The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 21, 1879.

JEFF. DAVIS.

The readers of the *Republican* should be glad for many reasons that the columns of their organ will be filled with an interesting account of the M. E. Conference, to the exclusion of three or four columns of borrowed editorials about Jeff. Davis. So far as we know Jeff. Davis is not running for any office. These continued attacks on him, while harmless in result, show that either the Republicans are badly off for campaign issues, or else that the mass of their party are presumed to be asses. Why single out Jeff. Davis, who was no more guilty than thousands of others? Alex. H. Stephens was Vice President of the same Confederacy, and now sits in Congress and is toadied to by the Republicans whenever he casts a vote that suits them. Grant made the rebel General Akerman his Attorney General. He gave the bloody Longstreet the best office in the South. Hayes took his Post Master General from the list of Ex-Confederate Brigadiers. Mosby, the noted guerrilla, not only dictate his appointments at Washington for years, but has been appointed to a first class consulate. If the object of all this is to bury the dead issues of the past, so be it; but it is illogical to promote one rebel for that purpose, and endeavor to keep alive sectional hate by causeless attacks on another. We honestly believe to-day, that if Jeff Davis would join the Republican party, it would not only receive him with open arms, but would gladly give him political promotion if in their power.

OUR NATIONAL GUARD.

This machine has not only got to be a State luxury, but a very decided expense. We believe in a well organized and disciplined militia, but do not favor a small standing army in this State in a time of peace, and which is worse than useless in times of intestine troubles. We quote with approval from the *Cambria Freeman*, that "The maintenance of the National Guard of this State in all the pride, pomp, and circumstances of glorious war,' has assumed the form of a raid upon the public treasury of the most alarming proportions. The report of the Auditor General for 1878 shows during the year the amount of money paid out of the State Treasury for militia expenses,' was $160,687.74. And now a bill is pending in the Legislature, and actually passed the House early last week, appropriating the sum of *one hundred and sixty thousand dollars* out of the Treasury, to be expended by the Adjutant General in purchasing for the National Guard such uniforms, great coats, blankets, knapsacks and accoutrements, as may be necessary to complete its equipment, after the style and pattern of similar articles now in use by the United States army. Shortly before the Legislature met, Mr. Wickersham, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated in a public speech that it was useless for him to draw his warrants for common school purposes, for the reason (thanks to the Republican Legislature of last year) that there was no money in the treasury to meet them. With this disgraceful state of affairs staring the Legislature in its face, the members of the House by a vote of 124 yeas to 62 nays, found no sort of difficulty in endorsing this huge and extravagant appropriation to the National Guard. Mr. Doyle, a Greenback member from Huntingdon county, made quite a spirited and vigorous attack on the bill, mainly on the ground of the present depleted condition of the State Treasury, and also because of the inefficiency of the Guard, charging it with being directly responsible for the Pittsburg riots. The Adjutant General, however, and his brigadiers who were on hand lobbying for the money, had their forces well organized, and rushed the bill through by the vote we have stated. Will the hopes of the people for legislative retrenchment and reform ever be realized? Candidates for the Legislature are always very loud and emphatic in their profusions of reform before the election, but when they go to Harrisburg they appear to think that the only or at least the chief business of a legislature, is to vote away the people's money. Whether the taxpayers of the State will quietly submit to this extravagant waste of the public funds for military purposes, is a question which they themselves must answer.'"

To show the further absurdity of the establishment, it is only necessary to quote the following formidable order:

Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, March 12, 1879—General Orders No. 1.—I. The following appointment is hereby announced: Major General John F. Hartranft, division commander National Guard. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. II. The following staff appointments are hereby announced: Brigadier General James W. Latta, adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel D. Stanley Hassinger, assistantant adjutant general; Colonel Hartley Howard, inspector general; Colonel Clarence G. Jackson, quartermaster general; Colonel Thomas J. Smith, commissary general; Colonel Louis W. Read, surgeon general; Colonel A. Wilson Norris, judge advocate general; Colonel John S. Riddle, general inspector of rifle practice: Lieutenant Colonel William Ross Hartshorne, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Young, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Conyngham, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel Nathan A. Pennypacker, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Elisha A. Hancock, aid de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Albert W. Taylor, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel Galloway C. Morris, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel B. Frank Eshelman, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel John Lowrie, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel David F. Houston, aid-de camp; Lieutenant Colonel Walter W. Ames, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Colonel J. Ford Dorrance, aid-de-camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

We admit that the majority of this formidable staff are good appointments, but is it not a mockery at this time to organize Pennsylvania as if it was a foreign nation, in a state of war, and with a staff that in itself is larger than that of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States? Still, if Republican tax payers like it, we must at present submit.

The Virginia *Star* points out the suggestive coincidence that the Democratic majority in the next Senate will be the same as in 1861. This is true; but as we happen to have a Republican President, the coincidence will not be permitted to extend any further.—*Press.*

It so happens that R. B. Hayes who now claims the Presidency is on all sides conceded to be an usurper. Lincoln was President in 1861 and if he and Hayes were both Republicans, the coincidence is exactly correct except that the latter is not a President *de jure*.

Gen. Butler's Views.

Gen. Butler's individual report from the Potter committee concludes thus:

From the evidence produced before the committed, my mind has been brought to several conclusions, namely:

First. That in 1876 there was no fair and free election by the whole body of electors of the state of Louisiana, and the electoral vote of that State ought not, therefore, to have been counted in favor of either candidate for the presidency.

Second. That if any legal election was held in Louisiana then the majority of the votes legally cast in the state were for the Tilden electors and for Governor Nicholls.

Third. That in case the vote of the state is counted at all the votes of the 'bulldozed parishes,' as they were called, were within the fair and just exercise of the jurisdiction of the returning board, to be rejected in the proper exercise of their judgment, with the exception of some few polling precincts, not material to the result.

Fourth. That in the parts of the state other than the said 'bulldozed parishes,' where a full campaign was made by both political parties, the majority of votes were cast for Packard for governor and a portion of the Tilden electors, leaving two or more Hayes electors unelected.

Fifth. That such a count and return would have, for which alone there seems any authority in the board, given full expression to the will of the people, in such parts of the state as were not affected by coercion and violence, in favor of Packard and against two or more of the Hayes electors, which would have given the presidency to Tilden, as would have been the case if the whole vote of the state had been rejected by both Houses.

Sixth. The declaration of both Houses of Congress that under the circumstances the state of Louisiana should not be counted for either candidate, would have been the best possible result to the country, because it would have taught a good lesson to the over zealous partisans that elections cannot be carried either by force or intimidation at the polls, or by fraud in the returns so as to avail the successful candidate, and if so carried by either, the votes would be rejected by the final counting tribunal. On the contrary, under the rulings of the electoral commission, if they are accepted as the governing law, every encouragement is given to reckless, strenuous partisans to carry their states either by favor or by fraud.

Seventh. That the electoral commission, as constituted, has afforded no practical solution of the constitutional difficulties attending the count of electoral votes in disputed states, and that an exigency again arising like that of 1876-7 will surely lead to revolution by the forces.

Eighth. That the appointment of such electoral commission to have anything to do with counting the votes returned for president and vice president of the United States whatever, is in so far an abdication of the constitutional powers and duties of the two Houses, is wholly beyond and outside of the constitution and ought to have no legal force or effect.

Ninth. That the appointing of the judges of the supreme court upon such political formation has done great harm to the cause of justice by impairing the reverence that the people have always justly had for the integrity of the decisions of that court, of causes between party and party, and in undermining the popular estimate of the stern impartiality of the court, that in all questions it will do equal and exact justice under the law to every citizen, and in view of its ill success the experiment ought never to be tried again.

Tenth. The result has shown that it is against public policy and tends to bring elements of corruption into political methods of action to send semi-official partisans of large political influence on one side or the other, or both, into states for the purpose of controlling or advising either in regard to how its electors shall vote or to advise as to the manner in which the vote of states shall be returned and counted.

Eleventh. That the counting in of Mr. Hayes was obtained by a series of gross and unjustifiable irregularities and frauds, which cannot be too strongly condemned and reprobated.

Twelfth. That if any title to the governorship of Louisiana resulted from the late election in that state to any one, it was to Governor Packard, who was legally elected, duly qualified and inaugurated, and had a right to the support of the general government against domestic violence and insurrection, by which the state and himself were equally deprived of their just political rights.

Thirteenth. That the act of Mr. Hayes, as president of the United States in appointing and sending the McVeagh commission down to Louisiana for the purposes and under the instruction to act under which it was sent, was an act wholly unauthorized by the constitution, and not within the power or scope of the executive, and specially reprehensible, as its motives and purposes were to carry out a corrupt political arrangement, agreement and compact on his part, made by his friends, with his knowledge and acquiescence and consent, the fruits of which he is still enjoying without right and against law.

Fourteenth. That there neither is nor ought to be any indeteasible title to any executive office which cannot be reached, re-examined and decided by proper proceedings authorized by Congress, to be taken and heard ultimately before the supreme judicial court.

A Good Bill.

Hon C. T. Alexander, Senator from this district, at Harrisburg, last week read in place a bill making it a misdemeanor for any person between the ages of 18 and 21 years to *ask for liquor* at the bar of any hotel, and also making it a misdemeanor in any person to represent a minor as being of full age for the purpose of enabling minors to get intoxicating beverages. This is an excellent bill, and if passed by the Legislature will have a good effect upon the public morals. We never could exactly understand the justice of the law which holds a tavern keeper responsible for selling liquor to a minor, while it lets the minor himself go free. There are many persons under age who have the appearance of having attained their full majority, and who are sometimes bearded like a pard! When such persons, therefore, go up to the bar and ask for liquor, how is the bar keeper to know that they are minors? It would be an insult to ask them such a question.

It is just as criminal for a person knowing himself under age to *ask* for liquor at the bar as it is for the bar keeper to sell it to him and he ought to be held responsible, if detected. We hope this bill will become a law, and urge all honest and well intentioned legislators to support it.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Another Ocean Horror.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via HAVANA, March 19.—The British steamer Bolivar, Captain Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytian steamer Michael. The latter sank and sixty persons on board were drowned.

Architects and school boys having maps and plans to draw find Leamon's Dyes the most convenient form of colors. They are put up by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. These Dyes are the best to be had for general use. Druggists have them.

THE PITTSBURG RIOT BILL.

In order that our readers may fully understand this proposed legislation, we give the text of the Bill in its present shape.

AN ACT

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjust the losses caused by the riots of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven providing for the payment of said losses and making an appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three disinterested persons, citizens of this State, as commissioners to ascertain what injury, damages or losses were sustained by the owners of property injured or destroyed by the mobs and riots which followed the strike upon the railroads of the Commonwealth in the month of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

SEC. 2 That said commissioners shall be sworn well and faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act; they shall have power to hear claimants and examine such documentary or other evidence of the nature, quantity and value of all property, real or personal, alleged to have been lost, injured or destroyed in said riots, as may be offered, and may call before them witnesses and administer oaths or affirmations, and make by all proper means full and satisfactory investigation, as to the ownership and value of all property claimed for, and the extent of the injuries or damages sustained by the owners thereof.

SEC. 3 That all claimants shall make out and deposit with said commissioners within sixty days, after they shall have been duly qualified to act, a specification of the nature, kind, quantity and value of the property, alleged to have been lost, injured or destroyed, in said riots, and of the places as near as may be in the several counties, where said loss, injury or destruction occurred. Any common carrier having at the time of said riots, the custody of any property lost, injured or destroyed, may and is authorized to present the claim for the same, either in the name of such carrier, as bailee, or in the name of the shipper or consignee of such property, including in its value, the freight earned to the point of loss, injury or destruction, and upon receipt by such common carrier of the value of such property, in the hands as bailee, they shall become and be liable to the shippers, or consignees thereof, for the amount so received less the amount of such freight. Any county alleged to be liable for any property whatever, so destroyed, may present a claim for such property in its own name, and the sums allowed upon such claims may be payable to such county, to be used by it in settlement of its alleged liability for said property.

SEC. 4. That when said commissioners shall have been duly qualified, they shall give at least ten days public notice, in one or more newspapers, of the respective counties, of the time and place when and where they will proceed to the discharge of their duties, in the said respective counties, and shall cause personal notice to be given to the county commissioners of the said several counties, of such time and place of meeting, requesting their attendance before them. At the hearing of the claimants, no claim shall be considered, of which the specifications shall not have been furnished as heretofore provided. After having heard all claimants, they shall make and file, on or before December 1st, 1879, their report with the State Treasurer, which report shall contain the names of all the claimants, whether individuals, firms or corporations, whose property was damaged, injured or destroyed, and the amount of loss or damage suffered by each of such individuals, firms or corporations, by or in direct consequence of the injury or destruction of property, in said riots.

SEC. 5. If under any local or special law, any one or more of the counties in which such losses have occurred, is alleged, to be liable to suits, by the owners of property for its injury, loss or destruction, and such county shall elect to pay or cause to be paid, into the State Treasury twenty-five per centum of the loss or damage, which shall be assessed, and reported as having been caused by the mob and riot, in said county, said amount shall be paid to the owners, along with so much of the appropriation, made by this act, as shall be necessary to pay the damages, suffered by such owners, either in full or pro rata, as the case may be, but before the amount of the appropriation so due to said claimant, and said twenty-five per centum added thereto, shall be paid to any claimant, he or they shall in the receipt, given for the same, include a release, in full to such county of all claims for damages, or loss the said owner could make under such local or special law, against such county; but if such county shall fail to pay said twenty-five per centum, within thirty days after such assessment and report shall be made and filed in the office of the State Treasurer, claimants who have suffered loss or injury to their property, in such county, shall receive out of the appropriation hereby made but seventy-five per centum of the amount assessed as their respective claims, or their due pro rata share of the amount appropriated, and such county shall be and remain liable, if now liable, to such claimants for any balance of the damages suffered by such claimants, after crediting thereon the amount received, out of the appropriation made by this act.

SEC. 6. That upon the filing of such report, in the office of the State Treasurer, it shall be the duty of that officer to make and furnish to each claimant, individual, firm or corporation, in whose favor damages have been reported, a certificate setting forth the amount of damages to which such person, firm or corporation is entitled, by virtue of said report, which certificate, upon presentation thereof to the Governor of the Commonwealth, shall be his authority to draw upon the State Treasurer a warrant for the amount of such certificate, payable to the holder thereof or his assignee.

SEC 7. That the sum of four millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same, is hereby appropriated for the payment of all such warrants as shall be drawn by the Governor of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. The members of said commission, shall be entitled to the sum of ten (10) dollars each, for every day occupied in their said duties, the amount whereof, and their necessary expenses, including clerk hire, shall be payable on warrants drawn as aforesaid out of the moneys hereby appropriated.

The argument in its favor is contained in the following communication which we publish by request. That if the losses fall on Allegheny County alone would bankrupt it, is undoubtedly an argument of some force. That she would be liable had not the special Act of 1849 been passed, it is not our province to determine. Suffice it for us, that the reasons for the passage of the Bill are given by its friends, and should receive full consideration.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S PLEA.

A question that occupies the attention of the people at this time is who is to pay the riot claims for damages caused by the railroad riots of 1877?

We cannot but think that a brief presentation of the uncontroverted facts in reference to the riot will remove the prejudice so unjustly entertained against Allegheny county.

When a riot occurs, which originates in local causes, the damage to property created thereby must be discharged by the people of the locality. That is clear, but if it originates in causes so extensive in their operation as to embrace ten or twelve States, and a particular locality is but the scene of the outbreak then the State is responsible, for it is charged with the duty of suppressing such riot within its borders. It is well known that the causes which led to the riot were operating for months previous to the outbreak all over Pennsylvania. Now, is it just that Allegheny county should pay for damages created by the riot simply because Pittsburgh was chosen as the place for the overt act?

The destruction to be paid for was wrought in Allegheny county, true; but there are thousands of men in that county who took no part in it, were not near the place where it occurred, gave the work of violence no encouragement, men who were practically as far from the scene of it, and actually as innocent of any criminal deed or intent as any of their fellow citizens in any other part of the State. On what principle of abstract justice, which is the standard appealed to, are the people of Allegheny county responsible for the riots, and liable for the damages done, and those of any other portion of the State not?

The injustice of holding Allegheny county responsible for the loss incurred during the riots, and exempting the counties immediately adjoining, is more apparent when the circumstances which led to the loss are considered. The strike and the events which followed it were not brought about by the people of Allegheny county. Many of the strikers, and many of the railway employes who sympathized with them, have no local habitation. They are migratory, living on the railway lines that forms a net work throughout the Union, these men coming into Allegheny county for the purpose of sustaining the strikers, assumed such numbers as to overawe the local authorities, and necessitate the interposition of the State for the protection of the railway property, private property, and the preservation of the public peace.

The claims arising from the damage caused by these Ishmaelites must be paid, so says the law. If Allegheny county is legally responsible, they should be charged to that county. If the State is responsible, the Legislature should manfully assume them for the people of the whole State.

But is Allegheny county legally or morally responsible for these losses? We think not. It was not a riot, but an insurrection extending over the whole country. Nearly every State in the Union was involved, and not only the militia of the several States, but the Federal troops were called out to suppress the insurrection and preserve public order. In this State the outbreak occurred at Pittsburgh, but this was simply an accident, and it might have occurred anywhere else in the Commonwealth. It has been ascertained that less than five per centum of those who contributed most to the destruction on that black Sunday were citizens of Allegheny county.

The local authorities finding their efforts at restoring order wholly ineffectual, called upon the State for aid. The State assumed control, and the troops marched into Allegheny county, were accompanied by the Adjutant General of the State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The civil and military representatives of the Executive of the State with the National Guard were on the ground, and there were no assaults made, no bloodshed, nor plundering, nor incendiarism, nor destruction of property until after the State troops appeared, and the State authorities had assumed absolute control of affairs; and therefore, the responsibility for the suppression of the riots, and failing in that, the responsibility for the losses consequent on them, devolves upon the State.

But apart from the legal responsibility of Allegheny county, the payment of the amount of the losses ($4,000,000) would fall upon that county with crushing weight. Its payment would involve the county in bankruptcy and ruin. Allegheny county cannot be so completely isolated, that this burden can be inflicted upon her people, and not felt by the rest of the State. As the second city in the State, and the busy mart of the people of the entire western region, Pittsburgh cannot suffer financial ruin, and the people all around her escape from its effects. If an important member be paralyzed by such a stroke, the whole body must suffer.

There should be no subterfuge in this matter. It will not bear trifling with. Whatever may be the duties and responsibilities of the State to those sufferers by the riots who were under the protection of her laws, it is plain enough that Allegheny county cannot bear the burden.

The easiest and quickest way out of the dilemma, at this time, is the best way, and the proposition now pending before the Legislature should receive the sanction of every honest man within the borders of our great State.

This is no more than simple justice. No more than good citizenship and neighborly fairness demand.

We ask the representatives from this county to think this matter over carefully, and see if both justice and public policy will not be subserved by extending a helping hand to Allegheny. Certainly, if we were caught in so bad a trap—and any county is liable to be so caught—we would cry out for help, and would think it hard, indeed, if we could get neither aid nor sympathy.

The following extracts from the address of Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, are presented for the consideration of our readers:

"Without entering into all the details necessary to approach a judicial tribunal, many of which you already know, we may state the leading features of the subject, so as to submit proper views clearly, freely and fully.

"On the twenty-first and twenty-second days of July, 1877, the city of Pittsburg was visited by an extraordinary 'strike' of railroad employes, extending over a vast area, and through many states. Among the cities disturbed by its ebulitions were Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Newark, Martinsburg, Denniston, Reading Harrisburg, Baltimore, Cumberland, Scranton, Syracuse and Buffalo. Whether the grievances complained of were just or unjust it is not our province, or perhaps yours to determine. It is sufficient to know that their wages were reduced when times were hard, and the country depressed; and they thought they had cause to take the remedy into their own hands. Rightfully or wrongfully they did so. As a mere 'strike,' the public had no immediate connection or privity with it. Refraining from labor was the right of each individual, and when criminal by combination, it was but a mere conspiracy, punishable at law.

"But the misfortune of all such great and combined movements, is their growth into a tumultuous and public character, caused by the very multitude and heterogeneous mass of materials. That which at first was but a mere cessation from labor, became an insurrection or uprising over the country, by men banded together by a common interest for a common purpose. Such uprisings must have a place of beginning or first outbreak. This happened in the city of Pittsburg, where it rose suddenly like a waterspout or a cyclone, small in its first whirlings, but increasing as the forces of the pent up spirit of insurrection found themselves loosed from the bonds of order and social duty. A mixed and motley multitude gathered, the natural concomitant of the disorder. Wisely, or unwisely, we do not say, a military force appeared upon the scene. Intentionally, or unintentionally, by command or without, it is immaterial which, the work of death began. It is not for us, probably not *now* for you, to determine whose the fault. We neither of us possess the attributes of punitory justice, and can not try the offense. We now consider the terrible consequences only which have fallen upon a portion of the citizenship of the State. Lives were lost of the innocent and the guilty, millions of property were destroyed. Owners distant and near were involved in a common violence, and a common ruin. Delicate questions of relationship and liability have arisen, confined to no narrow limits but co extensive with the residence of distant owners, having redress in other courts, than our own, and embracing the origin, progress, and culmination of the insurrection, the relationship of some of the parties as common carriers, and as bodies enjoying privileges, and owing duties to the State.

"But our question does not concern these. The law and the courts may deal with the immediate parties, whether as employers and employed, insurrectionists, owners, carriers, officers, soldiers, or rioters. Our questions concern an innocent people, living outside of the two great cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny—a rural population of a populous county, whose relations are only as citizens and tax-payers. The city of Allegheny, it is said, preserved the peace, though unable to control the "strikers" who retained and held possession of the railroad property and freights. But her concentrated population and force only illustrate more forcibly the utter impotence and want of organized power of a rural population, scattered over numberless farms, small towns, and a wide territory. The city of Pittsburg, it is said, did not its duty in its *organized* capacity, though its best and most leading citizens, roused by the fearful danger, met in an unorganized form, created committees of safety, raised $51,000 in money, and arms for the defense of property and restoration of the peace. Yet, even this devoted city, whose officials may not have performed their whole duty, can not give law to the innocent people of Allegheny county and Allegheny city, or deprive them of that just protection which the justice, conscience, and welfare of this great State owe to them as a part of its common citizenship.

"This is no *debt* which the State is asked to *assume for another*. It is a *damage*—a loss sustained by *owners* of property through the *trespass* and violence of lawless men. Throughout the act of 1841 all the terms express this; its words are "property destroyed," "attacked or threatened to be attacked," "destruction," "injury," "loss," "damages," "party injured." The tenth section calls it a trespass; "the same shall to all intents and purposes be treated as actions of trespass brought by owners of such property;" again, "damages finally fixed and ascertained."

"The county of Allegheny has committed no injury; it has incurred or contracted no debt. It has not been convicted of the trespass and the damages fixed and ascertained. Until trial, verdict, and judgment against the county the owners have but a *claim*, not a debt. The only suits brought against the county are yet pending on writ of error, and the verdicts amount in all to less than $7,000. In no sense does the county owe a debt which the State is asked to assume. She is asked to save litigation, prevent injury to innocent tax-payers, and promote the best interests of the State by *primarily* and *of her own accord* compensating the *owners* of the destroyed property. It will thus be her own voluntary contribution to the public good, and protect the innocent from harm.

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"There is, it is true, a moral principle lying at the root of such legislation, but it is a principle which much exist in some sense, as the basis of all enlightened and comprehensive jurisprudence. It is a part, and probably the vital principle of all that code which binds into one great family all the nations of the earth; which mitigates the horrors of necessary warfare and renders intercourse between the most distant regions of the globe practicable and desirable. In a word, it is nothing more than the application to affairs of government and state of that maxim of divine authority which enjoins us up on all occasions, to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. Being therefore firmly planted upon foundations of moral right, and of comprehensive but perfectly intelligible equity, it partakes in no wise of the nature of charity benevolence, or improper assumption of the liabilities of others, but is stamped with the essential attributes of political justice.

"In conclusion, we submit that sound policy, righteousness, and the general welfare of the State, require payment of these losses out of the common treasury of the people.

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RYTHMIC LIFE.—When the blood, free from impurities makes rythmic melody in man's life, he cannot suffer from troubles with the kidney or liver, and piles will not trouble him. Kidney-Wort is an unfailing cure for these evils. It also aids digestion.

The Undertakers and Physicians.

JUDGE PEARSON DECIDES THAT THEY CANNOT BE PAID OUT OF A DECEDENT'S REAL ESTATE.

In settling up the estate of Daniel Hocker, deceased, a resident of Harrisburg, his executors filed their account at the last session of orphans' court, in which they took credit for the payment of funeral expenses and medical attendance during his last illness, which amounted to about $140. The balance exhibited by the administrators was the proceeds of the sale of real estate belonging to deceased, sold under an order from the orphans' court. The lines against the real estate were more than sufficient to absorb the whole balance. Exceptions were filed to this item of the account relating to funeral expenses and medical attendance, by the counsel for the judgment creditors, and the question was argued, H. M. Graydon, Esq., appearing for the administrators and Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., for the judgment creditors. Judge Pearson yesterday filed an opinion in which he decides that the preference given by the act of 1843 to the payment of funeral expenses and medical attendance during last illness applies only to personal estate if the real estate be encumbered, and that such debts have not a preference over liens of record. In this case the court struck out the item of funeral and medical expenses, because the real estate was encumbered, and when sold the whole amount would have to be paid to lien creditors.

This decision is of importance to undertakers and medical men, inasmuch as their services cannot be paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of a deceased person's real estate if the latter be encumbered by mortgages or judgments sufficient to cover its full value and if the dead person is not possessed of personal property. This point has never been distinctly decided by the Supreme Court, though some of their decisions tend to that direction. Judge Smyser, of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, some years ago decided the question the same way as Judge Pearson.—*Altoona Call.*

An interesting case, covering the power of the Sheriff to distribute funds arising from a sale of property, was tried before Judge Mayer, at Williamsport, last week. The facts are briefly: In July, 1878, Sheriff Bastian sold property of Peter Herdic, the amount realized being about $50,000. William Weightman, of Philadelphia, held the first and second mortgages upon the property sold, but between the execution of the first and second mortgages several judgments Sheriff Bastian skipped and paid almost all the money realized to satisfy the mortgages, notwithstanding an order had been issued by the court directing the money to be paid into court for distribution. The case was ably argued by the leading counsel of the bar, but Judge Mayer ordered Sheriff Bastian to pay into court within ten days sufficient money to pay the judgments between Mr. Weightman's first and second mortgages. Upon failure of the Sheriff to comply with this order, an attachment is to issue. About $18,000 will be required. It is understood that Sheriff Bastian was fully indemnified by Mr. Weightman before the money was paid, and will, therefore, lose nothing.—*Muncy Luminary.*

We hope to see Mr. Hewitt's Resolution pass to have the House appoint a Committee to examine into the numerous steals indulged in by that body. The members are paid enough without indulging in peccadilloes, and there is no reason why the officers should be constantly committing petty larceny against the State. For instance, we are informed that the item of stationery alone, which is put down at $23,000, was in reality but $8,000, the explanation being *that $15,000 was spent for advertising for proposals to furnish it!* Now members are not only furnished on demand for necessary stationery, but some get a small quantity for less than what they are entitled to, and favored ones carry off loads. This is but one branch of the subject, and the matter should be gutted.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billiousness, or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

HASSON'S COMPOUND Syrup of TAR
Is the most pleasant and efficacious remedy known for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat and Lungs, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases tending to Pulmonary Consumption. Has been sold over twenty years. TRY IT
Price, 25c., large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
dec 27, '78-3m d&co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
HAVE OPENED THE
SPRING SEASON OF 1879,
with a magnificent stock, far surpassing all that they have ever before shown.
With several new departments added, and all the old departments enlarged and improved, we are now fully equipped for the business of the season, and with greatly increased facilities, propose to serve our patrons even better than before.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
has been strengthened and perfected, and it is believed that no such organization exists elsewhere in this country for the prompt and satisfactory service of distant customers.
Send for samples of whatever you may need, whether mentioned in the following partial price list or not.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT
Is Showing 1,000 Pieces New Goods.

FANCY SILKS.
HAIR LINE STRIPES, 50c.
COLORED STRIPES, 50c.
BLACK STRIPES, 50c.
STRIPED SILKS, 50c.
PIN CHECKS, 50c.
Extra Quality.
NEW EFFECTS, "THE JASPER," 65 c.
A New Style Silk for Spring and Summer Wear at 75c.
"THE QUADRILLE LOUISINE,"
A Soft, weighty, excellent-wearing silk, of extra width, in choice styles, at $1.50 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.
GOOD QUALITY, 75c.
FAILLE SILK, 90c.
Extra Quality.
20 INCHES WIDE, $1 00
21 INCHES WIDE, $1 25
IN ALL SILK DAMASSE
We have one choice lot, selected by ourselves personally, in 19 inches, $1 00 per yard; 20 inches wide, at $1 12½; PERIN STRIPES, MOIRE AND SATIN PERINS, SATIN BROCATELLES, &c., &c., &c.

BLACK SILKS.
GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS, at 65, 70, 75, and 90
As a special inducement we offer one lot of the celebrated make of SAVOIR ET CIE, LYONS, at $1.00.
These Silks are 21 INCHES WIDE, and are undoubtedly the best ONE DOLLAR BLACK SILKS ever placed on any counter in America. We have an immense assortment of all the BEST MAKES OF FRANCE, from $1.25 upwards.

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
EXHIBITS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,
IT INCLUDES
IN FRENCH NOVELTIES,
almost every fabric that will, this season be popular in Paris, Berlin and London.

IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRESS GOODS
WE NOW SHOW

SPRING CASHMERES, 36 inches wide.	50 cts.	TWILL BEIGES, Soft wool.	25 cts.	NOVELTIES, Silk mixed.	18 cts.
SAXONY SUITINGS, 46 inches wide.	40 cts.	MOHAIR BEIGES, Double fold.	25 cts.	FANCY SUITINGS, Silk mixed.	1[illegible] cts.
BRADFORD MOHAIRS, 27 inches wide.	37½ cts.	SABLE SUITINGS, Choice colorings.	25 cts.	ENGLISH NOVELTIES, Splendid value.	12 cts.
SPRING CASHMERES, 36 inches wide.	35 cts.	SELF-STRIPE BEIGES, Extra wide.	20 cts.	STYLISH PLAIDS, Good quality.	15 cts.
BRADFORD SUITINGS, 27 inches wide.	31 cts.	ARMURES, New colorings.	20 cts.	CORDED POPLINS, Extra Weight.	12½ cts.
SILK STRIPE MOHAIRS, 22 inches wide.	31 cts.	PLAIN BEIGES, Extra weight.	20 cts.	MANCHESTER CASHMERES, Half Wool.	12½ cts.
ANGLESIA SUITINGS, A new fabric.	25 cts.	CLOUDED MOHAIRS, New effects.	20 cts.	MATELASSE SUITINGS, Splendid styles	12½ cts.
ARABIAN SUITINGS, Camel's hair effects.	25 cts.	MATALASSE BEIGES, A bargain.	20 cts.	WASH BEIGES, Excellent value.	10 cts.
SPRING CASHMERES, Extra fine.	25 cts.	CASHMERE BEIGES, Extra good.	18 cts.	FANCY SUITINGS, A job lot.	6¼ cts.

IN BLACK GOODS
WE INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO
A large invoice of SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS, Just landed. The prices range from 87½ CENTS TO $2.00 per yard.
Also our own importations of FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75 CENTS AND UPWARD.
BLACK GRENADINES and BLACK BERNANIES, In immense assortment.
PLAIN AND LACE BUNTINGS, PLAIN AND STRIPED WOOL SATINS, CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT
Exhibits extensive lines of LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING SUITS AND COSTUMES, SPRING ULSTERS AND SACQUES, BEST MAKE OF CORSETS.
CHILDRENS' SUITS AND SACQUES, INFANTS' OUTFITS, BOYS' CLOTHING, SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK, THE LARGEST EVER SHOWN IN PHILADELPHIA OF
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and WHITE DRESSES
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR OWN MAKE OF
MENS' AND BOYS' SHIRTS,
"THE FAVORITTE," 75 cts.
"THE STANDARD," 88 cts.
"THE CUSTOM MADE," $1.
A sample shirt will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price. In ordering give size of collar worn.

Confident that our system of doing business, and our great facilities for its economical and successful transaction are rarely equalled, and cannot possibly be excelled, we respectfully invite examination and solicit comparison.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to Honorable William Elwell, President Judge and Law Judge of the Courts of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the Seventh Day of April next at 10 o'clock a. m., for the Incorporation of the Catawissa Silver Cornet Band Association of Catawissa in said county. The object of said corporation is to form a musical band for the promotion and encouragement of music.

A. T. LEWIS,
CHARLES SCHMUCK,
LUTHER BYER.

march 21, 3w.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wellington Yeager of Columbia county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all Creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 22d day of APRIL 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., before R. A. MERCUR, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, to show cause if any they have why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

March 21, 79-2w

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Eli Barton and Elias Mendenhall in the business of the manufacturing and dealing in lumber has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Eli Barton, settlements of accounts of the late partnership will be made, and money receipted and acquittances given by each of the late partners. The books and accounts will be left at the late place of business in Bloomsburg, where all accounts must be settled as promptly as possible.

ELI BARTON,
ELIAS MENDENHALL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the business of manufacturing and dealing in lumber will be continued by Eli Barton. That the place of business in Bloomsburg will be at the Counting Room of Elias Mendenhall, who is authorized to make sales and receive money on account as my agent.

ELI BARTON.

March 21, '79-4t.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions to the first and second accounts of the Administrators of John Boston, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court on exceptions to the above named account will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, April the 12th at ten o'clock a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment, at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

F. P. BILLMYER,
Auditor.

march 14, 79-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF AN