

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 9, 1879.

TROOPS AT THE POLLS.

The following bill was introduced in the House at Washington on Monday :

WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore.

Be it enucted, etc. That it shall not be law Be it exected, etc. That it shall not be law ful to bring to or employ at any place where a reneral or special election is being held in a state any part of the army or navy of the United States unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the legislature or the executive of the state, where such force is to be used, and so state, where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

A large number of other bills were intro-Columbia claiming the floor the call of states val." was suspended untill Tuesday. The Dis-triet committee reported a bill for the con-Without action the house adjourned.

John Sherman-his Next Step Toward the Presidency.

Grant for the Republican nomination to the Presidency is John Sherman of Ohio. This has been apparent for some time past; and it is becoming more and more clear

Whatever degree of merit Mr. Sherman may or may not be entitled to in the matter, the middle penitentiary commission having the identification of his name as Secretary of the Treasury, with resumption of specie payments is an element of strength possessed | ing will not be supplied. The Legislature by none of his Republican rivals for the nom- will appropriate no money for the work this mation. It is useless for the politicians of year, and State Treasurer Noyes, in the any party to wilfully close their eyes to this present condition of the treasury, will prob-

he has not been detected in the act, nor has Bulletin. the plunder been traced. At the same time exclusiveness of his affection for John Shermanthas never been doubted.

By running John Sherman, instead of Grant the Republicans would get rid of the dangerous drawback which exists in the popular feeling against a third term This is an units exact force in advance; and in a close prove decisive of the result. Prudence dietates that such a danger should be shunned. It is natural, therefore, for this reason, that Sherman's strength as compared with Grant's

bitious schemes Mr. Sherman is very strongly supported, and will continue to be to the end .- N. Y. Sun.

The Tramp Law.

The following act has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and will take effect on the 15th of August next : AN ACT TO DEFINE AND PUNISH TRAMPS.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any person going about from place to place beg ging, asking or subsisting upon charity and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement at labor, in the county jail or workhouse for not more than twelve months, in the discretion of the Court. Provided, That if any person so arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense herein before described; and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest, either by the magistrate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of habeas corpus.

Sec. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of another without the owners' consent, or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the jury trying the case, from the facts that the defendant is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

Sec. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person described by the first section of this act, shall be prima facie evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, sub- by the Mackay legislature. These charges, ject to the proviso contained in section one

of this act. Sec. 4. Any person upon view of any offence described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or to commit the prisoner for trial, as in the case of other misdemeanors.

Sec. 5. This act shall not apply to any fe male, or minor under the age of sixteen years, nor to and blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or cripple person who is unable to perform

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15, 1879, and all acts or parts tion the judiciary committee of the senate of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby re- do not consider Corbin fit for a federal

The American Bible Society of New York are now offering neatly printed Bibles for twenty-five cents and Testaments for five sents. To the trade these books are sold at a reduction of ten per cent. on the eatalogue price. The books are well printed and are a wonder of cheapness.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR .- The State Ag-

ricultural committee has selected Philadel

-September 8 to 20 being the dates. The premiums to be awarded will be larger than ver before offered. HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF .- Our fore fathers, in the Declaration of Independence thus spoke of Ki g George III. How ap-

plicable the same is now to His Fraudulence in view of his veto of the army bill : "He has refused to assent to laws the mos

wholesome and necessary for the public "He has kept among us in time of peac standing armies without the consent of our

Legislature, "He has affected to render the military in dependent of and superior to the civil

A paragraph from Harrisburg says : - "The House bill appropriating \$160,000 for the completion of the equipment of the Nation al Guard of this State was finally passed, and duced, but the committee on the District of goes now to the Governor for his appro-

If we are not mistaken this bill is to purchase overcoats for the National Guard struction of a free bridge across the Potomac | These coats cost the United States less than at or near Georgotown, at a cost of \$140,000. four dollars each, but this bill will allow them to cost for our militia, from ten to fif teen dollars. In this case, of course, there is a little steal. If we are mistaken we would like to be set right. We have not been able The one formidable competitor against Gen. to get a copy of the bill .- Doylestown Demo-

It will be good news to the people of Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford, Co'umbia and other porth central counties to know that decided to locate the institution at Huntingdon, the funds for the erection of the buildably pay out no more of the \$100,000 of the Then John Sherman is just as stanch and first appropriation. The commission has bitter a partisan, just as much a believer in already drawn and expended about \$7,500. the spoils system, as Gen. Grant. With a and that, we are well informed, will be the bold and reckless hand he would take down extent of the expenditure for the present the bars to the public crib, and let in his fol- A large majority of the people of northlowers. They could not gorge themselves central Pennsylvania have been wronged by more, even under Grant himself. Besides, the unwise location of the penitentiary, and Sherman is cunning, and if he has ever filled in contesting all further appropriations they his own pockets, as has often been alleged, will do no more than their duty .- Gazette d'

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

During the flush times of several years ago many of our citizens were induced to invest in Northern Pacific Bonds. Jay Cooke's failure, however gave them a terrible blow. known quantity; there is no way to ascertain Nevertheless all holders should exchange their bonds before June 30th. The followelection, such as we are likely to have, it may | ing from the Phila. Ledger is of importance

All outstanding Northern Pacific first mortgage 7.20 bonds should be surrendered immediately to the company in exchange for its preferred stock. These bonds, now out-Sherman's strength as compared with Grant's should steadily increase up to the time of the nomination.*

It is said that Mr. Sherman proposes to run as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. This would be a shrewd move. If elected, he would almost inevitably be the Republican candidate for Precident. Haves Republican candidate for President. Hayes
would never have been thought of for President if he had not first been elected Governor of Ohio.

And it is by no means certain, with all the influence of the Federal Administration to bonds only in the time within which bonds notices should be permitted to surrender their bonds and receive in exchange the preferred stock of the reorganized company was left to the discretion of the bondholders purchasing committee. That committee has now fixed as a limit for the exchange of bonds for preferred stock June 30th, 1879, after which date the bonds outstanding will legally have no value back him, that Mr. Sherman would need be cleeted Governor of Ohio. Of course, Mr. Hayes, who is to him as a twin brother, would appoint some friend of Sherman to succeed him in the Treasury Department. In his am bitious schemes Mr. Sherman is worthing to the corresponding coupons representing the paid interest for groups and interest for groups. Sherman is worthing to the corresponding coupons representing the paid interest for groups. date named above. Every \$1000 bond, with
the corresponding coupons representing unpaid interest from July 1st, 1873, will entitle the holder to \$1400 (that is fourteen
shares) of the preferred stock of the new organization, and that preferred stock is now
selling in the market at thirty-five cents on
the dollar—that is, \$35 per share. The new
company represented by this preferred stock
is free from debt, has no interest burden to
meet, and, by its annual report, is earning a meet, and, by its annua' report, is earning a net revenue of over a half million dollars a

> The Legislature bas adopte! a resolution o seventy-three nays, providing for the the appointment af a joint committee of ten senators and fifteen representatives to act in conjunction with the governor, lieutenant governor and the speakers of the senate and house of representatives for the purpose of welcoming General Grant on his arrival in this country, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Provided, There

shall be no expense to the state. Mr. Sherwood, of Northumberland move to strike out the words "in the name of the people of the State of Pennsylvania." He said he had never made a political speech in the house and did not propose to do so, but be did not think it was proper to use the great State of Pennsylvania in order to furnish thunder for General Grant, Let the gentlemen go as individuals if they wanted to, but they should not be considered as representing the opinions of the state in

the third term maneuvre.

There was considerable discussion and excitement on this subject. This movement to pave the way for Grant's nomination for a third term was started in the New York Asetary Fish, of Grant's cabinet. As the state does not propose to pay the expense of this trip, we have no expectation that the committee of twenty-five will spend their own money to go to California to meet Grant. If they do go, and some of them should conclude to remain there, the citizens of this commonwealth might have reason to rejoice

at the adoption of this resolution. The senate committee on the judiciar; has decided to report against the nomination of D. T. Corbin for chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. It is charged against Corbin that he is not a resident of South Carolins, that he is a defaulter to the state and that he used \$20,000 to purchase his election to the senate of the United States if true, ought to be sufficient to disqualify a man even for a federal judgeship in Utah To the charge of corrupt use of money to procure his election to the senate, Corbin replies that he loaned the treasurer of the state \$18,500 when the treasury was empty and that it was to be redeemed when the taxes were collected. This money was used to pay the salaries of the members of the legislature who gratefully reciprocated the favor by electing Corbin to a seat in the senate to which he was not admitted. It was not a bribe. It was only a loan by means of which the bogus legislature was held together long enough to elect Corbin. But notwithstanding this explana-

judgeship -Patriot.

THE RIOT BILL INVESTIGATION.

The committee of the House to inquire into the alleged bribery and corruption used in the efforts to pass the Riot bill, has had a number of exciting meetings. Among the witnesses called we find the name of our representative. Hon. J. B. Knittle, who None assert that troops under partisan contestified as follows, last week Thursday. Joseph B. Kuittle, Representative from

Columbia, said that when the bill was first clad hand of the Federal Government at the phia as the place for holding the State Fair under consideration a gentleman asked bim ballot box, if he could talk with him in private. They had a conversation in the retunda. The the bill and that \$500 would ; aid for a vote to be paid on the passage of the bill. The He is a member of the House from Philato another man who would see that he got the money. The other man referred to was another member of the House, Elisha W Davis, of Philadelphia. Knittle didn't agree to go, and didn't go, as his vote was not for sale. He never had any conversation with Mr. Davis on the subject. Knittle also testified that he heard Kirk, member from Schuylkill, -ay that he was offered a sum of money, witness thought \$200, for publishing a certain article in his paper and more money for an editorial advocating the passage or this bill. Smith never showed witness any money, but said he could get the amount named for voting for the bill, He didn't say Davis would pay the money, but told him that he should see Davis and then it would be arranged, leaving witness under the impression that Davis would see that the money was paid. Dr. Gatcheil cross-questioned Knittle very closely, but the answers varied only verbally from those given at first. What Smith said was that Davis was the man. To further cross-examination by Dovle witness replied that he didn't think Smith was joking ; "I thought

he meant business." On Friday, George F. Smith above named requested that the investigating committee should meet in the afternoon to let him have a chance to clear his * skirts of the charge which request was granted. Mr. Smith's insisted that he was no such fellow. He said Knittle was scarotly known to him ; they had a bare speaking acquaintance. Knittle himself was the offender, if there was any. The latter came to him and spoke to him first saving that he had heard they were paving from \$500 to \$1,000 for votes in favor of the riot claims bill, and that E W. Davis had semething to do with it, Smith replied that if Knittle thought so he had better see Davis. Witness thought Knittle was seeking information on a delicate subject and had been very guarded in his replies, for it was none of his business. Their meeting was entirely accidental, and that witness did not regard it in a serious light was shown by the fact that the subject was never mentioned between them again. Smith went on to say that it was highly improbable that he should have made criminal overtures to a man with whom he had never exchanged twenty words in his life. After the witness had his say be was confronted by Knittle, who cross examined him closely and with an equal air of having the right of the case. To the question : "Did you not sit alongside of me and ask me to come to the outside?' Smith replied, emphatically, "No." Knittle plied questions with great persinacity, but the witness denied the truth of all the statements involving him. Both Smith and Knittle stated that they had no conversation about the bill with Colonel Davis, of Philadelphia, reflecting on his integrity. Knittle said that he had never spoken to Davis on the subject upt the law-making power say how they and the general verdict of the bystanders

Synopsis of Senator Wallace's Speech on the Army Bill.

was to acquit the latter.

In the debate on the Army Bill Senator Wallace of this State made the ablest speech in the Senate The following is only a synopsis, but gives the main points and ideas. Mr. Wallace said :

This bill came from a committee. It did

not come from a secret consultation of Democra's. He spoke thus clearly because he was one of the members of the committee, He would not now occupy the floor if he had not been charged by the committee to give the reasons for the insertion of the section of the bill disputed by the Senator from by a strict party vote of seventy-nine yeas Maine. The bill came here from the House, was taken to the cierk's desk and thence wa sent to the Committee on Appropriations. It has been reported back from that committee. This was the very bil. almost in vord and letter that was reported by the Committee of Conference during the last ession, and would have been agreed to by he two Houses and passed, but for their disagreement on amendments. The bill was now here on its passage. It contained a single disputed section, to which he would now address himself. The war caused many departures from practices which were essential to our liberties. Necessity made people bear subjection of civil to military power, suspension of habeas corpus and presence of armed troops at the polls. These passed away with the necessity that produced them The single issue in this bill was : Shall the Executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls? Their presence was a menace upon the right of free elections. This right is fixed and certain. It came to us from England, and it is a part of our system of laws. Its protection rests in the States. The Federal Government has nothsembly by Hamilton Fish, a son of ex-sec- ing to do with it. This is, said Mr. Wallace, the only issue in the contest. We will not be diverted from it. On this line we or it has no independence of action. It stand; by it we fall. It is whether the Fed- alone for itself must judge of fitness neces eral Government shall place troops at the sity and constitutionality of the measure propolls, or whether the States, free from Federal interference, shall preserve the peace can the Executive coerce it. Each is responand secure free elections. I repeat the placing of troops at the polls is a menace-a tions and must act in full view of that tributhreat—and no free people can bear it. In nal. If the legislative branch could be cothe bill of rights of nearly every State "free erced to act in this mode, the will of the elections are guaranteed," while no such majority would be controlled by the minoripower is given to the Federal Government anywhere in the constitution. The statutes and the minority could dictat e legislation. of many States assert and protect this right. In 1803, Pennsylvania asserted it by statute; New York, Maryland, and many others, have like provisions. No attempt was made by the Federal Government until it was exercised in the border States under the war power. The exercise of this power was force It is an appeal to the people. Its power for alone. It became oppression, and in 1864 Senator Powell, of Kentucky introduced the act of 1865. As introduced, it gave no power to interfere with elections, but was restrictive of the evils. The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill. On its passage Senator Pomeroy of Kansas inserted the words giving the troops power to keep the peace at the polls. Every Republican voted for this, and every Democrat against it. Reverdy Johnson and John P. Hale voted

> place troops at the polls is a negation of permit a free system of laws to be based up-We propose, Mr. Waliace said, to main- menace upon free institutions.

against it, but it was carried by a vote of

16 to 15. Troops at the polls and free elec-

tions are incompatible. Power by law to

the Executive of a State or the Republic to

tain the American system of free elections, to restore to the civil power control over all the machinery of the Government. A free system of laws cannot tolerate even the possible use of force at the fountain of power Why shall we not restore this right? No Senator will deny the right of its value. trol conduce to free elections. The legislation of 1865 was the first instance of the mail

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)-Does the Senator present the idea that the amendments gentleman said there was some money in put on by Republican Senators was to control elections in Kentucky where Democrats in its favor. Knittle said nething and the had the right to vote, or will be accept the amount was increased to \$1,000 as the sum suggestion that it was to keep the Rebel Kentuckians from coming, back to control gentleman's name was George F, Smith, elections, or were they Democratic voters, who fought against the Union under Jefferdelphia. Mr. Smith said be would take him son Davis and came back to defeat the Union voters?

Mr. Wallace, resuming, said the Senator from Maine has injected into my remarks the assertion that the Federal power was a war power and he and others desire that the years, ought still to control the people. | Applause in the galleries | Mr. Wallace said the people want to be

put back to the right, whether in the North

er South. In Pailadelphia in 1870, during he election of a Governor, an armed body closed the polls in the Third precinct or the Fifth ward for an hour, or until they saw fit to re-open them and let those vote who they thought ought to vote. The people want n more of this, they want free elections with out the shadow or substance of military power, whether State or Federal. He wanted he provisions of the Constitution to be the law of the land. In the name of the people be in part represented, he neked that this menace be removed, and that the State bave the control in the preservation of the peace at the polls as they should. Even in ou poor downtrodden Mexico, when our troops were there in 1847, a request was made that they should not appear at the polls as i might be supposed that they were there to control the election in progress. Our military commander obeyed the law of Mexico. air was that of a deeply injured man and he in the power of the President to send armed Free elections were impossible if we put it men to the polls. He did not care whether there was only one soldier to two or ten thou sand square miles. That one soldier acted under the authority of the military power, and the man in a blue coat and a gun n his hand was the representative of 50,000, 000 of people. In Philadelphia, in 1869 the people bowed their heads. They said the federal power is here to control us. Why are the troops here? Because law and the power of law brought them there. The right of free elections is one of the dearest things that belong to the people. We propose to take away the power given to the Executive. and stand by the American system of free elections. This is the doctrine contained in the pending bill. It is contained in our bill of rights. It stood there before 1860, 62 and 64, and before the war power proposed to be repealed was enacted. We propose to take the bayonet away from the ballot. We propose to restore to the civil power the absolute control of the military power. We propose to restore to the American people their own system. We are denied the right to mould legislation, and charged with coercion of the Executive, and with intent to break down the Government. We pursue

the processes of the Constitution and follow precedent. We neither seek to coerce the Executive, nor submit to be coerced by it. It is the right of the Legislative power to raise and support armies; to make rules and enact laws; and we follow our plain duty. This bill votes the pay of the troops. Canwe do. We act within the scope of our power as we judge our duty calls us. Four prop. ositions can be affirmed : First. The right denied by any other branch of the Government. We are the judges of our power and duty in this regard. Our judgment cannot be impugned by the Executive or the Judiciary. They may criticise the subject matter, but not the form. Second This right is sanctioned by the practice of Congress for many years. The Revised Statutes. under the head of general and permanent statutes affecting the army, contain 268 sections. Of these 92 come directly from the

sible to the people for its conclusion and ac

of the people. Mr. Clay, in 1810, expressly

asserted the right of non-action by the leg

islative power. It has limits to its issue.

was never intended and never used to de-

people we must restore the original princi-

ples from which four years of war have di

verted the Government, bring the militare

appropriation acts. Third. It is sustained by precedents as old as the time of Charles and no power dreams of denying its possession by the Commons Fourth. The legislation proposed is constitutional and nec essary, and violates no right of any branch of the Federal Government. We have no right to assume that any feature of this bill will meet dssapproval anywhere. The bill makes no threat to deny supplies Let us look at this subject of coercion : The President, Senate and House are independent, each in its sphere. Each possesses a negative upon the other. The Senate and House each has an absolute veto upon the other, while that of the Executive is limited. If the Senate refuses to pass a House bill because of objectionable matter, and

makes its removal a condition of passage, read papers published elsewhere to learn in life. Let every one count the cost. it coerces the House to that extent. It has the right. It is not revolutionary. It exercises its constitutional right to judge of the city. measure. This right is vital-the check invaluable. The same is true of the Executive negative upon the legislative power. If the colored emigrants. Speeches were made by Executive dissents, and on re-consideration there are not two-thirds, the legislative branch may decline to act. It has this right have accepted the invitation to address his fact, that the controllers of that building posed. It cannot coerce the Executive, nor but that he enclosed \$100 to aid a little so rent a cause. Mr. Fred. Douglass has been making speeches on the opposite side of the his remarkable eloquence to persuade his ty. The patronage of an unscrupulous power to colorists to remain where they are. He told them at Baltimore that they were trop-No such purpose is intended by the constiical plants and that he could think of no tutional negative. The defensive power of more melanchoty and inharmonious picture non-action is the protection of the liberties

than a nigger in a snow bank. A caucus of Republican members of Conthe destruction of unconstitutional or hasty military interference at elections." legislation is invaluable, but it was never intended nor used to keep a yoke upon the people or prevent the repeal of a statute. It prive the people of free elections or to strike of appropriations was a scheme to coerci down the rights of a free people. When it the president, and differed not in effect from is used for such a purpose the people will the rider that had been attached to the vecorrect the wrong. This legislation places check on the military power. That duty is placed upon us. In the interest of the to strict subordination to the civil power, on a free ballot, and expunge a standing

When Artemus Ward was exhibiting his THE RESUMPTION ACT, -Secretary Shershow in Salt Lake City, his complimentary tickets to the city officials read as follows: Admit bearer and one wife.'

he devoted himself to the cause, but it was proved a failure, and payments in gold have not until 1877 that his popularity reached its been stopped. height. He worked with Murphy in Philadelphia awhile, but was remarkably success ful on his own account. The people of Wilmington liked him so well that, to secure him as a resident, they gave him a house. In hiladelphia, last fall, he led a temperance novement in the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, and had several distinguished clergymen as co-laborers. While presiding at a meet- them little else than moral cowardice. It is ing of the Young Men's Christian Associatio he told an astonishing story about a Mrs. than to enlarge the horizon, to live entirely Judge Watson, who had, he said, been converted from secret tippling habits by him. This woman, professedly wealthy, subsequently joined him in temperance work. A few days ago they were advertised to exhort and lating its effects. It may be politic to close sing in Danbury, Conn. Dutcher's wife cre- the vision to future perils, to swim with the same law, after being in existence fifteen ated excitement in the assembly by saying current, and to side with the popular cry of that he and Mrs. Watson were frauds, and the hour. They who pursue this course must that she had come from Wilmington to ex- rest satisfied with contemporary applause, pose them. Dutcher at once retired got for they will eventually be recognized as the drunk, and has been sent to a reformatory. Mrs. Watson turns out to be a wanderer from California.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 6th, 1879.

Congress-Gallery goddesses. -The SISTERS, AUNTS, AND COUSINS OF STATESMEN-PICTORIAL EDITOR-LAL-MASS MEETING AT LINCOLN HALL-THEY, M.C. A. ENCLUDE BOB INGERSOLL-WHAT FRED DOUGLASS THINKS OF THE ENODUS-REPUBLICAN CAUCUS-THE LADD EA-TON BILL TO BE OF-POSED, ETC., ETC.

Congress has the spring fever, and will oon have the fever and ague. Adjournnents are frequent and protracted. When n session, the individual legislator sits listessly before his little desk dreaming, perhaps, of the time, when he was a bright, ntelligent school-boy, or gazing heavenward toward the galleries, wondering why the bedizened ladies above, the gallery goddesses, fail to excite the devotion, the enthusiasm, the romance of the little divinities with whom, years ago, he exchanged furtive glances and apples in the school room. Alas! said Charles Lamb , as he passed the play ground of a boy's school, it makes one sad o think those fine youths will soon grow up be frivolous members of parliament, There are some ladies in Washington who ught to be pretty well acquainted with the legislative history of their country. They bave to my knowledge, displaye I their requisite paraphanialia, from the galleries, alm daily for six consecutive sessions. Then there are others who come only on occasions The occasions are where their Hon, husband or father, or brother, or uncle is to make his greatest effort.

"Thy voice is heard in rolling drums.
That beat to battle, where he stands:
Thy face across his fancy comes.
And gives the battle to his hands.
A moment, while the trumpets blow,
He sees his brood about thy knee:
The next, like fire he meets the foc,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee."

It is remarkable, if true, that some star yed woman is at the bottom of all this, The desire to make himself attractive to the feathered coquette incites the forest songster to split his tuneful throat, and Darwin argues that it is the same force that causes Mr. Garfield to trill rev-o-lu-tion! Well, it beats Kelly's motor, the electric light, and

the latest improvement in chorus! If the editor of this paper has relaxed his not much to write about this week. cabinet, and a social sensation every day; to place legislation for the protection of the but then, I fancy, the monotony of emphasis ony whether it is altissimo or inferno.

The veto thunder clap has almost ceased gering hither and thither trying to brace up editorials. The Post has a ballot-box sup- has little or no moral standing or influence ported by bayonets, and the Sunday Gazette has a large prophetic wood cut, representing the polls in 1880 guarded by soldiers with a provost marshal endorsing tickets, and permitting only those whom he pleases to vote. the public is becoming tired of political lit- would not have taken place had not the amrosser more palpable expressions of carica- reckless to their results. ture. By looking at a picture we take in the whole story at a glance, without an eter- individual who, under all circumstances, nal procession of words, words, words, and preserves a steady front, who scans the fu our brain, if we have any, is rested. Apro- ture as well as the present, who follows the pos of newspapers do you know that you can light of experience, and refuses to yield to Philadolphia Times cheaper in Washington mistakes. There have been statesmen who for two cents. The news-boys become over- future events, as there have been individuals every day, and are compelled to unload at a to their habits of reflection and the careful sacrifice. Washingtonians are forced to manner in which they considered every step

what goes on in Congress, and in their own Press. Lincoln Hail in sympathy with the Kansas Senator Windham, George C. Gorham and others. A characteristic letter was read from Bob Ingersoll saying that he would gladly fellow-citizens at Lincoln Hall, but, for the had passed a resolution denying him the privilege of speaking within its sacred walls, prestion, and employing all the powers of

gress was held last night to consider what action should be taken by the Republicans on the bill introduced yesterday "to prohibit was a free expression of views by Senators Edmunds, Conkling, Ex-Secretary Robeson, Hawley and others. Mr. Conkling held that the presentation of this measure in advance toed bill, and right or wrong, the measure should be resisted on that ground. It was resolved that it was the sense of the caucus that the bill should be defeated. It is expected that the Democrats will endeavor to ass the bill without debate, but the Republicans will contend for time to argue its measures, and for an opportunity to offer amendments.

man is making a boast of the success of the Resumption Act, but his claim is unfounded Months previous to January 1st, he announce ed that at that time specie payments would George M. Dutcher was famous throughout be resumed on Government liabilities, but ennsylvania. Delaware and Maryland as a this has not been done, and gold is as scarce emperance revivalist. During fourteen years as ever. Specie resumption, in fact, has

equences of their conduct. Most people, like the epicureans, are satisfied with the present. To look beyond its narrow limits, and shrink from its possibilities, seems to take no important step in life without calcuthe sagacity of superior minds to correct It has frequently happened that short sight which have been predicted as the natural sequence of their actions become too evident to be any longer gain-ayed, are the most radical and implacable in their opinions. Neophytes are frequently intolerant and the sincerity and zeal they can show in the treme. They jeer at any one who sug inconsiderate. In public and private life it is the duty of every one to look ahead, to forecast events, to trace the connection be he deems to be right, and not to permit himself to be driven or coaxed into anything his conscience and reason does not approve

A young girl, fascingted by the physical woman of refined pature, and tastes, and raining, she despises herself and laments hat she had not acted with more circumt cannot be retraced. The misery produced hat they are too radically repulsive ever to be accordant.

The sanguine speculator who stakes an Passion is the

Candidates.

The following persons have been proposed to mination by the next Democratic County Conve. tion to be held August 18th, 1879. Candidates an nounced in this list are piedged to abide by the de-cision of the Convention. FOR SHERIFF.

> JOHN G. JACOBY. of Berwick. JOHN G. QUICK. of Montour. JOHN LORE. of Pine. CHARLES A. KNORR of Bloom SAMUEL SMITH. of Fishingereek.

H. C. KELCHNER,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ENTATE OF DAVID V. CRITER, DECRASED. Letters of Administration on the estate of David V. Crites late of Franklin township, Commiss county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse John and Noair S. Frites, Chawkess All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

HORSE Send to sents in stamps or currenters of all diseases, has 35 fine engravings showing positions assumed by sick horses, a table of doses, a BOOK large collection of Vall ABLE HEG-stores, with an engraving showing veels of each year and a large amount of valuable horse information. Dr. Win, H. Hall says, "I have bought books that I paid \$5 and \$16 for which I do not like as well as I do yours." SEED FOR A CHICCIAN. Agents Wanted. B. J. Echedal, M. D., Ebesburgh Falls, Vt.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

RING SILKS.

RING DHESS GOODS,

Count the Cost.

There are few persons who count the conno doubt, much more pleasing to contract within the present, than to speculate on future contingencies. The sage, the philosopher, the statesman, and the wise man will This stock is simply wonderful in rariest of stokes and features. If includes Al-Sile, Ali-Wood, Sile, and Wood, Sile, Wood and Cotton, etc. At the same a waters will be found the lorgest line of BILVITVE over offered at retail abywhere, in Blacks and Colors of every concessivable quality and pressure of the Colors of the authors of calamities which will require all ed men of this character, when the very evils HE RAVAGES OF THE SPRING-PEVER IN urgent for their correction, and the most proscriptive. They think the best evidence of defense of the cause they once reviled and persecuted is to be violent, illiberal, and exgests moderation or precaution. Because their own lives have been a continued series of blunders, of radical changes of opinion of the grossest inconsistencies, they would that others should be equally volatile and tween causes and effects, to stand by what

> beauty of a person of inferior education, manners, and morals, is persuaded that she can live bappily with him, and with no other. She conceals her love, for she is ashamed of it. Her conscience tells her that no one in sober reason would approve of her choice and she must carry out her purpose in se cret. When the deed is done and she find herself the companion for life of a man who has not a single quality to command him to spection. The fatal step has been taken in similar cases ought to have warned her against acting in a matter affecting her future life without consulting those most near and dear to her, and who naturally have her happiness at heart. A little serious reflection might have convinced her that brutality and refinement can never consort together.

inherited tortune on the stock exchange, who, lured on from one successful venture to another, finally falls a prey to sharpers and loses every dollar that he is worth, might have avoided his fate had he taken good aduot the law-making power say how they shall be employed? We violate no provision of the Constitution. No one pretends not much to write about this week. It is not my fault that there is no news. If I had my way there would be a congressional, a Parents who throw the reins on the necks of their children, who allow them to do as they please, to grow up with unbridled passions. rights of the people upon money bills be-longs to the Legislative power and cannot be monotony of cadence. Monotony is monot-ures and if they bring shame and disgrace on the name they bear. They take no thought of the morrow. The man who to reverberate, and the pros and cons are stag. | thinks he can lead a proffigate life, violating his duties as a husband and citizen, and yet for the next bout. The democratic papers retain the esteem of the community in of the city are trying the effect of pictorial which he lives, will in the end find that he He may hope to deceive the world, but it cannot be done. The public eye penetrates the thickest disguise. Had the South reasoned correctly, it would have seen that the rebellion would have been the death o The picture in the Gazette is much the finer the very institution for which it was instiand more artistic of the two. Can it be that tuted. Most of the wars of ancient times erature, such as it is, and is craving the bition of kings and demagogues made men worst of counsellors. The nation and the ony the large New York dailies and the impulse or dictation, will make the fewest han you can in the cities where they are seemed to be endowed with prophetic vision published. I buy these papers sometimes from the sagacity with which they forecast stocked, or "stuck," as they call it, almost whose successful careers are to be attributed

Which should be inspected by every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

Those who do not visit the city can secure every advantage offered by our tstock and very low prices through the Mail Order Department.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples. SPRING MUSLIN ONDERWEAR. Although this department has been in-present to more than four times its former star, it is now carried large months as the property of the months and the manufacture of the many natrony. No such stock can be found elsewhere. The department is add steel in our retire descends story parliers, early acceptate by sheward.

SPHING HOSIES V AND UNDERWEAR. The products of all the best makers of France, Regiand, Germany and our own country are on exhibition at our counters, All the poverties in Silk, the Co ton and Liste these for ideas, chilters and med. our stock is all grades of Underwarr is the most compete in this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW OFFER

IMMENSE LINES

SPRING GOODS

9HING GLOVES
The "Trefousse" and other brands of Kid
Gloves, in shocks to mater the rew shades
in Sites and Dress towars. Men a Kid Goves
handometr conbrodered. Lists Thread
traces in assertment greater than was ever
peters shown in Parladelphia. Fairric Goves

OF BILLIAMS.
SPRING NE KWEAR POR GENTLEMEN. We have all the newest shapes, materials, effects and coorings in Neck wear, at cross at least operators to es than to usual, our tarce branch of suits, "the Standerd," The Facette, "The Gastom Mate, have provided to be the most popular shirts ever sold in this till." PRING HOUSESERPING LINENS,

PHING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

go Goods.

PRING DIESS THEMMINGS.

For Men's and Boys' wear we now have the largest and test assortment of these goods ever shown by us. Scotch Soffies, Fine Sut-lags, neat Plaids, Stripes Cheeks, Diagonats, in great assortment and at very low prices. In Blue Flannels we have the Standard Indi-

White is to be very popular this season for warm weather costumes. Our assortment of Piques, Swiss, Nainsook, Iodia Muslin, &c., is unsurpassed. The prices are as low as can be marked on goods of similar qualities.

The designs in foreign Cattons for the present Spring and Stremer are particularly pleasing. The variety we are showing from which to make selection, and the richness and segartic of our exclusive stoss, must cautiful buyers, after a cateful examination; that our stock campot possibly be excelled. The very large business done in this de-par ment requires us to be daily in the mar-ket, so our customers are assured of getting the freshest goods in every description of Line a for table or house use, at the very lowest pessible prices. We lave also a very large stock of Cretonnes, Raw Silks, Jutes, PRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES. SPRING QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

We have in stock all grades of Jacquard, Hencycont and Marselles Spreads, in sizes for cradies, order, stip bettles, single and double beds, We are offering large sizes MM-MSI. BLANKETS at 8.50 per rear, when is lower libra scale size size per rear, when is lower libra scale size size per rear, when SPRING CLOAKINGS.

Our assortment is complete in all the new-set slyke and colorings. The newest Cling for Ladies' and Culturen's Casix is soft-inhished Cordwing. We have I in all the people of Ladies' and Culturen's Casix is soft-inhished Cordwing. We have I in all the people shades.

The newest styles of Parasuls are an entire departure from those in Cogo lad year, we were could in that they would meet with popular favor, and land ha large style of the cloticest shapes, styles and handes on account of scarcity, we shall offer ours as originally informed at a small threease on the manufacturers prices.

SPHING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. SPRING OTHERS AND BLANKERS.

HING SUITS FOR CHILDREN. Our stock of these goods, as is universally secknowledged, is not even approached elemented by the common content part and School brises are in neal, stylish and appropriate design, which can surprise be in proved upon. We have a large the of suits made expressly for wear at the seasons, country and mountains, in stylish effects and at surprisely level by prices.

HING SILKS.

Hark Silks of all reliable makes. Colore I Silks in all the shape, and toekdoushie color logs, the color is shape and toekdoushie color logs. The color is the color in the color is the color in the color is the color in the color in the color in the color in the color is strip. Set as the colors in the color is the color in the

UNG HERNANDES AND GRENADINES.

RING WR APS, MANTLES, ETC. We are showing all the newest strice in siles (amore Heir, Diagonals, Dron d'Rio, e., 200, a full time of Soring and Souriner Sorquest in Cordurus, Camer's Hair, Mortied, Pisto and Padd Golias, Greaters, Clasers and Markes thevery conceivable kind of light worlds goods. SPRING SHAWLS.

that leafu Shawb, far below former prices Parsey Shawb, with open centres, fills I con-res rich borders, and subdued covers: This te, Shethand and Zephyr Shaws in all colors weaves and designs, at prices that defy com-

PRING CLOTHING POR BOYS. We have prepared for this Spring a stock of the most carefully made and stylish goods it is possible to procure and have mirked every garment on the basis of our unitormly low prices. Our stock is all new, and every garment of the latest styles of material and workmaning. HING STAPLE GOODS.

Our stock of those goods including Call-oses, Percales, Ginghams Muslim, Sheetings, Flannels, etc., we are distributing to custo-mers at one small uniform profit above inst cost as lessened by prompt cash purchase in large lots.

Everything new or novel in these goods that has appeared this season will be found at our counters. A very great variety of every style of Buttons and a well selected stock of Notions. We believe our MAGNIFICENT STOCK this season cannot fail to command the attention every lady who wishes to unite good taste in selection with economy in expenditure.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

801 803, 805, 807 & 809 Market Street. PHILADELPHIA.

Notice!

In the face of everything, Wanamaker & Brown increased their great Clothing business last year at Oak Hall nearly a quarter of a million dellars, and for 1879 the new plans will make the house more popular and increases the business much more. Eighteen years in the people's service at the old corner of Sixth and Market has taught us how to do the business well.

Notice!

Whatever may be said, no house in the United States sells anything like so much Clothing at Ketail as Oak Hall, and no house in Philadelphia sells more than a quarter as many goods as Mr. Wanamaker sells in Clothing alone. Doing this large business shows the people's regard for our goods, and enables us to buy cheaply and sell at small profits.

Notice!

duced through 21s. Robert C. Ogden formerly partner of the famous firm of Davlin & Co., New York), who is now associated with Oak Hall, and will give his whole energies and valuable experience to improving the manufacture of our Poys' and Men's Clothing. We do not key Clothing like the dealers, but make it expressly for our own sales. The Spring stock is splendid, and no other make of goods, so far, have as much ment, or are sold as chemit.

Noticel

Impressions have been erroneously given to the effect that Mr. John Wanamah a who founded Oak Hall, is not interested in the old store, and that it does not have his attention; on the contrary, his conversion of it remains unchanged, and he has lost none of his love for it. To my day finds him repervising all its departments. Mr. Wallam II. Wanamaker spends his entire time on the Oak Hall business.

A VISIT THIS SPRING PARTICULARLY INVITED.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, 6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.

SHERIFF'S SALE ..

By virtue of a writ or Ft. Fn. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the prem-

SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1879. A pince or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek town-ship, countries country, bounded and described an follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in line be-tween the countries of Lucerne and Countries, thence by line of land formerly owned by D. Seybert sla-tists perches to stone in the of land of percel flay-man, thence by Hayman's land south two degrees, west eighty perches to a stone corner, thence north eighty-sight and one-half degrees, east, thirty-three perches to a stone in the country line aforesaid, thence ighty-eight and one-half degrees, east initty-three arches to a stone in the county into aforestald, thence by the county line aforestal screenty-eight and five-tentia perches to a stone, the place of beginning, not taining seventeen acres and allosty-one perches

Seized, taken in execution as the Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. F. Seybert, Geo. B. Seybert and Jackson against D. Jackso ethers, and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth methers, deceased. Jackson, Attorney

Terms cash, JOHN W. HOPPMAN. Kay 2, 79-ta

SSIGNEE'S NOTICE. A THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STAYES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT O PERSONAVARIA.

In the matter of Weilington Yeager, a Bankruptey. Western Detailer of Penssylvania.

The creditors will take notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at MILOM SIGURO. In said District on the seth day of MAY. A. D. 1819, at one o'clock p. m. at the Exchange Hotel, before R. A. Mercur, fasq., one of the legisters in Bankruptcy in said I intrict, for the purpose named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2d, 186, to wit a final distribution of said bankrupts estate, and at that needing island apply for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said contact, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th Section of said Bankrupt Act.

Numedia, Pa., May 6, 1819 for ASSIGNEE.

PUBLIC SALE REAL ESTATE !

The undersigned, Executor of Isaac Hagenbuc late of Grange township Columbia county, decested, will expose to public sale at two o'clock p. in. . . Saturday, June 7th, 1879, the following described messuage and

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Fishingereck township, Columbia countries and described as follows to-waite, bounded and described as follows to-waite. On the north by lands of Daniel Bogart and Donell son Brink, on the east by lands of Dennison Brins. and John P. Creasy, on the south by lands of the heirs of D. W. Montgomery and on the west by lands of Nathan Fleckenstine and John Henrie, containing 102 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES-

GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE. Bank Barn and other out-buildings, a GOOD ARD on the premises, TERMS OF SALE .- Five hundred dollars at the str king down of the property on day of sale. The bance to be secured by bonds and mortgage, payable in four equal annual installments, with interest of

lance due from April 1st, 1880, payable anno the inlance due from April 18t, 1880, payable and ally, and one fourth of the balance to be paid April 18t, 1880, when possession is to be given to the publishes. The crops that may be sown this fail will be sold with the place.

WHALIAM HAGNIBUCH,

Proposition

May 9, 79-ta

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

REPARE OF RIMON SHELLHAMER, DECLASED RETATE OF SIMON SHIELDINGER, DECEASED
Leiters Testamentary on the estate of Simon Sihamor late of Reaver township, Columba cousFreinsylvania, deceased, have been granted byte gister of said county to the undersigned fations. All persons having chains against
utors. All persons having chains against
estate of the decedent are requested to prothem for settlement, and those indepted to the
tate to make payment to the undersigned factors without delay.

PETER SELLHAMER.

PETER SHELLHAMER, MOSES SCHILL HER. Executors, Mountain Grove Pa-