BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The execution of the four murderers in Mauch Chunk, took place on Thursday morning, and were concluded at 10,45, and that of Lenihan in Wilkes Barre at 10.33, Four of the executions in Pottsville have taken place at the time we go to press.

No disturbances are reported.

Reports from the sent of war continu vague and unsatisfactory, in fact grow mor so, as the campaign advances. The scruting letters and dispatches is more vigorous than ever, and what is permitted to be published is nearly if not quite worthless On the Danube and in Asia Minor no engagements worthy of mention have taken place. In Montanegro the operations are be coming lively. The Turkish forces number fully 70,000 and fighting is of daily occurrence. There is a report that in an engagement on Saturday between 10,000 Turks and 3,000 Montenegrims the former were defeated and fled leaving 2,000 dead on the field. We

give it for what it is worth. England is selfishly and, apparently, absurdly nervous about the Suez canal and her Indian possessions, though it does not appear that either of the belligerent powers offer your State or elsewhere; you were appointe any menace. It seems to be the opinion in to do the work of the Post-office Depart Berlin that England, will eventually be drawn into the war. If it be true, as reported, that Prince Bismarck disapproves of when I discover that he has time to attend the attitude of England there would seem to be no doubt as to the position of Germany in We must have no greater force than is nec be no doubt as to the position of Germany in the event of England's participation.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Washington R publican contains at article written by a personal friends of Mr. Hayes, after an interview on the subject with the President, in which the writer in dicates that as soon as it can possibly be done the policy of the government in regard to the payment of the public debt will be changed, and no further payment made on it until the condition of the country becomes more prosperous. The writer says: "The public credit is now so well established that such a change of policy would not affect it unfavorably, while the relief which could thereby be given to the people, by relieving them from taxation, would be immense Such a measure heartily adopted, in connec tion with a liberal system of public improve ments for the development of the resources of the nation, would at once wonderfully re vive the depressed business of the country.

Mr. Haves, as we understand, goes further in his theory and advocates the instituting of a series of internal improvements on a large scale, for which the public money is to pay. If this is correct we are at a loss to understand in what particular the people are to be benefitted by the change. A reduction of all expenses of government would be a boon but if taxes are to be nominally reduced and the public credit pledged to scheme of internal improvements, such as, for instance, Tom Scott's Texas Pacific railroad. then the people in the long run will be the fraud. losers and the relief but temporary.

MR. TILDEN'S SPEECH.

The argans don't like the recent manly and truthful speech, made at the reception of the Manhattan Club in New York. The pure and perfect Forney expresses his feelfalsehood, as follows:

Governor Tilden broke his long silence in eech at the Manhattan Club last evening will increase the satisfaction with which the main body of the American people conplate the fact that he was neither elect-nor declared President of the United States. His attempt to reopen a fruitless but exciting controversy, that was finally deci-ded by a legal tribunal invented by his partisan supporters, and to divert attention from questions of practical administration to a dead issue cannot be too strongly con-

The high tone of political morality, and the colm assertion of untruth conspicuous in these words of Forney, are characteristic of that eminent journalist.

The little newspapers are all howling in chorus and find comfort in the editorial remark of the New York Herald to the effect that the Democratic party is dead, killed by Samuel J. Tilden. The Herald's owi-like wisdom is so fully appreciated by the people of all parties, that it is hardly worthy of more than what is said of it by the Philadelphia Times, which contemptuously observes, that "the Herald's discovery that the Democratic party is dead, kitled by Samuel J. Tilden, is rather positive proof that alcohol is not a brain food."

The Republican adheres to its statement that Judge Chisholm, of Mississippi, was murdered for political reasons and further says that "the whole testimony goes to prove it." We very much doubt whether the edi tor of the Republican has read that "testimony," so little does it bear out his assertion. The personal nature of the quarrel was distinctly shown and also the fact that Chisholm had been implicated in the previous murder of one of the assailants' relatives. The Republican asks "Why should Gov. Stone be afraid to enforce the law? He is not; on the contrary, he has done all in his power to bring to trial the parties engaged in the affray. Governors in Mississippi have the same power as those in Pennsylvania, and Gov. Stone has no more authority to force a trial than Gov. Hartranft, and it is utter absurdity to talk of "enforcing the law" by breaking it. Of course reae lost on the Republican-its mission is to defend such men as Boutwell wave the bloody shirt, and try to impress

The Press, and other leading Republican papers are sharply rebuking the French Government for suppressing certain journals for uttering seditious language. We fully believe in the liberty of the press, but since when did Republican papers become conthey thought it the proper thing to destroy Democratic printing offices, and mob and imprison the editors for criticising the administration. But then they did not antici-

MR. POSTMASTER KEY.

A special agent of the Post-office Departrecently appointed from a Southern state by Postmaster-General Key, having been assigned to duty which be finds quite arduous and sometimes disagreeable, has written a letter to the Department, of which e complains of the work to which he has been assigned, and says that when appointed he supposed his duties would be limited to his own State where he could "be most useful to the administration, and aid his party friends in building up an adminisration party." He also in a letter to the Friday, June 22, 1877 hief special agent expressed his earnest dere that the matter should be brought to personal attention of the Postmaster neral, believing that he would sustain is view of the case. Judge Key replied in he following emphatic letter, which was nailed to the special agent:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHI'SO-TON, D. C., June 15, 1877.—Mr. L.—, Special Agent.—Dear Sir: Mr. Parker, Chief of the Special Agents of this Depart-ment, has handed me a letter of yours written to him, dated the 10th inst. You cer-tainly labor under a serious misapprehen-sion in the belief that it was my understand ig that you were to serve in your State only I should not deserve the position I hold were I to make that or similar understandg. The Special Agents of the depredation anch of the service are charged with the aportant duty of detecting thieves and rascals. A stranger is more likely to succeed in this duty than one who is well known nence our ageats must often be sent where they are unkrown, must go, and be ready to go anywhere and everywhere, as the exigenries of the service may demand. They must often leave the highways of travel and go rest and detect offenders. Not unfrequent do our agents not sleep one hour in twen

You are alike mistaken in another matter. You were not appointed to organize and build up an Administration party in

essary to do the Post-office work.

I cannot, I dare not, I will not give special privileges to any agent. If I give you a specific territory I must do so for every other agent. I might as well dishand the orce as to do this. Every agent must be a worker. He must not only be ready but wil-ing to go anywhere, in all sorts of weather, e must obey orders without complaint, or bjection or criticism.

D. M. KEY, Truly, These are very manly words, truly, but hey seem to us somewhat at variance with the letter of Mr. Key written some time ince on the subject of appointments to Federal offices in the South. In that letter Mr. Key took occasion to state that unless the southerners decided to support the adminisration, the offices should not be given to nem but to those who would do so. What onder, then, that this special agent adopts his statement as his guide and deems it his inty to devote himself to "building up an administration party." Mr. Key first guarantees offices as rewards for political adherence and then writes a subsequent epistle ontradicting virtually his first.

The difference between the two letters i easy of explanation-one was not intended for publication, the other was. Mr. Key however, might find it profitable to give to the public yet a third letter, reconciling the difference between those already published. As the matter looks just now Mr. Key stands in the position of a hypocrite and a

AN EVIL AND A NUISANCE.

The evils resulting from civil war are many and various. Some of these are unavoidable and follow inevitably, but this country has suffered for years numerous afflictions, which are in no manner the logicings in a few words filled with scorn and al results of warfare, and which could be nstantly done away with by a judicious, belief on the part of a large number of gentlemen who wore the shoulder straps of general officers during the late war, first; that they thereby became diplomats and statesmen, and, second, that the government beoverpaid in receiving their salaries, and no obligation rests on the government to do anything further for them.

But they do not think so, and the country is annoyed and, what is far worse, brought nto contempt by such ex-Generals as John A. Logan, Judson Kilpatrick and their like vociferously clamoring for foreign missions and those, too, of the first rank. The amount of good produced by the military efforts of hese gentlemen is of the most infinitessimal escription, and their qualifications for repesentatives of this country abroad are even maller. They were poor soldiers and they aturally gravitated into demagogues and cheap politicians. They ought to be dropped promptly and permanently; they bring the ountry into disrepute and could in no wise reflect credit upon it. As wire pullers and solitical manipulators all their abilities ould find full play and to such duties should they be relegated. The making of a silken purse out of the aural appendage of the female pig is an easy task compared with that of making diplomats out of such material as that offered in Logan and Kilpatrick.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

There is a general uprising of Indians in daho and numbers of white men, women he has held the document is also unfavorably and children have been murdered, houses criticised. From Tweed's letter it will be ourned and property destroyed. A force of one hundred troops and one hundred and known to the Attorney General, is no longer fifty citizens under command of Col. Perry available. While there is a general desire accountered the savages at the head of White Bird Canon and a hand-to-hand bat- yet there is a feeling that advantage should tle ensued in which the whites were defeated and about one-half of the command killed. methods. The Indians are massacreing the white settlers and the affrighted people are flying in all directions. This is truly a fine condition people generally with its respect for law and of affairs, and the defeat of the troops will doubtless encourage the Indians who have as yet taken no active part in the difficulties to begin hostilities. Gen. Howard is in men's Bureau is the sphere for which he is pate that the Longstreets, Mosbys, and Keys adapted. Isn't there any man in the Army gal and saved it, it would ordinarily be a very would become the bright and shining lights of the United States capable of administer Gov. Robinson declares that the pathway keeping quiet and refraining from murder? of fraudulent elections is the highway to Military reports may put the matter in the for the public service. Mr. Secretary Sher- of 363 to 153. The Chamber will doubtles national death. Then Joe Bradley's Elec- most favorable light, but the fact remains man is reputed to be a man who is able to be dissolved and elections will be held to

are skillful enough to eyade capture.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN FUNERALS.

Much has been written both by journal ts and essavists on the uscless and in man ses, sinful expenditure of money at funerals, and sermons both elerical and lay have been delivered on the evil custom. Apparently these warning and protesting words have been lost on the ear of the people, for the evil does not seem to have abated. now another ally has appeared in the field, overestimated. A voice comes from the Bench coupled with a practical illustration of the disfavor with which the matter is viewed by the Judges. If other Judges will take as firm a stand there is no doubt that much will be done to stop the extravagance which often pinches the living to decorate the dead. Last week Judge Rhone, of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county, fited an opinion withholding confirmation nisi of the James Gorman, on the ground that the funeral expenses were excessive. The amount of the decedent's personal estate was \$581.82 and the costs of burial amounted to no less than \$139.75. The administrator in this case must produce vouchers to explain the matter and if these are not satisfactory to the Court he will probably be charged with a part at least of the amount.

On this subject of costly funerals Judge Rhone said: "It is not necessary to have a pompous procession in great length, in which figure conspicuously waving plumes-the prancing livery steed, harnessed to finely upholstered vehicles-and a glistening silve plated casket in which is placed the cold day clothed with raiment as costly as the into the mountains and territories, and along horseback and stage lines, traveling night and day, in rain, sunshine and storm, and pile of carved marble with poetic inscription st over the tomb in a conspicuous corner lot in the city of the dead, necessary for a Christian burial. Have the terms grave coffin and shroud been forgotten by everybody? Such parades as are called 'fine fun erals' may gratify the vanity of the living, but no respect for the dead demands them, and where a decedent's estate is limited and his debts are not paid, or where he leaves a family of helple a children, the expenses of such burials will not be allowed out of hi estate. Those who contract for and enjoy such luxuries must pay for them them

selves."

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, n horseback or on foot, if need be, to do who is at present accredited to the Court of batever work is needed. Like a soldier, St. James, may without fear of rivals claim who is at present accredited to the Court of to be the champion snob of America. Mr Pierrepont's newly discovered coat of arms, Mr. Pierrepont's aristocratic and titled friends his receptions, parties, balls and movements generally have been cabled to his admiring ends in this country, to the total and enduring disgust of gentlemen and ladies every where. Pierrepont is a snob and a nuisance and ought to be promptly kicked out of office and kindly but firmly advised to remain abroad. There does not seem to be any end to the flunkevism of this choice exotic. He toadies every body of note or rank even if to do so he has to be guilty of insufferable rudeness to his betters. At a banquet in London, a few days since, at which Grant was present, the General, in reply to a toast, said, neatly and humorously enough. "He had never fought two battles in one day, but he would rather fight two battles than make two speeches." United States Minister Pierre pont also responded to a toast, and in th ourse of his speech said, "That General Grant had never fought two battles in one day, for the reason that there was no one left to fight the second."

Comment, we take it, is utterly superfluus. Pierrepont is entirely too fine for this rude country of ours: he should abide among Jooks and Earls and things, and sleep on rose tion of only three lay deputies-Messrs. and make a continued and conspicuous ass of himself in a private capacity and not at the expense of the people both in money and rep utation. Thackeray would have materially altered his famous "Book of Snobs" had h lived long enough to have known and appreciated "Me lud Pierrepawnt." Any man has honest and capable Administration. One of a perfect right within legal bounds to make a the worst of these inflictions arises from the fool of himself, but not when a foreign Em-

TWEED.

William M. Tweed is not to be released came liable to support them for all time to after all. The Attorney General, who has come. The truth of the matter is, that in had in his hands for some six weeks Tweed's many cases these gentlemen were vastly confession, has returned it to Mr. Townsend. Tweed's counsel, with the following note:

"Sir :- Herewith I return to you the stat ment of testimony which you assert that Wil-liam M. Tweed could give if he were released from imprisonment. After eareful considera-tion I have come to the conclusion that the testimony which said Tweed could give, as shown by said statement, would not justify

> "Charles S. Fairchild, "Attorney General."

The following letter from Tweed explain tself :

LUDIOW STREET, June 13, 1877.- John D. Townsend, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I wish ye to take the necessary steps to at once enab ne to confess judgment in all the case orought against me by either city, county of State. My defences in all these matter have been disclosed by me to the Attorne Jeneral personally in several interviews, on his personal assurance to me that if I made such statement that I should be released from imprisonment, and as you know, also to your-self, and it would be useless now for me to in-terpose a defence (even had I desire to do so) and I would thus save the city unnecessary further expense. Your obedient servant. WM. M. TWEED.

There is much comment on the action of the Attorney General. It is asserted that he is a candidate for re-election and declines t use the confession for fear of consequences persons of influence. The length of time that seen that his defense, having been made that Tweed should not escape punishment not be taken of him by legally unprofessiona

Poverty is to be the chief recommendation o office in the Treasury Department, it appears. Secretary Sherman is reported a about to institute an investigation into the sylvania. private fortunes and incomes of the clerks in his department, with the view to dischargcommand of the district, but, as the dis- ing those who do not absolutely need their patches inform us, "is powerless, owing to official incomes. Everybody would rejoice if inadequate military forces." There are not all the poor and deserving people in the enough soldiers in the Army to provide him country could have employment, even if those with an "adequate military force." If he who did not need "their official incomes" but could be tied up by the leg somewhere and it begins to look as though Secretary Sherone of the company washerwomen put at man was doing more ridiculous things than the head of the troops, there would be more one man is entitled to do in these times when certainty of decisive operations. The Freed- common sense is cheap. If a man has been thrifty and made money, if honestly, or frugood recommendation to a place where habits ing such punishment to these red-skinned of thrift and frugality may be turned to exof the Treasury Department. -Phila. Times. stronger than they now are.

Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Discess of Central Pennsylvania.

This body met in St. Luke's church Scrap on, on Tuesday evening, June 12, at 7 clock. Divine services occupied half an our, after which the roll was called, 63 clerical and some 40 lay delegates answering to their names. Hon, R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, was re-elected Secretary, and Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, of South Bethlehem, assistant,

The Bishop then appointed the regular ommittees for the ensuing year, after which everal reports were made, and adjournment took place.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13th

After morning service the Convention was alled to order at 10:30. The secretary read the minutes of the previous day and called the roll of absentees. The Bishop then read his annual ad-

Rev. A. A. Marple then called up imendment to Rule 4, of the second day, which changed the order of business slightly. After its adoption, the convention adjourned until 2:30 p. m., at which time it reas

A number of motions were entertained and referred to the various committees during the afternoon. Bishop Howe read the folwing telegram :

"The convention of the Diocese of Pitts ourg sends fraternal greetings to the conven-tion of the Diocese of Central Pennsylva-

HENRY M. GETZ, Sec'v." The Rev. Mr. Washburn offered the fol-

Resulted, That we are glad to have re-ceived the greeting of the Diocese of Pitts-burg just announced to us by the Bishop, and we most heartily respond through our secretary with our fullest loving christian salutations, and that we also extend greet-ing to the diocese of Central New York.

The most important discussion of the day was on the report of the committee on Cathedral organization.

THE ELECTIONS.

On motion of Rev, Dr. Keeling, the baloting in the following cases was dispense with and the members elected viva voce:

Treasurer of Convention and Episcopa Fund, Wm. Buehler; Treasurer of Christmas Fund, Peter Baldy, jr., Registrar, Rev. C. Whitehead; Chancellor, Hon. R. J. Fisher: Trustees of Christmas Fund, W. H. Savre, C. M. Convugham : Trustees of Enlowment Fund, Messrs, Buebler Watts, amberton. Perkins: Trustees of Building and Parsonage Fund, Messrs, Goodwin and Colt: Board of Trustees Diocesan School, Reverends Gilliat, Orrick, Abel, Leverett, Leavitt, D., D., and Washburn, and Messrs. Weidman, Bubler, Paine, Franklin, Schall,

The following gentlemen were declared elected as the standing committee: Reverends A. A. Marple, Wm. P. Orrick, W. C. Leverett, Edmund Leaf, Charles D. Breck. D. D., and Messrs. H. S. Goodwin, R. A. Lamberton, A. Ricketts, Asa Packer and H The treasurer of the Christmas Fund re-

ported a balance of \$5,628.71 in the treasury The report was received. Mr. Wm. Buchler, tressurer of the Enis

copal Endowment Fund, submitted his reort, which was adopted Mr. R. A. Lamberton moved that the next

meeting of the convention be held at Christ Cathedral, Reading, on the second Tuesday of June, 1878.

An election for deputies to the General Conveation was held, resulting in the elec-Lamberton and Atlee The comoletion of the election was intercepted by the adjournment. The evening convention assembled at eight

o'clock, p. m., when a missionary meeting was held. The cause of missions was ably set forth by Revs. M. C. Lightner, of Lock Haven, P. B. Griffith, of Allentown Furnace B. F. Tongue, itinerant missionary on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Harrisburg and Altoona, and A. A. Marple of Scranton. Rev. Hugh Le Roy Scott set forth the claims of the colored people to missionary work. Convention then ad-

Divine service at 9 a. m.: Convention call ed to order at 9:30. Clerical deputies an swered to their names. Minutes of previous day read and adopted. The following perons were elected deputies to the general Convention.

Clerical Deputies—Rev. A. A. Marple, Scranton; Rev. Chas. Breck, D. D., Wells-boro; Rev. C. Whitehead, South Bethlehem, and Rev. William C. Leverett, Carlisle. Lay Deputies—H. Coppe, L. L. D., Beth-hem; R. A. Lamberton, Harrisburg; John L. Atlee, Lancaster, and J. W. Maynard Williamsport.

Dr. Coppee offered the following resolu tion, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this conven tion are herewith tendered to the rector, wardens, vestry and congregation of St. Luke's Church, Scranton, for the use of the church, and that the members of this convention acknowledge with gratitude the generous Christian hospitality of the church scople of this city.

The House then resumed the discussion on the report of the Cathedral Committee after which both resolutions submitted b the committee were adopted, and a committee was appointed to obtain a charter. The Bishop announced the following

Deans of Convocations: Of the convocation of Harrisburg, Rev. A. M. Abel; of Reading, Rev. W. P. Orrick; of Williamsport, Rev. C. Breck; and of the Northeastern convocation, Rev. H. L.

The minutes of the day's proceedings of the convention were then read and approved after which the convention adjourned sin

The Right Rev. BishopHowe spoke briefly upon the harmony which characterized th convention, and thanked the members for their uniform courtesy to the chair. Prayers were then offered and the benediction pronounced, and thus closed the Sixth annual convention of the Central diocese of Penn

It looks very much like trouble shead i the French Republic. On the 17th of May the then ministry under M. Simon was di nissed and a new one under the Du DeBroglie was created. The new ministry was decidedly of a monarchical character and there was much excitment, which was greatly increased by the arbitrary acts perpetrated. Editors were arrested and fined for too freely discussing public affairs, officials were removed, and strange to say those of republican proclivities were the ones proscribed. On the 19th of the present month the Chamber of Deputies adopted an order of the day,dedevils as will teach them the advisability of cellent public account. That he has acquired claring that the ministry does not possess the property certainly ought not to disqualify him confidence of the nation, by the decisive vote toral Commission deserves to be known in that the Indians are the victors in most of live outside his official income; will the Pre- choose new members. Those opposed to the history as the Board of National Underta- the engagements, and when forced to retreat sident apply the Secretary's rule to the head ministry claim that they will come back

Wayne MacVeagh only a Broker.

Gen. Butler charges that the commission was sent by Hayes to New Orleans to make nise arrangement between Nicholls and Packard, and that corrupt means and money were used by the commission, or a sufficient number of members thereof to in different bureaus of the Treasury. He break up the Packard Legislature by indu- has lost sleep in devising plans to correct cing a certain number to desert it and go this shocking evil, and to protect the civil over to the Nicholls organization. Wayne service against similar abuses. MacVeagh, the Chairman of the commission has answered Butler's letter by another letter, in which he declares that the accusation made by Butler is false, and also stigmatizes Butler as a rascal. We are able to state, from actual knowledge, that the declaration

Butler is wrong when he asserts that the ommission used money in bribing Packard's Legislature to go over to Nicholls; that is to group that it might be well to let others ay, if Butler wishes it to be understood that he money was furnished by MacVeagh or Hayes, he is wrong. Butler, however, makes to mistake when he says that money was ised in breaking the quorum of the Packard Legislature, and he is quite right also in conecting the commission with this dirty trans ction. The commission came to Louisians to play the part of a pimp, or procurer, and day that disgraceful part. It was a misera le transaction. The money that was used n buying one by one of the Packard Legisature did not, however, come from Washngton, but came out of the general funds aconstitutionally appropriated by Nichllss' Legislature, which the writer and oth ers opposed. The Hayes commission acted s brokers in this underhand transaction We are positive that none of the money sed passed through the hands of the com ission. The money was not paid at that ime, and Nicholiss' Attorney General has ince obtained an injunction from the Cour o prevent the by issue the State Auditor of warrants for the vouchers issued to the deserters for their mileage and per diem. Another nice proceeding. It was a disgusting trick all round. There is no doubt of this

true only with a reservation.

We say it was only when the Packard egislature had been broken up and the price of the deserters had been agreed upor that the troops were removed to their bar racks below the city. Men may love trea son but still they despise the traitor. Mr Haves and his commission may have done us some service in this dirty transaction, but respectable men would not have had any hand in it. The agents of Nicholls engaged in this business conceded its disgracefulness. and did not conceal their contempt for thos who thus sold themselves, for the commis ion, and for him who sent them to Louisi ana. One of the Nicholls Legislature, who voted for the appropriation above referred to, said to us: "They have been used all their lives to be bought and sold; why should we hesitate to avail ourselves of their venality for the good of our State ?"-New Orleans Deutscher-Zeitung.

in the minds of those cognizant of the nego-

The Danger Ahead.

The dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks will continue as a depressing and demoralizing element, rather than as an active cause of hostility to the Administration. The eally serious complications which we regard a not improbable will have a totally different origin. One that has been daily foreshadowed may arise at the opening of the extra ession. Some of the more injudicious friends of the Administration have conceived the idea of "organizing the House" in its in- to your petitions, and you will stand a terest. We have no specific knowledge of chance of getting what you ask for." overtures in this direction, but the rumors and withal too much in harmony with as certained facts, to be summarily discarded It is conceded that on a strict party basis the Democrats will have the House organization in their own hands. The question raised is, will the Democratic party remai intact, say, upon the question of the Speakership? We hope that it will. It repre sents a majority of the members on whor rests the responsibility of regulating the ma chinery of business. They have the power and must be held accountable for its exercise. We should deprecate as a misfortune not to say a crime, any intrigue designed to nothing compared with the present plague. wrest from them the fruits of their opportunity or to gain for the Administration an influence to which it is not legitimately entitled. That some bargain might be effected we admit. The Democratic majority is nar row, and included in it are members to whos onstituencies the party complexion of the Speakership is of infinitely less moment than the furtherance of some sinister scheme Only let the right sort of agents be employ ed, with authority to adjust the terms to the exigencies of each individual case, and the equisite number of votes might be changed. The process would be disgraceful to all connected with it, but the prevailing standard of political morality is not high, and questions are available which would render the arrangement of equivalents comparatively

Foremost among them is the subsidy que ion. It has many ramifications, and, once opened, will not be closed until the credit of he nation has been placed in imminent eopardy.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is made the test scheme, partly because it has great and widely-diffused strength at the South, partly because it has the support of Northern combinations of capital and influence in an unusual degree. An obvious basis of a pargain exists between the Northwest and the South, the former having in the Northern Pacific an enterprise which on its merits is certainly as much entitled to free access to the public purse as the route through Texas. Everybody knows how these things are managed. The Northwest will help the South and will obtain help in return. The obbery and speculation which bring Messrs. Scott and Huntington together cover so wide an area that the scheme, fraudulent and runous as it is, possesses formidable strength. The best men of both parties will oppose it. New York Times.

Mr. ex-Postmaster General J. A. J. Creswell has reappeared in public and of course, distinguished himself. He was chosen to de liver the oration at the commencement exercises of the Columbia Law College at Vashington, and took advantage of the ocasion to make a political speech. In the ourse of his harangue he took occasion to eulogize the Electoral Commission, and was rewarded by a storm of hisses. It isn't to be supposed that Creswell's feelings were hurt, but the occasion must have been interesting for three of Hayes' Cabinet officers, Evarts, Key and Devens, who were present The Electoral Commission has found its proper valuation in the community and the praise of such a fellow as Creswell will only sink it still further in public estimation.

Having been informed that Deputy Mar-

The Sherman Family

The quick conscience of that patriotic re ormer, John Sherman, who, as Wendell Phillips says, is most distinguished for having entered Congress poor and left it rich, is greatly exercised because two or more members of the same family are holding places

Of course the privileged families are no included in the application of any rule which would reduce their numbers or their incomes. Rules are only made for the plain people, who have to take what they can get, and to be thankful for being allowed to of both Butler and MacVeagh are true, but work under the same roof with the aristocratic office-holders who draw the largest they are not the whole truth. Butler's are substantially true, while MacVeagh's are pay and perform the least service.

The Sherman family is well taken care of at the public expense, but it has never occurred to any member of that interesting have a chance at the national crib. most conspicuous examples are :

W. T. Sherman, General of the pay and emoluments about eighteen thous-and dollars a year. John Sherman (brother), Secretary o' the

Treasury, eight thousand dollars per annun, and the largest opportunity to make a fortune without risking any capital. John Sherman studied finance under Jay Cooke Co. John E. Sherman (nephew), U. S. Mar shal, New Mexico, fees not to exceed six thousand dollars by law, but not limited without law.

The collateral branches of the Sherman and the kindred of their wives, have not been forgotten. Many of them are supporting the Constitution and serving their country, with fine salaries for these hard times If any of this tribe have been neglected. they have only to apply to the Treasury. state their relationship, and pick out easy berths. The Secretary prefers that connec tions of the family, in making application for office, should adopt some other State than Ohio as a residence. We learn that he recently charged a number of his female

Southern policy .- N. Y. Sun. Ben Butler's Sarcasm.

friends, on the list of appointments, to South

Potomac. This, however, was probably in-

ended as a delicate compliment to Hayes

Carolina, though they had never crossed the

To some Washington citizens who called n Gen. B. F. Butler to bespeak his influence in behalf of a gentleman whom they wished to have appointed as one of the Com-missioners of the District, the General said "Gentlemen, you have come to the wrong

man. I have no influence at the White

House, and no disposition to ask a favor of the President. If you want your friend appointed go ask Mr. Corcoran, Gen. Gordon, and others of their patriotic antecedents The President sent for Mr. Corcoran and requested him to name the man he wanted for the Commissionership, and he modestly mentioned Mr. Archibald Campbell. The great statesman at the White House (for he is a great statesman) has instituted a new departure. No more money is to be spent on elections. I have heretofore contributed to the extent of my means for the purchase of lanterns and the painting of transparencies, but this tax is no longer to be endured. People are hereafter to rush greedily at the polls, trampling over each other. If you don't want to ask Mr. Corcoran to ask the President, as it is generally understood that both the Republican and Democratic parties are deceased, and the old Whig party is born again, go out to some graveyard and transcribe the names of the defunct members of that organization from their tombstones

Seventeen Vear Locusts. The rush of the seventeen year locusts in Pike county, this state, and in the other ounties in Pennsylvania and New York bordering on the upper Delaware, is said to exceed anything lurking within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. They are said to be literally swarming in that section. The air is filled with their singing, while branches of trees are weighed down and twigs broken with their weight. In many places they bend the grain and young corn o the ground, covering it as with a pall. The last visitation was in 1860, but was as A trial of great interest and importance is

Scranton Republican. in progress in the supreme court of New York between the two great telegraph companies of the country concerning the right to the exclusive use of Edison's duplex and quadruplex telegraphic apparatus. These are the remarkable inventions of T. A. Edison, of Newark, N. J., by which two and four messages may be sent by different operators over the same wire at the same time without interfering with each other. Each company claims under contract with the inventor. Edison estimates that the quadruplex patent is equivalent to adding fifty thousand miles to the Western Union company's lines. The most eminent patent lawyers in the country are engaged in the trial. When the nation chose a lawful tribuna

o render a lawful judgment between Mi liden and Mr. Hayes, its decision was mad the lawful decree of the nation, from which here could be no appeal.—Phila. Tim Here are three distinct propositions an

every one of them is untrue: I. It was not a lawful tribunal because vas formed contrary to the Constitution. II. It did not render a lawful decision. The ecision it rendered was contrary both to the

law and facts. III. There is an appeal from it. The Electoral Commission act distinctly provided that no right of the parties to appeal to the courts should be affected by the proceedings. - New

A lawyer in Philadelphia was recently obliged to make searches in the Courts against John Smith. Singularly enough the papers came back from the Common Plea Court Office with a certificate that there were at that time no judgments whatever against John Smith. All of which goes to show between so many of the same name a judgment would be of little value. Under the circumstances John is entitled to the benefit

Gov. Robinson, of New York, uttered striking truism when he declared that "the pathway of fraudulent elections is the path way to national death." The sentiment is commended to the prayerful consideration of the Administration, and more especially to that of the 8 to 7 Electoral Commission by which this dangerous pathway was as conspicuously trod a few months since,

It is related of Thomas H. Benton, that a entleman whose guest he was, went up to Michael J. Doyle, murderer of John P. Jones his room on the morning after he had made a All these are Mollie Maguires, sentenced to speech, taking a newspaper containing a very be hanged June 21st. laudatory notice of his remarks. "Have you shal Franks was driven to confession by a guilty conscience the Raleigh News says he ject?" asked the host "I know all the confession by a guilty conscience the Raleigh News says he ject?" asked the host. "I know all about it. is "the only living revenue officer known to sir," replied Benton, with great dignity, "I case of Edward Kelly, one of those to die wrote it all myself."

The Law on Hangings.

"Whenever, hereafter, any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging for any crime of which he shall have been directed, the said punishment shall be inflicted upon him within the walls or yard of the pot, Crittenton's 7 5th Ave., N. Y. Hill's upon him within the walls or yard of the Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, the District Attorney of the county, and twelve reputable citizens who shall be selected by the Sheriff; and the said Sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the G-spel, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his immediate relatives, together with such officers of the prison and such of the Sheriff's deputies which said Sheriff or Coroner in his discretion may think it expedient to have present; and it shall only be permitted to the persons above designated to witness the said execution: Provided, That no person under age shall be permitted on any account to witness the same. And after the execution, the said Sheriff or Coroner shall make oath or affirmation in writing that he proceeded o execute the said criminal within the walls or yard aforesaid at the time designated by he death warrant of the Governor; and the ame shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the aforesaid Court, and a copy thereof be published in two or more newspapers, one, at least of which shall be printed in the county where the execution took place.

British case just submitted to the Halitax nternational Fishing Commission seem to ave acted on the idea of asking a great dea nore than they expect to get. They probably expect to "fall" before the final bargain reached, and they will certainly "fall" a ong figure in price before they reach a figure this country will agree to for anything it is supposed to have gained in the fisheries ousiness. The price asked amounts to near ly as much as the entire Geneva Alabama Claims award-and this is, perhaps, a suffi cient statement of its absurdly groundless nature. That award was \$15,500,000, paid to settle one of the most momentous internaional questions of modern times. Now the thrifty Canadians are asking \$14,800,000 for twelve years' participation in the fisheres. Canada wants a million dollars a year, and Newfoundland \$233,333,331 for permit ing the Yankee fishermen to catch fish off heir coasts, and we are kindly informed that six years' back pay on this account are now due. It is no wonder that the weather indications predicted "lower temperature" yesterday morning, when this cool proposi tion came from the Eastward.—Philadelph

The astute lawyers who have prepared the

to were received from San Francisco, Cal. at the New York Aquarium on Saturday They were captured by the expedition senby Messrs Coup & Reiche from San Francis co, on board a steamer chartered for the pur pose, under command of Captain John Mulett. He took with him 15 men, well skilled in throwing the lasso, and with their assistance managed to secure the animals at early dawn, while they were yet asleep on the rocks. The work was attended with much difficulty and danger, and the party never caught more than one lion in a day. Of the lot received, two are for the Brighton Aquarium, two for the Paris Acclimatization So ciety, and two for Amsterdam: the remain ing eight will be divided between the New York and Coney Island Aquaria. Among them is a female with young, which will b kept in this city. The largest weigh fully 1600 pounds, and are over nine feet long.

tized, and that the bonds should be re deemed in silver coin, because the Govern ment has no right to throw away the legal advantage it possesses of paying its debts in a cheaper currency than gold. It is claimed also by the same economists that silver, when remonetized will not be cheaper than gold, but will at once advance in value up to the gold standard. Plain people who endeavor to reconcile these two positions as parts of a cohe rent argument become confused. All legislation affecting the value of money as be tween debtors and creditors, being arbitrary is an absolute wrong, and should not find fa vor anywhere. - Ledger.

The Vicksburg Herald says it is unjust for the Southern press to oppose Mr. Randall's election to the Speakership on the charge that he is opposed to the Southern Pacifi Railway. The Herald says: "We know thi charge to be false, for we have within the las week heard Senator Lamar remark that if he was a member of the House he would support Mr. Randall for the Speakership, and it well known that Senator Lamar is ardently in favor of this great Southern enterprise He is convinced that Mr. Randall has bee unjustly and ungenerously askailed."

Dan Voorhees will next year canvass Indi ma for the United States Senate in opposi tion to Morton. The Louisville Couries Journal says it "will attract as much atten tion as the famous struggle between Lincoln and Douglass in 1858. On its result great things will depend; because, if Mr. Voorhees unseats Morton, finally redeeming the State, Indiana will appear at the front in 1880 as the leading Democratic State in the Union This, with a few things that have happene in the past few days, of course means He dricks for President.

Among the supplies to the State for which proposals are asked is coal to the amount of 100 tons for capitol use. We understand that this coal is neither inspected nor weighed, so that a large supply of slate and worthless material is annually palmed off upon the State, and 75 tons of this kind of trash now remain in the capitol cellars, having been bought for good coal. This needs some inquiry down stairs. Is there anybody in Harrisburg with the herve and honesty to make it ?-Altoona Sun. The experience of some of the prisoner

in the New York Tombs is eclipsed by that of an Indian in Ayacucho, Peru, who had either the exceptional honesty of the John been waiting in jail for twenty years to be Smith family, or the belief of creditors that tried for murder. He killed a man in a street fight, and the regular penalty for his crime is five years at hard labor on the guaon islands. His case was called in May last, and he was convicted and sentenced. The President of Peru has ordered an inquiry into the matter. The Board of Pardons held a protracted session on Saturday night to consider the

applications for the commutation of the sentences of Thomas Duffy, James Carroll, Hugh McGehan, James Boyle and James Roarity, the murderers of Benjamin F. Yost and Thomas Munley, murderer of Thomas Sanger; also, Alexander Campbell and John Donahoe, murderers of Morgan Powell, and The Board finally decided to refuse all the applications. Six executions are at

Pottsville and four at Mauch Chunk. The

at the latter place, was not before the Board.

Spots upon the sun do not visibly dimin-ish its brilliancy, but spots, pimples or blotches upon the face, neck or arms seribe condemned to suffer death by hanging for any crime of which he shall have been con-victed, the said punishment shall be inflicted to death of the face, neek or arms seri-ously detract from female beauty. They may, however, be completely removed by the daily use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. De-

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET. orn, new. No. 4 on Wharf

Marriages.

Deaths.

DILDINE.—Near Benton, June 14, 1877, John Condine, in the 60th year of his age.

Candidates.

nomination at the Democratic County Conve. n must be paid for in advance. And it is hereb greed that all persons whose names appear here fill be governed by the rules and regulations of the te party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. F. P. BILLMEYER,

of Bloomsburg. ROBERT R. LITTLE,

of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MOTICE.

Wanted for the schools of Conyngham district, Cojumbia county, Pennsylvania, six male and four feinate teachers. An examination will be held at Contraila in New School House on Tuesday, July 17, 187

By order of the Board, Attest: JNO, MONROE, A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A DATASERATION'S NOTICE,
ESTATE OF MONIGORISM COLE, DECEMBED.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Montomery Cole, late of Sugarrieaf township, Col. Co.

y, decembed, have been granted by the Register of
aid county to J. Dean Cole, of the same town
inp, administrator, to whom all persons indobted
re requested to make paysent, and those having
latins of demands against the said estate will make
hem known to the said administrator without deky.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Rebecca smith, late of Madison township, Columbia coun-ty, have been granted by the Register of asid coun-y to Courad Kreamer, of Madison township Colum-ian county. All persons having claims against the badd estate are requested to present them for settle-ment, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

June 22, 77 6w* Administrator, Jerseytown, Pa TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

We will be at our office on Monday July 2d, 1847, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. to let the building of four (county Bridges in Columbia county; one over Hemlock Creek near Red Mill, one over Little Fishing-creek in Pishingcreek township near John Zaners and one in Midlin township, near what was formerly Yoke's mill. The two hast named are to be rebuild. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office or Plans and specifications can be seen at the office or

SILAS W. McHENRY, Commissioners JOHN HERNER, of JOSEPH E. SANDS, Columbia co.

Commissioners' office, June 22, 1877-2t.

SHERIFF'S SALES. By virtue of a writ of Vend Ex., to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court Eouse in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1877.

The following real estate situate in Centre town

the north by lands of Samuel Hidlay, on the west by lands of J. Hagenbuch, on the south by lands of E Alkman and Margaret Alkman, on the east by land of J. Hagenbuch. It contains seventy-six acres more or less where-The above premises will be sold subject to the

The above premises will be sold subject to the fortgage of George Hidiay to William Hidiay, Ad-dinistrator of Abraham Hidiay, dated April 9th 1862. ecorded April 9th, 1852 in Mortgage Book 3 p. 166. and discharged of all other liens. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Levi A. Hidlay. CO-DITIONS OF SALE-Purchasers must pay

ten per cent, of the purchase monsy, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once. JOHN W. HOFFMAN. June 22, 77-ts

A NNUAL STATEMENT OF SUGARLOAF TOWNSHIP.

C. L. MOORE, Am't regular duplicate... Am't special duplicate... Heceived of County Con Received order to balan Total, \$902 94. y work on roads... Commissions and exonerations official services percentage work under G. Steadman receipts and orders redeemed \$796 d1 396 61 Total, \$795.92 ly work on roads \$70T 19 Balance due township \$86 10 LIABILITIES

rders 1875-6 not redeemed... rders issued April 9, 1877..... Total. RESOURCES dance due from Samuel S. Hess. Indebtedness of township. atement of Sugariosa School District for the year ending June 9, 1877.

EXPENDITURES for teaching and other expenses... Indebtedness of District,

We, the undersigned Auditors of Sugarioat hip, do horeby certify that we have examin-hove accounts and find them correct to the four knowledge and belief. JAMES SHULTZ. HENRY C. HESS,