

The Columbian. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, July 25, 1879. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER. DANIELO BARR. OF PITTSBURGH.

THE UNION ARMY.

Washington, July 21.—A Statement has been issued by the War Department giving the number of men furnished to the Union army by each State and territory and District of Columbia from April 15, 1861, to the close of the war of the rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,778,967, divided as follows:

Table listing the number of volunteers from various states and territories, including Ohio, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nebraska Territory, Colorado Territory, Dakota Territory, New Mexico Territory, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Indian Nation.

The troops furnished by the Southern States were with the exception of those of Louisiana, nearly all white. Florida furnished two regiments of cavalry, Alabama one white regiment, Mississippi one battalion, and North Carolina two regiments of cavalry.

If Lee had the 200,000 men furnished to the Union army by the South, the issue of the war would have been considerably delayed; and if the Confederate army had broken into guerrilla bands, instead of accepting offers of amnesty peace would not yet have been concluded.

Not Cleared Up Yet.

A telegraphic dispatch from Bedford, Pa., was published on the 19th inst., to the effect that the mystery connected with the over-issue or supposed overissue of certificates of the Pennsylvania State Loan of 1853 had been cleared up. It may be hoped this is true, but the dispatch, although it sets out to do so, does not clear up anything beyond the statement that a missing book has been found. It does not explain how it is that the State Treasury accounts have been so kept that there was no way to tell whether the State had or had not got value for \$21,000 in certificates known to it, or does not explain how it happened that in the issue of certificates for the \$5,000 loan of 1853 they were not numbered in consecutive order, but skipped about towards the close of the series; and it does not explain how it came about that the coupons of certain certificates in excess of those supposed to be out, although issued in 1853, were not presented for payment until 1878—twenty-five years afterward. All this may have been cleared up or may be capable of explanation, but the Bedford dispatch does not do it. A supplementary dispatch will be in order.—Ledger.

Riot Claims.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A large number of suits have been brought against Allegheny county for losses incurred by individuals during the July riots of 1877. These suits have been delayed until this time in order to allow the supreme court to pass upon the question of the liability of the state or the county. It having been settled by that tribunal that the county is liable, the lawyers have been rushing in suits by the hundreds in order to be within the reach of the act of assembly, which says that suits must be brought within two years after the loss was incurred. The most prominent lawyers there say that this two year limitation is not constitutional. The amount of the suits brought thus far is about \$250,000. The total loss for which the county is liable is now placed at \$2,700,000, which will seriously embarrass the county to pay.

National bankers will not take kindly to the Democratic platform, because it demands "paper currency convertible into coin." National bank notes are convertible into other paper money, and when our currency is made convertible into coin, it will necessarily blot out national bank notes and substitute for them a full legal tender or greenback note. It will be getting rid of a currency that is costing the business men and taxpayers of the country twelve per cent. for every dollar that is in circulation, and will be replacing it with a currency that costs the taxpayers nothing and the business men but the simple interest he pays the person from whom he borrows.—Wisekman.

The packed Republican convention which met at Harrisburg on Wednesday did the work allotted to it by Casson, Quay & Co. by nominating Butler of Chester for State Treasurer. There was considerable noise and confusion. Wolfe's "Riot Bill Resolution" was promptly squelched, as well as the mover of it. Of the platform more anon.

Thousands of barrels of oil are going to waste daily at Bradford on account of scarcity of tanks.

The trustees of St. Luke's hospital, Bethlehem, have decided to erect a new hospital building. It will be of brick, one twenty foot story and one hundred and twenty feet long by thirty feet wide.

An approximate report of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year just closed gives the imports at \$480,000,000 and the exports \$745,000,000, a balance in favor of the United States of \$265,000,000.

The great cheapening in recent years of the cost of steel rails is shown by a report of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. That company bought its first steel rails in 1863, paying \$234.38 per ton. Last year they averaged but \$45 per ton.

The unbiased opinion of some of the most intelligent medical men in this country and Europe support the statement that Kidney Wort is the grandest discovery yet for curing Kidney and liver troubles, piles, consumption and lumbago. It acts on both Kidneys and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system.

The late William Allen had an extremely powerful voice—a powerful, indeed, that it gained for him the sobriquet of "Earthquake John." When a youth and apprentice to John Thurman, the soldier, Allen was a tall, erect fellow, and a persistent worker, studying with his book before him on his workbench.

The Story a Maine Farmer Tells.

A farmer in Holden informed us that, being much annoyed with crows pulling up his corn, he placed a large umbrella in his field in order to frighten them away. Imagine his surprise on wet day in finding a good flock of crows sheltering under the rain. The umbrella is now used for another purpose.—Bangor (Me.) Waig, June 21.

Big Load of Russian Immigrants.

Quarantine, Staten Island, July 20.—The steamship Mosel, from Bremen, which arrived here to-day, has over six hundred steerage passengers, most of whom are Russians. The Russians alone represent a capital of over \$400,000. Among them are sixty families, having 215 children. They are remarkably fine looking party.

Wine for Evening Entertainment.

The Port Grape Wine of Alfred Spear, of Passaic, New Jersey, is generally pronounced the most reliable wine to be obtained, and is now being used by those fashionable families who are the most choicely in the selection of wines for evening entertainments. For sale by C. A. Klein, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Boston Journal of Saturday publishes a list of twenty-six persons who are known to have perished in the late tornado in that city and vicinity. In addition to these, an unknown man was struck by the lightning and killed near the Rockland house; two bodies, not identified, have been washed ashore at Hull, and several young men are missing from East Boston and South Boston, and it is probable they were drowned in the sea.

A Note Payable After Death.

Is a promise to pay after death valid? Judge Hanna, of Philadelphia, rules in the affirmative. In settling the estate of Frederick Dewald the executors found this claim against it: "One year after my death I promise to pay to the order of Charles Krupp, one city bond of \$1,500, without defalcation, for value received and without interest." Frederick Dewald's note was signed in his own hand by the mortgagor out of a house owned by the mortgagor. The payment was contested by the executors, but the judgment of the Court was against them.

American Cheese in Scotland.

Complaints come from Scotland that American cheese is being imported into Ayrshire in such quantities that much of the home produce of last year is still unsold and likely to remain unsold. In many cases farmers have given up cheese-making altogether, and this of course has had the effect of increasing the supply of butter and milk both of which are selling at prices which have not been reached during ten years. Butter, which was sold in Ayr market last year at 1s.6d. per pound has sold this year at 8d. As for milk, it cannot be sold, and in many cases has to be given to pigs.

Gen. Woodford having returned from Europe has been interviewed upon the story told the New York World by John F. Mines some time ago regarding the conspiracy to prevent the inauguration of Samuel J. Tilden on the fourth of March 1877. The general comes to the front by recanting Grant, Robeson and everybody else, except himself. When questioned as to whether or not he conversed with Mines, he maintains a discreet silence. The inference irresistibly forces itself upon the average mind that either the story is true, or else Gen. Woodford has been indulging himself in a little braggadocio, the burden of which is that Gen. Woodford is a great man, which is probably the correct solution of the problem.—Patriot.

Hunter's Accomplish.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, Graham the accomplice of Hunter in the murder of Armstrong, at Camden, will be called upon to plead in the supreme court in Trenton, on an indictment charging him with murder in the second degree. This is in consequence of an objection raised by the attorney general that Graham, having given evidence which secured the conviction of Hunter, who was hanged, cannot be tried for murder in the first degree. Some nice legal points are involved, but if he is convicted under this indictment, the severest penalty imposed will be a sentence to a life imprisonment; but it is not generally believed that his sentence, if convicted, will be more than ten years' imprisonment.

Heaviest People in the United States.

John Powers and his sister—probably the two heaviest people in the United States—who have been on exhibition in this city on several occasions within the last few years—are still about and well, reports of their death to the contrary notwithstanding. The Reading Express of Thursday says: "John Powers, aged about twenty years, and whose weight is over seven hundred pounds, drove up to the Eagle office at noon to-day and desired this paper to state that the report now in circulation throughout the country that his sister, weighing eight hundred and eight pounds, is dead, is erroneous. Mr. Powers states that his sister is just as well as she ever was and is gaining steadily in flesh, and he is confident that both himself and sister will tip the beam at 2,000 pounds in the course of a couple of years."—Harrisburg Patriot.

Speaking Out.

The Easton Express says: State Superintendent Wickersham, whose check certainly exceeds his brains, had the impudence again this year to ask the Easton Board of Control to subscribe for twenty copies of his School Journal. The Board very sensibly declined to squander money on that useless periodical. If State Superintendent Wickersham's salary does not pay him, he should drop the position. He has no right to request and expect school boards to vote money in his pocket outside of his regular salary, which is ample for the work done.

THE VERDICT. COL. BUFORD FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Owenton, Ky., July 23.—The jury in the case of Buford, on trial for the murder of Judge Elliott, after being out eighteen hours brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

The crime for which Col. Buford is convicted was committed on the 26th of March last. For some time litigation had been pending between a man named Guthrie and the sister of Col. Buford. Guthrie held a mortgage on her property, and the effort to foreclose it had been resisted with great determination. The decision of the courts was in favor of Guthrie, but rearing of several days, as most of the persons have been ill from three to five days. Those who reported this afternoon are Fred Bartlett, S. S. Moon, Mrs. E. Lockard and two children, Eva Woodcock and the Wehrum family. One death occurred this afternoon—F. Lorenzi, at the City Hospital. The majority of the sick are progressing favorably. Tom Kernan remains in a critical condition. The steamer Coahama, which departed to-night, had 300 persons aboard who were sent out of Memphis by the city authorities. A large number also left by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The city begins to feel a deserted appearance. Many of the most prominent retail merchants have followed the example of wholesalers and closed their places of business. The Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Honor are also sending members and families out of the city, thinking it cheaper to pay fares than doctors' bills and nurses here. Captain Lee, of the steamer Coahama, engaged the services of Doctors Willitt and Brown, who left on the steamer and will remain aboard until her safe arrival at St. Louis. Nearly every town along the lines of the Louisville and Nashville and Memphis and Charleston Railroads have quarantined against Memphis. Upon this state of affairs the banks here request their correspondents not to send bills for collection to them on any point outside the city.

Nashville, July 21.—The State Board of Health now in session has declared quarantine against Memphis for the whole State, and it is now being enforced. Additional rules will be put in operation to-morrow.

New Orleans, July 21.—Five suspicious cases of fever having occurred in the Creole family, near Mississippi City, the health authorities to-day sent medical experts by special train to investigate the matter. Dr. Chopin, in a telegram to H. Raden, president of the Galveston Board of Health, makes the following statement of the result: "Doctors W. A. Smythe and C. B. White, of this city, have just returned from visiting the reported suspicious cases of fever in Mississippi City, on the lake shore, and declare the five under observation to be malarial fever. New Orleans is perfectly free from yellow fever. Only eighty-three deaths occurred last week from all diseases."

From Dr. Smythe it is learned these were three local physicians with Dr. White and himself at the residence of the Creole family to-day. He says: "We came to the conclusion that the disease is not yellow fever, but of a malarial character, caused by malarial poison. One member of the family died last Wednesday. Dr. Smythe says all the others will recover."

New York, July 11.—A dispatch from Memphis from Dr. R. W. Mitchell, member of the National Board of Health, to Mr. F. S. Davis, of Memphis, now in this city, says: "Since 9 o'clock yesterday morning nineteen cases of yellow fever have been reported and seven deaths occurred. Twenty-nine cases had been previously reported and six deaths had occurred. The fever is spreading."

St. Louis, July 21.—The health authorities decided last night to put in force a partial quarantine against Memphis. A corps of physicians and sanitary officers was sent down to quarantine, fifteen miles below the city, to stop Memphis from inspecting passengers, and to make use of disinfectants.

Washington, July 21.—At the request of Representative Casey Young, of the Memphis, Tenn., district, the Secretary of War will this evening forward to Memphis 1,500 tents and rations for ten thousand people, for twenty days, to be used in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever.

Owing to the receipt of applications at the Post Office Department for the fumigation of mail matter, the acting Postmaster General has telegraphed all parties interested that the department cannot go into the expense of fumigation, but that Post Office officials may cooperate with all local quarantine authorities in any reasonable request looking to the proper disinfection of the mails.

Telegrams received by the National Board of Health from Memphis, Tenn., up to noon to-day, announce nineteen new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths.

Representative Casey Young, of Tennessee and other prominent gentlemen, representing the Southern States, are contemplating the organization of a yellow fever relief committee in this city. Their idea is in the event of another epidemic to receive in Washington such donations as may be offered and to distribute the same to the best advantage throughout the infected districts. A formal meeting to consider the proposition will be held to-morrow evening.

Important to Pensioners.

Gen. H. G. Sichel, the Pension Agent at Philadelphia, publishes the following notice in the newspapers of that city, by which it will be seen that under a recent act of Congress the biennial examination of invalid pensioners has been discontinued.

U. S. Pension Agency, 729 Sanson St., Philadelphia, July 7, 1879.

I enclose you a copy of the report of Sections 4771, 4772 and 4, 773 of the Revised Statutes as follows:

"Department of the Interior, Pension Office, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1879.—By virtue of an act of Congress approved June 21, 1879, the biennial examination of invalid pensioners is abolished from that date. The following is the provision to-wit: "That Sections forty-seven hundred and seventy-two and forty-seven hundred and seventy-three, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for biennial examinations of pensioners, are hereby repealed." (Signed) "H. A. BRYLEY, Commissioner."

The effect of the above is to dispense with the medical examinations of pensioners that were heretofore required at the September payment of each year, as 1877, 1879, 1881, etc. Heretofore, the biennial examination has been the cause of much delay in the payment of pensioners at such times, more especially those in the city, as they were required to appear before the Board of Surgeons here. This being a matter of importance to many I think it should be given publicity through the local columns of your paper.

Very respectfully, H. G. SICHEL, United States Pension Agent.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

This terrible scourge has again made its appearance in some of the southern cities and the prospects there are very gloomy. The following despatches show the condition of things.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Among the most prominent were W. E. Coppinger and wife, J. C. Harris, a well known doctor, Charles Philmont and wife, George Nail and the two Misses Raja. Two deaths have occurred—Dr. J. C. Harris and W. C. Coppinger. The deaths of citizens is in full progress and business is almost entirely suspended. The general outlook is anything but cheering.

Twenty one additional cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon, which makes a total of thirty-six reported for the day. This large increase is an accumulation of several days, as most of the persons have been ill from three to five days. Those who reported this afternoon are Fred Bartlett, S. S. Moon, Mrs. E. Lockard and two children, Eva Woodcock and the Wehrum family. One death occurred this afternoon—F. Lorenzi, at the City Hospital. The majority of the sick are progressing favorably. Tom Kernan remains in a critical condition. The steamer Coahama, which departed to-night, had 300 persons aboard who were sent out of Memphis by the city authorities.

A large number also left by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The city begins to feel a deserted appearance. Many of the most prominent retail merchants have followed the example of wholesalers and closed their places of business. The Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Honor are also sending members and families out of the city, thinking it cheaper to pay fares than doctors' bills and nurses here. Captain Lee, of the steamer Coahama, engaged the services of Doctors Willitt and Brown, who left on the steamer and will remain aboard until her safe arrival at St. Louis.

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Very respectfully, H. G. SICHEL, United States Pension Agent.

HOW QUAY WAS NOT APPOINTED A MEMBER OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The fact being now assured that ex-Senator Ramey is to be secretary of war, the gossip concerning the numerous applicants for the office is leaking out. There is a story afloat that just prior to the adjournment of the last session of Congress Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, waited upon the president at his room, advising the Senate chamber, and told him that in view of the fact that the great state of Pennsylvania had no representative in the cabinet, that it would not be asking too much to have a citizen of that state appointed secretary of war. It is alleged that Mr. Hayes replied that the Pennsylvania politicians were quarreling among themselves, but that if they could unite upon some suitable man and present his name that he (Hayes) would give the application most favorable consideration. It is further alleged that Senator Cameron then said: "But, Mr. President, I understand you have already tendered the appointment of the office to a gentleman from a northwestern state, Mr. Hayes' reply is quoted to have been, 'Yes, I have asked a gentleman from that section if he will accept the office if it is tendered him, but I have not yet tendered the office to anybody.'" Upon receiving this reply the Pennsylvania politicians, after several consultations agreed to present to Mr. Hayes the name of M. S. Quay, who was at one time secretary of state for the Pennsylvania commonwealth. The name of Quay was not mentioned in the Republican political managers can be better imagined than described upon their receipt of the information that the office had been accepted by ex-Senator Ramey.

Candidates.

(The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county convention to be held August 19th, 1879. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the convention.)

FOR SHERIFF, E. UNANOST, WILLIAM MILLER, of Centre, A. K. SMITH, of Madison, SAMUEL JACOBY, of Bloom, JOHN G. JACOBY, of Berwick, JOHN G. QUICK, of Montour, JOHN LORE, of Pine, CHARLES A. KNORR, of Bloom, SAMUEL SMITH, of Foliageville, H. C. KILCHNER, of Scott.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Rowell & Co's. Adv's.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

AGENTS READ THIS.

SEND TO F. O. RICH & CO., Portland, Me., for the Circular.

EMPIRE THRESHER MANUFACTURED AT HAGERSTOWN, Md.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

Saturday, August 23d, 1879.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

COAL! COAL!

LEE WHITE ASH COAL.

Greatly Reduced Prices.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEELS LAMINATING, BEER, BREAD OR BUTTER. NO. 88 NEW MODEL GUN. \$16.00.

THIS COZLAR.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

\$75.00 FOR \$100.00.

NOTICE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

Saturday, August 14th, 1879.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

70 ACRES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!!

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NOTICE OF SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

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ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

YARDS, CEMETERY LOTS, and Public Grounds.

S. M. HESS, Bloomsburg, Pa.

RESOLUTION NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate!

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate!

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