddox tells the same story as regards Wells' offer to sell the vote and gives the conversation between himself and Wells. A letter, which we print elsewhere, from Wells to Senator West, hints very strongly at Wells' desire for money from one side or the other. Documentary evidence amply confirms the stories told by Maddox, Littlefield and Pickett. Wells was examined on Tuesday before the Committee. His demeanor was insolent in the extreme, but exough admissions were drawn from him to satisfy any reasonable mind of his guilt. He admitted that by the votes actually cast Tilden had a majority of 7,000 or 8,000 in the State. Of course he denied the restimony of Maddox and the rest, but as the character of any one of these men is vestly better than his own his abuse of them. But there has seemed to be a certain constipolicy of the penalties of usury to effect a like result. In this country, in those States in which the restrictions on loans have been

removed, a distinguished jurist, who is perfectly familiar with the whole subject, says e never knew an act of legislation which as so completely justified the predictions of its friends and refuted those of its opponents as the repeal of the Usury [laws. He adds, 'Not only has the monetary effect been all that could be expected, but the moral effect on money transactions has been excellent The secret, falsified transactions, and the large fees of the nominal parties and go-betweens have disappeared, and the strain taken off the consciences of jurors, parties and witnesses and bank officers, and the borrowers and lenders meet face to face, and the market rates are steady governing all transactions, and money brings its natural rates." This is the condition of things we need in this State, and for that reason thousands of merchants of this city of the borrowing class would gladly see a total repeal hoped that Representative Jackson will give his subject wider inquiry, and that our people will take a little trouble to inform him of what is really desired in the premises .-

the said country of Columbia, except so far as such acts, duties and powers are herein ex-pressely prescribed and limited.

SECTION 6. That the said directors are hereby authorized to provide work and em-The Tell-tale Letter. In the course of the examination of Treas ry Agent Maddox on Saturday the letter alleged to have been sent by J. Madison Wells to Senator West was produced. Senator West opened the letter in the presence of the Committee and it was read as follows: NEW ORLEANS, La., November 21 .- My New Orleans, La., November 21.—My Drar Senator: I regret much not seeing you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least imprudent to put upon paper. I trust, however, to meet you in Washington as soon as the canvass is over which is upon us. Our duties as returning officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation? I fully comprehend the situation, as well as my duty to the greatest living general, U. S. Grant, and not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by the white-Evered cowards of the North.

will be used in the interest of Tilden. Unless there is some counter movement it will be impossible for me or any other individual to arrest its productive results.

The gentleman presenting this letter is fully aware of the moves, and, if you allow, will communicate freely to our triends and act promptly or results will be disastrous. A hint to the wise. proved a very good one .- Gazette & Bulletin, Yes, that impression is "slowly forming"

ical disability of the person applying for re-

The following is the text of the Act for the rection of the Poor District of Columbia ounty, recently introduced into the House of To erect into and constitute the district of the poor of the township of Bloom in the Coun-ty of Columbia, the poor district of Colum-bia county. SECTION I. Be it enacted,

Section I. Be it enacted, &c.,
That the district of the poor of the township of Bloom, in the County of Columbia,
be and the same is hereby erected into and
constituted the poor district of Columbia
county, and shall be a body politic and corporation in law, forever, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the poor of said
county, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be
impleaded, by the name, style and title of
"the directors of the poor of Columbia county," and by that name shall and may receive. ty," and by that name shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and heretake and hold any lands, tenements and hore-ditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of six thousand dollars, and any goods or chat-tels by the gift, alienation or bequest of any person or persons whomscever, for the bene-fit of the poor of said district, to take and hold any lands and tenements within said county, in fee simple or otherwise, as may be donated to said district by deed or otherwise, and discovered the same a beautiful productive. donated to said district by deed or officiency, and dispose of the same as deemed conducive to the comforts of the immates; to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of said poor; to repair and now erected upon the lands of the said dis-trict of the poor of the township of Bloom o erect and keep in proper condition such ad-litional buildings as may be deemed necessa-

AN ACT.

employment of the poor of said county. And the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to said corp ration, and the same at their pleasure to alter an renew. SECTION 2. That the present directors of the poor of the township of Bloom aforesaid, shall continue fn office during their present term and shall are a directors of the vox of shall continue in office during their present term and shall act as directors of the poor of Columbia county until the expiration of their present term of office, or until their succes-sors are duly chosen and qualified; that at the next general election the qualified electors of said county shall elect three persons to be directors of the poor for said poor district of Columbia county, whose term of service shall commence on the first day of January next following their election and continue three years.

Section 3. In all elections of said directors, whether for regular terms or to fill vacancies, each voter may distribute his votes to and among candidates as he shall think fit, or may bestow them all upon one candidate, and when three directors are to be chosen he may give one vote and a half to each of two candidates. In all cases the candidates highest in number of votes shall be chosen. Returns of election in the several election districts shall be made to the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county, as in the case of the election of township officers, and the clerk of said court shall, within or the case of the election of township om-cers, and the clerk of said court shall, within ten days after an election, add up the several returns filed in his office, ascertain the result of the election and transmit [written notices] of the election and translate written holds of their election to the persons who shall ap-pear to be chosen; the said derk, for his ser-vices so performed, shall receive the sum of one dollar for each of the persons elected, to one dollar for each of the persons elected, to be paid by the said directors and to be charg-ed among the expenditures of the district. Provided, That, whenever a single vacancy shall occur or exist in said board of directors, the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county shall fill the same for the whole remaining part of the unexpired term in question, by amounting same fit and com-

whole remaining part of the unexpired term in question, by appointing some fit and competent person from among the electors of said poor district who shall have voted for the director whose place is to be filled.

SECTION 4. That the said directors shall before entering upon the duties of their office, be duly sworn or affirmed to faithfully discharge the duties of said office, and in the month of January in each year, the directors, or a majority of them, shall appoint a treasurer.

directors for neglect of duty, or for improper conduct in office, and the vacancies, as well as all other vacancies which shall otherwise oc-cur, to be filled by them.

SECTION 5. That the said directors, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, shall have power annually, as soon after the returns of the annual assessments in said county as is practica-ble, to lay a rate or assessment of tax, not exceeding five mills on the dollar in any one exceeding five mills on the dollar in any one year, upon all real and personal estates within the county aforesaid, for the purpose of purchasing additional real estate for said poor district, if deemed necessary, and for creeting and keeping in repair such additional buildings as may be needed, and for maintaining the poor of said district, which shall be the same rate per centum in each borough and township, after the indebtedness of such borough and township is equalized, as hereimafter provided, and said tax shall be levied upon the basis of the last adjusted valuation made for regulating county rates, and levies, and shall have caused fair duplicates of such rate or assessment by them laid to be made, which shall be signed by them, and shall issue their warrant to the collector or collectors of such rate to the tree in authorizing and requiring him or them to demand, receive and collect from every person therein named, the sum wherewith such person stands charged, in the manner and by the same process as poor taxes are now by law collectable; and the said directors shall eversies and receives. by the same process as poor taxes are now by law collectable; and the said directors shall exercise and perform all the powers and duties which overseers of the poor may and are now required to exercise and perform, in

hereby authorized to provide work and employment for such poor persons as may be able to perform any labor or pursue any employment, and if any poor person, unless by reason of age, infancy, disease, infirmity, or other disability, shall refuse to perform such reasonable labor or service as shall be allotted to or required of him or her by said directors, such person or persons shall not be entitled to or receive any relief or assistance during such refusal, and shall immediately upon such refusal be discharged from said poor house; that said directors are further authorized to bind out apprentices so that such apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty-one, if females, at or before the age of eighteen years. Provided, That no child shall be bound out for a longer time than until he or she arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he or she be bound out to a trade other than that of a farmer. Provided also, That no child be apprenticed without the limits of the State.

Signitude of the state.

out to a trade other than that of a farmer. Provided also, That no child be apprenticed without the limits of the State.

SECTION 7. That as soon as practicable after the parsage of this act, the directors of the poor of Columbia county shall give notice to the overseers of the poor of each township and borough, and to the directors of the poor district in said county, of their readiness to receive and accommodate the poor thereof, whereupon said overseers or directors are required to furnish, forthwith, the said directors of the poor of Columbia county with a list of the names of the persons a charge upon their respective townships, borough, or poor districts, or receiving relief therefrom, with the place of residence of each, and the said directors shall thereupon cause such poor persons, or such of them as they shall think it expedient to remove, to be removed to the poor house of the poor district of Columbia county and thereafter to be lodged and maintained therein so long as such persons who shall refuse to go to said poor house, or be maintained therein is and county, and no person who shall refuse to go to said poor house, or be maintained therein in shall be contided to reliet or support from the said directors, or from the overseers of any township, borough, or poor district in said county, and no person who shall refuse to go to said poor house, or be maintained therein shall be contided to reliet or support from the said directors, or from the overseers of any township, or borough, or directors of the poor district in said county, during the time of such refusal. Provided, That no outdoor relief shall be granted by said directors unless the person or persons is or are physically unable to be removed to said poor house, and shall furnish said directors with a physician's sworn certificate setting forth the physically unable to be removed to said poor house, and shall furnish said directors with a physician's sworn certificate setting forth the physically unable to be removed to said poor house.

Section 8. The overseers of the poor of the several townships and boroughs of said county and the directors of the poor of the several poor districts therein, shall, as soon as notified by the directors of the poor of Columbia county, cease to act as overseers of the poor of any township, or borough, or as di-rectors of the poor of any poor district in said county, except so far as may be required to settle, adjust, and close their accounts as such settle, adjust, and close their accounts as such overseers or directors, or with persons with whom they have transacted business, and they shall, upon demand, deliver to said directors transcripts of all poor taxes remaining unpaid on duplicates in their hands, together with all books, papers, orders, and documents pertaining to their office as overseers or directors of the poor, and shall also pay to the said directors, or to the treasurer appointed by them, all the unexpended moneys in their hands belonging to their respective districts.

SECTION 9. That the directors of the poor of the said poor district of Columbia county

of the said poor district of Columbia county are hereby authorized and required to levy and collect such sum or sums of money a will be the proportionate share of the sever-al townships, boroughs, and poor districts in win be the proportionate share of the several townships, boroughs, and poor districts in said county, for the purchase of real estate and improvements made by the said Bloom poor district, at well as for money expended on the buildings thereon, and for stock, and other personal property on their farm; such proportionate share shall be ascertained upon the basis of the assessed valuation of the proporty made taxable by law in each district, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, when such sum or sums so to be paid by the said townships, boroughs, and poor districts of said county, may be collected by the directors of the poor of Columbia county as taxes for poor purposes are now collected by them; that any surplus now or hereafter to come into the hands of said overseers or directors of the poor of any township, borough, or poor district of said county, shall first be applied to the payment of any indebtedness of said township, borough or poor district, for poor purposes, and, if no inindebtedness of said township, borough or poor district, for poor purposes, and, if no in-debtedness exists, such surplus shall go to-ward the pro rats of indebtedness, if any, of said township, borough, or poor district, or other proportionate share for becoming part of said district of Columbia county; that if any additional amount be required to equal-ize the amount from any township, borough, or poor district, the said directors have the

ize the amount from any township, borough, or poor district, the said directors have the power tollevy, and assess the same in the manner provided by section five of this act.

SECTION 10. The said directors of the poor of Columbia county shall have the right and authority to sell and dispose of any real estate of any poor district in said county, at public sale, after advertisement for thirty days in two papers published in said county, to the highest and best bidder, on such terms as they may deem expedient, the proceeds of such sale to apply first, to payment of the indebtedness of said district, township, or borough, second, on payment of all indebtedness of said district, township, or borough, second, on payment of all indebtedness of said district, township, or borough, second, on payment of all indebtedness of said district, township, or borough, second, on payment of all indebtedness of said district, township, or borough, to be applied to its pro rata share in becoming a part of said poor district of Columbia county, and, third, all balance to remain in the hands of the directors of the poor districts to which the property belonged; and the court of quarter sessions of the peace of Columbia county shall appoint three appraisers, who shall inventory and make an appraisement of the personal property of said poor districts, and the directors of the poor of said poor district of Columbia county may take the whole, or part, of such personal property at such appraisement, and if any portion of said poor district of Columbia county may take the whole, or part, of such personal property at such appraisement, and if any portion thereof should not be taken by them, the same to be sold at public sale, on thirty days' notice, to the highest bidder, on such terms as the said directors of the poor of Columbia county may prescribe, and the proceeds to be distributed in manner provided for the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the real estate of such townships, boroughs, or districts.

SECTION 12. That the auditors of Columbia county shall constitute a board of auditors to settle the accounts of said directors and treasurer of said poor district, and which auditors shall meet for that purpose on the second Monday in January in each year, and shall receive for their services each two dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed.

SECTION 13. That the said directors, or treasurer or any one or were of the

SECTION 13. That the said directors, or treasurer or any one or more of the tax payers of said county, may, within twenty days from the yearly settle nent by the auditors as aforesaid, appeal from such settlement to the court of common pleas of Columbia county, in the same manner, and under the same provisions and regulations, that appeals from settlements by county auditors are now allowed.

SECTION 14. That the compensation of the SECTION 14. That the compensation of the treasurer, collector or collectors, steward, matron, physician, and other officers or assistants, shall be fixed by the directors shall be fixed by the board of auditors, at each yearly settlement, for the next succeeding year. Provided, That the compensation of said directors from the passage of this act until the first settlement, shall be fixed by the board of auditors at the first yearly settlement, the said directors to furnish the said auditors a correct account of the time lost, and expenses incurred

Section 15. That no moneys shall be paid by the treasurer; c ept upon orders drawn by the directors and gued by at least two of

them.

SECTION 16. That a quorum of said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to meet at the said poor house at least once in every mouth, and visit the anartments and see that the innates are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints, and redress, or caused to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

SECTION 17. That all acts of Assembly, or parts of acts hereby supplied, or incomistent

parts of acts hereby supplied, or inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

The United States Senate is the better for the recent elections. "The Groton grocer" Boutwell, has been replaced by Judge Hoar who, it is needless to say, is worth a regiment of Boutwells. Judge Davis will take the place of John A. Logan the blatant Illinois demagogue and Mr. Hill succeeds Mr. Norwood as Sepator from Georgia. Mr. Hill has twenty times the ability of his predecessor and will reflect credit on his tate. Even the New York Tribune acknowledges these facts and says : "To supplant General Logan with Judge Davis, and to replace a man of moderate ability like Mr. Norwood with a man of power like Mr. Ben Hill, means a gain for the Senate in brains, if not in Republican votes." The Tribune has nothing to say concerning Boutwell, perhaps because it can hardly do that gentleman justice. He has been so utter and onspicuous a failuse in every position he has occupied that even the organs can hardly pluck up spirit enough to defend him or his

The Rhode Island legislature passed a bill last week legalizing the marriages of whites and blacks, but they reconsidered and voted t down next day. Their animus was straigh enough, but they couldn't face the public with that record, even in R'10 le Island.

in the legislative and executive appropriation bill only provide \$25,000 for the salary of the President, and accompany it with a provision repealing the section of the re-vised statutes which increased it to \$50,000.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURO, February 7, 1877. The Senate has gotten away ahead of the resterday the House made a start to catch op and actually passed a bilt-passed one bill and defeated two others. So you see we have got down to business in dead earnest-and mean to keep at it. On and after next week there will be two sessions of the fouse on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thurslays ;-from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from to 5 p. m. A resolution has been adopted adjourn finally on the 15th day of March, and there seems to be a determination have the work of the session finished by that

Two bills were favorably reported from mmittee last week, and will soon come beore the House for debate, that promise to stir up much bitterness between their repective supporters and opponents, -the Loal Option bill and the Boom bill. The Local Option bill is substantially the same is the one repealed in 1875 except that it gambler of New York, has gone into volundoes not allow cities to vote separately upon the question of granting or witholding li- \$215,000. censes. By omitting this provision of the old bill the local optionists hope, if the bill becomes a law, to capture several cities that would vote for license if they were allowed to vote separately from the counties in which ty carried off, including the loaded guns of they are situated. The friends of the bill daim that it is gaining strength every day. This may be so, but, nevertheless, the prospect for its passage is very slim thus far. Though its advocates are working hard and lisplay a great deal of energy, its opponeuts do not seem to be at all alarmed or anxious about it and express the greatest confidence in their ability to defeat it. Pe titions praying for the passage of the bill continue to pour into the Senate and House but petitions do not count for much in a and the public prints, but in every town and to peat a hasty retreat. village, and perhaps family, in the State.

The Boom Bill referred to above is an act repealing several supplements to the bill ing men in New York on Saturday night, granting a charter to the Susquehanna Boom lompany, by which the company was per mitted to increase its tolls for boomage. This bill re-opens the fight between the Boom Company and the lumbermen which caused so much scandal at Harrisburg last winter because of the notorious attempts of both sides to carry their point by buying the votes of legislators. Peter Herdic, of Minnequa and Boom Bill fame was in town the other day. His presence at Harrisburg s generally supposed to indicate lively times

champagne corks all along the line. Quite a lively flutter was occasione among the leading orators of the House a ew days ago by the introduction of a resolution providing that hereafter all speeche in the House should be limited to ten minutes in duration. Eight or ten gifted speakers at once arose to oppose the resolution. It was denounced as an attempt to cut of debate, to strangle free speech and prevent odious and corrupt measures from being ex-posed and defeated. The gentleman who introduced the resolution vainly explained that it was merely intended to save time and expedite business. The talking states men proved too much for the quiet ones and the resolution was defeated.

Last week a bill giving authority to mayors of cities of the first class to preserve the peace at election polls and forbidding sheriffs of counties to appoint any deputies to be present at any polling place was declared unconstitutional in the Senate by a majority of one-all the Democrats and four Republicans voting against the constitutionality of the bill. On Friday last substantially the same bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Hall, of Philadelphia. It immediately raised a rumpus among the Democrats, who asserted that as Philadelphia is the only a purely local one and therefore not in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution. It was finally referred to the will be reported favorably. When it comes before the House there will probably be a fierce fight over it.

A petition presented in the House by Mr. Spang, of Bedford, on Friday, created a general laugh. It was from citizens of Bedford county, asking for a reduction in the salaries of members of the Legislature. Spang couldn't help laughing himself.

That pure patriot, J. Madison Wells, of onisians, indignantly denies the imputation that he offered to sell the electoral vote of his State to the Democrats for \$1,000,-000. Hear bim:

"You say I was to sell out for \$1,000,000 What nonsense! One million dollars! No, not for \$1,000,000. Who the state of principle, and I can only explain this series of damnable lies as

Noble man! Principles for him, no money. There is only one thing necessary for Wells to do now. Let him bring a suit against General Sheridan for slander and when he wins it) stand forth before the people spotless and undefiled. Sheridan merely remarked that Wells was a thoroughly dishonest man, who "had no friends who be sure for a man to refute who wouldn't take \$40,000,000 and betray his party, bu he might as well look after it, now that he is in the business of manufacturing a character for honesty and integrity. Just think of witnesses traveling "400 miles to malign"

Some of the New York slergymen do not take much stock in Brother Moody, in so far as permanent good resulting from his labors is concerned. They think that the idea of 'sudden sanctification' is absurd. There are many laymen throughout the country who hold similar opinions formed by noting the results of revivals and emotional meetings of the kind for many years. If religion were mesely a matter of sentiment and of temporary excitement this "sudden sanctification" would answer all the ends of Chri tianity, but, as every sane person know the life of a consistent Christian is made t of constant watchfulness, prayer and se denial. Doubtless there are many men c pable of making great sacrifices for the cau of religion, who utterly fail to keep the lives pure in the lesser affairs of this work simply because they are the lesser, and r such as demand heroism and the grand di play of courage to be seen of all men. the little foxes that destroy the vines.

The Philadelphin Times says Ben Butl s unhappy. He was sent back to Congre expressly to quarrel with Ben Hill and no as Butler re-enters the House Hill will lea it for the Senate. Too bad, too bad, but then here are Sam Cox and Sam Randall still left. By wrangling with the Speaker and abusing Cox he may be happy yet-

"But of all and words of tongue or pen." The saddest are these—he can't have Ben." It costs \$2,700,000 to keep up the

and foot pavements of Paris

Items.

Senator Edmunds is not a college bred man it Senator Morton never was bred at all.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has de cided that railroad property is subject to State, county and municipal taxation.

The Governor has issued a warrant for th xecution on the 4th of April next, of Thos Duffy, convicted in Schuylkill county of the murder of Benjamin F. Yost.

The State Board of Agriculture met in Harrisburg, February Ist. Governor Hartranft was chosen President and W. H. Holtein of Montgomery county, Secretary.

Another company of infantry and two ompanies of artillery have just arrived at Washington. The Administration is not certain yet that Haves is elected.

tary bankruptcy. His debts amount to The Oregon penitentiary was recently ntered by some thieves while the guards on duty were asleep and much valuable proper-

John F. Chamberlain, the well know

the slumbering guards. The Governor of Kentucky has recognized AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE Nicholls as Governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for the surrender of Maurice A. Schwab, arrested in New Orleans for an alleged fraud in Louisville.

during the war of the Revolution for the protection of Salem harbor, is now garrisoned by a large bull terrier. He never strays bematter that has been so often and so thor- youd the line of earthworks, and is so fierce oughly discussed, not only in the Legislature | that all who approach the fort are compelled

At a mass meeting of unemployed workmemorial to the Legislature was adopted asking that \$2,000,000 be appropriated for public works, to give employment to the 55,000 unemployed working men of that Mansfield Island, in Lake Erie, has been

bought by a man who intends to stock it with black cats and kill their progeny for their fur. He will feed them at first on fish caught off the shore by men who will live on the island, but after the enterprise is well in the Legislature and a rattling volley of started he will utilize the meat of the slaughtered cats as food for the living ones

Nathan Leinham, the absconded cashi of the First National Bank of Montrose, Pa is reported to have embezzled \$90,000. In the negotiation of loans, discounting of notes, and transaction of all other busines he had "full control, without even consult ing the directors." His bond being good the bank will not lose more than \$24,000.

Joseph F. Dengler, ex-cashier of the WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF CTHER ADVERTISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD. AS THEY ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jewelry Co., is consigned to us to raise money as soon as possible. Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewelry, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert Jewelr to discover Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. These goods are not BRASS of PLATED but MILTON GOLD. The following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Pennsylvania National Bank of Pottsville convicted of embezzlement, was sentences on Saturday to imprisonment for two years and two months in the penitentiary. When asked if he had anything to say before receiving sentence, he burst into tears. The amount embezzled was about \$\$000, of which \$5000 has been paid back by Dengler's

Later advices from Panama confirm the reporter of the sacking of Cali in the State f Canca by the Liberal forces under Gener al Pena. The number massacred is still placed at three hundred, but it appears the foreigners escaped. The value of the prope-ty taken is estimated at \$500,000. The Government disapproved of the atrocity, but

The cold in Russia has been more severe this winter than for 153 years. In St. Petersburg, on Dec. 30, the thermometer fell, to 32 degrees (Reaumur) below zero. Several cabmen were frozen to death on their seats and cats, pigeons, and sparrows were found dead in the street. Large fires were kept inst published. A deeply interesting new novel, by G. W. Owen, whose other works have been so suc-cessful and so widely read. Coth bound: orice \$1.50, sold by all booksellers, G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York City. Pcb. 3, 1877-8w R. burning at night by the police for the bens-fit of the public. In Moscow the Grand Theatre was closed for want of an audience, the people being afraid to venture out in the BUSINESS CARDS,

Very obstinate and troublesome are old sores and ulcers. Yet how easily may they be healed. All that is necessary is to use freely of Glenn's Sulphur Soap dissolved in water as a lotion. Depot, Crittenten's, No. 7, 6th Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black of Feb.

Marriages.

JOHNSTON-DYKE .- In Centr alla on the 1st Inst y Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. J. H. Mary A. Dyke, both of Centralia. WHITENIGHT-MELICK,-At the Meth

PHINNEY-BRINK-At the M. E. parson SHELLHAMMER-GREEN-By the same in Ben-

on, at the bride's residence on the 10th uit., Alien thelihammer of Centre township, Columbia county o Mrs. S. H. Green.

Deaths.

PRICE.-At Asbury on the 28th uit., Annie Price aged 1 year, 1 months and 4 days.

PAUSOLD.—Annie E. Fausold, wife of S. D. Fausold, and daughter of John Andrews, formerly of this Buckhorn, died on the 18th uit, in full triumpl having obtained a full victory over sin. She was loving wife, a dutiful child and an affection

aged 4 years, 2 months and 4 days. LEE .- On Sunday, Pebruary 4th, 1877, in Locus township, John Lee, aged nearly 94 years. He had ived in the township over 90 years.

MARKET REPORTS

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Letters Testamentary on the estate of William Johason late of the Twp, of Greenwood, county of Columbia, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Ira-Johnson of some twp. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to brusent them for actiement and those indetted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned onecutor without delice.

E. P. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been effected to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E.F. Kunket's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaran-

kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, con-stipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genu-ine. Only sold in \$1 bottless. Depot and office, 250 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

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many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are less of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth headaches, dixriness, alceplesaness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in \$1 bottles. Sold by all druggits. Ask for \$2. Kunker's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. \$1 per bottle or six bottles for \$5. All I sak is a trial of this valuable readlets.

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A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WELLINGTON II ENT, DEC'D.

N. U. FUNK)

IN pursuance of an order of Delano C. Cal-vin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Kyer, into of Catawissa, Tennayl-vania, but leaving assets within the city and county of New York, deceased, to present the softice, No-volunter thereof to the subsection, although the volunter thereof to the subsection, and office, No-tice lighteenth day of June next, York, on or before the eighteenth day of June next.

Dated, New York, the seventh day of December, 1576.

PREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER,

Thereb. give notice that I bought at Constable's sale on the 17th of January, 1877, the following personal property of John Aten; to-wit: 2 tons hay, 8 bushels wheat, 20 bushels 17t, 40 bushels and, 4 bushels corn, 1 cow, 2 horses, theffer, 1 hog, 1 wagon, 1 truck wagon, 1 set harness, 1 spring wagon 1 plow, 10 truck wagon, 1 set harness, 1 spring wagon 1 plow, 10 truck wagon, 1 cowstang stoye, 1 parior stoye, 4 acres wheat in ground, 6 bushels potatoes, and have left the same with him during my pleasure. All persons are cauthoned against interfering with 1 in any way.

MONIO, Jan. 86, 11, 4.27 are readily removed by Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country that can remove tape worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee until head and all passes after and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price \$1 per bottle. It never fails; or send to the doctor for circular, No. 250 North

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ONE ELECANT WEIDING RING, very heavy.
Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for \$4.00 mind, post-paid for \$90 cmix. or 4 simple lots for \$1.00.
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