The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 21, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

From the earliest movement in Congress for the appointment of a committee to investigate the electoral frauds in some of the Southern states, the Republican organs began to cry aloud. The movement was denounced as revolutionary, and intended as an entering wedge to lead to an investigation of the title of Hayes to the Presidency. We were informed that the country wanted rest; that business would be prostrated, and the nation would be overwhelmed with untold evils. Of course the organs knew better than this. They knew that there was no intention to disturb Hayes in his occupancy of the White House. He was put there by a legally constituted tribunal, and however erroneous the decision of that body may have been, he is there by virtue of the laws of the land. Wherefore then, this great outcry against an investigation? It was, first, to prevent the exposure of the fraud perpetrated by the Republican party, by which they succeeded in making Hayes President; and secondly; to show that the Democratic party was a revolutionary organization seeking to plunge the country into another civil war, which charge they have been using as a campaign argument to divert from themselves the defeat which they see staring them in the face. The action of the House of Representatives on Friday last has taken from their hands this weapon on which they have counted so much, and they must look elsewhere for campaign thunder. The resolution of the House adopted by the decisive vote of 234 to 14, was as follows:

Whereas, At the joint meeting of the two houses of the Forty-fourth Congress convened, pursuant to law and the Constitution, for the purpose of ascertaining and counting the votes for President and Vice President for the term commencing March 4, 1877, on counting the votes Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President and William A. Wheeler was declared elected Vice President for such term; therefore,

Resolved, That no subsequent Congress and neither house has jurisdiction to revise the action at such joint meeting, and any attempt by either house to annul or disregard such action or the title to office arising therefrom would be revolutionary and is disapproved by this House.

This puts an end to the controversy on this point. The people mean to enforce law and peace, and while they denounce revolutionary measures, they will make exhaustive efforts to expose fraud, and to punish the perpetrators thereof.

A FOOLISH SPEECH.

Generals are very convenient articles to have about in time of war. When the nation is attacked by foes it is their function to repel the enemy with the aid of the army, and to see that the laws of the country are enforced when the civil authority fails. Ours is a civil government, and in time of peace its machinery is ample to carry on its affairs without the advice or interference of the general of the army. The speech of General Sherman before the graduating class at West Point was a piece of inexcusable nonsense. He launched out in silly bombast about what the army would do, did anybody attempt to interfere with President Hayes. This was uncalled for because nobody but perhaps Ben. Butler has shown any disposition to question the title of Hayes to the Presidency; and secondly because if the matter were being questioned it is a matter for the civil authorities to deal with, and not for army officers to settle. If the proper civil power should see fit to question Hayes' title, or to impeach any officer of the goverament for misdemeanor in office, it is not likely that the permission of General Sherman would be asked before any steps would be taken. The country has no need of the advice or services of the military until it finds the laws obstructed and calls on the army to enforce them. The soldiers are entirely subordinate to the civil power and should therefore keep their own counsel until called on to perform their duty. Sherman's speech was all the more out of place, because it is his brother John Sherman, whom the Investigating Committee are after, and if anybod's title is to be questioned it will be that of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the general of the army has nothing to do but to go about trumpeting what the army will do if his brother should be convicted of assisting in the fraudulent returns of the electoral vote, he had better resign. At all events he is a better soldier than speech maker, and the sooner he comes to that conclusion, the better can he sustain his reputation for a man of some common sense. In speaking of his remarks the Philadelphia *Times* says:

It is just such folly as that of General Sherman's speech at West Point, together with the willing service the army has rendered to the most degraded rule in the South, that has taught the country to look upon the proposed reduction of the army with satisfaction; and, until military officers learn that the rights and wrongs of the humblest citizen of the Union are paramount to the authority of the highest titled soldier, there will be popular distrust of the military power. If General Sherman had desired to point the remedy for the unrest that has been created by foolish speeches in Congress, at West Point and other places, he might with eminent propriety have told the cadets that in the purity of the civil service of the country is its safety; and that while men like John Sherman hold Cabinet portfolios as the reward for defrauding a sovereign State out of its honest electoral vote, there can be no peace or safety for the Republic. Bad as our civil government may be, it is not yet so bad that military leaders are wanted on the forum to tell the people how the sword will confront their authority, if they shall see fit to call their rulers to account in the administration of their own laws.

In a case before the Circuit Court of Talbot county, Md., last week, the court decided that an insolvent husband having a policy of insurance on his life might assign the same to his wife, and if she should survive him she should be entitled to the sum insured, free, clear, and discharged of her husband's creditors, though he had continued insolvent and paid the premiums up to the time of his death. An appeal has been taken from the decision.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Christian K. Ross, father of Charlie Ross, to be master warden of the port of Philadelphia.

Butler Heard From.

General Butler as an individual member of the judiciary committee on Tuesday submitted to the house of representatives his reasons for dissenting from the resolution and report of the majority in regard to the inviolability of Mr. Hayes' title. He argues at great length that the supreme court has power to take cognizance of the alleged frauds. He criticises the proposition to refer the matter to the supreme court, but says the true starting point is in the sixth section of the electoral commission, act of January, 1877, which speaks of procuring in the judicial courts of the United States without restricting possible inquiry to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which would have jurisdiction to hear and try on information in the nature of a quo warranto filed by the attorney general at the instigation of any citizen contesting the title of any officeholder in the District. May not such powers be conferred on any citizen or court of the United States. As to the person of Mr. Hayes General Butler says: Whence comes this novel doctrine that he is above the law of the land. God forbid that a President of the United States should ever commit a common crime; but if he were to do so is he not amenable to the law therefor? If he usurps the possession of the property of another may he not be sued in the courts? and yet according to the theory of the committee he may commit the greatest possible act of illegality, usurpation of his office without amenableness to the judiciary or any other power. I do most earnestly protest against all such aggerations of the office of the President. No man in the United States, be high or low, is above the law and I deplore the actual condition of the presidency, to maintain which unchallenged wise and good men are driven to such desperate resorts of argument.

General Butler sums up the situation about as follows: It is claimed by a majority of the committee that if by force or fraud, by forgery and perjury, by corruption and bribery, a man may buy or defraud a congress in counting forged electoral certificates of fraudulent votes and be allowed to usurp thereby the office of President of the United States there is no remedy against his exercise of the high duties of that office and wielding all its great powers for four years within the powers of the constitution. I will not admit that our fathers made any such constitution or frame of government for the welfare of the people. I cannot admit that there is no remedy for so great a wrong known to a republican form of government guarded by constitutional checks and balances and legal and judicial remedies. If so then our republican form of government is a failure and will go out in night and darkness to the extinction of popular rights and be succeeded by a government in which the army shall put up at auction for the highest bidder the right to exercise supreme executive power, as was done in the Roman empire. Then indeed is no remedy left us but revolution instead of the peaceable one through the action of the judicial courts.

The Naval Debauchery.

The report of the House committee on naval affairs, embodying the results of patient and searching inquiry extending over years, simply puts into clear and definite shape the shameful record which, in a general way, has been long notorious. The extravagance and corruption of the Navy Department under Secretary Robeson has not been a matter of conjecture merely. It is true that the whole extent of the rottenness has never before been laid bare, but wherever there has been the least effort to look beneath the surface nothing but corruption was revealed. At Mare Island, at Philadelphia, at Portsmouth or at Boston, wherever inquiry was made, there was the same evidence of systematic plundering, so that the report of Mr. Witthorne's committee can cause no astonishment except in the very great magnitude of the jobbery which it lays bare. It is a notorious fact that the navy of the United States, which at the close of the war, was among the largest and strongest in the world, has gradually deteriorated, until to-day we have scarcely a respectable squadron on the sea; and yet, during this time, there has been expended upon this navy the enormous sum of four hundred millions of dollars, nearly half of which was expended under the administration of Robeson alone. This single fact is evidence of the most gross mismanagement, to use the mildest term. It was simply impossible to spend all of this money honestly, and there was no conceivable way in which it could have been got rid of except by a monstrous scheme of plunder. What this scheme was, how it was carried on and who were engaged in it, it became the duty of the committee on naval affairs to find out. While Robeson remained at the head of the department every kind of obstacle was thrown in the way of investigation, and it was impossible to reach the truth. But with a new administration came an entire change; the records of the department were thrown open to Congress, as they always ought to be; officers dared to tell what they knew without the certainty of being ordered to foreign ports, and little by little the record of eight years of robbery was laid bare. It is altogether the most astounding story of official debauchery that has been given to the world since the downfall of the Tammany ring. The *Times* long since exposed the rascality practiced in the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, but that was only a small example of the system that was carried on in every navy yard in the country. Contracts were given out in utter violation of law; machinery and stores of every description were sold at merely nominal prices and bought back again at the highest rates; property to the amount of millions was actually given away, and millions more were spent for property which had no value; officials whose duty it was to guard the public interests were corrupted or intimidated till they forgot their duty, or, if they were incorruptible, were got out of the way, until the only rule of the department appeared to be that every man should steal what he could lay his hands on. Not in France under the late Empire, not even in Turkey under the feeble rule of the Sultans, did official profligacy ever touch the depth it reached in the administration of the Navy Department under Grant and Robeson. Belknap's offense was a trifling thing compared with the flagrant crime which Robeson fostered, yet Belknap was driven from office and from public life in disgrace while Robeson was allowed to retire unchallenged, after having plundered the treasury, stripped the dock-yards, destroyed the ships and debauched the officers, and made the once proud navy of the United States a shame and a reproach.—*Phila. Times.*

Prof. J. P. Wickersham, superintendent of public instruction, who leaves for a tour in Europe shortly, has been appointed by the government a commissioner on the part of the state to inquire and examine into the industrial schools and systems of general and technical education in various countries of Europe.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1878.

For the last week the interest in the proceedings of Mr. Potter's Committee has flagged very much. The witnesses had no important disclosures to make and the irregularities they swore to, while enough to create a sensation if perpetrated in other States, were not considered worthy of special attention as portions of Louisiana and Florida history. With the testimony of Mrs. Jenks, who expects daily to be put on the stand, there will be a revival of interest.

To prevent the necessity of holding a session on Sunday, Congress put off the day of final adjournment from Monday, to-day, until to-morrow.

It has been the custom as long as I can remember to hold a session on the Sunday preceding final adjournment. The christian people of the country will thank Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, for calling attention to the subject in so forcible a manner as to prevent the desecration of one Sabbath at least. The haste to adjourn has had some of its usual bad effects, though we cannot until after adjournment know the full extent of the mischief.

Members of the House are naturally more anxious than Senators to get back to their Districts to take part in the Fall campaign, and they have yielded to the upper body in many important matters. They have given up the attempt to consolidate Bureaus in the Treasury, and reduce expense there, have consented to an increase of the Army to 25,000 men, have not insisted on the removal of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; and in various other matters have done things which they ought not to have done, and left undone things which they ought to have done. The saving over last year, though, will be considerable, and over previous years very great.

The most magnificent fraud of the session is the River and Harbor bill, which provides for the disbursement of about $8,400,000.

One of the most important votes ever taken in the House was that by which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the two Houses of the 44th Congress, having counted the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, and having declared Rutherford B. Hayes to be elected President and William A. Wheeler to be elected Vice President, there is no power in any subsequent Congress to reverse that declaration, nor can any such power be exercised by the Courts of the United States, or any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution.

The vote was 234 to 14.

This may be taken as settling forever the question of the power of one Congress to undo the work of another in connection with the declaration of the result of a Presidential election. A man once inaugurated as President remains in office until convicted upon impeachment, or until death or some physical or mental disqualification occurs. Now let the Republicans come forward and tell Mr. Potter's Committee all they know about the rascality in Louisiana and Florida. They have the offices for the next two years, in any event, and can afford to tell the truth.

SEMINOLE.

Hoyt's Republicanism.

We have heard a few Democrats in this city express their determination to vote for Hoyt simply because he resides here.

They say they would not vote for him if he lived anywhere else. What a foolish idea this is; to vote for a man simply on account of a personal pride in the citizenship of the candidate. This would be a bad country indeed if all voters were actuated by the same impulse. It is principles, and not merit, that should guide us in our political actions. As a Democrat no man is justified in casting his vote for a Republican on State or National issues. Personal prejudice should not be allowed to blind our eyes to the evils of radicalism, even though a brother of our own flesh and blood invited our support, instead, simply, a fellow citizen.

We have no patience whatever with such a Democrat. We dislike to see a man of our faith coining excuses to support the enemies of that faith. In Hoyt the Democrats of this county know they have an inveterate foe. He has never been anything else but a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, and when the great men of that party left it, disgusted with the machinery that had been introduced by men like Cameron, Hoyt still clung to the soiled garments of the corrupt organization, hoping some day to be rewarded for his faithfulness.

The Camerons at last have given him a nomination, but cannot assure his election, and Hoyt, of course, must make many friends between this time and election day.

We do not expect those of his own party will desert him in his hour of need, but we do expect that every honest Democrat will work with might and main against him. Those who refuse to do this are not entitled to be called Democrats. The personality of Col. Hoyt should sink into utter insignificance when compared with the principles he represents, and Democrats, before they espouse the cause of such a man, ought seriously to reflect whether they can conscientiously support one who is sworn to defend the monstrous iniquities against which the world stands aghast to-day, and which are loading us with shame and disgrace and unsettling the very foundations of our government.

Hoyt is a clean cut politician, and as such he has always fought his enemies with vindictive bitterness. He never in all his life voted for a man because he was a fellow citizen. He has on the contrary, battled against his warm personal friends in this city who have in the past aspired to high political honors, and fought them only because they were Democrats. Under the circumstances Hoyt has no right to expect favor from the opposition, and his friends, those of his political faith, must not expect to meet with cordial reception when they expect to make converts of Democrats in this city.

Around the personal purity of Andrew H. Dill clusters the fair lustre of Democratic principle. It is an alliance of virtue and integrity, and gazing into the face of our young standard bearer, Democrats have reason to rejoice that one so able and so honored is chosen to be the opponent of a man who represents an oligarchy that will ruin if it be allowed to rule.—*Wilkesbarre Leader.*

The New Usury Law.

In answer to many inquiries from different sections of the commonwealth, the state officials desire it made public that the late legislature passed a law providing that the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract is made for a less rate, shall be six (6) per centum per annum, and repealing the first and second sections of the act passed March 2, 1873, entitled 'an act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per centum per annum.' The customary provision that the act shall not be construed to effect or impair in any manner contracts made prior to its passage is appended to its bill.

Hendrick B. Wright was nominated for Congress by the Greenback-Labor Convention at Pittston last Tuesday.

An Important New Law.

The attention of all persons interested is called to the following important act for "the prevention of trespassing upon railway trains, and consequent injuries to minors and other persons" passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That any person found entering, or being in or upon, any railroad engine or car, whether the same be passenger, freight, coal, or other car, on any railroad in any city or county of this Commonwealth, contrary to the rules of the person, or persons or corporations, owning or operating the same, and with the intention of being in or upon, riding or traveling upon, such engine or car without paying fare, or of committing larceny, violence or destruction thereon, or of threatening, intimidating, or assaulting travelers or others upon such engine or cars, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, which penalty shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district in which said offence was committed, for use of said district, and such person so convicted shall be committed to the county jail of such county for a period not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 2. Any constable or police officer having knowledge, or being notified, of any violation of this act, shall forthwith arrest such offender and take him before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, or any such magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace shall issue a warrant of capias for the arrest of any such offender, upon information duly made on oath or affirmation, and said magistrate, alderman, or justice, upon the person charged being produced before him, shall forthwith proceed to hear and determine the matter in issue, and if he shall convict the person so charged with the violation of the provisions of this act, he shall proceed to pronounce the forfeiture of the penalty which he shall adjudge against the person so convicted, and shall commit the person so convicted to the county jail of proper county for the period aforesaid; and if the person so convicted refuse or neglect to pay such penalty and costs immediately, then the said magistrate, alderman, or justice shall commit the person so convicted to the jail of the county wherein the offence was committed for a further period not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 3. That all provisions of any act or acts of assembly inconsistent with, or supplied by, the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Jack Kehoe.

HIS HYPOCRITICAL AND LYING STATEMENTS.

The *Miner's Journal* says: 'Subsequent to the execution of Donnelly on Tuesday, a reporter of the Harrisburg *Patriot* held a short conversation with Kehoe. That worthy, probably with tears in his eyes asserted in feeling tones that he had lived in this county for twenty-eight years and never committed a crime. If there be any person in Schuylkill county who believes the statement we would consider it a favor to publish his name. To keepers and every one else whom he gets a chance to say a word Kehoe talks of his innocence. He probably thinks that persistence is sure to have an effect in time, but when a criminal like Kehoe assures a listener that he has not committed a crime during the past twenty-eight years, he must be considered the prince of liars, and in addition something of a fool. If Kehoe had got his deserts he would long since have been sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, but when he speaks so affectionately of the "the old man at Harrisburg" he understood what he was talking about—at least appearances indicate as much—and felt confident of cheating justice for a greater length of time than the general public imagined possible. Many persons speak in unmeasured terms of the action of the executive in ordering the execution of Donnelly while a worse man remained unhung. The chances are that had it not been for Kehoe Sanger would never have been killed, as before the murder was committed, Kehoe's consent was obtained. Donnelly's friends, therefore, thank the ex-county delegate, who has so long cheated the gallows, for the wretched ending of a life scarcely began. Kehoe is a good man in a cell, where he feels at least safe from the effect his various statements might have on the persons whose character he asperses. When safe from the consequences of his words he can curse the witnesses who helped to convict him, with a voice as loud and big as if owned by an honest man, but in reality the fellow is an arrant coward. He can whine as much as he pleases about his innocence of the murder of Langdon. He cannot convince those who followed the testimony given at his trial, and whose minds are unbiased that he is not guilty of the killing of Langdon, and that he does not deserve a short shrift at the end of the rope. The question now is, when does Governor Hartranft intend to appoint another day for the hanging of Kehoe.—*Exchange.*

Such of the Greenback Labor people as oppose the election of both Dill and Hoyt for Governor on the alleged ground that they are both friendly to cor porations should look at home. Their candidate, Mr. Mason, according to the record of his county, is in the service, professionally and otherwise, of the following named corporations: Pennsylvania Company; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Erie and Pittsburg Railroad; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; New Castle and Franklin Railroad; Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company; Mercer Iron and Coal Company; Jamestown and Franklin Railroad; Shenango and Allegheny Railroad; Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroad. One of these companies being a chief stockholder in the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Mason may be said to be allied with the latter also. The Nationals have not been fortunate in the selection of a Gubernatorial candidate, so far as the corporation argument is concerned.—*Phila. Record.*

A bill introduced by Senator Hawley, repealing all laws of this State granting special privileges to banking institutions in the loan of money, passed both Houses of the Legislature and has been approved by the Governor, hence is now the law of the State. There are over forty-eight banks and banking institutions in the State that had by special act of Assembly, the power to charge and collect any rate of interest they could make the borrower agree to, but this law prohibits them from charging over six per cent., the lawful interest of the State, and also under the operations of a former law they will forfeit their charter if they attempt to charge more.

This will wipe out the power of State banks to pay nine and ten per cent. upon deposits, in order to control local capital, and then compel the borrower to pay a ruinous rate of interest. This is pronounced one of the best laws that was passed during the last session.—*Montrose Democrat.*

And a Democratic Governor Too.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 18.—The latest election returns settle beyond a doubt the election of Thayer for governor. His majority will range from forty to seventy. The legislature on joint ballot will have a democratic majority of twelve.

The Hostile Indians.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18—A Silver City dispatch states that Chief Winnemucca has returned to Bernard and Whipple's camp on the Owighee river. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle and leaving their carcasses to rot. The hostiles have left Stein's mountain and are moving toward the Harney valley, thence to the Matthews agency and Snake river, and will probably keep on until they effect a junction with the Columbia river Indians, which addition to their forces will, they calculate, enable them to sweep the country. They are determined to retain the Piutes as prisoners until they can get a sufficient number of arms from the white men they kill to arm them. Eagan is rebellious, and horses and arms have been taken from him and his Indians. Camp Harney will probably be captured by the Indians to-morrow, and if so there will be a terrible slaughter of whites congregated there for protection. Nothing has been heard from Howard since yesterday. If he does not effect a junction with Stewards' forces the party accompanying him from Camp Lyon could easily be captured by the Indians. The general situation is quite critical, and the massacre that will be perpetrated bids fair to exceed in numbers those of the Nez Perces war.

A special dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says a dispatch received at the military headquarters states that about five hundred hostile Indians have started toward Camp Harney, in this State, and that they are receiving accessions as they march. General Howard has given instructions to send General Miles' command, now *en route* to Harney, with all possible haste.

Sarah Winnemucca who recently escaped from the hostiles at Stein's mountain, reports that one of the Indian scouts claims to have killed Buffalo Horn, the Bannock chief. Sarah says their leader was killed in a skirmish with citizens, in which the scout was engaged.

An Austin, Nevada, dispatch says: A rumor is current that the Shoshones have left Smoky Valley in a body and gone north heading for Beowawee, on the Central Pacific Railroad. It is supposed they are on the way to join the hostile Bannocks. These Indians have always been well treated, and cannot have any grievance against the white people. In their route north they must cross the line of the Central Pacific Railroad some where between Battle Mountain and the Palisade. A large number of Shoshones from Belmont and Eureka Valley Indians were here, ostensibly in attendance on a fandango. They endeavored to purchase powder and lead in large quantities, but were refused by the storekeepers, who, in some instances, were warned by officers against selling ammunition to Indians. Nearly all these Indians have now left here, going in various directions. The Piutes are quiet, but very inquisitive regarding the war, which they profess to deplore.

A Tramp Outrage.

OLD MEN ATTACKED AND ROBBED NEAR HUNTINGDON—ONE SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY INJURED.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 19—6 miles from Huntingdon live John, Isaac and Peter Hawn, old bachelors from sixty to sixty-five years of age, and reputed very wealthy. About two o'clock to-day two tramps entered the house and kicked and beat John and Isaac until they were unconscious, knocked the housekeeper, Elizabeth Bush, down and one held her while the other ransacked the house. They carried away with them $4,000 in bonds, some valuables and $84. As soon as they left the house the housekeeper gave the alarm to some fishermen near by, who immediately went in pursuit. They soon came up to the tramps, who turned and fired four shots at their pursuers, a young man named Bush getting a bullet through his clothing, when they gave up the chase. The whole neighborhood was aroused, and they are now scouring the woods for the fugitives. It is feared Isaac Hawn is fatally injured.

Grant's habit of riding as a dead head has made a case for the Queen's Bench in London. The rate payers of the town of Sunderland object to footing the expenses of his visit to them. He visited them upon the invitation of the corporation in a special train that was sent for him, and was entertained by the Mayor at the Mayor's personal expense, but the other expenses incurred amounted to £388, of which about £100 was for fire works, £77s for the hire of the hall, £13 for the special train, etc. The town clerk made an affidavit to show that a sum of not above £42 was incurred on account of the Generals visit—that is, the special train, the barriers, and the ringing of bells, etc., and that the expenses were incurred for the benefit of the inhabitants, especially as the town and port of Sunderland had a great trade with America, and it was therefore for their advantage to cultivate relations of amity with the United States. It appeared that some members of the council objected to the defraying of these expenses out of the borough fund, and that the town clerk was appealed to, and the case was submitted to the Queen's Bench. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn held that the payment must be quashed as illegal; that the municipal corporations act only authorizes taxation of the inhabitants only applies to a surplus independently of the rates. The court said that if it had been necessary to determine the case on the question whether these expenses were for the "benefit of the inhabitants," they would have had no hesitation in deciding that they were not so, especially as to the expenses incurred for fireworks.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervous and neuralgiac ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See advertisement in another column.

We have received the reprint of the June number of BLACKWOOD from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y.

Of the serials, Laurence Lockhart's story, "Mine is thine," which has been running through the magazine for the past year is concluded; and "John Caldigate, Part III.," introduces us to gold-mining adventures in New South Wales.

The article "New Books" takes up some half-dozen recently-published works—biographies, travels, poems, and Anglo-Indian life—and add d by liberal extracts, gives quite an interesting account of them.

For poetry we have "The Epic of the Lion," a translation from Victor Hugo; and two short poems "Companions of the Road" and "Tantalus," by W. W. Story.

The article entitled "Foreign Opinion on England in the East" contains some striking extracts from a forthroming work—Mr. Nassau Senior's conversations during the years 1852 to 1856, with eminent Continental statesmen on the subject of Russian objects and English interests. With the aid of this paper, and articles in former numbers, and two other articles, "Have ministers been Consistent" and "Political Suspense," in the present number, readers will be well prepared to understand the points in dispute in connection with the Treaty of San Stefano.

The periodicals reprinted by the "Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: "The London Quarterly," Edinburgh," "Westminster," and "British Quarterly Reviews," and "Blackwood's Magazine." Price $4 a year for any one, or only $10 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

The July number of the "Eclectic Magazine," beginning a new volume offers a favorable opportunity for commencing subscriptions, and its contents are certainly of a kind to attract all classes of readers. It is embellished with a fine steel engraved figure piece entitled "The Roman Children," affording a pleasing variation from the portraits of which one is usually found in each number. The leading paper is a trenchant reply by Dr. Elam to Tyndall's famous Birmingham lecture on "Man and Science;" and this is followed by a timely discussion of "The Eastern Crisis," by Goldwin Smith. The third paper is a very charming description of "Vienna and Viennese Life;" following which are the second part of "The Earth's Place in Nature," by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., "The Maenad's Grave," "Edmund Burke," a wonderful picture of "The State of Paris Before the Revolution," by Taine, and a curious account of "The Gardener Bird." There are some delightful "Memorials of a Man of Letters," by John Morley; and "The Greatness of the Romans," by Goldwin Smith, is one of the best magazine articles of recent times. Besides several shorter papers and poems, there are four chapters of Black's "Macleod of Dare," and well-filled editorial departments; and the number altogether is one of great variety and interest. Single copies 45 cents; one copy one year, $5. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street New York.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Shearer, 149, Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. june 21-4w

Employment for Ladies and Gentlemen at Home.

Our attention has been called to some new and labor-saving cooking utensils—recently invented. One of which, the Universal Weight and Measuring Utensil, for weighing sugar, flour, butter, and measuring molasses, milk and all kinds of liquids used in cooking, entirely superceding expensive scales. The Patent Centennial Cake Pan, the best and most convenient Cake Pan ever made, and which every housekeeper will have when they see its advantages over all others. Also, the Kitchen Gem, a plated wire boiler to hang inside of an ordinary pot, for boiling all kinds of vegetables, eggs, etc., which when done, can be removed at once perfectly dry without lifting the heavy sooty pot off the stove. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, and offer a splendid opportunity to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a very profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., No. 242, Elm street, Cincinnati, O. June 14-w3

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
of Orangeville.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER,
Main Township.

JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. McHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township.

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Spring 1878.

OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE.
1878.—18th year.

OAK HALL

With much greater variety
Than ever
With ampler facilities
Than ever
With far more customers
Than ever
We are better prepared
Than ever
At considerably lower prices
Than ever

To Supply The Men and Boys of America
With Superb Clothing
From the Largest Clothing House in America:

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.

Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 24, '78—3m

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 230 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a single trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, pin and stomach worms readily removed by Kunkel's worm syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country that can remove tape worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee till head and all passes alive and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, all other worms can readily be destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails; or send to the doctor for circular, No. 229 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Advice free. June

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Bloomsburg School District, will meet on the EVENING of JULY 15, 1878, for the purpose of employing teachers. All persons desiring situations as teachers in the District will please hand to the Secretary a written application before that time.

J. C. BROWN, President.
R. H. RINGLER, Secretary.
June 21, 1878.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SCOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT, for year ending June 3, 1878.

H. C. KELCHNER Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year	$ 505 23
From State appropriation	358 80
Amount of duplicate	1,271 27
	$2,135 30

EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' wages	$1,325 00
" fuel	94 72
" repairing houses	69 22
" books	9 82
" journals	7 91
" printing for 1877	6 00
" sundry bills	11 83
" duplicate	5 35
" secretary's salary	35 00
" exonerations	86 12
" collectors' commission	59 56
" collecting State bond	90
" Treasurer's commission at 2 per cent.	31 47
" printing and auditing this account	9 00
	$1,750 09
Balance in hands of treasurer	384 61
	$2,135 30

Approved June 10, 1878.
E. D. HAGENBUCH,
SAMUEL A. WOBMAN,
C. C. TRENCH,
June 14, 1878.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 76, N. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-1y nr

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Easy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1878.

S. W. DOUGLASS,

Civil and Mining Engineer,

ASHLAND, PA.

General Surveying and Engineering Business attended to with Care and Dispatch.

I am prepared to make drawings, Plans and Models in Wood, Brass, Iron, or the above materials combined as necessary of

Bridges, Mines, Breakers, Buildings, Engines,

PUMPS, and all kinds of machinery for use of cases at Court or for applications to secure patents.

Patents Secured. march 22, 8-

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Seller's Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work.—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore.