The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 7, 1879.

THE FOUR MILLION STEAL.

Of course it cannot be supposed for a moment that our Representatives at Harrisburg will vote in any way to encourage a draft upon our empty Treasury to pay the riot losses at Pittsburg. At present that city is liable, not only by force of an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, but morally as well. The city government, police, citizens, judiciary, press,—*all* favored the riot and rioters. For that amusement let them pay. We care not if a certain powerful corporation *does* favor the measure. True, it used to own a majority of the Legislature, the Governor, some judges, and such newspapers as the *Times*, but in these latter days a keen public is scanning the votes of Representatives, and the word "bribed" may be set down against the name of any member not locally interested who shall vote for this job. The sale of the Public Works, the Repeal of the Tonnage tax, the Nine Million Steal, and kindred jobs are fresh in the memories of the people, and no white-wash can excuse members who will vote for the pending iniquitous measure.

It is quite refreshing to see the advocates of a bill to enable the railroads and others to establish and work telegraph lines independent of the Western Union urging arguments before a committee of the Senate, every member of which probably had franks in his pocket of that monopoly, to be renewed whenever his little book should be exhausted. According to the report of Mr. Orton, one-third of the business of the whole company was on the free list; and experience with officials, members of Congress, newspaper correspondents and the like, proved it to be a profitable investment, and a means of shutting out competition.

When legislators, Judges of the State and Federal courts, including the highest judicial tribunal at Washington, and others in exalted station, consent to accept and to use free passes on the railroads, franks from the Adams Express company, franks from the Western Union, and franks from other corporations, it is easy to understand how action is effected in Congress, and why decisions are made in regard to these interests. It can hardly be called indirect corruption when the gift is taken with all that the name implies.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Our thanks are tendered Capt. M. Whitmoyer for a late copy of the Omaha (Neb.) *Weekly Republican*, giving the history, resources &c., of Platte Co. Among the notices of Columbus City, we finding the following:

WHITMOYER, GERRARD & POST

is the name of one of the strongest law firms on the line of the U. P. The senior member is well known in all the county, state and federal courts as an attorney of merit and eminent qualifications—and wherever his practice extends he is highly respected not only as a lawyer but as a gentleman. Mr. Gerrard is one of the oldest settlers in Platte county, is the president of the Columbus State National Bank, and stands second to no practitioner in this county. Mr. Post is a young gentleman of considerable legal ability and a brother to Hon. Geo. W. Post, District Judge.

We are glad to chronicle the success of our old acquaintance.

THAT COLUMBIA DAM BUSINESS.

The Legislature is to be congratulated on having rejected the proposition to remove the Columbia dam at the expense or the State. We have always been, and are now in favor of the propagation and protection of fish, but are not disposed to waste the people's money in chimerical experiments. Money enough has already been wasted in that way, and shad can no more climb a ladder now than they did years ago. A thorough and feasible scheme would be of general benefit, but the removal of one dam alone would not benefit the people above Clark's Ferry, and therefore we should not pay for benefits to be derived solely by others.

ANOTHER SQUELCHER.—The taxpayers, whatever may be their politics, should give the Democratic House at Washington credit for setting down on the proposed $3,000,000 subsidy to John Roach's Brazilian scheme He is a rich ship owner and builder, and if he wants to run his vessels there he has a right to do so; but the people should not pay him for doing what enriches him, and impoverishes them.

Dr. Newman to be Created Cardinal.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Rome correspondent says the Pope has sent Dr. Newman the announcement that he will be created Cardinal at the Consistory to be held March 3.

ROME, March 1.—The Pope yesterday held a consistory and raised Cardinal Ninar Pontifical Secretary of State, to the order of Cardinal Priests and nominated Cardinal Edvardo, Baromeo as Camerlingo of the Sacred College, in place of Cardinal Ferrieri, whose term has expired. His Holiness also precognized thrty-four Archbishops and Bishops. No Cardinals were created.

Hewitt Taking His Time About It.

Representative Hewitt, chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the cause of depression of labor throughout the country, has decided not to attempt to prepare a report on the subject during the present session, owing to the immense pressure of other business devolving upon him. He says he will prepare the report during the summer and submit it at the next session of Congress. The testimony taken by the committee, however, will be presented to the House before the adjournment of the present session.

Shere Ali Dead.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that he has received the following letter from Yakoob Khan, son of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, dated on the 26th day of February: "News has been received here of the death of my father on the 21st of February. As my father was an old friend of the British Government, I send the information out of friendship.

Resignation of Governor Hampton.

In a letter dated Oakland, S. C., February 24, and addressed to Acting Governor Simpson, Wade Hampton tendered his resignation as governor of South Carolina. On Wednesday lastweek Hon. W. D. Simpson was sworn in as governor of South Carolina.

The official statement from the United States Treasury Department makes the balance of trade in our favor for the last calendar year $297,680,063.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The XLV Congress expired at noon, March 4th. Speaker Randall made a parting address to the House as follows:

Representatives:—In a moment this congress will expire. Its acts, whether for weal or woe, are indelibly inscribed upon the pages of history. In this hall party has been arrayed against party and interest against interest in fierce and bitter struggle, but it is due to truth to say that on every side there has been an honest ambition to win popular esteem by seeking each in his own way and according to his best judgment, the general welfare. Whether or not the desired end of public good has been successfully attained is for time to prove, but that such has been the aim of both sides cannot justly be disputed. Genuine concord between all states and citizens thereof is the corner stone of our national prosperity. What prostrates or elevates one at the expense of another inevitably inures to the ultimate injury of all. Although each representative has championed the wishes of his immediate constituency with earnestness and energy, during the whole period of experience in this house there has not been a single breach of legislative decorum. That noble respect, born of generous rivalry in a common good cause, has softened all asperities. I feel that mere words are inadequate to thank fully this house for its resolution of approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of speaker. Always responsible and onerous, and often most delicate and difficult, I have done my best. Long service here has taught me that hate or vengeance has never raised any cause to enduring honor, while on the contrary, justice and mutual regard have often given the weaker side an easy victory. With two great parties dividing the people, each holding an important share in the government with strict accountability on the part of public servants, and vigilant eyes watching all, with reviving business and restored confidence may we not look hopefully to an early dawn of the new era of increased prosperity and greater happiness for the country. Such is my fervent prayer. To each and every representative here, I tender my heartfelt acknowledgment for the kindly forbearance extended me as presiding officer of this house and to say that I shall ever gratefully cherish the honor of which I have been the recipient with a wish that you may all return safely and in health to your homes, it only remains for me to declare in accordance with the constitution, that the house stands adjourned without day.

HOW BUSINESS STOOD AT THE CLOSE.

All the annual appropriation bills, except the legislative, executive and judicial, and the army bill, were signed by the President and have become laws together with the bill making the requisite appropriation to pay arrears of pension. Conference committees were in session all night, but were unable to agree on several of the most important bills. In the senate the Seward impeachment case was defeated. Butler's telegraph amendment was defeated. The legislature and army bills were defeated, and the Indian territory improvement bill was defeated. Pollock's nomination was not taken up, and between 150 and 200 nominations of different kinds are left unconfirmed.

Grant and his Pretensions.

WHAT HE DID FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY —TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT BY COLONEL FORNEY.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following:

To the Editor of The *Tribune*:

SIR:—It is my belief that General Grant owes a deeper obligation to the Republican party than any other American citizen, and if he is unselfish enough—as I believe he is—to admit it, his duty in the premises cannot possibly be mistaken.

General Grant entered the Presidency with both branches of Congress overwhelmingly Republican—63 Republican Senators and 9 Democratic—and left it with a small Republican majority in the Senate and a Democratic majority of 77 in the House. To be more explicit: The Republicans had 170 members in the House and the Democrats only 66, during President Grant's first two years in office, while for the last two years of Grant's second term the House contained only 107 Republicans and 184 Democrats. Doubtless the most enthusiastic of General Grant's friends will say: "Oh, that is attributable to the shot gun policy of the South," to which I make reply that the States of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the shot gun policy does not apply, were represented during Grant's first two years by 93 Republicans and 27 Democrats, and by 58 Republicans and 81 Democrats during the last two years that he was President, or in detail thus:

REPRESENTATION

	1868 to 1870. Rep.	Dem.	1874 to 1876 Rep.	Dem.
Indiana	8	3	5	8
Illinois	11	3	6	13
Massachusetts	10	0	6	5
Michigan	6	0	6	3
New Jersey	3	2	2	5
New York	20	11	16	17
Ohio	17	2	7	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	10	17
	93	27	58	81

By giving the above a place in the *Tribune*—a journal whose columns have never yet been closed to the truth of history—it may be that General Grant, if he is a candidate for re-election, will consider it a duty, from which he cannot well escape, to explain to an exacting public why such is the case.

J. W. F.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1879.

What is Gambling?

Chief Justice Thompson, of Pennsylvania has given an opinion as to what constitutes gambling, which being the opinion of the "rest of mankind," must be infallibly correct. He says: "Anything which induces men to risk their money or property without any other hope of return than to get for nothing any given amount from another is gambling, and demoralizing to the community, no matter by what name it may be called." There is nothing new in that, but it would be something new to have the laws put in force and gambling suppressed. There should be no splitting of hairs, and it would not be a bad idea to make a raid on Wall street, the greatest gambling den on the continent, and the most demoralizing of them all. The Judge wisely says in conclusion: "All gambling is immoral, and we apprehend that the losses incident to the practice disclosed within the past five years have contributed more to the failure and embezzlement by public officers, clerks, agents and others acting in fiduciary relations, public and private, than any other causes; and the worst of it is, that in the train of its evil there is a vast amount of misery and suffering by persons entirely guiltless of any participation in the cause of it."

Hayes has called a special session of Congress to meet on the 18th inst.

POTTER'S REPORT.

HOW HAYES WAS MADE PRESIDENT.

On Saturday last Mr. Potter, the chairman of the investigating committee, submitted the report which he had prepared to the committee and it was adopted by the vote of six Democrats to three Republicans present. Messrs. Hiscock, Cox and Reed, will prepare a minority report and General Butler will draw up a separate statement, giving his views in reference to the bargain with the Hayes party by which the Democrats recovered the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. Mr. Stenger, Democratic member of the committee, who was chairman of the sub-committee in Louisiana, has also prepared a report. Mr. Potter's report is necessarily long, as it deals with all the points that have been before the committee except the cipher dispatches, which will be made the subject of a separate report and will be presented to the committee to-morrow. Mr. Potter's report is regarded by the Democrats who have perused it as singularly impartial and judicial. It is entirely devoid both of rhetorical ornamentation and vituperative denunciation, and derives its force solely from a close, logical deduction of the facts presented to the committee. Some of the Democrats regard it as wanting in color or not so strongly expressed as the facts warrant, and it is not unlikely that some members of the committee belonging to the party will present an additional expression of their views, more vigorously denouncing the Presidential election frauds and the persons connected with them.

THE SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

The report opens with an introduction which sets forth what was proper for Congress to investigate and what not, and the difficulty of conducting an investigation into conspiracies which have been successfully carried out while the successful party remain in power. It admits that the confessions of conspirators who have become dissatisfied are worth little, but points to the fact not generally understood that about the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana there is no substantial dispute before the committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and few in Louisiana except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen and incidentally about intimidation. It dismisses entirely the testimoney of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber and that class of witnesses, and deals with the case upon the general and controlling facts alone. The report is divided into three parts, the first of which refers to Florida, the second to Louisiana and the third to the forged electoral certificate. Beginning with Florida it cites the law directing the Presidential electors to be appointed by the votes cast and the Canvassing Board to canvass the votes cast, and claims that the Tilden electors having received a majority of the votes cast in this State were thereby necessarily entitled to be declared elected, and that the Canvassing Board, by rejecting without warrant of law a portion of the votes, so as to show the majority for Hayes, unlawfully counted Tilden out. It states that the Canvassers delayed their announcement until the morning of the day the electors were to meet and vote, so that, although action was instantly taken to oust the Hayes electors, no decision could be had until the Hayes electors had met that same day at noon and voted. The report then recites the judgment of the Supreme Court, which subsequently decided that the Hayes electors were not elected, not entitled to cast the vote of the State, and that the Tilden electors were, and also the judgment of the Court in the action brought by Drew, the Democratic candidate for Govdrnor, to obtain a recanvass, where the Court directed a recanvass and decided that the canvassers, in refusing to count the votes cast, had defrauded Drew and unlawfully seated Stearns the Republican. The Legislature of the State thereupon directed a recanvass of the electoral vote; in accordance with this decision of the Supreme Court, the Judges of which were Republicans, and the recanvass showed that the Tilden electors were chosen. The Governor then issued his certificate to the Tilden electors as the true electors but the Electoral Commission refused to consider the judgment of the court, the action of the Legislature and the certificate given by the Governor in favor of the Tilden electors and held that it could not take notice of any action by the State after the 6th of December.

PROVIDING AGAINST FUTURE WRONGS.

The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be repeated in any State, at any Presidential election, by the canvassers witholding the announcement of the result of the election until the day fixed for the meeting of the Electoral College and then declaring persons who had never been voted for at all to be electors, when, according to this decision, such electors would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of the State. It therefore recommends a law providing that where there was dispute as to who were the real electors of any State, the judgment of its court of last resort, if certified to Congress before the meeting of the two houses of Congress to receive and count the electoral vote, shall be conclusive as to the right of the disputing electors and of which vote from the State shall be counted unless the two houses of Congress shall otherwise agree.

The report then argues that the action of the Canvassing Board was not only illegal but fraudulent, and cites the instance in which they rejected Democratic votes on unwarranted grounds and refused to reject fraudulent Republican votes as illustrating this. It deals at length with the claim of the Republicans that they were entitled to the vote of the State on the face of the returns by reason of the Drigger fraud, by which a bogus return from Baker county was furnished the Canvassing Board, which they at first rejected, but which after they were ordered to count the vote as cast, they fraudulently took in place of the true return. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and particularly that of Mr. Noyes, as contrasted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligations and integrity, independence, fairness and truth the report especially commends.

LOUISIANA FRAUDULENTLY COUNTED.

In regard to Louisiana, the report begins with a reference to the anomalous power possessed by the returning Board, which, it says, never before existed elsewhere. Under it the electors and the returning officers held the grossest power over the receiving and counting of votes. Under the pretext that the color line divided the political parties, they had used this power to fraudulently count the State for the Republicans, and had been exposed by the Republican committee of the Forty-third Congress, which had reported that the whites and blacks of the State being equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for the Democrats in 1874, the State had necessarily been carried by them, although counted for the Republicans. Hereupon the Republicans set about a false census, in which they made it appear that there were 25,000 more black voters in the State than white, and as illustrating the fraudulent return of this census, the report refers to the fact that while this census reported but 57,000 colored men, women and children in New Orleans, it made out of them nearly 25,000 colored voters. It then instances the fraudulent registration that was based upon this fraudulent census whereby it was made to appear that the registered Repnblican voters exceeded the white voters in the State by 28,000, while actually there were no more, and the refusal of the authorities to correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the report recites the direction by the Republican authorities to the supervisors of parishes requiring them to return the votes according to the census, that is, stating that the colored adults by that census in their parishes were so many, and that they were expected to return a Republican vote corresponding to that if they ever expected any reward or preferment.

ORGANIZED FRAUD.

Notwithstanding this organized fraud, says the report, when the elections were over the Democrats had a majority, as returned by the Republican election officers, of some ten thousand, the vote polled being the largest ever polled in the State and larger in proportion to the population than that of any other State. The Republican officers made returns of the vote accordingly and declared that the election was peaceful and fair. The Republicans, in order to overcome this majority, then usurped powers not given to them. In support of this, the report cites the finding of the Hoar, Wheeler and Frye committee, that the Returning Board had no power to discard votes where protests, as required by law, had not accompanied the returns, no instance of which existed at this election. Notwithstanding this, the Returning Board decided to discard the necessary number of Democratic votes. As a pretext for this usurpation they obtained protests from certain parishes which they picked out as the parishes in which to pretend intimidation had taken place. These parishes were all largely of negro population which the Democrats had fairly carried. The report then deals with the question of intimidation and argues that it was impossible for the Democrats to gain anything by it, because the Returning Board had been created on purpose to neutralize such action by throwing out votes in localities where it should prevail. It recites the outrageous conduct of the same Returning Board in that respect in 1874, and how its action had been condemned by the Forty-third Congress, giving instances where they had counted in officials without a color of right, men whom the Congressional committee had caused to be turned out and their places given to Democrats. The Democrats knew that not only they could gain nothing by intimidation, but that they could only hope for some show of justice by avoiding anything which might be made a pretense for alleging it. The report then recites the efforts that were made throughout the State by the Democrats to conciliate the black vote, showing by the evidence of Republican witnesses as well as by the testimony of gentlemen of character like Governor Whitfield how the planters combined with negroes to get up clubs of both colors, and referred to the promises and assurances made to the negroes, even to equality in cars, theatres, and so forth, far outrunning the Republicans. The leaders having joined the Democrats, the whole mass of the negroes became quite enthusiastic supporters, and thus the vote in some of so called bull-dozed parishes was the largest ever cast.

As to the conspiracy in East Feliciana parish the report states that after the Democrats had conciliated the negroes there Kellogg wanted Anderson, who was the supervisor, to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away wih that view to furnish an excuse for throwing the parish out, as Grant parish was thrown out, because of the supervisor of registration absenting himself on election day, notwithstanding the other officer held the election and made one return of the vote. The Democrats in E. Feliciana, knowing that they had captured the negro vote, hired Anderson to go go back and hold the election. The Republicans then hit upon a new plan, and directed their friends in the parish not to vote, so as to pretend intimidation and exclude the parish. They sent out word to their followers not to come to the polls, refused to permit any tickets to be printed or circulated, and exercised their influence to withhold their own vote entirely. Eighteen hundred registered votes were cast, and 450 more, which Anderson had prevented from being registered, made about 2,300 votes cast, all Democratic, but not one Republican would vote, though urged to do so. The whole vote of the parish at previous elections, both sides, had not exceeded 2,500. The Republicans who purposely withheld casting any votes at all, and subsequently made a claim that they had been intimidated and could not vote, and the Returning Board, on this pretext, purposely prearranged, excluded the vote of the parish. The report then refers to the supplementary papers obtained from Anderson and Don Weber, both of whom were known by the Republicans to be for sale: that after these supervisors had made returns that there was no violence in their parishes, they were induced to make supplementary protests, and that they both confessed they did this because of reward. In other parishes, where officers had seen and certified to a perfectly fair election, Kellogg by pressure exacted like false protests. The report then goes on to state how the Returning Boad, having got possession of such unlawful protests, proceeded to take evidence, Unired States officers and money being used to bring ignorant negroes from the interior field into a great city, where they were herded together, taken before officials and had affidavits written down for them, to which, upon making their marks, they received their fees and were sent home. The process of manufacturing these affidavits is set forth to show how the negroes were imposed upon and how worthless the affidavits were. As illustrative of how utterly reckless the Returning Board was in considering evidence, it points out that in East Feliciana only 26 witnesses to any kind of disturbance could be collected. The disturbance to which they testified had arisen from cotton seed and other thefts by negroes and their suppression, which had been conducted by leading Republicans, had nothing to do with politics, and although this and the fact that the election was entirely peaceable and the Republicans purposely refused to vote was shown by 1200 witnesses, and although four-fifths of the negroes in the parish actually did vote with the Democrats, the Returning Board threw out the whole vote.

OUTRAGES BY THE RETURNING BOARD.

The report points out a great many other instances of what it styles the fraudulent, outrageous and desperate character of the Returning Board, and shows the impossibility of their considering the testimony before them, as they had more than could be read by a man reading ten hours a day in two weeks; when they went into consultation and how the next day their intended decision was known and indeed never had been in doubt. Everything connected with them was a travesty on justice and showed how absolutely abandoned and unscrupulous they were. The report states that the Returning Board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from the visiting statesmen and the support which they and the troops gave them. Then follow details of how some of the visitors were deceived by local managers and innocently co-operated in the frauds of the Returning Board, while others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes, who had 3,000 less votes than Packard, got counted in while Packard went out, and mentions Mr. Sherman's offer to prove intimidation, but points out that whenever the committee offered to receive it the evidence was not produced, and they were met by some sham excuse for not producing it; how they had examined many witnesses that were before the Returning Board, who, in almost every instance, recanted and explained how they came to make their false affidavits in the first place, and how such statements as they made before the Returning Board were totally unfounded. It then refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, showing that a letter was actually written and largely influenced political action in Louisiana, whoever signed it, and drawing attention to the attempt in the interest of Mr. Sherman by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employees of the Treasury Department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter. The Florida portion of the report is followed by a list of all the persons connected with the election there who have been appointed to office, and the Louisiana by a still longer list of the persons in that State appointed to office.

THE FORGED ELECTORAL CERTIFICATE.

The third part of the report deals with the forged electoral certificate and claims that Republicans believing a new electoral certificate was necessary, and why the certificate was defective under the Constitution. It states that the Vice President having refused the first certificate the Republicans secretly manufactured another, ante-dating it, and made it in paper and printing to resemble the one previously made; how, having very little time to prepare it and it being impossible to get all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became a necessity to forge the signatures of two absentees; that thus there were put to the triplicate papers eighteen forged signatures, which were attached on December 29, in a small upper room in the State building, then in charge of Conquest Clarke; how the making of this second certificate was concealed until it was produced before Congress; how when it was referred to the Electoral Commission it was not read, but ordered to be printed, and the printer was changed and the Electoral Commission were served with two printed copies of the forged certificate, perfect in form, and no copy of the genuine but defective certificate; how, after the Commission had decided, the record of the commission was changed so that the forged certificate, copies of which were really before the Commission, were suppressed and the record made to show as if the genuine defective certificate had been considered and passed upon; how this was not accident but design, that not only in one of the published records of the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, but in both, although made months apart; how the Republican managers were informed by Kellogg that there was something wrong about the second certificate, and how, all the way through, there lies a thread of design to impose the forged certificate upon Congress and then he suppressed it, so that, if discovered, the record might show as if it had never been produced. The burlesque (John Smith) certificate, sent from Louisiana by mail after the forged certificate and suppressed and which cannot now be found, it regards as part of the same fraud, its object being to mislead and draw off attention from the forged certificate.

FORGERS GETTING GOOD POSITIONS.

The report then recites how all the persons connected with the forgery have been appointed to office and the suspicious circumstances connected with the appointment of some; particularly charges that Kellogg and Clark, his private secretary, were privy to the forgeries. The report winds up with reference to the danger of Returning Boards and the greater danger of controlling elections and protecting canvassing boards by Federal troops and above all to the crowning danger with which the country is threatened by reason of the enormous patronage centered in the Presidency, which makes the Presidential office a prize so great that, in order to control, the grossest frauds and violations of the law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage. It concludes with the finding that the full effect was not given to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged as to two of its names, Kellogg and Clark being privy to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the electoral vote and were the real choice of the people of the United States at the last Presidential election.

How the President Lives.

The course of the President has, of course set the people talking about his manner of living, and the comments are not very complimentary. Indeed, the President is accused of being unbecomingly economical—not to put too fine a point on it. The President receives an annual salary of $50,000—a good, round income, it must be confessed. There is no way of finding out all of his pickings or allowances, but some of them I am able to mention. In the first place he gets his house rent and furniture free. Not a curtain, or chair or blanket or napkin or towel does he have to buy. All his fuel is furnished by the government and not a cent does he have to pay for gas. His vegetables are raised in the public gardens by a gardener paid by the government and so are his cook and his coachman. How many other servants our good government pays for I do not know, but so far as I can see, Mr. Hayes' expenses in the White House are for meats and groceries. Even his doctor and his medicine are paid for by the government. Even his beef comes from the government butcher, and he pays only the cost price which the government paid on the hoof. In other words, the government buys an ox alive for beef, paying, say four cents per pound. The President gets the beef at the same rate, but his steward is not fool enough to take the legs, the neck, the head or the rump, and so the White House table is supplied with sirloin steak, tenderloin steak, porter-house steak and rib roasts for four cents per pound, while the department clerk on $1,200 a year, pays from fifteen to twenty cents per pound for his beef. The Commissary of Subsistence has to kill beef for rations for the soldiers and it has long been the practice to give the President, the army officers and the high civil officers beef and groceries at prime cost. The reader has now a pretty fair idea of what the President has to buy. The president does not buy wine or liquors—how economical temperance is! Wines have always been a big item in the White House, for it was never conducted on temperance principles before. Wines being out of the question and all advantages counted, will any head of the household who is accustomed to good living tell me that it costs Mr. Hayes more than $10,000 a year to live? If the family is charitable I have not heard of it. True, a boquet of flowers is occasionally sent to a fair hospital, but, bless you, the flowers were raised in a government conservatory cared for by a government florist. Even in the summer time the President pays no house rent, but lives in a house belonging to the old soldiers of the country and supported by contributors from the soldiers in the regular army. When the question is solved as to whether the President is not living on $10,000 a year, will somebody please tell me for what purpose $50,000 a year is given to the President? Is it not to enable him to live in a manner becoming a Chief Magistrate? I have talked with many experienced gentlemen, and it is the common opinion here that Mr. Hayes is saving from his salary about $40,000 a year. True, it will be a good thing for young Mr. Webb Hayes and the other two sons, and this, no doubt, is a sufficient reason for Mr. Hayes' course. Would it not be in keeping if he would, just before retiring from office, recommend the reduction of the Presidential salary on the ground that the services are not equal to the compensation?—*Philadelphia Times Correspondent.*

Mr. Smith on Building Associations.

There is a bill before the Legislature to allow building associations to charge two per cent. per month on all arrearages of premiums. It is strongly opposed by Hon. John B. Smith, of this county, who moved to amend the bill by making it one-half per cent instead of two. He made the following speech on the subject.

"My object, Mr. Speaker, in offering that amendment is because I believe a majority of this house are in favor of six per cent. interest; and why should we let such God-forsaken concerns as those building and loan associations charge two per cent. a month, when six per cent. is enough for any man to pay—as much as any man can afford to pay in these times. A very great proportion of the sales on execution are by these associations, and they have robbed the whole community. Sir, it is my opinion, and I believe it is the opinion of this house, that six per cent. interest is as high a rate as ought to be allowed to be charged, either by building and loan associations, banks, or anybody else. There is a great deal said here about retrenchment and reform. I think it is about time we commenced it practically. Of course, there is a law upon the statute book allowing those associations to take whatever they please, but I do not propose to cast my vote to allow them to charge anything above one-half per cent a month. I do not care what the law has been heretofore. I say that any law that allows a high rate ought to be repealed."

We have not always agreed with Mr. Smith's ideas of right, but in this matter we certainly do agree with him most heartily.—*Union Leader.*

A Raven Standard.

The banner of despair floats no longer over people who suffer from kiduey troubles, torpid livers, piles and diseases which come from inactive bowels, after a few doses of Kidney-Wort. For piles it works pleasantly and with healing effects.

Mr. Hayes has vetoed the Anti-Chinese Bill, and the veto was sustained in the House, where the measure originated, by a vote of 109 yeas to 95 nays, less than the necessary two thirds to pass it over the veto.

All Claimed for It.

S. Haviland, Salix, Iowa, says of the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. "I find it to be all that is claimed. It increases the selling price of my butter from 21 to 26 cents."

At last the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey has been signed, its object being to carry into effect the Berlin treaty and such parts of the treaty of San Stefano as were not affected by it. Turkey, after deducting the value of the ceded territories, will have to pay $160,500,000 to Russia and $5,335,000 to Russian subjects in Turkey for losses sustained during the war. How Turkey can raise nearly $166,000,000 to make these payments is a serious question, the solution of which must be left to time and the chapter of accidents. At this moment, Turkey's accumulated National debt, with arrears of interest from October, 1874, amounts to $1,000,000,000, and the whole revenue of the empire for 1878-79 is estimated at only $70,000,000.—*Press.*

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Advocate.*

Mrs. Lawyer Lockwood Admitted.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Supreme Court met to-day after a recess of four weeks Mr. Justice Hunt who it is feared will never again take his seat, was the only absentee. A large crowd was attracted to the court room in anticipation of Mr. Riddle's motion to admit Mrs. Lockwood to practice, a similar motion having been denied two years ago on account of the candidate's sex. On the present occasion no objection was raised, and for the first time in the history of this court a woman's name stands on the roll of its practitioners.

A New England Showman named Gurnella gives exposures, or imitations of spiritualistic performances. Previous to his regular exhibition in Natick, he permitted a committee to handcuff him and lock him in a cell of the jail. With in five minutes after being left alone, he emerged from the prison free of the handcuffs, and said: "You see that it would be impossible to keep me imprisoned.' The secret of the trick was that he had secured duplicate keys, hiding them in his mouth while the committee was searching him; but this was not made public and his escape was regarded as almost miraculous. On the following day he stole $8 from his laudlord, and was put in to the same cell again. A multitude gathered around the jail, and expecting to see him walk out at will, but he didn't.

With alum in his bread, coloring matter in his butter, sand in his sugar, and poison in his liquor, the average man has hard work in getting food and drink that will not make him a skeleton nor kill him. Now comes the adulteration of coffee with date stones, which has been discovered in England. Several tons of "melitotine coffee," a compound of coffee, chiccory, and date stones, were seized in Manchester recently.

Marriages.

JONES—SCHLICHER.—At the residence of Mr Peter Rittenhouse, in Beaver township, on the 15th instant, by Rev. G. M. Larned, Mr. Thomas P. Jones of Glen City, and Miss Sarah S. Schlicher, all of Columbia county, Pa.

SHAFFER—FREASE.—In Beach Haven, Thursday, February 27th 1879, by Rev. A. Brittain, Mr. Alfred C. Shaffer, of Centre township, and Rachel R. Frease, of Briarcreek, Columbia county.

Deaths.

FOWLER.—In Foundryville, on Friday evening last, Lloyd F. Fowler, aged 15 years 5 months and 17 days.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. R. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Wm. E. Gardner, Carlisle, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO. Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.

apr 19, '78-1y* eow4

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH HARTZEL, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Columbia county, to distribute funds to and among parties entitled thereto in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Abbott & Shawn in Catawissa, Pa., on Saturday, April 5th, 1879 at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper, or be debarred from a share of said fund.

W. H. ABBOTT, Auditor.

March 7, '79-4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs 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, Bloomsburg, at ten o'clock a. m. on

THURSDAY, MARCH 27th, 1879.

All that tract of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, viz: Lots 10 and 11 bounded on the north by land of Shaffer and Hoffman, on the east by East street, on the south by lot late of Wm. Gigger, on the west by Strawberry alley, containing one hundred feet front by one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth being two full lots, on which are erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, stable and other out-buildings.

ALSO,

One other lot on Railroad Street, West Bloomsburg bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the Irondale railroad, on the south by lot of Henry Hartman, and on the west by an alley, containing 50 feet front and one hundred and sixty-six feet deep more or less, on which are erected a double Frame House, two large stables and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. O. Hughes, assigned to C. R. Paxton against Casper I Thomas and to be sold as the property of Casper I Thomas.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Attorney. Fieri Facias.

ALSO,

A lot or or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Amos Lutz, on the east by land of Leonard Kikendall, on the south by land of Reuben Fry and on the west by land of Adam Miller, containing sixty-three acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Lutz against John Lutz and to be sold as the property of John Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Mifflin township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of John Hetler, on the east by land of John Mowry, on the south by land of Obediah Swank and on the west by land of Christian Harpster, containing twenty-six acres more or less, on which are erected a frame house and a frame barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Henry Hetler against Effie Lutz and Caroline Lutz, and to be sold as the property of Effie Lutz and Caroline Lutz.

Al. Fi. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: On the north and east by land of Mary Jane Dennison on the south by public road and on the west by land of Sarah Shipe, whereon are erected a dwelling and store house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of the Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association against F. F. Derr and to be sold as the property of F. F. Derr.

LEWIS & MILLER, Attorneys. Vend. Ex.

Terms cash.

MAR. 7, '79-3t JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY—ESTATE OF CORNELIUS KIKENDALL, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the said Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of Benjamin Evans, administrator of Cornelius Kikendall, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, APRIL 12th 1879 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, Berwick, when and where said parties are requested to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

LEROY T. THOMPSON, Auditor.

Berwick, March 7, '79-5w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SARAH NAGLE DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed by the orphans' court of Columbia county an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the Administrators of Sarah Nagle deceased, as per the Auditor's report confirmed May 20, 1878; will attend at his office in Bloomsburg, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of April 12, 1879 for the performance of the duties of his appointment; at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate are required to produce and assert them or to be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

March 7, '79-3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditi Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out-cry, on the premises at two o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1879,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Scott township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Richart, on the east by land of John Lee, on the south by land of Abraham Snyder, Hiram Tronso and John Shuman and on the west by land of Harvey Creveling, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres more or less on which are erected a large frame dwelling house, bank barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Henry J. McKwen against Moore Creveling and to be sold as the property of Moore Creveling.

HOWELL, Attorney.

Terms cash.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.

march 7, '78-3t

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 889 weekly newspapers, or 4 lines in a different list of 337 papers, or ten l