The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Jan. 25, 1878.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS AND Common Nonsense.

Many of our readers may remember, (and we certainly do with pleasure) our schools of twenty years ago The country districts in many cases were miles in area, and teacher and scholars trudged daily through snow and storm with a basket or "blickey" containing the cold buckwheat cakes and molasses, or the ponhaus and "spec" or sausage and other cold victuals. The school house was often a log hut, (pot where it was out of the way) small, cold, and without ventilation, with a continuous desk running around three sides of the room, and the level side of a slab, with young saplings in augur holes for legs formed seats alike for the six footer of 21, and the child of six The principal accomplishment of the teacher was muscle, and the accessory ones a knowledge of "the three R's" "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic." Grammar was unknown, Geography sung, and Cobb's spelling book, Daball's Arithmetic, and Emerson's reader, were the school books that taxed the brain of both teacher and pupil.

No county superintendent bothered the teacher, nor did director or parents ever astonish the scholars. The teacher was content to cut wood and build his own fires at $12 00 a month, and "board round," and the pupil was happy at the chance to bring water and "pass it round." Nevertheless these schools turned out many able men and many a woman who afterwards creditably filled her sphere in life.

Grand improvements have been made all over the country in educational subjects since then, which we will not pause to mention, but in some respects it seems to us the matter is being overdone The object of our Common School system was to give every child in the Commonwealth a fair English education,—such as would fit them for the ordinary business transactions. Those who desire more than this can go to our academies and colleges. The State gives our Common Schools about $1,150 000,—which of course the State gets by taxing the people—and the Districts must pay over $9,000,000 annually.

Now what is taught? Not the branches the law designed, because they are practically ignored as being *vulgar*. But children of 8 and 10 years are obliged to rack their brains in Botany, about *Monognia, Heptandria, Cryophyllous*, and after a while our children will not know the common name for dandelion. And then come the mysteries of Physiology, and incipient men and women are asked questions which the *teachers* may understand, but *parents* would not like to answer if they could. And, again, what is the use of teaching a child that does not know the multiplication table, the exact location of the *medulla oblongata*, or the *appendix vermitormei*.

And then these infants are required to know history. They might tell who killed "Cock Robin," and describe "Jack-the-Giant-Killer," but why worry them about Greece, or Alcibiades, Zerxes, or Cleopatria's needle, or any of those things.

Again there comes *scientific* music. We believe that vocal music at proper times is a relief to a pupil. But why should a School District purchase expensive pianos or organs,—(to oblige an agent) and then let the children be harrassed with the distinction between A sharp and B flat, when it would be more to the purpose to tell them the name of the county they live in? Our citizens should think over these questions.

A New Militia Bill.

Adjutant General Latta has prepared a bill for the reorganization of the militia of the State which will be introduced in the Senate. It fixes the pay of privates, corporals, musicians, etc., at $1 50 per day for actual time served, and sergeants at $2 00 per day. The number of major generals will be reduced to three, and brigadiers to five. Uniforms and equipments are to be furnished by the state out of the $400 allowed each company under the existing law All officers will be examined by a board consisting of a brigade commander and the regimental commanders, before receiving their commissions, and a board will also be created by the bill to examine into the physical condition of the applicants for membership into the different companies.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate to abolish the office of jury commissioners, and have that duty performed by the county commissioners. This was formerly the law, but the office of jury commissioners was created, and minority representation provided for to obviate the selection of partisan juries as was the custom under the old law. But this reason has no longer any force, as the minority are now represented in the Board of Commissioners The office is a useless expense now and should be abolished.

When the *Telegraph* invents tales about prospective candidates for governor on the democratic ticket it should be careful enough at least to locate such candidates properly. If there is a Mackey in Columbia county who is spoken of as a candidate for governor he must be in hiding. Congressman Mackey to whom the *Telegraph* refers hails from Clinton and not from Columbia county.—*Patriot.*

Suppose he did? Our county would not be ashamed of him. In fact we wish we had a few men like him.

Senator Wallace's bill providing for a long bond for the investment of small earnings is a much better measure than the postal savings fund to which Gov. Hartranft refers in his message. The plan of Mr. Wallace while quite as convenient is liable to none of the objections to the postal savings scheme which are so forcibly presented by the governor.—*Patriot.*

One of the chief grounds if not the only ground, upon which Governor Hartranft appointed Mr. Lear attorney general was his refusal to sign the new contitution as a member of the convention. Mr. Lear has amply justified the propriety of the appointment by shewing how much he does not know about the constitution.—*Patriot.*

The Huntzingers Sentenced.

READING, January 22.—Jacob and John Huntzinger, late president and cashier of the Miners' Trust Company, of Pottsville, were this morning sentenced each to two years' solitary confinement and a fine of $500, also to refund to Thomas Kearns, the prosecutor, $24,000, with costs.

THE LEGISLATURE SHIELDING A CRIMINAL.

O. F. Bullard is, and has been for several sessions the Republican representative of the Radical county of Delaware. As a member he was noted for his piety and unscrupulousness. But he was not satisfied with the salary and emoluments of the Legislature. His training there perhaps fitted him for his after crimes, or it may be that he had before him the illustrious example of Belknap, Babcock, Robeson, and a host of other bright and shining lights in his own party, whose devotion to it gave him immunity. However that may be, it has transpired that he has embezzled funds belonging to two trust associations in Media, wherein had been deposited the savings of a large class of the poorer people, and which he as Secretary pocketed. His crime being discovered in the early part of December, he was promptly arrested. A writ of Habeas Corpus was issued and argued before Judge Clayton, one of Bullard's constituents, and who had undoubtedly voted for him, and the defendant made the extraordinary plea of privilege that as a member of the Legislature, he was on his way to join that body, although it would not meet for two weeks thereafter. Judge Clayton, true to his judicial functions, promptly decided, *First*, that embezzlement was such a crime as would not protect him from arrest, and, *Second*, that he was not on his way to the Legislature, all of which is sound law and sense. Bullard was therefore remanded to jail.

But our distinguished legislators, forgetting that it is their duty to make the laws and for the Courts to interpret them, especially those of a constitutional character, sent for Mr. Bullard, and are now trying to devise some means of securing his congenial presence amongst them once more. They were indignant at Dimmick's crookedness, because he tried without consulting them to bleed a number of banks, but their righteous anger is aroused when a pet Republican is arrested for the trifling offence of robbing men and women who trusted him with their scant savings. But if they must have him at Harrisburg, if he is needed for other jobs, we suggest a remedy to his Republican friends; *let them bail him out of the Delaware prison!*

Mr. Buckalew on a Free Pipe Law.

The following letter from Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has just been published:

BLOOMSBURG, PA., January 5, 1878.

Hon. Wm. L. Corbett:

DEAR SIR:—A general statute authorizing the organization of pipe line corporations conforms to the policy of the Constitution as to railroads and telegraphs, declared in the 16th and 18th articles. Facilities for transportation of products of wells, mines, manufactories and farms must be provided by government. To this end highways of all sorts are established, and the State's right of eminent domain imparted to the municipality or private corporation by which they are constructed; and for the transportation of news by lightning lines similar action has been taken.

A special mode of transporting or conveying petroleum and its products to market seems a necessity, and if the common interests of the producers and consumers are to be consulted. Cheapness of conveyance and speed are secured, with, as I suppose, additional safety. Now a highway of transportation *under* the surface of the soil occasions less of inconvenience to the public and of injury to private property than one *upon* the surface. In the the case of telegraph lines, every one is gratified to learn that they can be placed *in* the earth instead of being elevated above its surface.

You may understand that I am for one, in favor of the enactment of a proper pipe bill, which though of special interest in your own section of the State, and will tend to promote the common prosperity of the people of the whole State, will carry more fully into operation those principles of equality and free commerce and communication which are declared by our Constitution of 1874.

Very truly your friend,

C. R. BUCKALEW.

[Communicated.]

PALESTINE, TEXAS, Jan. 13, 1878.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN: I am here at present spending Sunday. I came to Texas about one month ago, looking at the country with a view to locate and make farming and stock raising my future business and so far have been very agreeably disappointed with Texas. I have bought 4,134 acres of lands. To illustrate what kind of land and the general appearance of a great deal of the state of Texas, the lands are such as you see in Lancaster and Lebanon Valley. They have plenty of limestone, good springs and a soil that cannot be excelled in the United States. Those that I consider good are gradually rolling The northeastern and southwestern part of Texas is not good farming land; but choice land may be bought from $1 50 to $5 per acre. This may seem low for as good land as I have described, but you must bear in mind that Texas is a very large State, as large as Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York and has more acres of good lands in it than those four States combined. They raise from 15 to 40 bushels of wheat, 30 to 65 of corn, 50 to 118 bushels of oats to the acre; they can raise all grains that can be raised in the north, and also any kind of crops that they raise in the south and successfully. Pastures are unlimited. There are many farmers who have from 300 to 7000 horses and cattle, and many men have as high as 30,000 sheep, the feeding costing nothing winter or summer. Sheep and cattle are at fair prices but horses are low and a man who comes here with say $500 to as much as he can bring can make money easier and faster than in any other State in the Union, but my advice is to any one who would come to Texas dead broke he will see misery and want such as he never experienced in the North or East. Poor men are not needed or wanted. Timber is plenty for the wants of the State. Lumber is cheap and lands are advancing rapidly; towns are springing up in one year from 1000 to 3,000 in population. From 200 to 868 grown persons are arriving daily at one junction of two railroads and no children included. The estimation of arrivals in Texas monthly are 100,000 persons, commencing on the 1st of September 1877. The best county that I have seen in Texas is Williamson, but there are plenty just as good. My advice is to those who have a view of emigrating west or southwest to fir st see Texas. I started from home with a view of locating in Kansas, but any man who will first see Texas before locating will do as I did. One acre of land in Texas is worth two in Kansas.

Yours truly,

AARON WOLF.

Gold Still Tumbling.

New York, January 23.—Gold has sold down to 101¼, the lowest price since March 28, 1862.

General Miles "has a face typically American, or it might be better still said, typical of New England. The general character of the features are Grecian."—*Ex.*

We know Gen. Miles, and we think his features are *Miles*-ian.

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HARRISBURG LETTER.

Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1878.

Legislation has progressed rapidly during the last two weeks, and already 440 bills have been introduced in the House and a large number of these have been acted upon by the various committees to which they were referred. The Border Claim Bill, though acted upon favorably by the committee on appropriations, has not yet been reported to the House, being held back, it is alleged by a member from the border counties, so as not to get in ahead of the Allegheny project to investigate the causes of the Railroad riots with the ultimate object of having the State pay for the damages done by the same. Of course the border members are indignant, but they can't help themselves.

The case of the Hon. O. F Bullard, member from Delaware county, seems to give the House a great deal of trouble and has excited much discussion, three several times during the past week. The Hon. O. F. B, as I presume most of your readers are aware, was held in jail in Media, Delaware county, under a charge of embezzling the funds of a building association of which he was treasurer when the legislature met. He claimed to be privileged from arrest and to have the right to take his seat in the House. He asked to be taken from the custody of Delaware county, authorities and be allowed to come before the Judiciary committee of the House and argue his case, which request the House granted, and now it don't know what to do with the elephant that it has upon its hands. The judiciary committee have no further use for him, but for some reason or other don't seem in a hurry to report upon his case. So he remains in the nominal custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, occupies his old seat and looks as big as the rest of the members.

One of the leading topics of discussion here and the one exciting the most interest is the Oil Pipe Bill. The oil business has become the most important in the State, the annual receipts therefrom being over $30,000,000 and exceeding in value the entire anthracite coal production by $8,000,000. For many years there were numerous individual refiners and shippers, thus affording the producers of Petroleum a free open market. But a dire change has been wrought in this respect. The Standard Oil Company originally a Cleveland Refining Co., have, by means of rebates and draw-backs granted them by Railroads, been enabled to crush out all the individual shippers and refiners leaving the whole of this vast business virtually in their own hands, and now they can give producers just what prices they please, as there are no other buyers in the market. The producers have from time to time appealed to the various railroads for equal shipping rates with the Standard, but in vain, and now as a last resort they come to the legislature and ask for a free pipe bill so they can get their product to the seaboard independent of this monoply. The oil which is demanded by and has become a necessity to the whole world is only bringing at the wells about $1.30 for a barrel of 42 gallons, which the producers claim is a starvation price. There are fifty thousand people who have to get their living directly from the business of producing oil and they are all at the mercy of this heartless corporation. It controls the banks, and owns a good share of the hardware stores in the oil regions, and by these means has its hands on the throats of nearly all the debtor class and one by one the producers are being crushed out as the refiners were before them, and it is only a question of a little time when the Standard will gobble up the whole thing, body and breeches. Surely the oil men are entitled to some protection. It seems the main opposition to the bill comes from the Railroads, (prompted of course by the Standard Oil Co.,) on the ground that they have invested large sums of money in cars and machinery for carrying oil, and now they want to realize on their investment, which they could not do if the oil is carried to the market by pipes. But they have constantly refused to give the producer a chance to compete for the trade and now they are compelled to this last resort, not to injure the railroads, but because the railroads refuse them justice. When will the people of this Commonwealth teach these grasping corporations that they are the creatures and servants of the public and not their masters?

The Agnew—Heslet contested election case which was decided last session in favor of Agnew (rep.) does not seem to be entirely settled yet. Fraud is alleged and a number of affidavits have been presented in the House in support of the charge and a committee of investigation is asked for. The indications are that the House will vote for an investigation. Certain it is that somebody deserves to be punished,—the pepetrators of the fraud, if fraud there has been, or the false accusers if there has been no fraud.

As the season advances and the cares of State weigh heavily upon our law-makers, they feel the want of some relaxation when the burdens of the day are cast aside and and shades of evening come. A panacea is needed for the weary brain and nothing seems to fill the bill so well in the eyes of the festive legislator as the fascinating game of draw-poker. Hence it is that the midnight gas is burned and the rattle of chips is heard in the land and we hear of how the gentlemen from ——, raked in a big pile on a pair of trays, or how the gentleman from ——, lost a big pot on two pair of sixes. Legislation is often a game of bluff, and should we deny our statesmen the advantages of such a noble schools. Away with the thought!

B.

Murder in Luzerne County.

The most brutal murder that has occurred in the Luzerne coal region since the flourishing days of Mollie Maguireism was committed early on the evening of the 15th, near Hunlock Creek, ten miles south of Wilkes-Barre, on the western side of the Susquehanna river. Mr. Philip Callender and his son had been to Plymouth during the day, attending a lawsuit with a man named Connells. The suit was decided in Mr. Callender's favor, and he started to drive home with his son. When about a half a mile from Hunlock's Creek they were fired upon twice by some unseen persons. Mr. Callendar received a load of buckshot and a bullet in the back of his head and fell from the carriage and died a few hours later. His son received a slight scalp wound, most of the load going through his hat, He looked back and saw two men running from them. It is the general opinion that the Connells, who have a bad reputation, were the perpetrators of the deed, and it is feared if they are caught they will be lynched, as the excitement in the neighborhood is great. One member of the Connells family is now serving a term in the penitentiary for the murder of a police officer some years ago. Mr. Callendar was a highly respected resident of Madisonville, Ross township, was a prominent member of the church and a traveler and geologist of some repute.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1878.

Congress did absolutely nothing in the way of public business last week. To-day it is said a vote will be reached in the Senate on the silver resolutions of Senator Matthews. While the vote may not show exactly the strength of those who will vote for the remonetization of silver, there is a general belief that it will do so, and accordingly much interest is felt in it. If the resolutions receive a two-thirds vote your readers may be sure that silver will be remonetized, whether or not Mr. Hayes shall veto the bill to be passed. A decision one way or the other is a public necessity.

There are timid souls who defend the dishonest public debt statements of Secretary Sherman on the ground that if a full and correct statement were given the people would not understand it and would believe the country in a worse financial condition than it really is. Others hold that the debt not reported by the Secretary, and which he refuses to pay when it becomes due, will by and by become "outlawed" and not have to be paid thereby saving the amount to the Government. Their first ground of defense is not one fit to be used in connection with a Secretary, a servant of the people. He has no right to deal dishonestly with his master. The other shows equal dishonesty, and if possible, a more contemptible trifling with the Secretary's duties. The Secretary has not made one full or fair report of the public debt.

In the absence of any exciting discussion in Congress people naturally enough turn to such affairs as the proposed appearance of Mr. Hendricks in the politics of his State, and the speech of ex-Secretary Bristow at Boston a few days ago. Spite of Blaine's great popularity in New England, Bristow has many most earnest friends in that section. He has strength among the masses too. There were in all the New England States large numbers of people who knew the insincerity of Blaine, and who would have thought the chances about even, if he had been elected, that he would gone farther than Hayes to please the South or farther than Zach. Chandler to strengthen and consolidate the Republicans of the North. Distrusting Blaine, and seeing the hopelessness of a fight if Conkling or Norton was made candidate, these men turned to Bristow, who was not only of good reputation as a reformer but was a new man. His appearance in Boston is significant, and not unnaturally people connect it with political combinations to extend into the future. It may also be noted that the men who in New England represent the anti-Blaine feeling are in constant intercourse with Mr. Blaine.

One of the innumerable institutions over which the Secretary of the Interior has charge is the Freedmen's Hospital here. It is supported almost entirely by Government, and its officers are responsible to the Secretary. In a recent investigation though the investigators found nothing wrong, Secretary Schurz finds nothing right. The persons who made the investigation reported that the officers, against whom charges were made, were innocent. Secretary Schurz promptly removes them. Will he never get tired of this sort on nonsense? He sets one set of suspected subordinates to investigate another lot of the same kind, and expects to get at the truth. To make it all the more ridiculous, the doors of the investigating room are closed to the public. In the way of sensations the *Daily Post* is the equal of any first-class New York paper. Its energies and abilities are now brought to bear against Speaker Randall and Representative Fernando Wood, and those life-long Democrats are necessarily read out of the party. The *Post* is so lively and so interesting, withal, that it is perhaps unfair to expect strict accuracy in all its statements, or to consider it serious in all it says.

SEMINOLE.

The bill introduced by Senator Holben, of Lehigh county, to secure compensation for losses caused by mobs and riots is indicative of a disposition to extend rather than relax the provisions of the act of 1849. Mr. Holben's bill provides that persons whose property shall be injured or destroyed may bring suit against the county in which the riots occur, and that the amounts awarded shall be paid out of the county treasury on warrants drawn by the commissioners. But damages shall not be awarded if the persons or corporations injured do not use proper precautions, or if they fail to notify the proper authorities. If the sheriff or other official shall neglect his duty during a riot or outbreak he shall be liable to the party injured if the latter elect to bring the suit against the officer instead of the county. It shall also be lawful for the county commissioners to prosecute the rioters and the officers who fail to discharge their duty.

This bill contains some excellent provisions. It would make communities more vigilant in suppressing riot on its first appearance when held by the law responsible in damages for all the injuries and losses that might be inflicted, and it would make them more cautious in the selection of their sheriffs and other peace officers. These officials would be exceedingly prompt in their treatment of a mob if they knew that they would be held responsible for all the injuries caused by their timidity and neglect.

There is one amendment that might be added to this bill of Senator Holben, and that is to compel the county requiring the presence of troops to quell riots and protect property to pay the expenses for transporting and maintaining the troops while in that county. Instead of requiring a regiment of militia on the occasion of a disturbance or outbreak the citizens of the county would make effective means to quell it themselves. They would choose ministerial and judicial officers who would enforce the law and not such as would sympathize with and encourage mob violence, and they would be prompt to sustain these officials. Pennsylvania must now pay upwards of a half million dollars to cover the military expenses caused by the diversions of the mob last summer. If the law compelled the cities and counties to pay for the support of the troops, but a small portion of this expenditure would have been required.—*Patriot.*

Jew or Gentile.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, in a recent lecture on "Current Events," discussing certain alleged differences between Jew and Gentile, gave some hard but well deserved hits at a few of the weak points of the Gentile. He said:

"Last summer the land was ablaze with discussions about the Jews being excluded from one of the leading hotels. I have this to say: A Gentile is no better than a Jew—no better in morals, no better in providence and forethought. There are more Gentiles in Sing Sing and in the Tombs and on Blackwell's Island than there are Jews. The gentiles are no better in the profession of law—Moses, the greatest lawyer who ever lived, was a Jew. They are no better in banking—Rothchilds, the greatest banker, is a Jew. They are no better in military life—Joshua was a Jew. They are no better statesmen—D'Israeli is a Jew. They are no better theologians—the Lord Jesus Christ was a Jew. The Jews are not physically inferior to the Gentiles. Why is six feet high any better than five feet high? Did you ever hear of Wellington or Napoleon? They were small. I know a great many tall fools. A crane is taller than a dove. Their features are not so attractive. Who decreed that a nose curved up is any better than a nose turned down? *Uncleanly?* What a charge to be made by the smoking Gentile nation! Think of the floating pig-sty attached to all railroad trains, and the gentleman's cabins in our ferry boats. Most of the smoke belongs to the new dispensation. The weak point of the Gentile is not washing too much. Look at the City Court room after a trial, or a public hall, after a Democratic convention or a Republican meeting. Is that atmosphere all Jewish? Analyze it, and you will find it to consist of five parts of whisky, three parts of garlic, one of cologne, and one of oxygen. I have baptised people who were so dirty that I was tempted to leave them in the tank. Flash jewelry! That is not peculiar to the Jews. The American nation is covered up with it. You can get a "gold" watch for $7.50 in Chatham street. Jews sell them, but Gentiles buy them!"

Has a Husband a Right to Open his Wife's Letters.

Domestic happiness is never assured unless there is an absence of all suspicion on the part of both the husband and wife as to the conduct and motives of each other. If they do not so proceed as to leave nothing to be kept concealed, trouble is likely to ensue in the family; and where all should be harmony and peace, strife and bickerings enter in, changing what ought to be an abode of happiness into a household blighted by suspicion and torn by discontent. Still, there is a due and proper courtesy which ought to be observed by a husband toward a wife, and a wife toward a husband, which reasonably respects the rights of each and gives to each that liberty of action so highly prized by human beings.

These thoughts arise on reading the following questions submitted to The *Sun* by a vexed husband:

Sir: Has a husband a right to open and read his wife's letter? Ought not a wife to show her husband the letters she receives? I would say yes to these questions, but I would like to know if I am singular in my views on this subject, or if every husband has a right to expect his wife to show him her letters. HUSBAND.

Unquestionably a wife ought to be ready to show her letters to her husband, provided he desires to read them. But he is either a very rude or a very suspicious man if he insists on opening them before they have reached her hands. The person to whom a letter is addressed ought to have the privilege of breaking its seal; and if the person happens to be woman and a wife, that fact does not impair her right to receive her correspondence untouched. The mere fact of prying into the contents of her letters before she has herself read them, implies a lack of confidence in her which must be extremely offensive to the most loyal wife.

In the first place, a decent husband has no curiosity to learn the contents of his wife's letters before she reveals them to him, no more than she to read what his correspondents write to him. He is not a detective employed to hound her steps and steal her thoughts, but her trusted friend, protector, and companion, who should so inspire her confidence that she will be even readier to tell him what her friends write to her than he to get the information.

We fear our correspondent is one of those jaundiced fellows who so worry their wives with suspicions that from mere sport they create mysteries to give their husbands food for jealousy. Doubtless the letters he is so anxious to open are merely epistles of the most ordinary and commonplace sort, which he would hardly have the patience to read through, and which, if he was not so suspicious, she would turn over to him as a matter of course.

A wife, however, ought to have no correspondents whose letters she is not willing to show her husband; and if she has such, it is a bad sign. She naturally and rightly claims the privilege of opening her own letters, provided she has not empowered her husband to do it for her; but she does this, not because she has any secrets to keep, but because she feels that she ought to be trusted so far, and that though married she is still an individual, and entitled to be addressed as such.

We advise our correspondent to give his wife her letters unopened, and to display no foolish curiosity about their contents, even though the handwriting on the envelope may be a man's. Perhaps those letters which have caused him his present unhappiness were written to her by tradesmen with whom she was negotiating for her holiday gifts, and, therefore, as he was himself to get the chief one, she preferred that he should not see them. However, under ordinary circumstances, a wife ought to have no hesitation in showing her letters to her husband.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Jailed by the Orphans' Court.

One Darby Melvin, of Pittston, was appointed guardian of the three minor children of Wm. Murphy, late of the same place, deceased. He entered upon the performance of the duties incident to the trust in apparent good faith, and upon the 11th of June, 1877, filed a final account, showing a balance in his hands due the children of $512.95, which report was formally approved by the Court. Subsequently another person was chosen guardian, and Melvin was decreed to hand the balance over. This he frequently promised, but always neglected to do, until, the patience of the new guardian wore out, when a rule was appealed for and granted, calling upon him to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for the recovery of the fund. Melvin failing to enter an appearance, the rule was made absolute, the attachment was put into the hands of a deputy Sheriff, and Melvin was brought to Wilkes-Barre, by order of the Court, and lodged in jail, it being the Sheriff's duty, under the law governing the case, to see that he remained in custody until the money wanted is forthcoming. (See Tome's Appeal, 14 Wright page 285.) This, we believe, is the first instance in which the Orphans' Court of Luzerne has committed a person to prison, and the circumstance is one of unusual general interest on that account.—*Leader.*

Harrisburg, January 24.—Governor Hartranft will probably to-day issue a commission to Judge Church, of Crawford county, the contest against him having been abandoned.

Marriages.

BANGS—DERR.—At the Methodist parsonage in Orangeville on the 17th inst., by Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. Enos E. Bangs to Miss Kisetta Derr, both of Greenwood.

HIPPENSTEEL—JOHNSON.—At Light Street, January 19th 1878, by Rev. N. Spear, Levi Hippensteel to Miss Hester Johnson, both of Mt. Pleasant.

Deaths.

HUMMEL.—In Benton, February 13th, 1864, Phoebe A. Hummel, aged 13 years and 11 months.

Too Many Insurance Suits.

There is altogether too much disposition to litigate on the part of fire and life insurance companies. No matter how great the caution practised in taking risks; but, once taken, if a loss occurs, it should, as a rule with very limited exceptions, be paid.

As it is now, if a man insures his property he feels that if the property burns down he has quite as good a prospect of an expensive, vexatious lawsuit on his hands as he has of promptly recovering his insurance money without any controversy about it. If he insures his life, his heirs may experience more annoyance in the way of litigation than they will of profit out of the policy.

Fire risks should only be taken after a careful examination of the property, and on a sufficient knowledge of the character of the owner, to leave no doubt about the risk being judicious at the rates agreed upon. Then in the event of a fire, the loss should be paid certainly, cheerfully, and promptly. Only in case of evident arson or manifest fraud should payment be refused.

Insurance on lives we think should be paid, in the event of death, almost invariably. The companies employ their own examining physicians, and if they make a mistake, it should be at the cost of the company.

The policy of frequently resisting payment which is practised by some companies, not only entails upon them heavy expenses in the way of council fees and costs, but it impairs public confidence in them, and they consequently miss a great deal of business which would otherwise fall to them. We are not by any means certain that the greatest opportunity for an insurance company would not lie in the adoption of a novel rule of business, namely, to pay every loss without question.

Such a company would save all the expense of defending suits. It could practise so much caution in taking risks that the frauds upon it would be few. It could obtain higher rates for the same risks than rival companies, for the certainty of payment would go a great way with insurers; and it would soon outstrip all companies managed in the customary way in the extent and profits of its business.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Infamous Louisiana Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The members of the returning board presented a petition to the superior criminal court, praying for the removal of the case against them to the United States circuit court under section 641 of the United States revised statutes on the ground that the law authorizing the drawing of juries in and for the parish of Orleans in crimidal cases operates injustice to accused, inasmuch as it places in the hands of the officers authorized by law to draw juries powers which enable them to draw such juries as they may see proper and in this instance out of the whole venire there is not a colored man, and for the further reason that the virtues of existence of great public prejudice in the minds of the white population of this city officers have willingly or unwillingly drawn such a jury as are believed to be impressed by this prejudice. Judge Whitaker ordered the application to be filed and fixed the time for argument for to-morrow.

Judge Callow, of counsel, gave assistant Attorney General Eagan notice in open court that he would apply for commissions to take testimony of absent witnesses on behalf af the accused, to which Eagan obiected; first on the grounds that the defense had no right to take evidence in that way, and secondly, because it would necessitate a continuance of the case, to which he would not consent. Ex-Governor Wells was present.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to prevent drunkenness, making it the duty of any constable, police officer, town councilman, mayor, burgess, school director or superviser, upon their own knowledge or upon information by any citizen, of any person being in a state of intoxication, to arrest or cause such person to be arrested and taken before any justice of the peace, who shall impose a fine of five dollars, one-half for the officer making the arrest and the justice as fees, and the balance for the school fund. Upon the failure to pay the fine the justice shall commit the delinquent to jail for thirty days. Any officer who shall neglect or refuse to act shall be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned thirty days, and any justice of the peace who refuses to enforce the law shall pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Subscribe for the COLUMBIAN, the largest and best paper in the County.

A word of caution. Nearly all venders of cough syrups use large quantities of opium, morphine and tartar emetic—all deadly poisons and sooner or later the worst result may be apprehended from their uses. We know that Dr. Coxe's Wild Cherry and Seneka is entirely free from them all, and may be given to the youngest babe without any risk whatever. It will cure that cough.

It is now an acknowledged fact that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. It has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone, and in others by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

The old supposition that "Consumption is incurable" for many years deterred physicians from attempting to find a remedy for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without an effort being made to save them from a doom which was considered inevitable.

Dr. Schenck himself was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate; he was CURED by the aforesaid medicines and afterward enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years. Thousands of people have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Schenck's Almanac, containing a thorough treatise on Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. can be had gratis of any druggist, or of J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia. Full directions for the use of Schenck's medicines accompany each package.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are for sale by all druggists.

jan

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg on Tuesday, February 5th, 1878, for the pardon of Patrick Tully, Patrick Hester and Peter McHugh convicted in the Oyer and Terminer of Columbia county of the murder of Alexander W. Rea, in October 1868.

S. P. WOLVERTON,
JOHN G. FREEZE,
C. R. BROCKWAY,
GEO. E. ELWELL,
Att'ys. for Prisoners.

Bloomsburg, Pa., jan. 25, 8t75-2w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at private sale of John Drake on January 12th, 1878, the following personal property, to-wit: 2 horses, 1 set harness, 2 cows, 3 head of young cattle, 1 sow, 4 shoats, a lot of chickens and geese, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 sled, 1 pair log sleds, 1 hay rake, 2 plows, 1 harrow 1 cultivator, 1 double corn plow, 1 fanning mill, a lot of corn, a lot of hay and fodder, 7 acres of rye in the ground and two-thirds of 7 acres of rye in the ground and two-thirds of 3 acres of wheat in the ground more or less, 50 bushels of potatoes, 1 cook stove and cooking utensils and all household furniture. All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left them with him during my pleasure. DANIEL FORCE.

jan. 25, 78-3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS KRESSLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Kressler late of Scott township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator of Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrators without delay. WILLIAM KRESSLER, Administrator.

Jan. 25, 78-6w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's Sale on the 9th day of January 1878 the following personal property of Philip Dile, to-wit: 1 tanning mill, 1 plow, 1 wagon, 1 pair bob sleds, 2 cows, 8 head of hogs, 1 wheelbarrow, all of his hay, straw and fodder, 1 harrow, 1 log chain, a lot of lumber 25 chickens 1 copper kettle, 150 pounds of meat, 13 chairs, 5 beds and bedding, 1 lounge, all of his carpet, 1 bureau 2 tables, 1 clock, 2 stoves and cooking utensils, 4 cupboards and all of his dishes, a lot of potatoes, 10 acres of grain in the ground and all of his personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left them with him during my pleasure. A. R. FRITZ.

Jan. 25, 78-3w

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's Sale on the 16th day of January 1878 the following personal property of W. P. Stoner: 1 yoke of oxen, 2 sale-ts, 1 wagon, 12 chickens, 2 axes, all of his hay, 1 log chain, 1 clock, 3 beds and bedding, 1 cook stove, 1 table, 1 cupboard, all of his dishes and all of his personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with the same as I have left them with him during my pleasure. A. R. FRITZ.

Jan. 25, 78, 3w

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1878,

A certain real estate situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Simon Koons and William Bolick, on the east by land of Silas Johnson, on the west by land of Benjamin Fetterman and on the south by land of Dyer Fetterman, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings, containing ninety-two acres more or less with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley Perry.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania bounded on the north by Center Turnpike, on the east by lands of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, on the west by land of John Price, and on the south by lands of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, said lot being fifty feet in front by one hundred and forty feet in depth upon which is erected a one and a-half story frame dwelling house and stable.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Casey.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Widow Keller, on the south by land of David Walsh, on the west by Paxon street, and on the east by an alley, being twenty-five feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel L. Keller.

ALSO,

The following real estate, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by Augustus Bonehurt, on the east by Leonard Darling, on the south by Daniel Stine, on the west by Reuben Leiby, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings, containing seventy-two acres in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William Raup.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of B. F. Reighard and others, on the east by land of said Reighard, John Lee and public road, on the south by land of Marc Snyder, Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company and on the west by land of John H. Creveling, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house, a large frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Moore Creveling.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Samuel Hawk on the north, Alvin Vandermark, estate of John Linden and estate of W. A. J. Brittain on the east, William Klinetob and Martha Edwards on the south, and on the west by Uriah Vanpelt, containing eighty acres more or less, on which are erected a two-story frame house and bank barn.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Gideon G. Hosler and John Vannet

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Sugarloaf township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Silas Benjamin, on the east by lands of Elias Shultz, on the west and south by lands of John Dils, containing thirty-five acres more or less, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Philip Dils.

ALSO,

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg at 7 o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1878.

All those certain four tracts of land situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: One of them beginning at a post at the south-west corner of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Catharine Longenberger, thence by the said Catharine Longenberger tract north sixteen degrees west two hundred and seventy-two perches to a post, thence north twenty-one degrees west one hundred and twelve