

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & BELL, Editors. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, May 17, 1878.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, for 1878, will be held in Liberty Hall, Pittsburg, (Penn. Avenue, near 6th street,) at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 22d, to plan in nomination one person for each of the following named offices: Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Cameron manager completed its altered work on Wednesday last by nominating the State ticket as follows: For Governor, Henry M. Hoyt, of the coal regions; Serratt, of Allegheny, was named for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the venerable Chief Justice—Agnew—was waived. The oil regions got Senator Stone for Lieutenant Governor, and Philadelphia got Senator Dankel for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

HILL OF LYCOMING.

Alfred H. Hill the member from the Lower end of Lycoming deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. Few men so short an experience in matters of legislation have made a more distinguished record. His superiority is not found in the number of pages in which his name figures in the Legislative Record but in that close attention to business and capacity to weigh the relative effects of opposing interests. The man that says most in the halls of legislation, is not the man that wields influence. Hill is not that class. He is one of those that does not talk until he has something to say and then it is to the point. His close attention to business has often attracted the attention of his fellow members, and it won for him the sobriquet of Iron in the Hills. In our frequent visits to the State Capital we have always found him at his post. The business of his county and his constituents is the first thought of his mind. After that in all questions of State policy he takes a broad and philanthropic view. He has now mastered the routine of business and will in the future, if returned again by his constituents, bring to his command a complete knowledge of parliamentary law. This is an essential prerequisite in order to maintain that equal advantage and skill in legislative tactics which is the mark of success. The people of Lycoming think would make a great mistake in not returning Mr. Hill. We hope they will, and our word for it they will not be sorry.

THE NEW PARTY AND ITS CANDIDATES.

The possibilities of the party that met in Convention in Philadelphia last week, were great. By judicious nominations, and well constructed platform, they might have polled a very large vote at the fall election. But all the golden opportunities were disregarded, the platform first adopted was a communistic document "fit only for a mob." True, the more conservative elements sat up all night after the adoption of the platform, to construct something else a little better calculated to catch the floating votes here and there, and on Thursday morning the Labor resolutions were repudiated and the Greenback sentiments adopted. The platform is too long to give in full. It demands everything while it promises nothing. It is a conglomeration of so-called principles of the Labor Reformers, the Nationalists and the Greenbackers. The name adopted for the new party in this convention, indicates the character of the platform. It is the National Greenback-Labor party.

THE CANDIDATES.

Samuel R. Mason, the nominee for Governor, is a lawyer residing in the city of Mercer, seat of Mercer county. He is fifty years of age, having been born of Scotch-Irish parentage on a small farm in Washington township, Lawrence county, but then a part of Mercer. He has been practicing at the Mercer bar for twenty-five years, and in Western Pennsylvania is known as a gentleman of large experience and marked executive ability. His practice has been good from the beginning, and for the past fifteen years he has been looked upon as well to do. He never held any public office or office of any kind, except that of elder in the Presbyterian Church of his town. His vote has been with the Democrats, but he was never an active member. Two years ago he publicly took up the Labor cause, and has since then been identified with the Nationalists in Mercer. At the Williamsport Convention last year Mr. J. G. White, chairman of the United Labor county committee of Mercer, mentioned Mr. Mason as a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, but he withdrew in favor of Judge Bentley. Mr. Mason is a large man, well preserved, with a fine address. He has not a hair on the top of his head and very few whiskers. He is a good speaker, smooth, persuasive and always logical. His family consists of a wife and nine children. The nomination of Mason as the nominee of the Cameron ring, Agents were in Philadelphia for the purpose of preventing the nomination of Armstrong, and they were successful. William H. Armstrong was the only man whom Hoyt feared. Had Armstrong been nominated, it would have been Hoyt's nomination by the Republicans uncertain, and his defeat if nominated almost sure. To prevent all this, the Cameron, who still own the state, set about Armstrong's overthrow, and accomplished it, by the nomination of Judge Bentley of Williamsport for Supreme Judge. The trick seemed apparent when immediately after the nomination for governor was selected a dispatch was sent Bentley asking him to withdraw in favor of Judge Agnew. He was put on the track only long enough to crowd Armstrong off. We would not guarantee that a certain delegate not far from here did not go to Philadelphia to help the Camerons capture the Convention.

Christopher Shearer, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor has declined to be a candidate, and the vacancy will be filled by the State committee.

Judge Benjamin S. Bentley, the candidate for Supreme Judge, is about sixty years of age, and has been a member of the bar over thirty years.

In 1868 Lycoming county was made a judicial district, and he was appointed to preside upon the bench by Governor Geary. In the fall of the year 1868 he was renominated by the Republicans as the opposition to Judge Gamble, who was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the President Judgeship, and Mr. Bentley was defeated. Upon his retirement from the bench, the members of the

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1878. The Post (Democratic daily) of this morning is confident that a resolution based principally on Blair's memorial and secondarily on the evidence contributed by McLin and his pals in Florida and elsewhere, will be carried to-day, calling for an immediate investigation. It says the Speaker has decided it may be offered as a privileged question, and that the transporting expedients and the vaccination have been so far over come as to justify the belief that before adjournment to-night the ground will have been broken for a most searching inquiry. It further intimates that the Republicans will move to amend so as to include all Southern States having called Republican majorities but which went overwhelmingly for Tilden. It is thought likely that this course has been adopted so that by taking over several States they may be able to get some more fragments of a privileged question, and that the transporting expedients and the vaccination have been so far over come as to justify the belief that before adjournment to-night the ground will have been broken for a most searching inquiry.

James L. Wright, the nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was nominated for State Treasurer by the first State Convention which was held at the city of Harrisburg, September 10, 1877. He is a tailor by trade and lives in Philadelphia. Mr. Wright is fifty-nine years old, and has acted with the Whigs, according to his own words, "since I was nineteen." He was president of the Anti-Monopoly Convention held at Harrisburg in March 1876, and temporary chairman of the National Labor Convention held in Pittsburg in April of the same year.

As the matter has turned out, the new party is gotten up in the interest of the Republican cause. At present the Republican like William H. Armstrong was rejected for Governor, and Mason, formerly a Democrat was nominated to draw off Democratic votes. Democrats who are deluded into following this new leader should bear in mind that every vote drawn from the party is equivalent to a vote for Hoyt, who will be the Republican candidate for Governor.

Investigating the Fraud.

The work of investigating the criminal processes by which the people of the United States were defrauded of their choice of a President has at last begun in earnest in Congress, and it should not be abandoned until all who were engaged in the commission of the crime whether as principals or accessories shall be brought to punishment. A substantial basis for the resolution of Mr. Potter of New York was found in the solemn memorial of the State of Maryland and in the affidavit of a member of the Florida returning board. As Speaker Randall was bound to decide, this resolution involved a question of the highest privilege. But instead of fairly meeting the issue the minority in Congress resorted to filibustering in order to cover fraud. Many of them have admitted over and over again in private conversation that Hayes is in fraudulent occupation of the presidential office. Yet when confronted with a simple resolution which contemplates the investigation of the fraud and making an enduring official record of it that it may stand in history as a warning they shrink away from the issue. They dread the inquiry proposed in the resolution because they have already anticipated the revelations that will be made. But the investigation will go on in spite of their resistance. It shall be ascertained that John Sherman in Louisiana was in complicity with J. Madison Wells, advising the commission of the frauds by which the electoral vote of that state was stolen, and that Edward F. Noyes bargained with McLin and others in Florida, promising official rewards in behalf of Mr. Hayes in return for the theft of electoral votes, another and more important issue will arise. But first let the facts be ascertained and put them upon an enduring record. To that end let the investigation of Florida in Louisiana and Florida be searching and thorough.

The republicans opponents of this investigation profess to entertain great fear that it will interrupt the business and interfere with the property of the country. Their alarm is unduly exaggerated. This fear of disturbing the business of the country is becoming rather threadbare as a partisan pretext. It is proposed to reform notorious and flagrant abuses in the revenue system of the country, and at once those who are interested in maintaining these abuses against any such disturbing business of the country. After they have derived all the profit that is possible from the abuses they will perhaps consent that another generation shall inaugurate the necessary reforms. Is a resolution introduced in congress to take notice of the most astounding frauds upon the suffrage upon the confession of some of the men who officially participated in them the cry is repeated that the prosperity of the country will be imperilled by the investigation and the agitation attending it. If the prosperity of the country cannot sustain such a shock it must rest on an exceedingly narrow and unstable basis. It is a country that has much more on their own account than that of the country, for whose business interests they profess so much concern. They shrink with undignified alarm from an investigation which threatens to reveal to the world the proof that Mr. Hayes by offering official honors and rewards to those who were engaged in making the canvass of the electoral votes in Florida was an active participant in the frauds by which he was elevated to the Presidency of the United States against the consent of a great majority of the people. As partisans they dread the exposure of the character of the services for which John Sherman was made secretary of the treasury and Edward F. Noyes was sent a minister to France, with the work that was performed and the rewards that were obtained by the minor conspirators in this great drama of political crime; but the issue between the two political parties on this question has been made up by the action of the house on Monday. In behalf of a wronged and outraged people the democrats demand an investigation of the electoral crime and the exposure of all who were concerned in it that it may serve as a warning to political conspirators and leaves for all time. The republicans in congress, on the other hand, throw every obstacle in the way of investigation in fear of the partisan consequences, while making hypocritical professions of alarm concerning the business interests of the country. No country can prosper nor deserves to prosper whose representatives have not the courage to probe to the bottom a crime against the elective franchise which saps the very foundation of the political institutions upon which all its material prosperity must depend. The people will decide between the two parties on this issue.

SEMINOLE.

Pennsylvania Editorial Excursion.

The regular annual excursion of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will come off on the 17th of June. The place selected is Creson Springs, on the summit of the Alleghenies, a most delightful spot, where, we have no doubt, the fraternity will enjoy themselves to the full. The excursion to the Water Gap last time was so eminently delightful that all who participated in it will not fail to be present at the meeting at Creson. The arrangements, as far as they have been completed, are that the members shall meet at Harrisburg on Monday evening, June 17, where they will be the guests of the Lehigh House. A social or hop, a supper, etc., and the presence of all the officials at the State Capital will be the features of the evening. On Tuesday the association will proceed to Creson, where it will be handsomely entertained until Friday, when the party will disband for their homes. Mr. Unger, the proprietor of the hotel at Creson, is a gentleman of experience in that business and the fraternity will meet with a hearty reception at his hands. A good if not generally anticipated, as the attendance promises to be larger than any that has preceded it.

The committee (Professors Brooks, Maria and Schaeffer), appointed by the conference of Normal school principals, prepared for final action a report recommending some changes in the course of study. In the elementary course Eymology and Physical Geography, as separate branches shall be dropped. The subject of Geography shall include the leading principles of physical and mathematical geography, and be taught as one branch. The outlines of rhetoric and English classics are substituted for rhetoric. The elements of Latin, including the construction of a Latin sentence, shall be dropped. Students in the scientific course shall be allowed to substitute for the latter third of algebra and for higher mathematics an equivalent in Latin, Greek, German or French. The classical course shall be dropped from the catalogue of the schools. These changes will only become valid after they have been ratified by the conference of principals and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1878 and 1879 students will be allowed to graduate on the basis of the present course.—Daytonian Democrat.

Two College Students Drowned.

Alter Y. Shindel, of Danville, Pa., and W. C. Kohler, of Hanover, Pa., both students of the Theological seminary at that place, were accidentally drowned on the 8th inst., by the upsetting of their boat on Spring Lake. They were graduates of the Pennsylvania college and members of the class of '77.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Eight grand and disastrous failures and suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States within sixty-five years before the era of greenbacks was inaugurated, not to mention the almost innumerable local suspensions over the same period. Money is merely a means of exchanging articles, and no other value can be needed in money. It is a legal measure as much as a foot or a mile. A foot, two inches long, established by custom and law. It does not affect prices, for the legal end of a pine wood may be worth four dollars, while the same legal measure of gold or any other metal may be only a narrow strip of paper, and yet as perfect as if of gold and set with diamonds. All measures whether money or yardsticks, gubons or tons, are measures only, we do not call them productions or commodities. Gold is no better as a measure of value than copper, nickel, or paper money. All these measures have the same basis too, they all rest on custom and law; they have no other true basis, nor need any other foundation. Ten cents in specie or ten cents in paper, are measures of value, the nickel cent is also a measure of value. The effects of a mixed currency have always brought disaster and financial distress. Paper money issued by any government as a lawful tender for all debts, taxes and government dues, should rest on the same basis as the laws and credit on no other basis, whatever, any other basis is false and delusive. Metals are commodities and productions for manufacturing purposes, and are needed for money in exchanging one article in your possession for another article in your neighbor's possession that you may desire to have. Money is only a convenience, not an absolute necessity; frequent purchases, sales and payments are made without the use of money, or any other representative of value, but simply trade value for value, but when money becomes the representative, it is used for convenience in making exchanges. A one dollar greenback represents ten leaves of broad, or half a day's work; it can twenty or a hundred dollars in one day for as many pieces of metal, or a few pounds of nickel, or a few cents, but the nickel is fastened into cents it represents a hundred dollars. The impress of authority gives it its value, and passes current as money by the consent of the people. Money, like nature, is of no use if never spread. We do not want money to keep, we want it for use, and divide it up in amounts to suit all our purchases of articles in different places. If metal money were not used its abundance would cause no inflation, its scarcity no distress. The foolish notion that God made any metal of great or equal importance to the ordinary uses of life is false; that the material for money is not so common and scarce and difficult to procure, is equally false. The "silver standard" of 1871, in the matter of our money, is a mere fiction, and a fiction that is a mockery to the people of this country. It is a mockery to the people of this country, and a mockery to the people of this country.

The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright reported a bill to the House on Saturday, to lend \$500 from the Treasury to every man desiring to settle upon the public lands. On being asked by Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, whether his report was ordered by the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Wright answered: "I have been waiting six months to report it; it is a unanimous report from the committee;" whereupon another member of the committee said that the committee unanimously agreed not to recommend the bill. This covered the great Leveller of Lazerte with confusion and filled the House with laughter at his expense. It is too bad that no benevolent a statesman as Mr. Wright should be subjected to such a merciless exposure and mortification. This large-hearted man desires to benefit the laboring classes and he introduced a bill to lend (on what time and terms we know not) \$500 to each and every settler on the public lands and to continue doing this until the loans should amount to \$10,000,000. No doubt Mr. Wright, when he fixed up the most liberal bill of 1877, had the same course in mind, and which would seem to make the issuing of any civil service orders by the President, or the repeal of this statute, which is almost unknown to the very people who are clamoring and writing about the evil of political assessments, shows that this evil is something which reaches down into society and below the politicians. This act provides that all executive officers or employees of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving, or receiving from any other officer or employee of the Government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

In view of this statute any Presidential "orders," one way or the other, seem rather superfluous, and the remedy would appear to be in the courts.—Press.

Cleveland Herald is greatly alarmed about the probability of the Democrats controlling the next House at Washington, being, with a Democratic Senate and House, they would be certain to count in the Democratic candidate for President, whether elected or not. Of course they will if they can, just as the Republicans did last time and will do again if they get the chance; but if the Republicans could count in Hayes against a popular majority of half a million and a decided majority of the electoral votes, with a Republican Senate and a largely Democratic House, why may not the Democrats do the same in 1881 with a Democratic Senate, whether the House shall be Republican or not? The next Senate is already assured to the Democrats by eight to a dozen majority, and as that body has the custody of Presidential election returns and disposes of them at will, it is no mere phantom that now afflicts the Republican leaders when they look forward to the 4th of March, 1881. Republican villainy has established the fact that the popular will may be deflected in the selection of a national ruler, and Democratic villainy must be equally successful in the selection of a national ruler than it has been in the past. If it shall fail to profit by the Republican precedent, instead of mourning about a probable Democratic House, the Republican organs might be much better employed in telling the honest truth about the last election, and demanding the legislation as well clearly define the adjustment of electoral disputes that a repetition of the monstrous fraud of 1876-77 be impossible by any party. Honesty will pay the best in the long run, and there can be no more conclusive evidence of the fact than the insane sacrifice of Republican power to Republican debauchery.—Times.

Shooting at Emperor William.

A dispatch from Berlin says that at 3:30 Saturday afternoon, as the Emperor William was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, two shots from a revolver were fired at him in the avenue Unter den Linden. Nobody was hurt. The assassin ran into the middle avenue, followed by a crowd. On an attempt being made to capture him, he fired three shots and then threw his revolver away. He was then secured. The Emperor's carriage was stopped, and the footman sprang from the box and assisted at the capture. A few minutes afterward another individual was seized in the middle avenue, in connection of an alleged attempt to rescue the assassin. Dense masses streamed in from the remotest suburbs to manifest their loyalty and sympathy, singing the national anthem. The Emperor went to the opera and Royal Theatre that night and received great ovations. At the official examination Hoedel, the prisoner, denied that he fired at the Emperor, and intended to shoot himself publicly to show the rich the present condition of the people. The prisoner was in possession of several socialistic and democratic writings, tickets of membership of several Berlin socialistic unions, and the likenesses of two socialistic leaders.

A Closely Contested Case.

In 1862 the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company leased to Joseph M. Freck a right to mine in the Centralia basin, Columbia county, for a period of ten years. The right only extended to the rock dipping veins in the basin, and it was provided that the vein should not be worked within 20 yards of the eastern or western limit of its run. In 1870 a lease was made of the north dip in the same vein to Robert Gorrell & Co. The two dips ran parallel and covered below the surface in a shape reverse the letter Y. The apex of the Y is termed the "synclinal axis," and was the dividing line of the vein. The course of the vein mining Mr. Freck ran along the synclinal axis and into the limits of Gorrell & Co.'s lease, the consequence of which was that as the latter drew his tunnels he struck into the Freck gangways and the water drained off into the Centralia colliery—the name of Freck's premises. When Freck's lease expired the company's landlords brought suit against him for his trespass for damages to the Hazledell or Gorrell colliery. The case was tried in Philadelphia in common case No. 2, and resulted in a verdict for the company for \$999. A new trial was subsequently granted, and a second jury assessed the damages at \$17,000. In the course of the damages trial, which occupied several days, the defendants, excepted to many points of evidence offered by the plaintiff and points to the court, and presented numerous points to the judge for his charge to the jury. The rulings on these formed the assignments of error, which were forty-six in number, upon the removal of the suit to the supreme court for review. In general the point pressed in behalf of Mr. Freck at the argument in the lower court may be stated thus: That if the evidence showed he used the best scientific method of mining, and that the transgression of the boundary could not be foreseen and provided against in the judgment in the lower court was erroneous, and that evidence to this end should have gone to the jury. Another point made was that the company should have exercised its power over Gorrell & Co., who were its tenants, to prevent them from letting the water from their mine into the Centralia mine. The decision of the supreme court sustains the decision of the defendants' points and reverses the judgment of the lower court. A new trial will follow.—Potomac Chronicle.

The European War.

London, May 15.—A telegram from Batoum states that a concentration of 7,000 armed Musulman inhabitants of Lazistan, in the Aednathian district, has compelled the Russians to retreat, and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenable the Russian positions at Livona and on the Churuk river. The Russian army, which was ordered by Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for the field. Some of these men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube. The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is said that 3,000 more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube. Renewed activity prevails in the several arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragevoda, to increase the production of Peabody-Martini ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store has been ordered to be mounted and sent immediately to the front.

Schuykill and Y-rk.

It is the oldest story ever. The Legislative tribes, on the infamous Recorder bill were broken by Schuykill and York, just as it was done in 1875, when Lobb and Wagoner of Schuykill and Sam Minear of York, voted for Simon Cameron, for United States Senator, against John W. Forney, who was the Democratic nominee. These three men got \$300 a piece for their treason and bribery. One of them fell dead in the streets of Albany, another he killed by the cars of Albany, and the third is supported by his wife, and is the most infamous creature in his personal appearance that trogges the streets of Harrisburg. What Torbett of Schuykill, and Bussey of York, received the other day for voting for the confirmation of Quay, of Philadelphia is still unknown to the many. But that they should be awarded a seat in the Penitentiary, or drowned in the Susquehanna, no honest man will deny.—Clarke's Republican.

Political Assessments and the Law.

We have had again and again to point out recently the fact that no law conditioning real messing or election for the purpose of a political party is a power and strong enough to enforce it. There are liquor laws in Pennsylvania which, if executed, would thoroughly regulate traffic in this deleterious article and close up most of the low grade rum shops. There are Sunday laws on the statute book right enough to stop all human activity on the Sabbath and veil the whole city in Judahic garb, but popular opinion does not support them, and they are practically dead letters. To-day we present a section of the United States act, being a portion of the Appropriation bill for 1877, which course is still in full force, and which would seem to make the issuing of any civil service orders by the President, or the repeal of this statute, which is almost unknown to the very people who are clamoring and writing about the evil of political assessments, shows that this evil is something which reaches down into society and below the politicians. This act provides that all executive officers or employees of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving, or receiving from any other officer or employee of the Government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Candidates.

The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county convention to be held August 15th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the convention.

FOR CONGRESS, C. B. BROCKWAY, of Bloomsburg. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, JOSEPH B. KNITTLE, of Centre. FOR PROTHONOTARY, DR. J. E. EVANS, of Bloomsburg. JAMES B. HARMAN, of Orangeville. I. K. MILLER, of Bloomsburg. J. H. MAIZE, of Bloomsburg. FOR REGISTER AND REPOUNDER, GEORGE W. STEINER, of Bloomsburg. MICHAEL F. EVERLY, of Bloomsburg. JOHN S. MANN, of Centre township. H. J. DIETTERICH, of Centre township. FOR TREASURER, H. A. SWEPENHUISER, of Centre township. DAVID YOST, of Fishing Creek township. FREDERICK HAGENBUCH, of Centre township. ISAIAH BOWSER, of Berwick. FOR COMMISSIONER, MOSES SCHLICHER, of Beaver township. NATHAN DRIESBACH, of Fishing Creek township. CHARLES REICHERT, of Beaver township. THOMAS GERAGHTY, of Centre. JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH, of Centre township.

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THE MONEY QUESTION.

Eight grand and disastrous failures and suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States within sixty-five years before the era of greenbacks was inaugurated, not to mention the almost innumerable local suspensions over the same period. Money is merely a means of exchanging articles, and no other value can be needed in money. It is a legal measure as much as a foot or a mile. A foot, two inches long, established by custom and law. It does not affect prices, for the legal end of a pine wood may be worth four dollars, while the same legal measure of gold or any other metal may be only a narrow strip of paper, and yet as perfect as if of gold and set with diamonds. All measures whether money or yardsticks, gubons or tons, are measures only, we do not call them productions or commodities. Gold is no better as a measure of value than copper, nickel, or paper money. All these measures have the same basis too, they all rest on custom and law; they have no other true basis, nor need any other foundation. Ten cents in specie or ten cents in paper, are measures of value, the nickel cent is also a measure of value. The effects of a mixed currency have always brought disaster and financial distress. Paper money issued by any government as a lawful tender for all debts, taxes and government dues, should rest on the same basis as the laws and credit on no other basis, whatever, any other basis is false and delusive. Metals are commodities and productions for manufacturing purposes, and are needed for money in exchanging one article in your possession for another article in your neighbor's possession that you may desire to have. Money is only a convenience, not an absolute necessity; frequent purchases, sales and payments are made without the use of money, or any other representative of value, but simply trade value for value, but when money becomes the representative, it is used for convenience in making exchanges. A one dollar greenback represents ten leaves of broad, or half a day's work; it can twenty or a hundred dollars in one day for as many pieces of metal, or a few pounds of nickel, or a few cents, but the nickel is fastened into cents it represents a hundred dollars. The impress of authority gives it its value, and passes current as money by the consent of the people. Money, like nature, is of no use if never spread. We do not want money to keep, we want it for use, and divide it up in amounts to suit all our purchases of articles in different places. If metal money were not used its abundance would cause no inflation, its scarcity no distress. The foolish notion that God made any metal of great or equal importance to the ordinary uses of life is false; that the material for money is not so common and scarce and difficult to procure, is equally false. The "silver standard" of 1871, in the matter of our money, is a mere fiction, and a fiction that is a mockery to the people of this country. It is a mockery to the people of this country, and a mockery to the people of this country.

The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright reported a bill to the House on Saturday, to lend \$500 from the Treasury to every man desiring to settle upon the public lands. On being asked by Mr. Hewitt, of Alabama, whether his report was ordered by the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Wright answered: "I have been waiting six months to report it; it is a unanimous report from the committee;" whereupon another member of the committee said that the committee unanimously agreed not to recommend the bill. This covered the great Leveller of Lazerte with confusion and filled the House with laughter at his expense. It is too bad that no benevolent a statesman as Mr. Wright should be subjected to such a merciless exposure and mortification. This large-hearted man desires to benefit the laboring classes and he introduced a bill to lend (on what time and terms we know not) \$500 to each and every settler on the public lands and to continue doing this until the loans should amount to \$10,000,000. No doubt Mr. Wright, when he fixed up the most liberal bill of 1877, had the same course in mind, and which would seem to make the issuing of any civil service orders by the President, or the repeal of this statute, which is almost unknown to the very people who are clamoring and writing about the evil of political assessments, shows that this evil is something which reaches down into society and below the politicians. This act provides that all executive officers or employees of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving, or receiving from any other officer or employee of the Government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

In view of this statute any Presidential "orders," one way or the other, seem rather superfluous, and the remedy would appear to be in the courts.—Press.

Cleveland Herald is greatly alarmed about the probability of the Democrats controlling the next House at Washington, being, with a Democratic Senate and House, they would be certain to count in the Democratic candidate for President, whether elected or not. Of course they will if they can, just as the Republicans did last time and will do again if they get the chance; but if the Republicans could count in Hayes against a popular majority of half a million and a decided majority of the electoral votes, with a Republican Senate and a largely Democratic House, why may not the Democrats do the same in 1881 with a Democratic Senate, whether the House shall be Republican or not? The next Senate is already assured to the Democrats by eight to a dozen majority, and as that body has the custody of Presidential election returns and disposes of them at will, it is no mere phantom that now afflicts the Republican leaders when they look forward to the 4th of March, 1881. Republican villainy has established the fact that the popular will may be deflected in the selection of a national ruler, and Democratic villainy must be equally successful in the selection of a national ruler than it has been in the past. If it shall fail to profit by the Republican precedent, instead of mourning about a probable Democratic House, the Republican organs might be much better employed in telling the honest truth about the last election, and demanding the legislation as well clearly define the adjustment of electoral disputes that a repetition of the monstrous fraud of 1876-77 be impossible by any party. Honesty will pay the best in the long run, and there can be no more conclusive evidence of the fact than the insane sacrifice of Republican power to Republican debauchery.—Times.

Shooting at Emperor William.

A dispatch from Berlin says that at 3:30 Saturday afternoon, as the Emperor William was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, two shots from a revolver were fired at him in the avenue Unter den Linden. Nobody was hurt. The assassin ran into the middle avenue, followed by a crowd. On an attempt being made to capture him, he fired three shots and then threw his revolver away. He was then secured. The Emperor's carriage was stopped, and the footman sprang from the box and assisted at the capture. A few minutes afterward another individual was seized in the middle avenue, in connection of an alleged attempt to rescue the assassin. Dense masses streamed in from the remotest suburbs to manifest their loyalty and sympathy, singing the national anthem. The Emperor went to the opera and Royal Theatre that night and received great ovations. At the official examination Hoedel, the prisoner, denied that he fired at the Emperor, and intended to shoot himself publicly to show the rich the present condition of the people. The prisoner was in possession of several socialistic and democratic writings, tickets of membership of several Berlin socialistic unions, and the likenesses of two socialistic leaders.

A Closely Contested Case.

In 1862 the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company leased to Joseph M. Freck a right to mine in the Centralia basin, Columbia county, for a period of ten years. The right only extended to the rock dipping veins in the basin, and it was provided that the vein should not be worked within 20 yards of the eastern or western limit of its run. In 1870 a lease was made of the north dip in the same vein to Robert Gorrell & Co. The two dips ran parallel and covered below the surface in a shape reverse the letter Y. The apex of the Y is termed the "synclinal axis," and was the dividing line of the vein. The course of the vein mining Mr. Freck ran along the synclinal axis and into the limits of Gorrell & Co.'s lease, the consequence of which was that as the latter drew his tunnels he struck into the Freck gangways and the water drained off into the Centralia colliery—the name of Freck's premises. When Freck's lease expired the company's landlords brought suit against him for his trespass for damages to the Hazledell or Gorrell colliery. The case was tried in Philadelphia in common case No. 2, and resulted in a verdict for the company for \$999. A new trial was subsequently granted, and a second jury assessed the damages at \$17,000. In the course of the damages trial, which occupied several days, the defendants, excepted to many points of evidence offered by the plaintiff and points to the court, and presented numerous points to the judge for his charge to the jury. The rulings on these formed the assignments of error, which were forty-six in number, upon the removal of the suit to the supreme court for review. In general the point pressed in behalf of Mr. Freck at the argument in the lower court may be stated thus: That if the evidence showed he used the best scientific method of mining, and that the transgression of the boundary could not be foreseen and provided against in the judgment in the lower court was erroneous, and that evidence to this end should have gone to the jury. Another point made was that the company should have exercised its power over Gorrell & Co., who were its tenants, to prevent them from letting the water from their mine into the Centralia mine. The decision of the supreme court sustains the decision of the defendants' points and reverses the judgment of the lower court. A new trial will follow.—Potomac Chronicle.

The European War.

London, May 15.—A telegram from Batoum states that a concentration of 7,000 armed Musulman inhabitants of Lazistan, in the Aednathian district, has compelled the Russians to retreat, and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenable the Russian positions at Livona and on the Churuk river. The Russian army, which was ordered by Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for the field. Some of these men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube. The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is said that 3,000 more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube. Renewed activity prevails in the several arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragevoda, to increase the production of Peabody-Martini ammunition to the amount of 40,000 rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store has been ordered to be mounted and sent immediately to the front.

Schuykill and Y-rk.

It is the oldest story ever. The Legislative tribes, on the infamous Recorder bill were broken by Schuykill and York, just as it was done in 1875, when Lobb and Wagoner of Schuykill and Sam Minear of York, voted for Simon Cameron, for United States Senator, against John W. Forney, who was the Democratic nominee. These three men got \$300 a piece for their treason and bribery. One of them fell dead in the streets of Albany, another he killed by the cars of Albany, and the third is supported by his wife, and is the most infamous creature in his personal appearance that trogges the streets of Harrisburg. What Torbett of Schuykill, and Bussey of York, received the other day for voting for the confirmation of Quay, of Philadelphia is still unknown to the many. But that they should be awarded a seat in the Penitentiary, or drowned in the Susquehanna, no honest man will deny.—Clarke's Republican.

Political Assessments and the Law.

We have had again and again to point out recently the fact that no law conditioning real messing or election for the purpose of a political party