The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 7, 1877.

WITNESS FEES.

Two cases were tried in the Quarter Sessions of this county last Tuesday which called to the attention of lawyers and many other persons the fact that the laws in relation to costs ought to be revised in some way so that injustice may not be done. One of these was a prosecution for highway robbery in which the jury found a verdict of not guilty. This crime being a felony, the jury had no control over the costs. The law concerning costs in such cases is as follows: "Be it enacted,&c., That the costs of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictments charging a party with felony, ignored by the Grand Jury, shall be paid by the county; and in all cases of conviction of any felony, all costs shall be paid forthwith by the county, unless the party convicted shall pay the same; and in all cases in which the county pays the costs, it shall have power to levy and collect the same from the party convicted, the same as costs in similar cases are now collectible."

In the Rea Homicide, application was made to the Court to order the county to pay *all costs* accrued in the trial, including the defendants' witnesses. The Court decided that the words *all costs* in the statute meant only the costs of prosecution, and did not cover the costs of the defense. This is undoubtedly the law, but it worked great injustice to many witnesses brought here on subpœnas, and some on attachments who were too poor to pay their bills while here, and who were obliged to walk home at the close of the trial. But courts must administer the law as it is, and cannot change it to suit particular cases. In the highway robbery trial above mentioned, the defendant was acquitted. He had a number of witnesses in attendance to show his innocence of the charge, who were compelled to come, and yet because the defendant was unable to pay them, they must lose their time and expenses, because there is no provision in the statute requiring the county to pay the defendant's costs in such cases. The county is only liable where the statute declares it to be so.

The other case alluded to was an indictment for false pretences. The counsel moved to quash the indictment, which motion was sustained. In this suit there were a number of witnesses subpoenaed on both sides, and yet in such cases there is no provision for the payment of their fees. The Supreme Court has distinctly decided that the county is not liable for costs on an indictment which is quashed by the Court. The prosecutor cannot be made to pay them, as there was no judgment of the Court against him, and the law does not put them upon him. The defendant cannot be held liable, as his witness fees are not part of the costs of prosecution.

In criminal cases it appears that witnesses are obliged to appear, unless sickness or other disability prevents, and on failure to do so, they can be brought in on an attachment. An insolvent prosecutor or defendant can therefore oblige attendance of persons, without having any means to pay them, and without giving security for expenses in case the costs fall on him, and it is little satisfaction to know that either party is undergoing imprisonment for failure to pay the same. It is true that persons subpœnaed may recover from the party who served the writ but a judgment on the docket and additional costs in obtaining it, are poor pay.

There ought to be a law on our statute books requiring parties to a criminal proceeding to pay fees and expenses in advance, or to give security for the payment of the same, before attendance of witnesses can be compelled. In civil suits the rule is a little different. The old practice used to be as follows: "No witness is bound to appear in civil cases, unless his expenses for going to, attending at, and returning from the trial, at the rate fixed by law, be tendered him at the time of serving the subpœna; nor if he appear is he bound to give evidence till such charges are actually paid or tendered."

This is not exactly the law in this State. If a witness state at the time he is subpœnaed, that he is unable to pay his traveling and other expenses, he ought to be furnished with means to enable him to attend. Otherwise, if brought in on an attachment he can purge himself of contempt of Court by showing that he was unable to attend by reason of poverty.

The special session of Congress ended last Monday at noon, and the regular session began in the afternoon. It took seven weeks to do what ought to have been done in that many days. The Appropriation Bill was passed, but the Paris exhibition bill, and the Army and Navy deficiency bills are still pending. The Phila. *Times* says:

"How, then, have the seven weeks been passed? In the presentation and discussion of disreputable schemes to weaken the credit of the nation; in partisan mud-rolling and sky-scraping that will serve no useful purpose; in undoing the good things that had been done by the administration in recess, and in quickening partisan malignity, that at one time seemed almost dead. The army and navy would have been quite as well off, the administration stronger before the people, the country generally in a more tranquil condition and the Forty-fifth Congress much higher in the estimation of the public had no extra session been held. The country needs rest and recreation after such heated partisan strife as we had last winter, and it is to be hoped that its vacation will never again be curtailed without better reason than was presented on this occasion.

If Mr. Edmunds desires an investigation of the charges of corruption which have so unsettled his temper, doubtless can be accommodated by calling for it at the proper time. But, as offered, his resolution was a mere trick, and that it was so understood is shown to some extent by the fact that such Republicans as Christiancy and Matthews voted with the Democrats in the negative. It is a little singular that gentlemen who have set so quietly for weeks in close companionship with a man indicted for felony should now be in haste to act upon matters of newspaper gossip that have heretofore merely received their contempt.

Russia leather is made in Connecticut, Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California, French lace is woven in New York, Italian marble is dug in Kentucky, Marseilles linen is produced in Massachusetts, English cassimere is made in New Hampshire, Parisian art work comes from a shop in Boston, Spanish mackerel are caught on the New Jersey coast, and Havanna cigars are rolled by the million in Chicago.

The President's Message.

The following are the points of the President's message: It first treats of Southern affairs, reciting the action of the President in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, arguing the wisdom of his course and saying that his action was necessary, Constitutional and right; that the effect in these States has been good; that peace has been restored, public credit has improved and outrages have ceased.

The message next treats of the finances. On this question the President believes in a silver and gold currency and condemns any attempt to impair the obligations of the government by a failure to pay them in gold and the substitution of silver or greenbacks. It is strong on this subject, but gives no indications of the extent to which he favors silver, whether a legal-tender for a greater or less amount. He refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and approves the recommendations of Mr. Sherman, and it is very certain the financial views of the two gentlemen are very much alike. The Secretary expresses his belief that he can, with the present law, resume specie payments in 1879 according to the resumption act, and he asks no further legislation to that end. Both the President and Secretary believe that $300,000,000 of greenbacks may remain in circulation, and will act on that belief.

On the subject of foreign affairs the President says that peace exists between the United States and all foreign nations. He devotes considerable space to the Mexican frontier troubles, recites the condition of affairs that led to the celebrated order to General Ord and defends the order on the ground that it was necessary to preserve the lives of American citizens. Nothing that the administration has done was done with hostile or warlike intentions, but it is pretty clearly intimated that if war comes it will not be declined on the part of the United States.

On the question of civil service the message is briefer than might have been expected. It will give the impression that something has been cut out of the document on this subject. It gives no new light whatever, but reference may be had to the Cincinnati platform, the letter of acceptance, etc. There is certainly nothing on this question that will give offense to Senators or party men, and nothing that will gratify them. The President shows no desire to contend with Senators, but indicates a willingness for them to do as they please with his nominations, believing that his duty ends when he makes them.

The recommendations of the War, Navy and Post Office Departments are all approved, and but brief notice is taken of them. The President has a paragraph asking generous treatment of the District of Columbia, and he has a reference to agriculture and its benefits. He strongly recommends the completion of the Washington monument. Take the message all in all it is far from being sensational. What the President has to say he says frankly and plainly, but the message is not remarkable for its recommendations, its positions, its style.

Senatorial Degeneracy.

The character of the United States Senate will not be improved by the admission of any of the contestants for seats in that once dignified and respected branch of Congress. There was a time when the Senate was looked up to as an illustration of the most eminent statesmanlike ability. In eloquence, learning, and all the qualifications of political leadership, it stood pre-eminent. That was the time when the American people appreciated true worth, and honored the men who reflected honor on them by the splendor of their genius. In those days seats could not be bought; Legislatures were not venal, and mediocrity was not preferred to solid merit. Senators were not chosen as the agents of office-jobbers and office-seekers; they represented their States and the nation, not the interests of mercenary cliques. No Senator then assumed to play the part of a dictator—to make the test for public office a servile devotion to himself, to proscribe the generous and independent and to patronize the base and cringing. A seat in the Senate was not then a piece of property to be handed down from sire to son, nor were States mere appendages of a single family, that held them in their grasp by the right of fraudulent conquest or purchase. The Senatorial dignity was not then used to degrade our politics, to convert them into a mere struggle for place, and to fill the most responsible stations with men whose private characters were as questionable as their public practices. Then a Senator honored the body to which he belonged, and the title represented the loftiest virtues and the most exalted intellect. Had the framers of the Constitution ever imagined the Senate would one day become a hollow mockery of what they designed it to be, and that it would become an instrument to give factitious distinction to insignificance and imbecility, they might have hesitated about creating it. Petty personal animosities, narrow-minded proscriptiveness, and absolutism of temper are not fitting characteristics in an American Senator. The Senate should exert an elevating, not a demoralizing influence. Above all, it ought to be above the reach of the corrupting elements that have plundered the local governments, State and municipal, and which live only by pillage and depredation.—*Press.*

The present chaplain of the United States Senate has frequently shown his partisan feeling in his prayers, but never perhaps in so flagrant and offensive a manner as he did on Wednesday, when, according to the New York *Tribune*, he "made an eloquent appeal to the throne of grace in behalf of Mr. Kellogg's admission." To thus inject a partisan political appeal into a prayer, and in behalf of such an unmitigated scallawag and humbug as Kellogg, is such an offence against decency as no other chaplain ever committed. The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain to the Senate, appears to think that he was elected to his position to pray in accordance with the wishes and interests of the Senators of one party, and to offend and insult those of the other. In other words, he is Chaplain for only a fraction of over one-half of the Senate. We suppose he prays, secretly, for Conover and Patterson when they vote his way, and anathematizes them when they don't. But his cool disregard of the sentiments of all those Senators who are opposed to the admission of Kellogg is amazing and somewhat amusing. He has made up his mind about the matter, and he prefers his petitions to Heaven accordingly flattering himself, no doubt, that he thus helps Kellogg's case considerably. But coupling the name of the Creator with that of Kellogg strikes us as rank blasphemy. It certainly is exceedingly impudent, and is grossly insulting to about half the Senators. We may safely venture to predict that Dr. Sunderland will not much longer be Chaplain of the Senate. Surely he ought to be ousted as soon as possible, and, if a Chaplain must be had, some clergyman should be elected who would be the Chaplain of the Senate and not of a party.—*Record.*

Butler and Kellogg were both sworn in as United States Senators last week.

Aliunde Once More.

The admission of Kellogg to a seat in the Senate, to which he has no more rightful claim than he has to be Sultan of Turkey, was a foregone conclusion from the hour when the Republican leaders of their suspected followers, alarmed the Fraudulent President as to his own tenure of office in case the Democrats obtained a majority, and threatened Booth, Christiancy, and Matthews with political ostracism if they followed the bent of their original inclinations.

The game was well played, even if the stakes have been dearly won. A month ago there was little prospect of this result. The Republican leaders had their ascendancy in the Senate threatened with a sudden overthrow fifteen months in advance of the time when the Democrats will certainly come into a majority. It was natural that they should struggle desperately, and make extraordinary sacrifices of pride and consistency, to retain possession of power.

It was, therefore, a contest for party supremacy, and not for Kellogg; and it was the vote, not the man, for which Edmunds and Conkling contended. The Committee on Privileges and Elections performed the functions assigned to them after the example of the Electoral Commission, by voting steadily six Republicans to three Democrats and by refusing to take testimony *aliunde*, or to go behind the action of the Returning Board, notwithstanding the charges which were thrown into the teeth of Kellogg in presence of the committee.

Fully half of the debate in the Senate was devoted to an attack on Butler, and to the revival of the Hamburg stories, rather than to an examination of Kellogg's case, and this, too, by distinguished Senators who had already proposed to the Democrats to admit the two together. The object of that strategy was to confuse the public mind and to rouse the party passion to such a pitch that defection could hardly be possible. It succeeded, and the so-called White House Senators surrendered at discretion.

The Legislature which elected Judge Spofford was fashioned by a special commission organized by Hayes. It swept away every vestige of the Packard Legislature, which elected Kellogg, and was designed to wipe out his aspirations with a sponge. Right in the face of these acts at Washington, the Republican Senate has boldly seated Kellogg, contemptuously kicked Hayes's policy aside, and compelled Hayes himself and his man Matthews to be not only consenting but active parties to their own shame and degradation. Such a spectacle has never before been presented in our political history.

two men were bitter enemies, and there is doubt on the subject.

W. A. Wheeler was quick to scent the coming conclusion, and rushed forward to record his vote for every motion to bring in Kellogg, even when it was not required under his own construction of the rules and Constitution in regard to the casting vote. He took that way of notifying Hayes of his disapproval of "my policy," and informing the party that he stood in line, notwithstanding his impotent jealousy of Conkling's lead.

In every aspect the seating of Kellogg is a blow struck at Hayes, and a triumph over his most pronounced purposes, by the party which gave him all the consequence he ever had, and which put him in the White House. He is now without a show of support from any quarter, except the trading politicians who are ready to sell themselves for office and patronage. The Democrats were deluded with the belief that he had or at least could control, two or three votes in the Senate, by means of which Spofford would enter the Senate. They have discovered that he is utterly without influence.

Five carpet-baggers now adorn the Senate. Four of them will disappear on the 4th of March, 1879, and it may be considered equally certain, from the notice served on the Republicans, that Kellogg will only have a brief career after the majority passes from one side to the other. He will, however, take care to improve all his chances from this time onward. The saintly Harlan sat two years in the Senate, was then voted out on the ground of an illegal election. This precedent will not be forgotten.—*N. Y. Sun.*

French Free Masonry.

"Free and Accepted Masons" are to be found wherever civilization prevails. In England, the Grand Master of that body is the Prince of Wales. There also is a Grand Lodge in Ireland. In the land of the Gaul the supreme jurisdiction is exercised by "The Grand Orient of France," which lately gave official notification that it had altered the first article of its constitution, by omitting therefrom as one of its fundamental principles, belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. This is a national repudiation of two of the cardinal points in Masonry, which, based on Holy Writ, has always been a religious though never a sectarian institution. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, on receiving the above-stated notification, unanimously passed a resolution, "that the Grand Orient of France having by such alteration, rendered admissible as members of lodges within its jurisdiction, persons who do not believe in the existence of a personal Deity, has thereby caused a breach in the foundations of ancient Masonry, and acted in violation of the first great principle of the order, and therefore the Grand Lodge of Ireland hereby declares that it cannot continue to recognize the Grand Orient of France as a Masonic body, and it hereby directs all lodges working under the Irish constitution to decline receiving as Masons any person hailing from the Grand Orient of France or from any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction." It cannot be doubted that the order of Freemasonry in general will also repudiate the infidel action of the body in France. A great many clergymen, of various denominations, are members of the Masonic body, in all countries, but more especially in the United States, and it is impossible, of course, that they will permit, without protest and withdrawal, their respective lodges to recognize French Masons who have agreed to deny the existence of God and the immortality of the soul.—*Press.*

And now that Kellogg has been sworn in a U. S. Senator by the votes of Conover and Patterson, the Republican estimate of those gentlemen has gone above par. They are not near so wicked as it was thought they were. Of course, Conkling, Hamlin, Edmunds and the other saints in that body must feel happy in the companionship of Kellogg, and the only thing that mars their dreams is the probability that he and Patterson will soon be wanted at home to serve the State in the—Penitentiary.

Chester, Dec. 1.—J. V. Maginn, under bail for embezzling $6000 from a building association, has been missing since Thursday morning. His friends fear that he has committed suicide, or that he has been foully dealt with, as threats had been made against him by some of the parties that were defrauded. He had surrendered all his property.

Items.

Hon. John Welsh, Minister to England, sailed from New York on Saturday on the steamship Adriatic.

In New York, on Friday, twenty four milk dealers were fined in sums ranging from $5 to $50, for selling impure and adulterated milk.

During last month there were fifty-four failures in Boston. The aggregate liabilities are $1,522,212 10, the total assets $245,083.

Boston is to have an exhibition of five hundred ladies in Horticultural Hall, and a gold watch, a necklace and a diamond ring are to be given to the three handsomest. At least so the advertisements read.

A young man at a rifle match in Portland, Oregon, when his turn came at the target, shot a bystander through the heart. The killing may have been accidental, but the

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Fur and feather tippets, with long tabs down in front, the style of the Victorines of thirty years ago, are coming in vogue.

The seventy-eight oil refineries owned by the Standard Oil Company in Pittsburgh, will hereafter be fed by oil pumped direct from the wells. A line of pipe thirty miles in length, from Great Belt to Pittsburgh for that purpose, has just been completed. A four inch stream of oil will be kept constantly flowing from the wells to the refineries.

William Dooley, an amateur detective in search of two cattle thieves, found them at church at White Sulphur, Ky., whereupon pistol in hand, he informed preacher and congregation that they were all under arrest. While everybody looked astonished, he picked out his men, marched them out of the building at the muzzle of his weapon, and, turning on the step, shouted to the minister that he could go on with the benediction.

London, Dec. 1.—This city was visited by the heaviest fog of the season to-day. At half-past 10 o'clock this morning it was as dark as midnight, but the darkness only lasted a short time.

J. J. Wright, colored, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, has resigned. Charges of habitual drunkenness and other "irregularities" had been preferred against him, and his impeachment was pending.

AID FOR THE HURON SUFFERERS.—In the house Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating to each of the surviving officers of the United States steamer Huron $1,000, to each of the widows and children of those who had been lost, an allowance equal to a year's pay. Afterwards the bill was so amended as to include within its provisions the crew lost from the barge, B. & J. Baker, when making an attempt to save the lives of those on the Huron. The bill was unanimously passed.

London, Dec. 1.—The British Government has contracted with the owners of the Bell telephone for its use as a part of the British telegraphic system. A special despatch from Berlin to the *Times* says the German Telegraph Department are organizing telephonic communication for distances not exceeding fifty miles.

A Charleston (S. C.,) paper speaks of a sale of farm lands in that vicinity, only two miles from the Northern railroad and Weddin river, and of excellent soil, 628 acres of which were sold for $205, 800 acres for $220 and 100 acres for $38, all half cash and the rest in one year.

The Rome parliament is divided on the question of capital punishment the lower house being in favor of its abolition, while the senate desires to keep on hanging or guillotining.

A deacon in Danville, Ken., is so scrupulous about observing the Sabbath that for twenty years he had not even fed his stock on Sundays. It is also noted that he had done very little work on other days.

Republican officials in South Carolina appear to be under a cloud all the time. J. J. Wright, one of the colored Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, has resigned for fear of impeachment, the charges against him being drunkenness and other "irregularities." That term "irregularity" in these days means so much that there is no telling what a fellow may have done who is charged with it. It may mean drunkenness, theft, malfeasance in office, crooked whiskey, perjury, or, in fact, almost anything bad you can think of.

It is intimated in the New York *Sun* that Theodore Tilton would like to make up with his wife and establish his home again. It says that some of his friends say that he has been seen going toward Mrs. Tilton's house several times lately, and they credit the report that he desires a reunion in some form. His daughters who kept house for him have gone to Europe, and he has rented his Brooklyn house and has rooms in New York city. His two sons, Carroll and Ralph, live with their mother, but it is said that Tilton pays her sufficient for their maintenance and to support her also. Mr. Tilton is very fond of Carroll, who is a bright boy, and when he returns from his lecture tours Carroll is telegraphed for, and comes with news from his mother and brother. Mrs. Tilton's friends being questioned, did not credit the story of a reunion. They did not believe Mrs. Tilton desired it. Mr. Ovington said he asked Mrs. Tilton about the reports of her returning to her husband, and she emphatically denied them, and said she should never go back to him while she was in her right mind.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

A HOUSE OF OUR OWN.—Next to being married to the right person, there is nothing so important in one's life as to live under one's own roof. There is something more than a poetical charm in the expression of a wife writing to a friend, who said: "We have our cosy house; it is thrice dear to us because it is our own. We have bought it with the savings of our earnings. Many were the soda fountains, the confectionery saloons, and the necessaries of the market we had to pass; many a time my noble husband denied himself the comforts of tobacco, the refreshing draught of beer, wore his old clothes, and even patched up boots; and, I O. me! made my old bonnet do, wore the plainest clothes, and did the plainest cooking. Saving was the order of the house, and to have a home of our own had been our united aim. Now we have it. There is no landlord troubling us with raising the rent, and exacting this or that. There is no fear hardbored in our bosom that in sickness or old age we will be thrown out of house and home, and the money which otherwise would have gone to pay rent is sufficient to keep us comfortable in the winter days of life."

From Penna. Hist. Magazine.

"HISTORICAL MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA."

In this very excellent map, published in 1875, I do not find laid down or mentioned a considerable stream in Columbia county, now known as Roaring creek. It rises in the township of Roaringcreek, runs thence through Locust into Catawissa, thence back into Locust, thence through Franklin in Columbia county and Mayberry in Montour county, and becoming the boundary line to where it empties into the Susquehanna, about three miles below the mouth of the Catawissa. The south branch of Roaring creek rises in Conyngham township, and runs its entire length, and at its confines striking Northumberland county, becomes the boundary line between Locust township in Columbia county and Northumberland county, and thence turning north into Franklin township empties into Roaring creek proper, about six miles above its mouth. Neither the name nor the stream is mentioned by Heckewelder. The original name was undoubtedly "Popemetang," and the authority is contained in the following extract from the "Minutes of the Board of Property," which is given in full, spelling and all as it appears:

At a meeting of the Agents (the Governor being absent at Northampton) on Tuesday the 1st day of May 1770 Present The Sec'ry Mr. Tilghman, The Auditor Mr. Hockley, The Receiver Gen'l Mr. Physick, The Surveyor Gen'l Mr. Lukens.

Nicholas Sheffer agt John Duffield	John Duffield not appearing tho' duly served with notice the Board proceed to enquire into the

merits of the dispute upon the representation of Sheffer And it appears that Duffield has the prior application but it is located upon the mouth of Roaring Creek or run about 7 miles from Fort Augusta and Nicholas Sheffers Application is located upon the mouth of Popemetang creek which is about 17 miles from Fort Agusta. That both these creeks have obtained the name of Roaring creek and the Board are of opinion that Duffields location must be confined to the mouth of that creek called Roaring creek which is nearest to Fort Augusta mentioned in the location And that the land at the mouth of Popemetang be surveyed for Sheffer unless there be some other location than Duffields prior to Sheffers on that place.

Minutes of Board of Property page 217 certified 11th Feby 1785 David Kennedy Sy, Pro off.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Thus it seems that the Indian name of our Roaringcreek is "Popemetang"—not a very musical name, but quite equal to the other.

The leading republican newspapers of the country present a very strange and amusing medley of opinions on that part of the message of Mr. Hayes which is devoted to an explanation of his southern policy. Here are a few specimens taken at random: First, we have the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, which is forced "to beg leave respectfully but firmly to differ." It can see no "evidence of restored loyalty among those who conceived and carried on the work of rebellion," and it is therefore very unhappy. Then comes the Philadelphia *Press*, to which it is only an "experimental policy of reconciliation," and unfortunately, it cannot "view the results with roseate glasses." To the New York *Tribune* there is an "indirect apology for the southern policy, which "so far as it consists in discontinuing the use of the army for the purpose of setting up and sustaining a state government which has not vitality enough to stand alone, it needs no defence." But here we have a square, unqualified endorsement from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. To that journal Mr. Hayes "makes no apology for it; begs nothing for it; he simply demonstrates by irrefutable facts and the irresistible logic of results achieved," that the policy is all right. Considering that a condition of law, order, peace and prosperity are among the beneficient results which have come from a policy which permits home rule, the *Inquirer* is to be congratulated for seeing the truth and endorsing it.—*Patriot.*

A somewhat interesting libel suit has just been disposed of in the little town of Boonsboro, Maryland, where the editor came off second best. A few days after the Presidential election of last year the Boonsboro *Odd Fellow* printed a paragraph in which it stated its regret to learn that "the shot-gun or intimidation policy had been used to swell the vote of the opposition in one case at least—that of a colored voter." It was informed on good authority that a prominent citizen of that town had threatened to discharge his servant if he did not vote the Democratic ticket." This was followed in a week or so by similar statements. It happened that Dr. John M Gaines was the only person in the town employing a colored servant who voted the Democratic ticket at that election, and Dr. Gaines wasted no time in suing the editor of the *Odd Fellow* for libel. No names were mentioned in the article, but a cloud of witnesses appeared to testify that they understood the newspaper to refer to Dr. Gaines the moment they read it; and the Doctor and his colored servant appeared to testify that there was no intimidation, that the man had voted the Democratic ticket of his own free will. The defendant testified that he published the article upon information which he believed to be true. The jury deliberated three hours and returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damage at two hundred dollars, which, in addition to the costs, makes a bill against the editor of about five hundred dollars. This is not a very large sum, but it is enough probably to restrain any future bloody-shirt tendencies of that particular editor.—*Times.*

Frank Rande, a prisoner about whom many columns are published in the western newspapers, was captured near St. Louis after he had killed two of the four policemen who had hunted him down. Last summer he murdered a man wantonly in St. Elmo, Ill., and was chased by a mob. He shot down three leaders of the pursuers, one after another, using his revolver with wonderful coolness and skill. Doubtless the crimes attributed to him are exaggerated, but it seems certain that he has killed seven men in quarrels. He is young, educated and has occupied Methodist and Presbyterian pulpit. He also writes poetry, usually in praise of the beauties of women.

The clock for the new court house at Providence, R. I., is claimed to be the largest in New England and the best in the country. The dials are seven feet in diameter and the pendulum rod fourteen feet long, with a 300 pound ball, and the clock, by an ingenious electric device, regulates all the other twelve clocks in the building.

People who, while traveling, find great difficulty in sleeping at the various hotels at which they stop, are recommended to a hotel in Peoria, Illinois, the sleeping facilities of which are so admirable that a half dozen thieves, the other night, carried off the iron safe without waking any of the occupants of the house.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

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

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77—eow

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There is a great rivalry between two business men in town as to which will be able to sell the most of Dr. Coxe's world-renowned cough syrup of Wild Cherry and Seneka. Their sales of this excellent remedy are marvelous.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

Extra preparation!

Superior quality!

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877.

A good domestic Sulphur bath can be instantly prepared by taking a cake of Glen's Sulphur Soap into the bath tub. Such an expedient will, to use a slang phrase, "knock the spots off" any victim of cutaneous blemishes. Sold by all druggists 25 cents.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

Nov. 23 4w.

Marriages.

EVELAND—ROBBINS.—At the M. E. parsonage in Orangeville on the 1st inst., by Rev. Henry S. Mendenhall, Mr. David D. Eveland to Miss Kate R. Robbins, both of Asbury.

OSMAN—MENSH.—On the 26th ult., by H. J. Reeder, Esq., Ellis Osman to Isabella Mensch, all of Franklin township.

HOWER—HOFFMAM.—By the same on the 29th ult., David S. Hower of Catawissa township to Mary M. Hoffman of Beaver.

Deaths.

JOHNSON.—In Greenwood on the 22d ult., Wesley Johnson aged 17 years.

SNYDER.—Near Orangeville on the 24th ult., Mr. John Snyder, aged 66 years, 10 months and 3 days.

FRANTZ.—In Berwick on the 27th ult., Martha L. daughter of Emanuel and Fannie M. Frantz aged 2 years, 11 months and 8 days.

REEDER.—On the 3d inst., in Catawissa of Typhoid fever, A. Brittain Reeder aged about 20 years.

STACKHOUSE.—In Berwick on the 29th ult., Mrs. Susan Stackhouse, in her 74th year.

JACOBS.—In Bloomsburg on the 4th ult., Lura Almirta, daughter of Eckhart and Ann Jacobs, aged 1 year and 10 months.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.00
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.30
Flour per barrel	8.00
Cloverseed	6.00
Flaxseed	1.75
Butter	.25
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.90
Dried Apples	.08
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.10
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.00 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sourings of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron, he may say it is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $ bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 529 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 529 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing, Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's vermin syrup. Price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed.

Dec. 7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's Sale on the 3d day of December the following personal property of William Hangst: A lot of hay, a lot of cornfodder, one corn planter, one plow, a lot of corn, two hogs, 1 black cow, 10 bushel of potatoes. All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left them with him during my pleasure.

dec. 7, 77-4w N. RITTENHOUSE.

1878.

Eclectic Magazine

OF

Foreign Literature, Science and Art.

(THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.)

The Eclectic reprints monthly from all the foreign Quarterlies, Reviews, Magazines and Journals their choicest contents, including essays, Scientific papers, Biographical Sketches, Tales, Stories and Poems. The field of selection is very large, and it is believed that the Eclectic presents a greater variety and higher standard of Literature than any periodical that depends exclusively upon home talent.

A knowledge of the current literature of other countries is indispensable to all who would keep pace with the progress of the age; and the Eclectic offers the best opportunity for obtaining this knowledge at a moderate price.

In General Literature such writers as Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Francis Power Cobbe, Lesbia Sandford, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thomas Hardy, Turgenieff, William Morris, Miss Thackery, and others equally eminent are represented in its pages.

In science, the best or latest of such thinkers and writers as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, B. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. George Mivart, E. B. Tylor and others are given.

The Eclectic offers its readers the best serial stories, together with the short stories for which the English magazines have a high and deserved reputation.

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Each number contains a Fine Steel Engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year $5; two copies $9; five copies $20. Trial subscriptions for three months, $1. The Eclectic and any $4 magazine to one address $6.

SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The publisher takes pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements which enable him to furnish to every subscriber to the Eclectic (for one dollar in addition to the regular subscription price) a large and fine steel engraving, entitled "HIGHLAND PETS."

This engraving is from one of Landseer's most celebrated paintings and represents a Highland girl surrounded by a group of lambs, which she is feeding, while her young brother holds a shetty pair of antlers, probably the trophy of some former chase. The size of the plate is 18 x 27 inches, printed on heavy paper, making a picture suitable for the wall of any room. The regular price of this engraving is $6, but we furnish it only to subscribers of the Eclectic.

Address, E. R. PELTON, Publisher, 25 Bond street, New York.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY A. GREENWICH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Mary A. Greenwich, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to William Kreamer of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

WM. KREAMER,
dec. 7, 77-6w Administrator de bonis non.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEWIS METZ, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Lewis Metz, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to B. F. Fortner, of Catawissa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

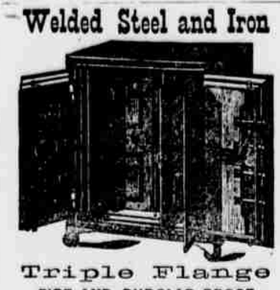
B. F. FORTNER,
dec. 7, '77-6w Administrator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's sale on the 24th day of November 1877, the following personal property of Samuel Schweppenheiser of Main township, to-wit: 2 fat hogs 3 meat stands 3 chickens, 1 chest of tools, 1 grind stone, 1 boring machine, 1 iron kettle, 4 beds and bedding 4 tables 1 bureau, 1 settee, 1 dozen chairs, 2 rocking chairs, 1 cupboard, 1 sink, 1 cooking stove, 1 parlor stove, sewing machine, 100 yards of carpet, 1 barrel of vinegar. All persons are cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left the goods with him during my pleasure.

D. S. BROWN.
dec. 7, '77-4w

Welded Steel and Iron



Triple Flange

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES;

Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.

NO SAFE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT!!

W. H. TERWILLIGER,

No. 54 Maiden Lane,

Near William St., NEW YORK.

dec. 7, 1877-y

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to competition for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Mommsen, Roth, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Darner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abel, Mr. Julius Dubor, Brugsh Bey, M. Rolin Jaequemyns, M. Spuller, Bern, M. Ghislrlez, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman, Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P., Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora d'Istria, Pozzoni