The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 20, 1877.

THE NEW JAIL.

Joseph E. Sands and John Herner, two of the County Commissioners, last week made a contract with D. J. Waller, Sr., for a lot on which to erect the new Jail. Mr. Waller gives one hundred feet front, and will give another hundred when needed for county purposes. What those county purposes may be we are not informed, unless it mean that the Court House is to be removed there one of these days. When this agreement was made S. W. McHenry, the other Commissioner, was not present, having received no notice that any such an arrangement was to be made at that time, and is therefore in no way responsible for the action of a majority of the board. This new lot is below the railroad on Iron street between Seventh and Eighth streets. We do not desire to be captious or critical on this subject, but when it is the universally expressed desire of the people of the county to have the new Jail erected on the old site, we confess we cannot understand the persistency with which the majority of the Commissioners cling to the idea of putting it somewhere else. There is another feature that we do not like. When the injunction was obtained it restrained the Commissioners from building on the Pursel lot, and rescinded the Krug contract, the latter for the obvious reason that $57,000 was too much to pay when the work could be done for less. Both of these orders the Commissioners complied with, in form at least. The Pursel lot was abandoned, the Krug contract annulled, but then they proceed at once to select another site equally as objectionable and instead of taking new bids for the contract they decide to build by the day. The objection to this is that they have employed the same parties who were interested in the Krug contract, one of whom at the former letting intimated to a certain county official that he could make *five hundred dollars* by using his influence for them; and the cost of the Jail instead of being limited to $57,000 as before can now be made to reach any sum not exceeding $70,000, and even more than that if *skilfully* managed.

Scarcely a public building has been erected within this State during the past ten years where there have not been strong reasons to suspect that all the money paid by the people was not expended in its erection, and hence all taxpayers guard the public coffers with a jealous eye. We charge no man with intention to defraud, but when a certain individual interested in furnishing material offers to buy up influence at five hundred dollars a head, and that fact is known to the Commissioners, they should be very careful to see that they pay such a price for material as will not enable any contractor to make enough out of the people so that he will have many sums of like amount to squander in that way.

HAYES' HYPOCRISY.

Consistency is a jewel. While Mr. Hayes pretends to be a civil service reformer, and opposed to political assessments, the following from the New York *Sun* shows that he believes that money thus collected and used is a good thing to help him into office, but now that he is in he is endeavoring to pull the wool over the eyes of the people to convince them of his purity and honesty. Here are the facts:

"Zachariah Chandler, formerly a United States Senator from Michigan, and, after having been rejected by that State as a candidate for reelection, Secretary of the Interior in 1876—a swearing and drinking but patriotic citizen—was also, while occupying a seat in the Cabinet, Chairman of the National Republican Committee. Instead of attending to his official duties at Washington, he spent his time at the headquarters of the committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city.

The Presidential election was pending. Mr. Chandler collected money by assessment on Federal officeholders. R. B. Hayes was the Republican candidate for President. Mr. Chandler sent this money, so collected by the assessment of Federal officeholders, to R. B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, in Ohio; and R. B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, expended this money and paid it out to promote his own election.

Along with a purchased, false, and forged return by the Louisiana Board, this was the means by which our Civil Service Reform President made his way into the White House!

What is our proof? That the money was largely collected by assessment on Federal officeholders is universally known, and has been proved by sworn testimony before a Congressional committee.

That R. B. Hayes received this money from Mr. Chandler, and drew it out through a bank in Ohio, appears by the certificates of deposit and the endorsements thereon. The Second National Bank, where the money was deposited, is in the corner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Chandler's committee had their headquarters.

Of course Mr. Hayes paid this money out for election purposes. If he did not do that, he embezzled it; and nobody suspects him of embezzlement. If he paid it out for election purposes, he paid it out to promote either his own election or that of Mr. Tilden. Does any one imagine he paid it out to promote Mr. Tilden's election?

Under his own hand the great civil service reformer stands convicted of hypocrisy. The halo of honesty popularly supposed to surround his head has all disappeared, and like the unveiled prophet of the poet, he stands forth revealed in the deformity which belongs to false pretensions."

THE BAUGHMAN CASE.

Four men named respectively, Lynch, Hess, Boyce and Wright were recently tried in Philadelphia for committing an outrage on a girl of fifteen named Baughman. The young lady was out walking with a young man named Gabriel Myers, when they were attacked by these roughs The boy ran away leaving his companion to her fate. When Myers was being cross-examined on the witness stand he testified to something that astonished the counsel for the Commonwealth whose witness he was. It was that he had "just made an improper proposal to the girl, when they were attacked." It is a general rule of law that no party can contradict his own witness, but in this case the Court allowed the Commonwealth to prove that the boy when questioned by the District Attorney in private had denied that anything improper had been proposed or taken place, and that he had said nothing of the kind before the committing magistrate. The young man retired very much disconcerted. The prisoners will undoubtedly be convicted.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

If any body believes that the much talked of civil service reform is any thing but a humbug, let him read the following concerning the manner in which the examinations are conducted and he will see at once that it is only a thin veil to secure appointments for favorites.

Mr. Blank, recently a teacher of mathematics in a Western college, and earlier an officer in the United States service during and after the war, tried to gain admission to an examination. He was told that he could do so only as an aapplicant, and he went, accordingly, in that capacity. The examination, he found, was conducted in a large room in the basement of the Interior Department, where some forty men were writing, five or six at a table—no examiners, no proctors, no watchmen. A colored messenger brought in a list of fifty printed questions, drawn to test general knowledge, and with a request appended that the answers be sealed in an envelope by each individual with his application and papers. The group in which this gentleman was sitting determined to pool their information, and he wrote the answers, which the others paraphrased. When it was over six sets of substantially the same answers were written and sealed. The result was curious. Mr. Blank went without a line of political influence. He has heard nothing of his answers. Another applicant—Blakewell of New York, a clergyman's son, himself fresh from a classical school, with no political backing—has been told that he did not pass. A third, Arthur of Philadelphia, who had strong endorsements from politicians in the city Ring of Philadelphia, was also plucked. He went to Philadelphia, gathered up a little more influence, and is now in the Indian Bureau.

John T. Clements, a former pension agent at Macon City, Missouri, was another man at the table, and will be remembered as figuring in the testimony at the Belknap trial, where it was shown that he paid Mrs. Boggs, wife of one of Grant's old partners, eleven hundred dollars for a place, which scandalous disclosure forced him to resign. He came to this examination backed by Henderson and two dozen prominent Missouri politicians. He passed and is now in the Pension Office at twelve hundred a year.

The last man was Christiancy, a son of the Senator. He passed and was appointed to a clerkship in the land office a month ago, at a salary of $1,200. Since then he has committed a penal offence by drawing it in person and writing an order for it, which he sold to a broker, who now threatens him with prosecution unless his father makes good the loss. The son was just recovering from a spree when last heard from at Providence Hospital. It would be interesting to know how the other tables fared.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

We are indebted to W. Hayes Grier, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for a copy of his last Report. It is about the size of an agricultural Report, and as valuable. The *Ledger* expresses our opinion when it says:

"Industrial Statistics of the State of Pennsylvania have been collected by W. Hayes Grier, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, and published as the third volume of the Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs. The Report differs in many essential characteristics from the usual tabulated reports from similar departments, and consists to a great extent, of compilations from ephemeral publications, which may or may not be worthy of preservation in book form. There are a few essays on Commerce, the Social Condition of Working Men, Crime and Its Causes, and similar subjects, and extracts from various reports showing the condition of National Banks in the State and of insurance companies. The bulk of the volume is taken up with particular reports from what are supposed to be typical representatives of classified industries in the different counties, in which reports the owner of the works describes his establishment and tells the value of his products, number of hands employed, wages paid, &c. Anonymous working men in the several counties send statements of the amount of wages they receive, the number of persons in their families, the disposition they make of their money, &c., &c., and the railroad and iron companies also furnish tables showing the number of workmen employed in different departments, and the wages paid them. These reports are not tabulated or otherwise digested—all work of that sort is left for the reader to do himself if he desires to get any real substantial information of the "social condition" of the working men of the State. At the end of the report proper is published a mass of undigested information about the Centennial Exhibition, made up of speeches, circulars, descriptions of buildings taken from official catalogue, clippings from newspapers, and lists of officers, clerks, &c., and of Pennsylvanians to whom awards were granted. The volume no doubt contains much information of value, and, may prove of some use as a book of reference, but it is not such a report on the industries of Pennsylvania as the magnitude and importance of those industries demand.

NEWMYER.

Some of our exchanges publish the expressions of Newmyer, of Allegheny, now Speaker of the State Senate, upon national topics. Interviewers must be hard up for material when they attach importance to anything he may say. While in the lower House at Harrisburg, he was remarkable only for his devotion to Bob Mackey, bombastic speeches, and lack of influence. On one occasion he was placed in the Chair for the purpose of rushing through Mackey's Treasury bill, as Elliott, the Speaker, declined to do the dirty job. Newmyer made the effort, but the indignation of both sides at his "bulldozing" was so intense that he was compelled to come back to the rules, or he would have been thrown out of a window. Such men may be able to run a Pittsburg ward, but their opinions can have no weight in the State or Nation.

BOTT AGAIN.

Preacher Bott of Philadelphia who was recently tried in the criminal court of that city resulting in a disagreement of the jury, is in trouble again. He was charged with improper intimacy with a member of his flock, and during the trial his wife clung to him. But since then he is said to have treated her badly, and continued his criminal intimacy, and his wife quietly moved out while he was passing an evening with his other love. The facts of this new departure were published in the *Times*, with statements made by one Rink, the sexton of Bott's church, whereupon Bott called a meeting of his congregation to deny the whole thing. He had in his possession a written denial signed by all the parties mentioned including Rink. Now Rink denies that he ever signed it. When Mr. Bott is again tried for adultery there may be an indictment against him for forgery.

Next year Nevada will elect a United States Senator to succeed Jones, and there is a disposition in some of the quarters to elect a resident of the State, if those who own Nevada and live in San Francisco will consent to the arrangement.

BLOODY INDIAN FIGHT.

GENERAL HOWARD ATTACKS CHIEF JOSEPH—SEVEN HOURS CONTINUOUS FIGHTING.

SOUTH FORK, July 11,
Via WALLA WALLA, July 14, 1877.

Lieutenant Fletcher and A. D. Chapman, with a guide, found the Indian chief Joseph and his full force here to-day in a hollow between the mountains at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek. General Howard engaged him at once. He circled his force around the pack train and attacked Joseph with three howitzers and several Gatling guns. The fight lasted from one p. m. to eight p. m. There were 400 men under General Howard, and 300 under Joseph. The fighting was very careful on both sides, the Indians lying in the grass and shooting from behind rocks and timber like sharp-shooters, while our men fired rapidly so as to approach through the open table land.

There were eleven killed and twenty-nine wounded on our side. Among the latter were Captain Bancroft, of the Fourth Artillery, badly wounded in the left side while gallantly charging the Indians, and Lieutenant Williams wounded in the arm and leg while courageously holding a disputed point. Both these gentlemen will recover.

We charged the Indians twice, driving them past the rifle pits. At dark we held all the positions on the hill. Joseph was strongly intrenched on the canyon below.

A detachment of Indians tried to cut off a pack train which was coming to us, but they were driven back. Some of the Indians tried to divert attention from their stock and families by riding in full view along our entire line, bellowing in derision at our ineffectual attempts to hit them. Both sides fought with great determination. The soldiers, under Captain Miller charged the Indians in the pits, driving them to and across the river, and they are now supposed to be in full retreat toward Camas Prairie and the Snake country.

Our troops captured the entire camp, which was very rich with plunder. We also captured a squaw, who says seven Indians were killed outright and that the number wounded was very great. Thirteen are known to have been killed. She says the chiefs wanted to fight and die at the river, but the squaws urged them to move away.

An Important Decision.

Building and Loan Associations will find the case of Walbach and wife vs. The Lehigh Building Association, recently decided by the Supreme Court, of special interest to them. It is there held that a married woman cannot become a member of a building association, nor bind herself to them by bond or mortgage for the repayment of a loan, together with premiums, fines and dues. In this case Mrs. Walbach had borrowed money from the association for the improvement of her separate estate, to secure the repayment of which she and her husband executed a mortgage, and the wife assigned as collateral security certain shares of stock of the association, held in her name, and agreed to pay the dues thereon, or in default thereof certain fines to the association. A *scire facias* was issued on the mortgage, on which judgment for the full amount was entered in the Court below. This was reversed. The Supreme Court holds that the wife is bound only to the extent of the actual money received by her, and legal interest; that the act 12th April, 1859, providing that the premium and fines accruing to a building association should not be deemed usurious, does not apply to a loan made by a married woman. The Court holds that a married woman is incapable of incurring the liabilities she undertakes to assume in becoming a member of a building association; that it might with equal propriety be held that she could unite with others in a contract to build a railroad or any other adventure or speculation, and pledge her separate property for the payment of her portion of the outlays and expenses. This decision will likely startle building and loan associations.

Is There a Job in It?

The Inspectors of the Montgomery County Prison on Monday last made application to the Commissioners for an appropriation to extend the walls, &c., of the Montgomery County Prison. They ask the sum of $10,000. There may be need of some more room at the prison now, but this is a large sum of money and the Commissioners should give the matter a close investigation. The Montgomery County Prison cost a large amount of money and it has always been considered that the job was an inferior one. Every now and then a front wall or something else has to be straightened or repaired that costs the county a clever round sum of money. $10,000 is a big sum of money, and now that wages are low there may be and very probably is a large sum of money in it that will go into somebody's pocket, that every now and then need replenishing at the expense of the county. The Prison has been and is now costing a big round sum of money, and whilst the Commissioners probably should not refuse to keep needful requirements, they should give every proposition of the kind the closest scrutiny. The county has paid within fifteen years past immense sums in the way of taxes and a comparatively few individuals have managed to get a large portion of it during that time. Now let things be closely watched.—*Norristown Register*.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Judge Ludlow of Philadelphia has written a letter declining to allow his name to be used before the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for the Supreme Bench, and refusing to accept the nomination, if tendered him. If we remember rightly, Judge Ludlow wrote a similar letter just before the Wilkesbarre convention, and secured the nomination in the same way. But he is an excellent Judge, and will probably be re-elected to the Common Pleas without opposition, while there is a little doubt as to the result in the State, so that his conclusion is a wise one if he means it.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A terrible explosion occurred in the ore mines some nine miles from Macungie this State, on the morning of the 14th inst. Twenty-six men were employed at the time, of whom three were instantly killed, five fatally and three seriously injured. All of those killed leave families. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. The boiler had been in position over four years and in steady operation for the past six months. The works are operated by the Lehigh Iron company.

Judge Wright, the colored expounder of the law in South Carolina, who has been suspended from the bench because of his fondness for stimulating drink, has dicovered an original way for escaping a temperance pledge. They got him into a temperance meeting and tried to induce him to sign, but he refused on the ground that if he signed everybody would say it was a confession that he drank, whereas the truth was he never took anything stronger than "thartharparilla, and that wouldn't hurt anybody."

The Louisiana Crimes.

There have been many declarations from various sources recently, to the effect that the indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board by the New Orleans grand jury, is a violation of the plighted faith of the Nicholls government and a breach of the vital terms or conditions precedent to the peaceful establishment of the Nicholls administration by the Commission of President Hayes. These utterances have bubbled out from all sorts of places near to the fountain of power, and have sobbed through trembling organs to the public; but until yesterday there was no authoritative declaration to the world that one of the means employed to drive Packard from his usurped mockery of authority and install the officers honestly chosen by the people of Lousiana, was the agreement between the representatives of the President and the Nicholls government on the one side, and the discomfited revolutionists who had desolated the State and shamed the nation by their infamy on the other side, that all lawlessness, from murder down through forgery, perjury, embezzlement, to assault and battery, that could be called political, must be above the law and defy its retribution.

Judge Lawrence, of Illinois, regarded as one of the most intelligent, upright and conservative of the Louisiana Commission, yesterday made the apparent official statement to the public, through the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, that the indictment of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board "*is a gross violation of the pledges of the Nicholls government. It was the distinct understanding that there should be no political prosecutions.*" This startling confession from one of the leading members of the Commission, that one of the achievements of that body was the successful compounding of the gravest felonies ever perpetrated in any portion of the Union, is a declaration that holds up the names of Lawrence, Hawley, Harlan, MacVeagh and Brown to the execrations of every lover of law and justice. That purely political offenses were to be condoned upon the withdrawal of the troops and the restoration of a sovereign State to the rightful sovereignty of her people, was admitted and approved by all dispassionate citizens; but what are political offenses? They are easily defined and well understood even by the wayfaring man. Two rival governments claimed to exercise authority in the State, each with its complete departments, executive, legislative and judicial; with military and police; with tax-gatherers and sheriffs, and with all the agencies and ceremonies of a de facto administration. Both could not be lawful, and one or the other, with all its subordinates, was amenable to the law for usurpation, oppression, trespass, etc. It was certainly well that when the people found a lawful goverment established, with peace and protection to all its offerings, they should be rescued from the turbulence and discord and inflamed passions which must have followed the vindictive prosecution of those who had offended under color of law or under the pretence of exercising lawful authority; and to forgive all that multitude of offenders and restore a Commonweath to tranquility and law, was but the office of wisdom and patriotism.

But is the public thief who has plundered the revenues of the people to escape because he stole in the name of a party? Is the official embezzler to go unwhipped of justice because he was a standard-bearer in political battles? Is the forger to escape because he forged for a party to defraud whole communities or a whole State out of the expressed popular will? Is the perjurer to defy the law because he perjured his soul to put a political friend in the Legislature, in Congress, in a State office or even in the Presidential chair? Is the red-handed murderer to be above the law because he slew only those who were contriving to defeat his party at the poll,? Was this the mission, this the "distinct understanding," made by such men as Lawrence, Hawley, Harlan, MacVeagh and Brown, when they were ostensibly seeking to have justice born of law in a land where both have long been strangers? If so, they have strangely misconceived the considerate judgment of the country and of the world, and have made themselves the confederates of a class of criminals whose record of crime is adjudged by civilization as without a single feature to plead in extenuation of of its unmingled villainy.

As yet but one of the members of the Louisiana Commission has thus confessed the consuming shame that he would accept for himself and his associates. Other members have been loosely quoted as assenting to the views of Judge Lawrence, but they should not be judged on so grave an issue until they shall speak for themselves. Until then it would be most unfair to assume that such men as Hawley, Harlan, MacVeagh, and Brown would be forgetful of the plainest obligations, which all citizens, in both public and private life, owe to law and justice, and we are unwilling to condemn them; but unless Judge Lawrence shall himself explain his explanation of the action of the Commission, they will owe it to themselves to wash their skirts of the stains he has put upon them. As to President Hayes, however much he may feel concerned about the developments which may be made affecting the integrity of the vote of Louisiana, by the trial of the members of the Returning Board in the criminal courts, he has but one course to pursue, and that is so plain he cannot mistake it. He received his title from a tribunal that was created the lawful authority of the nation, and to which the whole country yielded obedience at the time, and to whose judgment the whole people bow to-day, and he cannot for a moment pause to parley with crime or criminals who may have made his triumph possible. The day he espouses the cause of Wells and his associates, even to the extent of pleading or suggesting, directly or indirectly, that grand juries and courts and the law shall be stayed in the punishment of such offenses as forgery and perjury, that day will turn from him the trust and support of just men of all parties, and he will be ground to powder between the upper and the nether millstones.—*Philadelphia Times*.

A Luzerne County Mine Burning.

A fierce fire is raging in the Roaring Brook colliery at Dunmore, in the suburbs of Scranton, and it is feared that the mine will have to be flooded in order to save it. The fire broke out sometime during the night of the 17th inst., in the stable situated in the lower vein 300 feet below the surface of the earth, and was discovered before six o'clock in the morning by the watchman, who found all the mules ten in number burned to death. A gang of men have been busy all day trying to extinguish the flames. A fireman was carried out in a state of unconsciousness The heat and smoke are intense, and the men can work only in very brief relays.

Ohio Sure for the Democracy.

John G. Thompson, chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, has gone to Columbus to arrange for the meeting of the Democratic Convention July 25. Mr. Thompson has no doubt whatever of a Democratic triumph in that State in October. The Republican Convention which meets a week later, promises to be a spiritless affair. It will be difficult to secure an indorsement of Hayes, though it will probably be done.

Our Flag Insulted.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT ACAPULCO ASSAULTED AND THROWN INTO PRISON—OUR BIG GUNS BRING THE MEXICANS TO THEIR SENSES.

In the latter part of June, Mr. Sutter United States consul at Acapulco, was standing in the street before his office when he was insolently accosted by a notorious ruffian who had been driven from Mazatlan for being too ferocious and lawless for even the rough population of that port to endure. The fellow was insolent beyond measure, and Sutter, who is an old man, quietly requested him to move on. The desperado replied with blasphemous oaths, and significantly exposed the hilt of a long and keen knife. Upon this menace the consul withdrew into his office and took a revolver from his desk. The bully outside, seeing the preparations for defense, hurled a brick at Sutter, who, perceiving that hostilities had really commenced, fired. He had intended merely to fire over the desperado's head, but he aimed low and the ball furrowed his scalp. The Mexican fell not dead but stunned. Sutter was immediately arrested. He was tried before a judge who was hostile to him, but who with commendable justice, acquitted him. On the day following, the lower class in Acapulco, probably instigated by the Mexican or his associates, made a raid upon the extensive plantation of a German-American citizen named Kastan, one of the richest rancheros in the region. They sacked Kastan's dwelling, defoliated the orchards, ravaged the fields and dispersed his flocks The indignant American reported the outrage and demanded consular interference. Sutter immediately laid the matter before President Diaz, claiming damages of from $100,000 to $150,000. Diaz forthwith wrote an official account of the outrage to General Jiminez, his commandant at Acapulco, desiring him to make as speedy restitution as possible. Jiminez was at that time military governor of Acapulco. He received Diaz's instructions with jeers, and refused point blank to move in the matter. Sutter, perceiving the state of affairs, wrote a formal protest to Diaz and one to Foster, the American minister to the City of Mexico. He had hardly performed this necessary act when he was again arrested, at whose instigation he was unable to discover, and thrown into the town jail. This was in fact a noisome dungeon, and after the lapse of eight or ten days the unfortunate counsel was seized with a malarial attack, and his situation became so dangerous that the military surgeon recommended his release from prison. Accordingly he was liberated. Foster, hearing of this additional outrage, sent to Diaz a mandatory request for satisfaction. Diaz forthwith appraised Jiminez that the seizure was illegal and that Sutter's procedure was justified. Jiminez positively refused to recognize the order. Affairs were in this critical condition when the Pensacola, which had been ordered to the spot from Panama by the Navy department, arrived and dropped her anchor in the barbor. Sutter reported the outrage to Admiral Murray, of the flagship. The Admiral immediately trained his big guns on the town, ordered marines under arms, and landing had an audience with Jiminez. He stated in a few terse sentences what he desired, and wasted no sime in unnecessary ceremonies. Sutter should receive instant unconditional liberation; Kastan's claims should be speedily adjudicated, and reimbursement made; the American flag was to be raised, and with the consul, was to be saluted by the Mexican guns; otherwise—and Jiminez needed no extraordinary acuteness to perceive that the stern old Admiral meant what he said—the Pensacola would immediately batter the town down about Jiminez's ears. Cannon instantly effected what protests had failed to achieve. Jiminez became very affable and tractable. He guaranteed the consul's immediate unconditional release and the settlement of Kastran's claims. The stars and stripes were flung to the breeze and the Mexican guns roared a salute and another to the consul. The Pensacola courteously responded with a salute. It was agreed by the Admiral's stipulation that Kastran should appoint a commissioner to assess damages, and the affair was settled.

Mollie Maguires Discharged.

Last Monday morning at Pottsville, Judge Green discharged Muff Lawlor, John Slattery and Charles Mulhern, three of the Mollie Maguires who turned state's evidence during the late trials.

The above trio have been patiently waiting for the past six months for their freedom, and left the town on the first train in very jubilant spirits. Each one entered in $1,000 on his own recognizance. Lawlor was arrested and found guilty as an accessory after the fact to the killing of Sanger and Uren. He turned state's evidence and corroborated M'Parlan, the detective, very strongly, against Thomas Munley, one of the murderers who expiated his crime upon the gallows on the 21st of last month.

Mulhern and Slattery were arrested and tried for conspiring to kill William and Jesse Major, of Mahanoy city, Mulhern pleaded guilty in both, turned state's evidence, which convicted Michael Doolan of the same charge. Doolan was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Doolan has been incarcerated for the past ten months awaiting sentence.

Mulhern in his evidence gave information which led to the arrest of "Yellow Jack" Donahue, for the murder of Morgan Powell a boss at Summit Hill, for which crime he was hung at Mauch Chunk.

Mulhern was one of the most important witnesses the commonwealth had during the progress of the Mollie Maguire trials, and gave valuable information, which led to the conviction of several murderers.

The roll of the new House of Representatives as completed by the clerk, gives the Democrats a majority of eighteen, and not eight as erroniously reported, with seven contested seats. Four of these are in California, and the questions involved are being adjudicated in the courts of that State. In Colorado there was a dispute as to the time of holding the election. The Republican, who holds the Governor's certificate, was elected on the day which the Democrat claimed was not the day, according to law. The Democrats afterward voted for their candidate, the Republicans running no one. The other contestants are from Florida, Louisiana and Missouri.

It is told as a fact, says the *Oxford Press*, that a Lancaster county farmer who claimed to be too poor to take a newspaper, sold his wheat last week for $1.30 per bushel, when the market price was over $2. The loss sustained by him in this single operation would have paid for a paper for forty-three years. Comment is unnecessary.

If it is true, as announced in the Washington *Republican*, that Ben Wade has become reconciled to the President's policy, then the band may as well stop playing. There never can be any adequate music without the big drum.

Building a Court House Under Difficulties.

Up in Wayne county, this state, they are experiencing considerable difficulty in the erection of their new court house. The county commissioners of Bucks are very deeply interested just at present on the subject of court houses, and are trying to obtain all the information possible in order that they may be benefitted by the experience of others, and avoid, if possible, their difficulties. Commissioner Keller has a brother living at Honesdale, Wayne county, and he wrote to him some time ago concerning the court house being built there. His brother sent the following reply: "I think you in Bucks county will have your court house built and paid for before ours is under roof. The fact is as I told you last fall. The people became alarmed and have stopped the whole thing for the time. I will give you a short history of this court house business. After getting the presentments from the grand jury and the order from the court to go on with the work, the commissioners gave the people to understand that they would build a seventy-five or eighty thousand dollar court house. They visited Media, in Delaware county, and inspected the court house there, and made up their minds to build one like it. They went at the foundation, and at the same time they employed Mr. John A. Wood, architect, of New York City, to prepare the plans and elevation. At the beginning of November the foundation was nearly completed, some of the brick and water table on the ground, and when the county statement came out it was found that the commissioners had already expended about thirty-eight thousand dollars without having completed the foundation. You will readily see that this aroused the tax-payers. At the February election the commissioners went before the people to get the consent of the voters to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred and six thousand dollars. The voters voted against an increase of debt by a majority of three to one. The next step was to put up the valuation on property so as to increase the taxes, but this met a great deal of opposition, and at best was too slow a way of raising the wind. Well the next move was to go before May court and get the court to legalize the issuing of bonds to the amount of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, making in all one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. In the meantime the anti-court house men applied to the court for an injunction to enjoin them from building the court house. Judge Dreher decided that the commissioners had a legal right to go on with the work, but that they had no right to run the county in debt without the approval of the court of quarter sessions of Wayne county. Judge Dreher sent this decree to this place from Stroudsburg, and Judge Waller called court together to meet in three days after to decide whether the county should be bonded or not to raise the money. The President Judge, Waller, was willing to give them thirty-eight thousand doilars to pay the present indebtedness, and when they got a responsible contractor to complete the building for sixty-eight thousand dollars he was willing to give that sum. But the associate judges both voted against issuing any bonds, so they were too many for him. To close my remarks on the court house matter the foundation is not completed and the county is now in debt about thirty-eight thousand dollars and not a dollar in the county treasury. The idea that Wayne county, one of the poorest counties in the State, should build one of the most costly court houses in Pennsylvania, could only originate in the brains of either knaves or fools."—*Democrat*.

Brigham Young's Guilt.

A WITNESS AGAINST THE PROPHET.

Captain John Tobin, formerly a resident of California, later of St. Louis, and still later of Springfield, Ill., will be one of District Attorney Howard's principal witnesses to prove Brigham Young's personal connection with the massacre of the Gentiles. His name is mentioned in Lee's confession. He tells a long story, which is in substance that having gained the confidence of Young by aiding Mormon emigrants he was appointed instructor of the Territoral militia, which position he resigned because the cavalry were used as avengers. Subsequently he undertook to guide a party of three strong outspoken anti-Mormons to California, but the party was overtaken by a band of mounted Mormons, led by Brigham Young, Jr., and compelled to stop, under the pretence that they were going to California to misrepresent Mormonism. They finally proceeded, but were continually dogged by Mormons, who at length fired upon them as they were encamping at night. The party were left for dead, and the Mormons taking their horses, rode away. Sixty hours afterwards the United States mail wagon and a party en-route to San Bernardino took them up, but two of their number died soon after. Tobin received a shot in the right eye which made him nearly blind. He claims to have important documentary evidence of plottings against the Government and the Gentiles on the part of Brigham Young.

Volcanic Eruption.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult. a frightful noise was heard at Latacunga. Ecuador, which was followed immediately by a tremendous flood, which taking the course of the rivers Cutachi, San Felipe and Yanayaco and passing washed the city to the chapel Elsalto. The volume of mud and water was so great as to completely cover the Haiccenda valley, including the distillery in front of Latacunga. The flood in its course carried with it many cattle, and what is more sad, many bodies. The bridge of Latacunga, the handsome bridge of Bolivar in Pansalasco, those of wood of Culapachen and Palate, and that of masonry of Agoyan were all destroyed. All of the Haiccendas situated on both sides of the river have suffered enormously and the desolation is terrible and complete.

Important to Taxpayers.

Parties assessed for mercantile license will be interested in the following act of 9th of March, 1870, which remains unrepealed. It has recently been called attention to by a correspondent of the *Miners' Journal*:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter manufacturers and mechanics who shall sell goods, wares and merchandise, other than their own manufacture, not exceeding the sum or value of $500 per annum, shall not be classified or required to pay any annual tax or license fee; but if such sales shall exceed the sum or value of $500 per annum as aforesaid, they shall be classified in the same manner and required to pay the same annual tax as is now required to be paid by dealers in foreign merchandise.

Cameron will not be able to elect a single member of the Legislature in Bradford or Susquehanna counties next fall.—*Bradford Republican*, (Radical.)

The Bellefonte *Watchman* doubles up on his Bradford cotemporary in this way: "He may not elect them, but, if they are the usual kind of members the Radicals from that section of the State generally send, we'll bet our last copper that he'll buy them."

Eclectic Magazine.

In the frontispiece to the August number the *Eclectic* pays an amiable compliment to its Southern patrons by reproducing in fine steel engraving a portrait of Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the most prominent of living Southern poets and men-of-letters, and almost the only one who has won general recognition from the most cultured Northern critics and readers. An appreciative biographical sketch accompanies the portrait, in which appropriate mention is made of difficulties with which Mr. Hayne has had to contend in pursuing his chosen career. The literary contents of the number are fully up to the usual high standard of the magazine, and comprise the following articles: "The Contest of Church and State in Italy;" "Twenty Years of African Travel;" "Genius and Vanity;" "To Victor Hugo," a Sonnet by Alfred Tennyson; "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," by James Anthony Froude; "Pera," a Sketch of Constantinople; "Is the Moon Dead?" "George Frederick Cooke," the actor; "Ex-Voto," by Charles Algernon Swinburne; "Young Musgrave," three chapters of a novel by Mrs. Oliphant; "George Sand," by Matthew Arnold; "Ave Maria; a Breton Legend," by Alfred Austin; "Amongst the Cossacks of the Don;" "Teaching to Read" by James Spedding; and "Lines on a Beautiful Girl." The instructive and the entertaining are happily commingled in the foregoing list, and copious editorial notes on current literature, science, and art complete an interesting number.

Published by E. R. Pilton, 25 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents. *The Eclectic and and any $4 magazine to one address for $8.*

Venus of Milo, the statue about which so much has been written, was again brought before the public a few weeks ago by a report of the discovery of its arms on the island of Melos, near the place where the statue itself was found. Following that report, which, coming from General Read, United States Minister Resident at Athens, was given character above that of mere rumor, came a denial from the authorities of the Louvre (where the statue is) of any such "find." The New York *Herald* has since obtained from Athens further particulars, from which it appears that after several false stories about the discovery of arms had been put in circulation, one of which credited the discovery to a party of French students sent out by the Government, a dealer in antiquities produced the left arm and the hand of a statue, and he declared that this arm and hand belonged to the Venus of Milo. The hand holds a miror of marble, and is said to be finely executed. There is no *evidence* that this arm and hand belong to the Venus, the only declaration to that effect being that of the dealer in antiquities who says he found them. Between the critics who think that the Venus never had any arms, and those who think that the arms were found with the statue but were broken and lost, the dealer in antiquities will find it difficult to establish his claims, especially as other learned critics have demonstrated to their own satisfaction contrary positions in which the arms *must* have been when the statue was intact! The restoration of the original arms to the Venus of the Louvre would simply serve to mutilate the works of writers who have felt called upon to speculate dogmatically as to the posture of the missing arms.

Sunday Funerals.

At a recent meeting of the ministerial association of Sunbury, the clergy of the place unanimously disapproved of Sunday funerals, for the reasons that they interfere with the regular services of the Sanctuary; they impose additional labor upon the officiating minister, who is already sufficiently taxed on that day; they often interfere with the Sunday School, and they are apt to lead to Sabbath desecration.

They therefore, in a resolution, express their disapproval of holding funerals on the Lord's day, and kindly, but earnestly, urge the citizens of this community not to appoint funerals on said day, if it can possibly be avoided.

Hayes Can't Save Them.

It is pretty plain now that the desperate exertions of all the emissaries that the Administration can send to New Orleans, even if they include Senators Gordon and Lamar, cannot stop these prosecutions. Wells, Anderson, Casenave and Kenner will surely be convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, and this result will doubtless be followed by the indictment of Sherman, Garfield, Matthews, Old Zach Chandler, Cortlandt Parker and other visiting statesmen who counselled the Returning Board frauds.—*Patterson Guardian*.

If President Hayes cares anything about the popularity of his Administration, the sooner he gets rid of Secretary Sherman the better. Sherman is not a favorite even with his own party. In truth, he is not a favorite with anybody, and many people have been led to wonder why a man so little liked generally should have been chosen to one of the most important positions in the Government, and one which gives him ability to do more harm to his party than any other.—*Philadelphia Chronicle*.

The ambitious gentleman who runs the post office at Blossburg, Tioga county, was anxious to contend for the nomination for County Treasurer, and wrote to the Post Office Department about it. The Postmaster General tells him that he doesn't see how he can act as postmaster and go about seeking another office at the same time. A truly awful change has come over things in this State, since a postmaster is required to attend to the duties of his office.—*Times*.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, in alluding to "the gentleman from Maine," says: "I think I know the man. He has a tongue that never tires; an ambition that never sleeps; a face that never blushes, and a conscience that never hesitates."

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. BILLMEYER, *of Bloomsburg.*

ROBERT R. LITTLE, *of Bloomsburg.*

E. E. ORVIS, *of Bloomsburg.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JESSE ZANER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to take proof of facts, and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Abraham Waltman, Executor of the estate of Jesse Zaner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in A. J. Evan's building, corner of Main and Iron streets, on Friday the 31st day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

July 20, '77-4w. HERVEY E. SMITH, Auditor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures have thereby seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.
Yours respectfully, MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above, MRS. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE

Good for the Children.

BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler street, Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the Vegetine you have kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect, MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER, Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

VEGETINE

Nothing Equal to It.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly, MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD, No. 16 Larange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

Recommend it Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON.

MR. STEVENS,
Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.
Yours Respectfully, MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

August 20

Assessments in Columbia County for the Year 1877.

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres of seated land.	Acres of unseated land.	Lots of seated land.	Lots of unseated land.
Beaver	10,188	11,446	19	166
Benton	11,515	88	49½	5
Berwick	336		291	117
Bloom	2,172		692	
Briarcreek	11,465	3,071		
Catawissa	5,015	1,754	212	25
Centralia	153		228	75
Centre	11,349	290	68	13
Conyngham	9,302	3,628	120	80
Fishingcreek	15,658	6,143	59	
Franklin	7,124	215		
Greenwood	16,774	179	121	15
Hemlock	9,003	665	62	
Jackson	9,549	1,255		
Locust	22,141	2,287	15	
Madison	19,449	433	38	
Main	6,270	2,907	12	
Mifflin	10,136	1,341	144	
Montour	5,168	171	46	
Mt. Pleasant	9,528	178		
Orange	7,461	395	84	
Pine	13,296	1,059	78	6
Roaringcreek	9,979	2,642		
Scott	4,014	33	281	52
Sugarloaf	12,299	2,276		9
Total	239,244	39,456	2,549	503

Counting three lots to make an acre there are 280,717 acres assessed, which is equal to about 440 square miles. This return is from the assessment made in 1877.

In a former calculation made from the assessment of 1868, there were

	Acres
Seated,	239,408
Unseated,	43,280
Total,	282,688

Making a difference of 1971 acres.

Smull's Hand Book fixes Columbia County as 275,840 acres. Our assessments for 1877 exceeds this number by 4,777 acres,

Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

This Great Primer Font,

1 2 3 4

This Double Pica,

1234

This metal job letter,

AB

with lower case and figures,
All complete and in fair condition for sale cheap at the

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Bloomsburg, July 17, 1877.

25 FANCY CARDS all new styles with name, 10 cts. post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, N. Y.
July 20, '77-4w d

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"

WATER-WHEEL

is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. PRICES REDUCED. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.
July 20, '77-4w d

New and Thrilling! MILLIONS EAGER FOR IT!!

3000 Agents Wanted for

THE CROSS & THE CRESCENT

By the eminent L. P. BROCKETT. Unfolds the strange Social, Political and Religious peculiarities and History of the Russians and Turks; cause of the war, Mighty Interests at Stake; Biographies of Rulers, etc. Richly Illustrated. For terms, address quickly, HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 733 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 20, '77-4w d

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JAMES P. LUDLOW, Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, C.
July 20, '77-4w d

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,

a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.

Put up only in Blue Boxes.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.
July 20, '77-4w D