

The Columbian.



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THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

The Manhattan Club of New York gave a reception last Tuesday evening to ex-Governor Tilden and ex-Governor Hendricks on the occasion of the departure of the latter for Europe. Most of the prominent Democrats of the city and State were present, including Governor Robinson and Gov. Hendricks. The speakers were given an enthusiastic reception, and the evening was a most successful one. Speeches were made by Mr. Tilden, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dorsheimer, and Mr. G. W. Robinson. The evening was a most successful one, and the speakers were given an enthusiastic reception.

Read Mr. Tilden's speech.

BUTLER AND MACVEAGH.

The admirers of the bitterly sarcastic vein of mingled abuse and humor affected by Benjamin F. Butler are greatly disappointed in his second letter to Mr. MacVeagh, which we print elsewhere. The General has fallen off sadly. There is humor and satire in his epistle, but he is brutally personal, stupidly abusive, and fails either to disprove the charge of falsehood preferred by MacVeagh or to make a point in any other form. MacVeagh's letter, on the contrary, is like his first, brief but forcible, ending fully with the dismissal of B. F. from further consideration. This ends the correspondence, and Butler has certainly, for once in his life, come out second best. The doughty warrior hardly needed another pet name for public use, and yet it is highly probable that MacVeagh's allusion to him as "the leper of our politics" will be frequently quoted, it is so new, so cutting a phrase—and so true!

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A drearier face than that which the present Administration keeps on the stage it would be hard to imagine. It has long since ceased to be amusing and is now simply disgraceful. We refer to the pretence of Civil Service Reform with which the authorities at Washington think they delude the people. There is absolutely nothing in it. Men of known lack of capability are appointed to lucrative and important positions, purely and simply on the ground of political services. The worst of jobs and frauds are retained. The whiskey ring is still in power; the old Post-office ring still controls the department; the Washington ring still exists and is at work in its old lively style on a paying job. A few reforms are made here and there, and competitive examinations to fill the vacancies are held, and reports thereof are duly spread abroad through the medium of the press, as evidences of the earnest desire of Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet officers to secure the good of the public service. But only the unimportant and therefore not particularly valuable office holders are dismissed, whilst the willing plotters and politicians are retained. Nay, of Ohio, for the French mission for which he is about as well fitted as a Sandwich Islander, Kason, of Iowa, a blatant demagogue who has been dropped by his former constituents, goes to Spain—that unfortunate kingdom which has already staggered under the weight of Dan Sickles and old Cushing. Most of the Returning Board rasals have been provided for. And after all this the people are called on to admire the workings of the reform system. John Sherman in the Treasury Department has succeeded in getting the money out of the Treasury, and the money is no longer permitted to members of the same family to work in the same bureau. This without regard to the ability or experience of those dismissed. Truly this is reform run mad. Better a thousand times to stop the silly farce and let the bargaining be done in daylight.

THE CASE OF GEORGE W. FLETCHER.

George W. Fletcher was hanged in Philadelphia, on Monday, for the murder of James Hanley, and there are some points connected with his case which are worth a moment's attention. From an extended biography of Fletcher published in the Philadelphia Times, we learn that from his earliest years he was cruel and depraved. As he advanced in life his character grew blacker; he was a rough and a rowdy by profession, a brawler, a ballad box, and a companion of the worst. Two rival lines and two rivaling deaths can be laid at his door and several murder assaults preceded the one which resulted fatally to Hanley. His victim was killed absolutely without cause; simply for the reason that he thought he had been talking about him. Watching an opportunity he entered into friendly conversation with Hanley and, while his arm was around his neck, shot him through the heart. This cold-blooded, brutal, cowardly murder of a life that led up to it. Fletcher was not only a rough, but a political rough and, therefore, being a curse to the community in which he lived, the most strenuous efforts were made to save his life. The case finally reached the Board of Pardons, all other tribunals having failed him, and it report be true, the Board was equally divided on the question of commutation of sentence. This is what a marvel. Of what principle of reasoning could the Board have been brought to look leniently on Fletcher? Certainly there had been no more than a murder, but had been a bad man since boyhood. If this law can be set aside in such a case, that one of two things should be abolished—either the law or the pardoning power. Curiously enough, on the day following the execution, one of the paid Fire Department, of which Fletcher was also a member, was murdered by his companions in a drunken row. So much for the repressive influence of executions.

What superlative nonsense it is to assume that the Republican party has changed its character. By the Republican party, we mean the remnant of it, headed by Blaine, Morton, Butler & Co., and supported by the masses of the ignorant and stupid. The close and cool and the careful expenditure of the Old States is now plainly visible in those who plan their faith to its tenets will be sure and certain find one of these days. —*Phila. Evening Chronicle.*

THE PIOUS GENERAL.

Governor and Major General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, if report does not state falsely, was at one time in his valuable life a preacher and graduated from that honorable profession into Congress. It might reasonably have been expected that familiarity with the Scriptures would have aroused in him a determination to adhere to their teachings. At the time of the exposure of the Credit Mobilier scandal, the brother (Garfield) died under oath that he had been in any manner implicated in that fraud. These are his words:

"I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

Nevertheless, when Mr. Poland's committee investigated the matter, it reported among other things:

"He, Garfield, received with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for same. Mr. Ames received the 50 per cent. dividend in bonds, and then sold them for 50 per cent. of the 50 per cent. each dividend, which, together, paid the price of the stock and interest, and left a balance of \$3200. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then withdrew this sum as the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

This was not lying, merely, but flat perjury, and knowing this the country was not disposed to accept as true Garfield's vigorous denial that he had received a letter from Mr. Ames asking him to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock and he would be aided to gain the Speakership. Nor was there much surprise when several reputable journalists stepped forward and stated that there was such a letter and that they had seen it. Towards the close of the last session of Congress a resolution looking to the expulsion of this Garfield was on the eve of presentation to the House, but for some reason it was withheld. It will be very much to the credit of the House and a relief to the country that this resolution was brought forward at the meeting of Congress in October and adopted. The people have had about enough of Garfield and he should go back at once to preaching, and—if he can find time—for practicing what he preaches.

Honest Mr. Hayes.

We have been constantly assured of the honesty of Mr. Hayes: whatever doubt there might be of it, it is now settled. He is certainly a true integrity. Indeed he was held up as a man of uncommon scruples and conscientiousness. He was not only one who, if in his childhood he had cut down a cherry tree, would have told of it like little George; he would have done better, he would not have cut down the cherry tree at all. And as he was when a boy, such he had grown up.

Death of Fletcher Harper.

Fletcher Harper, the last of the original four brothers who founded the great publishing house which bears his name, died in New York on the 29th ultimo, of gastric fever, in the seventy-second year of his age. The New York Herald says:

"He and his brothers were in many respects remarkable men. They belonged to the best and highest class of American publishers; for they were men of culture, of broad ideas, of a strict and high sense of honor, and public spirited. Their useful careers, Mr. Fletcher Harper was perhaps the ablest of the four brothers. He possessed natural powers which would have made him a great mark in any calling. His guiding hand was in the most important parts of the great publishing house, being one of the heads of the editorial staff, and the real and controlling mind of the Harper periodicals; that he framed the policy and suggested the characteristic features of these journals, whose influence has been so great in the country. Fletcher Harper was not only a remarkably able and good man; one who in the midst of great and long continued success, and in the midst of his life, kindly in his manners, careful of the welfare of those he employed, unostentatiously charitable, true and affectionate to his friends, and to the service of his country, and a gentleman in the highest and best sense of the word."

The Bradford Republican is printing some interesting statistics on the subject of office holding in that county. We learn not only that Mr. Goodrich has just begun his third term as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, but that his partner in the office of the Bradford Reporter, Mr. Alvord, has been postmaster for sixteen years, and has just been appointed for four more. These two offices alone give the editorial staff the snug sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, besides ten thousand dollars paid their paper for government advertising. Mr. Goodrich also received thirty thousand dollars during a six years' service as postmaster. This illustrious patriot has some brothers pretty well situated also. One is deputy in the Surveyor's office in this city at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and another is a clerk in the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer here. The Republican estimates that Alvord and the Goodriches will altogether get the handsome return of two hundred thousand dollars for their services in the service of their country, and all on account of one country newspaper.—*Times.*

A burglar broke into a Kansas City house in which Mrs. Gray was alone, and told her if she made any noise, or attempted to get out of bed he would kill her. She was frightened, and did not speak or stir while he packed her silverware and jewelry for removal. Then, by way of emphasizing a parting injunction not to raise an alarm, he boxed her ears. That made her so angry that she forgot her fear. She jumped out of bed, knocked the burglar down with a chair, and his hair, scratched his face, stamped on him, and yelled at the top of her voice. A police officer heard the racket, and the badly injured man was arrested.

The business of being President, the Springfield Republican remarks, is tolerably healthy. Except Lincoln, who was shot at 56, and Polk, who died at 64, not one in the list (Grant, of course, excepted), failed to reach 65, with Jefferson, Madison, both the Adamses, and Van Buren passed four-score.

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"Have they a policy?" asks the New York Times of the Democrats. Oh, yes; honesty—and that's the best policy.

Butler to MacVeagh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 29th instant in manuscript, after having read it in print.

I dictated to my stenographic secretary a letter to Marshal Pitkin, in reply to one informing me that his resignation had been demanded by the Executive, and to that demand he had refused to accede, and sent it, marking it personal, so that I am in no way responsible for its getting into print.

The facts that are recited therein were stated specially to be from information which I had received from reliable sources. Of course I could know nothing of the occurrences personally, and of course did not undertake to give them either publication or a personal endorsement; save that I believed them.

If you had addressed me even a printed letter, couched in the ordinarily courteous language which passes between gentlemen, especially when the one who uses it is rumored, is expecting employment in the diplomatic service of his country, I should have very promptly, upon being so right, made reply, and let a balance of \$3200. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then withdrew this sum as the balance of dividends after paying for the stock."

I never thought of charging you with using your own money, of which you declare you "had none to spare," in paying the mileage of the deserting legislators of the Packard House. You will observe, reading my letter more carefully, that I did not even allege that Mr. Hayes asked him to take ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock, but that he would be aided to gain the Speakership. Nor was there much surprise when several reputable journalists stepped forward and stated that there was such a letter and that they had seen it. Towards the close of the last session of Congress a resolution looking to the expulsion of this Garfield was on the eve of presentation to the House, but for some reason it was withheld. It will be very much to the credit of the House and a relief to the country that this resolution was brought forward at the meeting of Congress in October and adopted. The people have had about enough of Garfield and he should go back at once to preaching, and—if he can find time—for practicing what he preaches.

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"Have they a policy?" asks the New York Times of the Democrats. Oh, yes; honesty—and that's the best policy.

Every one has his own taste in choosing his way to acquire money, but if I was obliged to choose one of two ways, either to "appropriate it as military commander," or to marry into a family where I was neither wanted nor by which I should be respected, to get "money to spare," I certainly should choose the former, strange as you may think it, because at least I should have the money after having committed a disreputable act to get it, and not be liable to be disappointed, as I might be, after I had waited long for "dead men's shoes," by the other method.

There is another denial of yours of an assertion that I did not make: "I have not asked the President to appoint him (Wharton) Marshal." I never intimated that you had done so. I had always supposed that you had never asked President Hayes for the appointment of anybody except yourself, and my knowledge of your character was such that you would have presented me from assuming that you had asked for the appointment of Wharton. Certain it is that Gov. Packard has not, who, you think, is so pressing Col. John Wharton, of the Confederate army, that Pitkin, the Republican and good fellow, is called upon by a Republican Administration to resign his office to make way for the rebel? What service has Wharton (a brave man, it is true) ever done for the party or the country to earn high office, except to help kill some of our gallant soldiers, and to have been so successful in doing so, you would have been decorating the day I got your kind note.

Let me advise you, my dear sir, not to lose your temper in discussing political matters. If you do you will prove yourself unfit to be employed to manage diplomatic affairs even near the smallest court in Europe, say of Monaco, where they have a standing army of sixty-three men only, so that you need not be afraid to go there because of any danger of war. I should be grieved if you do anything which would by any possibility lessen the chance that you will leave, very soon, the country, to be away at least four years.

For the rest, as to the disputed questions of fact relating to what was said and done by the commission, of which you were a member, when in New Orleans, we will renew the discussion after a committee of Congress, of which it may be my ill-fortune to be a member, has made a full investigation. Then, and not till then, if you please, we will renew our correspondence, unless, indeed, you should like to practice upon me to educate yourself to formulate diplomatic notes.

I must apologize to you for the seeming delay between the date of this note and your reception of it. I began the reply as soon as I was favored with yours, but as I reserve matters of this sort for recreation, I could not finish it sooner, as I have been very hard pressed with professional engagements. Pray hold me excused.

I am, not only "truly," but very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

MACVEAGH'S REPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.

I fear you have overworked your inventive faculties, for your long and labored letter will go far to destroy that reputation for efficiency which you have so well earned. The letter is so long, and so full of your own seeking, and so plain that you cannot obscure it by any amount of misrepresentation, however irrelevant and vulgar. You deliberately wrote and published concerning me four sheer falsehoods, without a particle of foundation for any one of them. Thereupon I promptly put you on the national pillory, with a very legible statement of your offence on your forehead. As you have endured your punishment for an entire week, and now virtually confess that every statement made by you was untrue, I have no objection to your getting down, but you must not suppose that I placed you there in resentment only. My chief purpose was to exhibit you as a warning to younger men, by showing them that in spite of great ability and energy, you had become the leper of our politics, by reason of the general conviction that you habitually disregard the eighth and ninth commandments. That purpose has been fully answered by the comments of the country upon your character, and I have no further interest in the subject.

I am, my dear sir, very truly yours, WAYNE MACVEAGH.

The Hangman's Rope.

The Philadelphia Times of Wednesday of last week says: The six Michel Maguire murders that the Sheriff of Schuylkill county will execute on the 21st inst. might have felt an extra twist in their necks yesterday had they been superstitious, for that official had come to the city for the purpose of making the final arrangements for their day of wrath. He waited upon Sheriff Wright, who treated his country-bred guest with great consideration. The Schuylkill county official desired to learn where to get the fatal rope for the day's work, and he was taken to the rope manufactory of Edwin H. Fitch, on the wharf, and there he ordered the six times thirty feet of the peculiar fabric, which is made from a special Italian hemp, guaranteed to stand a strain of 2,000 pounds. Mr. Fitch's place has the monopoly of this ghastly patronage from all parts of the State, and many of the surrounding States, but it should be added that no charge is ever made for the free use of the rope. The rope is made from the "blood" of the Schuylkill Sheriff, upon being questioned as to the manner in which the six hangings will take place, whether singly or simultaneously, says that he has not entirely made up his mind, as it is a serious matter for consideration. He inclines, however, to the opinion that it would be best to make two sets of executions. He fears that if too many attempts are made at the same time, there might be some slipping out of place of the ropes or some other accident, which would make the horrible deed still more painful. The last effort for the privilege will be made on the 16th inst., but I hope, however, is entertained by the prisoners' friends.

In Charlestown, Mass., last week, a boy named Welsh aged two years and six months, fatally wounded Charles Fagerstrom, aged three years, by striking him on the temple with a fragment of brick. Fagerstrom died yesterday. He was in the habit of going to Welsh's house, and Welsh had told his daughter to drive him away, so it is supposed caused the attack by little Welsh. The coroner held no inquest, as the homicidal infant cannot be considered a responsible person.

Professor Wickersham, state superintendent of the public schools, issued an order to the soldiers' orphan schools granting the pupils a vacation, commencing Saturday, July 21, and to continue to Saturday, September 1—a period of six weeks.

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OUR RIGHTFUL RULERS.

SPEECHES BY TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

Governor Tilden made a brief speech at the reception of the Manhattan club on Tuesday night. After alluding to the departure of Governor Hendricks for Europe, and wishing him a good voyage he asserted that the men elected by the people in the late presidential contest were counted out. He would not by any word of his dwarf or degrade the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals into a personal grievance. The ultimate consequences will, he said, extend to every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchises. He said the evils in governments grow by success and by impunity. They do not arise from own power. They cannot be limited except by external forces. If the men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections, such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices to give the color of law and false pretences on which to found fraudulent decisions will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into practice if once condoned. In the history of changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud, or force, or both, and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot box.

The question now is whether our elective system in its substance as well as its form is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the whole system of popular government.

The people must signify condone the great wrong which has been done to them. They must strip this example of everything that can attract imitations. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authors or beneficiaries of the wrong to devise the remedies. But when a country who condone wrong shall have the power they must devise the measures which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible.

If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say, "Be of good cheer; the republic will live." The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established. Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the million of people who live in New York city. It had conquered, or bribed, or flattered and won almost everything into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in the penitentiary or in exile.

History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in right, and in future a great and noble nation will not sever its political life from its moral life.

Mr. Hendricks having returned thanks for the honor done him, alluded to the presidential election and said the result as declared in Louisiana and Florida and at Washington is not, and cannot be made satisfactory to the country for obvious reasons; that it was not true; a great and sincere people will rest their final judgment only upon truth and never upon fraud, successful though technically. Even should the President and his cabinet adopt a part or the whole of the policy and purposes for which the democratic party has been contending for many years and which become so distinctly defined last year, even that cannot remove or quiet the public discontent. The democrats will make no factious opposition nor will they seek to embarrass the de facto administration but will sustain it in what is right because it is right, and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to party that stands defeated and condemned by the people. The people cannot allow the selection of their chief magistrate to become a thing of chance or of sharp practices. The fraud first triumphant in American history must be assigned to its proper place among the crimes against popular government and made so odious that no party will dare to attempt its repetition. He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure no democrat can be seduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way—not by the allurements of office, nor even by the strong appeal in the abandonment of the administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies and the adoption of better doctrines and just measures. Democrats will not entrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule in accordance with constitutional provisions. All democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free republican governments are once more allowed to the states of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know that peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive and the cruel burdens of the government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor and that production will increase and lands advance in price. But they know, in the language of Governor Morton, that had become inevitable. Good government in the states was not a free offering upon the altars of the country. For years the democrats had contended against the wrongs of the people to free republican states throughout the south and finally it became inevitable, because the right and truth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this democracy find a reason to stand more firmly with their party. Out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but animated by a spirit of our institutions and inspired by the sentiment of the rights of local self-government as inherent in the people, the democratic party during the past ten years has restored one state after another to the free republican state, and in every legislative hall, but in every state the people are governed by laws of their own making and by officers of their own choosing. Mr. Hendricks concluded with the declaration that this occasion had more than a personal significance. It proclaimed that we had no sectional sentiment; no eastern or western policies. The east and west policy could alike promote the prosperity of each.

On Tuesday afternoon, while Paymaster Bissel and his assistant, Captain Carling, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, were going in a buggy, with \$12,000, to pay the miners at the British colliery, in the outskirts of Scranton, they were attacked by two masked robbers a short distance from the mine. The robbers were revolvers and fired, slightly wounding Captain Carling. Mr. Bissel returned the fire, and the robbers fled to the woods. A reward of \$500 is offered for their arrest.

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The Truth About Grant.

The reception that European snobs and fools may extend to Grant is not a matter about which Americans possessed of a thin-blooded brains need care a banter, and it is only when flunkey journalism on this side of the water attempts to make it appear that the recipient of adulation and royal favor merits the distinction, and that it gives the titled fools who bestow it a warmer place in the regards of Americans, that the subject is entitled to any consideration whatever. The sentiment that Grant received at Philadelphia was in no sense a tribute of respect to him as a man, a soldier, or as ex-President. The affair was deliberately gotten up by the Don Camerons of Pennsylvania as an insult to Hayes. It was intended to say, "We prefer Grant, the despotic, the bribe-taker, the associate of thieves and the debauchee of the Government, to a Presidential fraud who accepted power from crimestained hands and had not the courage to stand by Grant's bayonet policy." The ovation to Grant had this significance and no other. The papers that were the most bitter in their hostility to Grant—who charged him with the design of making himself dictator, with all the collateral crimes necessary to such a coup d'état—are now overflowing with gush about his reception by the snobs and flunkies of England. All of this is unfortunate for Grant, however much he may desire to be regarded as an "ex-president" for it makes it necessary for reputable journals to go back a little in the history of Grant and show him up in his true light.

No one is disposed to disparage Grant's military record, though it is too early to write it. It may grow dim or brilliant in the light of advancing years, a matter about which there may be a diversity of opinions; but one thing is certain—his administration as President is black with the record of crimes. It was completely an era of fraud, of speculation, of stealing, of ruffianism everywhere, and with everything with which the Government was directly or remotely connected. It was an era of nepotism, of ignorance, of imbecility, and of bribe-taking. It was an era of utter disregard of constitutions, of law, and of the rights of the people. It was an era of military despotism, in which the crime-begged miscreants were maintained in power by bayonets.

It is quite likely that a full knowledge of these things will give Grant caste in the aristocratic circles of Europe, and that the sparks of rotten dynasties may fall upon a man whose native instincts, strengthened by close proximity to slaughter houses and the insufferable stench of raw hides, qualified him for work which earned the disgust and loathing of the decent part of the Radical party, thousands and tens of thousands of whom abandoned him, and for which the whole country condemned him.

In addition to this we have the declaration from the highest authority that it was only because his term of office had so nearly expired that he escaped impeachment. It were better to let such men get into obscurity as soon as possible, or at least cease speaking there before the public as objects of special regard. This, however, the New York Tribune, an organ of flunkeyism, is not disposed to do, and among other foolish things in noticing Grant's reception in England, it says:

The judgment of strangers resembles somewhat the judgment of posterity. As he is now regarded in European countries, so doubtless, he will stand in history, when the bitterness and the littleness of partisan strife have passed away, and his real services to his country and his real character are better understood.

It matters precious little what the judgment of strangers may be, or, for that matter, what may be the verdict of posterity. The living present knows that Grant consorted with thieves; that he was the defender and supporter of conspirators; that he girdled the Louisiana Returning Board with bayonets, while the perjurer was plotting fraud with white hands to reverse the will of the American people. The Atlantic ocean, were its waters soups, could not in a thousand centuries wash out the stains from Grant's record. His friends should let him rest and rust.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it can be cured on such terms. It is for you to determine. Sample bottles to correspond with regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendricks.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get our sure Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Forous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendricks.

Hackmets, a popular and fragrant perfume, Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendricks. March 30, 77-cw.

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILMEYER,

of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,

of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,

of Bloomsburg.

Marriages.

MAINTAIN-SHILSH—At Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, May 23rd, 1877, at the Episcopal parsonage, the marriage of Miss Mary Ann Shilsh, of Nanticoke, to Miss Maria Shilsh, of Bloomsburg, Pa., was solemnized by Rev. G. B. Jackson.

BALLOON-HOPMAN—At the residence of the bride's father on the 26th inst., by Rev. G. B. Jackson, Mr. Washington Hopman to Miss Sarah E. Hoffman, both of Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

HUMMEL—In Benton township on the 24th inst., Mrs. Anna Hummel, aged 66 years 3 months and 1 day.