THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1879

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train		7.38 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.40 P. M
Fast Train	12.00 M.	11.45 A.M
Express Train	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.08 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

STAGE LINES.

CAMBRA AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave Cambra Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Bloomsburg by 11.30 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BLOOMSBURG AND LAIMESVILLE.—Leave Laimesville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 12 m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail. The stage line terminates at Millville.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—A daily stage line leaving Benton in the morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

MAIL ROUTES.

WHITE HALL AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leave White Hall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg by 10 a. m. Leave Bloomsburg on same days after arrival of Philadelphia mail.

BENTON AND BLOOMSBURG.—Leaves Benton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 2 p. m. Leaves Bloomsburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Benton at 2 p. m.

PUBLIC SALES.

David Lowenberg, administrator of George Risewick deceased, will sell personal property in the livery stable and dwelling, on the premises in Bloomsburg on Thursday, October 2nd at 10 o'clock.

Court in Danville next week.

Fine oysters are now in market.

J. H. Harman recently lost a valuable dun horse.

Now is the time to advertise for the fall trade.

Wheat flour wanted at this office on subscription. Also potatoes.

L. N. Moyer went to Philadelphia with his family on Monday.

The planing mill of Freas Brothers at Berwick is to be rebuilt at once.

Thomas W. Elgar has started the Espy planing mill again. It has been idle since 1873.

The Grand Jury in Bradford County has decided in favor of a free bridge at Towanda.

F. Codey has severed his connection with the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*.

M. W. Nuss went to Pottsville on Thursday of last week to testify in the Torrey case.

The curb stone market is well attended yet. The principal products offered for sale are garden truck, peaches and apples.

H. J. Clark & Son have had a new sign painted on the outside of their building.

Hon. T. J. Vanderslice will please accept thanks for a copy of the pamphlet laws of 1879.

Pottsville has offered the Hospital commission a site and ten thousand in money, if they will locate there.

M. P. Lutz of the firm of Lutz & Sloan has enlarged his stock by adding a ten pound boy. He is not for sale.

Rev. L. Zehner has gone to Ohio to visit his parents. Rev. Mr. Kerr of New York will officiate at the Episcopal church on Sunday next.

The horses presented to General Grant by the Sultan of Turkey are on exhibition at the State Fair in Philadelphia.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary that have reached here, we are informed that Hon. G. D. Jackson, our State Senator, is gradually failing.

We observe from our exchanges that nearly all the Agricultural Societies in adjoining counties publish the premium list in the County papers.

The case of the Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Company against Hagenbuch & Kelchner, which was on trial when we went to press last week, resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton *Times* was found guilty in a prosecution for libel brought by W. W. Scranton. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and go to jail for 30 days.

Gen. Hartranft in calling the attention of Governor Hoyt to the 7th regiment told him he might travel the state over without seeing a finer regiment.

James M'Parlan, the famous Mollie Maguire detective, has been married in Chicago to Miss Mary Ann Fitzgerald, the daughter of Captain Fitzgerald, of Pinkerton's preventive police, of that city.

We have not yet been assured whether or not the Grangers of this county will make nominations. They might as well, and thus give everybody a chance.

The members of the Rescue Hook & Ladder Company of this place will hold their 4th Annual Ball Thursday and Friday evenings of October 16th and 17th. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

William H. Armstrong of Williamsport who came near being the Greenback candidate for Governor last year, is making speeches at Republican meetings again. There is not much left of the Greenback party.

During recent excavations for a foundation on which to build a parsonage on the old Presbyterian ground opposite Judge Elwell's three skeletons were exhumed. We presume that they will be buried with the others in the Cemetery.

The crowd of other matters upon us recently caused us to neglect to notice that F. P. Cosper, late foreman of the *Republican*, has become editor of the *Berwick Independent*. He is competent to make it a good paper, having graduated from the COLUMBIAN, and we wish him every success.

Among the arrivals at the inspection of the Third Brigade was Gen. E. W. Matthews of Gen. Hartranft's staff. He was the first Capt. of Battery F. of the 1st Pa. Light Artillery, afterwards commanded by Capts. Ricketts and Brockway. He was an able and brilliant officer and a thorough gentleman.

Jurors were discharged last week on Thursday all the cases having been disposed of. There were thirty eight cases on the civil list, of which only two were tried before a jury, the others being either settled or continued. There was argument Court on Saturday.

One of the most remarkable men in our County is Joseph Pohe of Lime Ridge. He was born Sept. 8th 1790, and consequently is in his 90th year. He is still hale and vigorous, pursuing his daily advocation with the vigor of middle age. By trade he is a shoemaker, and has managed to earn and pay for several of the finest farms in the County. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in Capt. Montgomery's Company, Stephen Pohe, one of our Commissioners, is one of his children.

Employment for the mind is what thousands stand in need of.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

A mind capable of being employed is what the imitation statesman of the *Intelligencer* stands in need of.

If a pension be not applied for before next January the law requires it to begin only from the date of making the application, and as the average difference will be over $1,008, it is very important that all these applications be filed this year.

The firm of Lockard & Bro. has already commenced rebuilding their car shops on the old site. The frame work of the foundry, and blacksmith shop is already erected. The building is 30 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth. We are informed that the entire works will consist of three separate buildings.

We are actually told that there is a contest in the Republican ranks for a nomination. What is the matter of the machine? Beckley & Brown, and other post-masters must look into this matter. Heretofore they have had difficulty to find a man who would accept a nomination, and pay for the tickets.

We clip the following item from the *Sunday Morning News.—Dealer:*

The City Hotel, under the proprietorship of Mr. J. L. Girton and under the able management of his assistant, Mr. Frank Smith, has the reputation of being one of the best Hotels in Town. The table is superior in every particular, and is highly recommended.

Many of our subscribers complain that they cannot pay up because they can get no money for their products. We advertise almost weekly for grain, flour, potatoes, chickens, and nearly every kind of farm produce, and yet it is impossible for us to get enough to supply the demand. Bring on your produce and we will give you credit for its market value in cash.

On last Thursday night an attempt was made by burglars to enter the carpet store of Henry Hartman. They had succeeded in boring through the door, near the bolt, a hole about three fourths of an inch in diameter. They must have become frightened in the operation, as the work was abandoned, and a brace and bit, and chisel were found on the ground.

A HEAVY LAND OWNER.

Mr. Carlemagne Tower, formerly of Pottsville, is now owner of 40,000 acres, or sixty-two square miles, in Minnesota along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of which he is a heavy stock holder. He is laying out a town which is to be called Tower City, which already contains a number of houses, a church, a tavern and a newspaper.

James Bryson, the Labor Greenback candidate for District Attorney in old Luzerne is making an active campaign among the "sand lots." Luzerne is erratic enough to do anything, and James *may* pull through. He was District Attorney of our County for three years and we must say that he attended to the duties of his office with ability and fidelity. What Luzerne may do this year, with Lackawanna out, is a conundrum which we give up.

A decision has been recently made by the Post Office Department, authorizing transportation through the mails of partly printed bills, filled out in writing, in unsealed envelopes bearing one cent postage, as third class matter, but when such bills are receipted such unsealed one cent envelopes must pay regular letter rates postage. No authority of law is given for this statement, which seems otherwise authentic.

The candidates for Sheriff so far as nominated are tolerably quiet. Perhaps they are awaiting the action of the Republican convention That is unnecessary, as the Republican party in this county under its present management, has ceased to be an important political factor. It may be that the candidates became exhausted previous to the Conventions, and desiring a rest are willing to give the people one also. Factions may butt against our solid 2000 majority, but they might as well spare their time wind and money.

DESTROYING FISH BASKETS.

Sheriff Bastian, accompanied by his turnkey, Dallas Gilbert, went on a fish basket expedition yesterday. Their first visit was to Lycoming creek, where they destroyed five of the illegal fish catchers. Three had been destroyed by their owners before the sheriff arrived. Returning, the sheriff and his turnkey made a trip down the river, and somewhere in the vicinity of Loyalsock creek they encountered three of the obnoxious traps. These they scattered in various directions, and then returned to the city, feeling that they had put through a full day's work.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

BLOOMSBURG.

The late parade gave hundreds of strangers an opportunity to see the beauty and natural facilities of Bloomsburg. It would take columns to reprint the good words spoken of our Town and people by our neighboring exchanges—except from our rivals at Danville—but we cannot refrain from quoting the following from the Hazleton *Sentinel*:

"Thus ended Bloomsburg's gala day, and that its citizens may have future repetitions of it is our wish, and that of the Third Brigade, for well does the town deserve it. Possessing natural facilities for such an affair that can scarcely be surpassed, the people of the region have in unbounded quantity the sympathy with the cause that enables them to perform all that could be asked in contribution to success. This they amply demonstrated on Tuesday and for it all credit should be given.

It is a very strange exhibition of economy on the part of the board of managers not to publish the premium list of the coming County fair in the local newspapers. There is not a single association in any of our neighboring counties but that has published its premium list so that the interest of exhibitors may be awakened. Our fair has been managed upon the contracted idea that it would only be a favor granted to the paper and would not be of any benefit to the association. If this be a correct view it is remarkably strange that the Columbia county Agricultural Society should be the first and only one that has discovered it. There was a time when a different policy prevailed and during that period a surplus was accumulated which was applied to the purchase of the grounds. Since the penny-wise and pound foolish policy has obtained favor it is about all that can be expected if the ordinary current expenses are paid.—*Republican.*

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

A visit to our Normal School under its present management, will convince at once that we have an institution of learning, second to none in the State. It is also a satisfaction to know that it is appreciated abroad as well as at home. In looking over the Record we find students, in attendance from New York City, New Rochelle, N. Y. State, from Philadelphia, Bradford, Carbon, Luzerne, Lackawanna, Lycoming, Lehigh, Mifflin, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Schuylkill, Wayne and Union counties, and a host from Bloomsburg and Columbia county. The school and all its surroundings are in perfect harmony. The Dormitory and Grounds are in keeping with educational departments, showing that all connected, are aiming with one end in view, to make it useful attractive and homelike. We can heartily recommend it to all who have sons and daughters to educate and especially to those who look forward to teaching. W.

LIFTING TWO THOUSAND POUNDS.

The Scranton *Republican* says:

Having been somewhat skeptical regarding the statement that Mr. W. W. Scranton lifted 1,980 pounds as mentioned in the *Republican*, we were accorded the opportunity of witnessing a more extraordinary and incredible feat yesterday at noon when we saw Mr. Scranton lifting the fabulous weight of two thousand pounds—an even ton. Just fancy a man carrying in a ton of coal at a single haul. One would think it a task for Sampson himself, yet this is the weight lifted by Mr. Scranton. There are few men who can lift one thousand pounds, and it is questioned whether there is another man in Pennsylvania that can lift two thousand.

ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

The weather for the last week has appeared so much like Fall that people in the country begin to hurry around with the work that must be done before Winter appears.

George Fleckenstine, with a large number of workmen, is busily engaged digging the cellar for his new house which he expects to have enclosed before winter sets in.

The Methodist Festival of last Saturday notwithstanding the rain, was a decided success. They had intended to hold it at Megargell's grove but the day appearing cloudy, they decided to hold it in the hall of the Academy, which was kindly offered them; the wisdom of this was apparent when the rain came pouring down in the evening. We understand that they cleared about $80.00.

A very eloquent lecture was delivered on Monday evening before the students of the Academy by Hervey Smith Esq., of Bloomsburg. The theme of the lecture was embodied in the word "Excelsior" It was considered by the Students a masterly production.

The military company of the Academy, under the able instruction of Capt. Conner, is making good progress. Several important movements have been learned and the Capt. says they will appear in arms next week.

REPORTER.

East Smithfield, Pa., Sept. 10, 1879.

MESSRS. BROCKWAY & ELWELL,

Gentlemen:—I notice in your paper of the 17th of July the proceedings of the Columbia County Medical Society against Dr. Turner. Will you permit me to tell you what I know of the great humbug and quack as they style him. I have a son who is twenty-four years old, he was taken with epilepsy when two years old in its worst form, having from two to ten fits in the course of twenty-four hours. I employed the best medical skill this country afforded, and my father, Darius Bullock, who had practiced medicine in this vicinity for over forty years, did all in his power for my son's relief but to no purpose. We purchased all the medicines we saw advertised in the principal cities but it did no good, and we had given up that there was no help for him, when my father heard of Dr. Turner and opened a correspondence with him which led to our trying a bottle of medicine, I think in July 1876, since which time my son has had but two fits and they were when my father died two years ago, caused by getting out of the medicine and the excitement of my father's death. My son is now so that he helps me in my store and I think will fully regain his mental faculties.

I think if there is a benefactor to the human family it is Dr. Turner, and I hope he may be spared for many years to come. I am called upon daily for Dr. Turner's address by persons who have heard of the wonderful cure of my son, and it is a pleasure to me to give all the information I can to all that are suffering from that dreadful disease. I shall be pleased to answer any and all communications.

Respectfully yours,

M. BULLOCK.

IMPORTANT TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The following from the Washington *Tribune* is worthy the attention of the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors:

It has been decided that under the operations of the arrears of pension law, limitations which under the old pension laws, ran against widows who remarried without having applied for a pension within five years from the death of the soldier and children, and brothers and sisters of a deceased soldier who were under sixteen years of age at the time of the latter's death, but who neglected to file an application for pensions before they attained the age of twenty-one years, have been swept away, so that now, the late widow of the soldier who died in the service and in the line of duty, is entitled to a pension from the date of her remarriage, provided she has not received the same. Also children who have been debarred a pension under the old pension laws by reason of the youngest having attained the age of twenty one years without making an application, should now apply; also brothers and sisters who were under sixteen years of age at the date of the soldier's death and dependent upon him for support (the soldier having left neither widow, minor child nor children surviving him, and the mother and father having died before the brothers and sisters attained the age of sixteen years), now have a valid claim. The classes above referred to number tens of thousands, and this good news will be cheering indeed to them, especially as it comes so unexpectedly upon the heels of the disallowance of their claims, or information that they had no title to pension.

A CARD.

Believing nearly one year ago that the present Autumn would see the country on the high road to prosperity, we commenced then to make preparations of great magnitude,

To properly arrange for a stock surpassing all we had before attempted, we sent abroad several buyers, who visited all the chief manufacturing centres of Europe, especially in England, France and Germany,

Through them we have succeeded in contracting for large quantities of Specialties, which will be confined to ourselves exclusively, as well as a general stock of Novelties and Staple Fabrics, unsurpassed in the American market.

The most careful study has been given to the cheapening of supplies, and it is believed that with our present arrangements the consumer who deals at our house will stand nearer to the producer than ever before in the history of the trade.

The products of the best makers, Foreign and Domestic, will be distributed by us in any quantity, small or large, with only our own small profit added to the lowest prices (less all discounts) at which manufacturers will contract with the largest cash buyers.

A number of alternations and improvements have been made to our store property conducing still further than heretofore to the convenience and comfort of our patrons, and respectfully inviting visits of inspection on and after this date, September 15, we announce the formal OPENING OF THE FALL BUSINESS OF 1879.

Respectfully submitted by

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Eigth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS.—We have prepared a form, and have on hand a large quantity of blank "Collector's Sales," which have been approved by the highest legal authority in the Courts of this county. At *Twenty Cents* per dozen we mail any number to the Collector ordering them. A Collector, when compelled to advertise property, must post up not less than three notices in the most public places in this borough or township. tf.

We have three waste baskets full of complimentary tickets to fairs this fall. Perhaps the Agricultural Societies have mistaken us for R. B. Hayes.

FAIRS.

—The State Fair at Philadelphia will close on Saturday.

—The Centre County Fair will be held October 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

—The Berks County Fair will be held at Reading September 30th and October 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

—The Ringtown Fair is being held this week.

—The Columbia County Fair will be held October 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

SHALL WE HAVE WATER WORKS?

It is possible that after all the talk and trouble Bloomsburg will have no water works for some time to come. It was generally understood that the Town Council had agreed to give $1600 a year to a foreign party who talked of going into the enterprise. No formal action was taken by them, but individual members seemed inclined to do that much, and hence the water company expected that when every thing was in readiness, the Town would agree to take enough water and pay enough for it to warrant the company in putting in fire plugs. An organization was effected, ten per cent of the capital stock paid in, a charter obtained, and then the Council were requested to indicate what they would be willing to contract for. On Thursday of last week they met, and after voting on several motions, which were lost, they decided to offer $20 apiece for forty fire plugs, and to contract for one year at that price. This was communicated to the Board of Directors of the water company who were in session at the same time, and the offer was rejected. A resolution was passed to the effect that no further steps be taken towards the erection of water works until the Town authorities shall see fit to pay a sum sufficient to warrant the company in going to the expense of putting in plugs. Unless the town will do this there will be no water works.

An erroneous view is entertained by some of our citizens on the subject of an appropriation for a water supply. They talk of it as though the money paid to the water company would be a gift from the public to the stockholders. We do not understand that this enterprise has been inaugurated as a mere speculation out of which the stock holders expect to become wealthy. It is intended for the convenience and protection of the entire community. Those who own the most stock are as a general thing among our largest property owners, and therefore would have to pay the heaviest taxes for water rents. When every body will be benefitted they should be willing to encourage the matter, and the Town Council should take such steps as will insure protection against fire. If the public does not want such protection, and desires to continue to run the risk of losing more property in one night than the water rents from the town would amount to in ten years then the late action of the authorities will meet with general approbation.

VIEWS OF A CITIZEN ON THE WATER QUESTION.

MESSRS. BROCKWAY & ELWELL,

Gentlemen:—Permit me through your columns, as a citizen and taxpayer, to express my disgust at the action of our Town Council in the matter of Water Works. It is very much to be regretted, that we have a council partly composed of narrow minded, selfish men, who seem to ignore the fact, that they are only the *servants of the people* and that when elected by the taxpayers they are not to legislate to suit themselves but to suit the wishes of a majority of the citizens who elected them. Now it is well understood that a large majority of our taxpayers are favorable to the erection of Water Works, the very fact of their subscribing to raise the amount of funds proves this, and should have been sufficient to guide the Town Council in the matter of what amount the Town would be willing to pay for water. The Council held a meeting. "The Mountain conceived and brought forth a mouse" The very liberal offer of $800 per year was agreed to, and that mark you for *one year*, a sum that would hardly more than compensate the company for putting in the plugs, therefore at the expiration of one year the Company would be at the mercy of a Council who may just decide to do *without water* altogether, and the Company would be—where? echo answers—where? Now let us look at the matter in a business light. A number of our citizens having the welfare of our Town in view, formed a company, raised the sum of $30,000, 10 per cent. already collected, charter obtained, everything fair for success, only wanting one thing settled, viz: what the Council would do, and now this Council stands as an obstacle in the way of the success of the Water Works. Would any business man as an individual invest an amount of money without some guarantee of its paying, but the Council seems to think they ought to risk it on the paltry offer made by them of 800 dollars. I believe the Council claims to have some business men among its members. I would very much like to hear their reasons or an explanation of the stand taken by six out of seven. They must certainly be aware that the course taken by them in this matter would not meet with the approval of those who elected them. Surely if that portion of our citizens who pay the largest share of taxes already are willing to still increase their share, why should the Town Council prove an obstacle in the way of the greatest improvement the town ever had or will have! Our properties will increase in value, our insurance be reduced, our town will become still more attractive and healthy.

I trust the citizens will not permit this chance to be lost, but call a meeting at once and petition the Council to reconsider this matter and make terms with the company that will be satisfactory to all. I write you not in the interest of the company but having the welfare of our town at heart.

A CITIZEN.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Williamsport, Pa. Sep. 16th 1879.

WHEREAS: The Twelfth Regiment N. G. of Pa. having been encamped at Bloomsburg Penna. from Sep. 6th until Sep. 10th 1879 and

WHEREAS: The citizens of Bloomsburg kindly furnished the regiment with camp ground, firewood, straw &c., therefore

Be it Resolved by the Field, Staff, and Line Officers that the Twelfth Regiment N. G. of Pa. extend to the several committees and to the citizens of Bloomsburg one and all, their thanks for their assistance and attention rendered them and especially to Messrs. Brown, Lowenberg and the other members of the Committee of Arrangements who were assiduous and unremitting in their efforts to make the men comfortable and afford every facility for the proper conduct of the camp.

And be it further Resolved, That the field and staff officers extend their thanks to the Committee and citizens who so kindly furnished them horses and attendants upon every occasion when needed.

And be it further Resolved, That the Twelfth Regiment, appreciating the compliment paid them by the ladies in presenting them with flowers do, one and all, individually and collectively acknowledge their due appreciation of the same and in extending their grateful thanks assure them that their hearts will ever beat warmly for the ladies of Bloomsburg.

For the Field and Staff Officers.
THOMAS W. LLOYD, Adjutant. A. H. STEAD, Col. Commanding.

See a woman on horseback in another column, riding near Speer's Vineyards, with a bunch of Grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession for the use of invalids weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists. June 27 1-y.

LOST.—A Newfoundland Pup, about six months old. He is colored black and marked white on the breast. A reward will be given for his return to the owner. ROBT. R. LITTLE.

The Catawissa Paper Mill has been sold by the Executors of William McKelvy to McCready Bros., of Philadelphia. Possession to be given October 1st.

SICK FOLKS SAVE MONEY.

by buying the medicine known as Kidney-Wort. It is a dry vegetable compound of wonderful efficacy in all diseases of the liver and kidneys. One package makes six quarts of medicine which contains no poisonous liquors being prepared in pure water.

The Yazoo Business.

Just after the war a man named Morgan, who had some connection with the Federal army, settled in the county of Yazoo, Miss., and married a mulatto woman, engaging in politics as an avocation. The population of the county of Yazoo, at that time, was four-fifths black, and Morgan, by thoroughly identifying himself with the negroes, became their leader. His word was law. He found no difficulty in being elected to any office he chose, and finally, after trying a number selected that of Sheriff as being the most profitable. His reign was a reign of terror. Things went on from bad to worse, until every white man who did not profit by an association with Morgan found a refuge elsewhere. One day a man named Dixon, who had been a Confederate soldier, and was well known as a desperate character, sent Morgan an unsealed letter in which he tersely informed him that he (Dixon) was tired of the way things had been going on, and that he wanted him (Morgan) "to get out of there." In order that he might know just what was meant, Dixon added a postcript to the effect, that if he had met him after the receipt of his letter he would shoot him on sight. Morgan was a desperate man himself, but in Dixon he recognized his master. Within the time prescribed he found himself a new abiding place. Dixon immediately succeeded to his lordship and tyrannical domination.

The negroes feared him, but they obeyed him. He ruled them as mercilessly as Morgan, and by the same means. One day he chased an offending colored man to a cotton field where thirty or forty other negroes were at work. The hunted man saw him coming and fled to the river. Dixon rode up to the gang unattended and forced them by his will-power alone to capture the runaway, put a rope around his neck and hang him to the limb of a tree without any more ado than if he had been a mad-dog. Two years ago, Dixon met a gambler who had won some of his money and shot him down without a word of warning. His next job was to pack a jury with negroes, and obtain an acquittal. By this time he had become as great a terror as Morgan had ever been, and the surrounding country made common cause and drove him out of the State. Two months ago he returned and announced himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff. That meant, if it meant anything, a renewal of the old scenes—violence, murder and ruin. In sheer self-defence, just as they would have united against an insane man with a torch in his hand, or a wild animal, the citizens of Yazoo county—without distinction of politics or color—came together, and informed Dixon that he would not be allowed to turn their peaceful community into another hell. In most countries such a man would have been hung to the highest tree or nearest lamp-post, and but little note would have been made of it. Here, however, a quiet but determined suppression of him has been tortured into proscription of the worst grade, and Northern papers have printed columns of denunciation of what they style "the Mississippi method." Citizens who have combined merely to protect their firesides from rapine and riot, are assailed as bull-dozers and Yahoos.

The telegraph now brings us the news that Dixon has been been shot in a personal encounter. There was a dispute, a pulling of pistols, one or more shots, but somebody was too quick for him and Dixon fell dead. Perhaps this will be the end of the troubles and consequent notoriety of Yazoo. Possibly not. These statements, however, have been made to us by one who had every opportunity to know that they are true, and we print them to show to our readers, the kind of creatures on whom the Republican papers of the North have been wasting tones of sympathy.—*Washington Post.*

THE STERLING BOOK COVER.—We have purchased the right to use these covers in this county, and have on hand an assortment of sizes. They make the neatest and most convenient form for doing up note heads, letter heads, bill heads, notes, checks, &c., and a cover will be given away with every order of 1000 Try it once and you will not do without it. It is the best thing of the kind ever invented. Call and examine. tf

"That Cheap Encyclopædia."

Volume one of the new 'Library of Universal Knowledge' is issued September 20th. It contains 736 pages of small but clear and beautiful type, handsomely printed on good paper, and is neatly and strongly bound in cloth, half morocco and half Russia, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.00 per volume. The succeeding volumes will appear about two each month, till the 20 volumes completing the work are issued. Specimen volumes are sent to any part of the United States (10 cents extra for postage), with privilege of return after ten days examination. Special terms are offered to early subscribers and to clubs, of which full particulars are sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York.

That a complete Encyclopædia, first class in character, and containing more matter than any heretofore published in this country at any price, should be made and sold for the trifling sum of $10.00, seems so extraordinary that many who wish it may be true, are very naturally incredulous. The same house publish a large list of standard works, all at similarly low prices, and the presence of some of them already in the hands of hundreds of thousands of lovers of good books in all parts of the land, is naturally rapidly transforming the incredulous into patrons and enthusiastic friends of the enterprise. No mystery is made about the cause of the low prices—they are, the reduced cost of manufacture to about one-half what it was a few years ago, the method of sale, direct to the purchaser, saving him the large commissions commonly paid to agents and dealers, and a very large sale. It is worth the cost of a postal card to see their catalogue.

Dr. Kendall's celebrated treatise on the horse, for sale at G. A. Clark's book store and at the COLUMBIAN office for 25 cents. This book should be in the hands of every man who owns a horse.

HIGHEST PRIZE PORT WINE.

The best wine in the country, that took the highest premium at the Centennial, is Speer's Port Grape Wine, which has become so celebrated. This wine and his P. J. Brandy are now being used by physicians everywhere, who rely upon them as being the purest and best sold by Druggists. For sale by C. A. Kilem Bloomsburg, Pa.

"Bribery at Elections."

BY "PRACTICAL POLITICIAN" IN N. Y. INDEPENDENT.

It has long ago been demonstrated that the ordinary moral obligations which are supposed to control men's action, in society do not seem to operate in restraining them from violations of the election laws, and many who would not admit themselves to be criminal offenders most outrageously violate the purity of the ballot box, tamper with the political virtue of their fellow-citizens and by aid and example foster the disreputable and demoralizing system, to the extirpation of which every man of good moral character might be expected to lend his aid. In the pursuit of a nomination and in contending with the agencies which have been represented to influence the result I see respectable men year after year yielding to the importunities of the bummer element—supplying them with beer and whisky to court their favor and giving them money for their votes. On the other hand, influential men in the community, of high social standing allow themselves to be influenced by such considerations. At the last primary election a wealthy farmer, a man of mark in his community, by reason of his wealth and intelligence, of one of the best families in his section, actually was paid $100 by a candidate for one office, and was bought by each of the rival candidates for another, by his vote and influence. Indeed, he is credibly reported to have been so shameless as to bring his son, a young man, just coming of voting age, to intrpduce him to the politicians as a man of rising influence, and effected an understanding between him and them, by which he received $5 here and there for his support of several candidates. Another example that illustrates the lavish expenditures by candidates and the popular demoralization is furnished by another prominent farmer, a man of wealth, social position and intelligence. He is so very little of a politician that very few persons really know (if he knows himself) to which party he belongs; but, being a man of mark, when "money was in the air," he was offered and took $100 for his influence, which, to the best information, was exerted to get himself, his son, and one or two hirelings to the primary elections. Those who get a taste of this sort of thing generally follow it up year after year. It has become known and appreciated among the politicians that "disinterested" farmers and the class among whom the greatest independence would naturally be looked for are the most importunate and purchasable class. They take to political bribery as a legitimate business.

Now, let us see what the law has done to remedy this state of things. The constitution of the state provides:

'Senators and representatives and all judicial, state, and county officers shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath and affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey, and defend the constitution of the United States and the constitution of this commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that *I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law*; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this commonwealth or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or nonperformance of any act or duty pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law.'

'And any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within the commonwealth.'

And, in order to define and 'express exactly' what are necessary and proper expenses, the following statute law has been enacted by the state Legislature:

'*Be it enacted, etc.*, That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate *for the nomination or for the election* to the Senate or House of Representatives, or any office of the judiciary, or to any state, municipal or county office in this commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election, or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to wit:

"*First.* For printing and traveling expenses.

"*Second.* For dissemination of information to the public.

Third. For political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions.

"The foregoing expenses may be incurred either in person or through other individuals or committees or organizations duly constituted for the purpose; but *nothing contained in this act shall be so constructed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions or for any corrupt purposes whatever incident to an election*; and all judicial, state, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first, article seven of the constitution of this commonwealth (above cited).

"Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year or both, or either, at the discretion of the court."

This is explicit and far-reaching. From its provisions and its penalties there is no escape in law or conscience. Scarcely one in a dozen nominees fails to violate it knowingly, and they perjure themselves when they take the oath. Not only do they incur its penalties by the expenditure of money lavishly in excess of these specifically authorized purposes; but even after nomination they suffer assessment by the party organization to an amount which it is never pretended is limited to these necessary and proper expenses, and the payment of which is a flagrant violation of the law, which, after they have committed in full public gaze, they deny in the oath they take.

And this law breaking and perjury goes on year after year with impunity. A drunken fellow who raises a row at the polls is jerked to the lock-up; a common disturber of the peace is sent to jail; but these men, who practically subvert the ballot-box, corrupt the fountain of all authority, debauch one branch of the community and defraud the other, escape all punishment. Nay, by these very devices they become the administrators of the law, the guardians of the political ark. They fill not only clerical offices; but are seated as law-makers and magistrates. They are appointed to conduct the prosecution of wrong-doers, to keep in confinement convicts; and I am not sure that the judicial robes are free from the smell of fire.

Another fruitful branch of this same subject is the stuffing of ballot-boxes and alteration of returns, accomplished generally by hired experts who can make the ballot-boxes or tally-papers give forth any desired results. One candidate of a dozen can be given and has often been given more votes from a single box than the whole number polled, and the returns are often altered and forged *ad libitum*, according as special changes are necessary to effect the general result. I have known two or three individuals to be known and recognized to have such complete control of the returns of a district that they were offered $4,000 to change them. Wonderful to relate, they left them stand as they were, in consideration of a contract for which they were to get but $2,000. In other cases, simply to decide bets as to the second highest vote, I have known the returns from a half dozen districts to be just reversed.

I have only presented a sample of the experience of every practical politician to urge upon the attention of readers that popular suffrage, in partisan celebrations or victories at the polls, in rejoicing over results of which so few know how they were obtained, may know that they are dancing on a volcano. Can the lid be kept on much longer? The eruption be averted?

The rigid enforcement of existing laws might effect much; but the arm of the law is weakened because those who are so eminently not without sin cannot begin the stone-throwing which is part of their official duty. Two practical suggestions occur:

First. Let a number of prominent gentlemen in every community, representing all parties, pledge themselves to contribute no money for political purposes and encourage no expenditures unless the strict letter of the law be observed in disbursements, and pledge themselves as a body to prosecute to the end, regardless of party or political considerations, every violation of the law.

Second. Let the statute be so broadened and strengthened that every voter, upon offering to vote, may be challenged to swear that he has neither been offered nor promised, inducement of any kind for his vote, or that of any other person, and let conviction for perjury in this matter be followed with disfranchisement and disqualification for office *forever*.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO.

The Plain Issue in Pennsylvania.

Ordinarily the addresses of political committees are of small importance—machine made, and low-grade work at that. But the address of the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania deserves to be read and pondered by every voter in the State. It is remarkable, because it lays stress on the real grievances of the people and strikes boldly at the powers which have been supposed to hold and govern that State.

For many years the Republican party in Pennsylvania, ruled by the Treasury Ring, has maintained an intimate and profitable alliance with the most powerful corporations. Between the two they owned and controlled the Legislature, the State administration, and the municipal governments of the richest and most populous communities. The power of this combination was believed to be irresistible until the people, by the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, in spite of their desperate opposition, broke the charm of invincibility and taught the politicians that the line of duty as well as of policy lay in resistance to the encroachment of 'corporate power in collusion with political rings.' But the Republican party was hopelessly rotten; to cut out the gangrene was to take the heart of the patient To reform it, and induce it to stand as a guard of the people's rights against their oppressors, was impossible. The Rings the corporations, the monopolies—these were the party—the bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. Without them, without their money and their power to coerce and intimidate voters in its interest, it would be as thoroughly defunct as the Whig party or the Know-Nothing party.

And it has certainly been a most unfortunate circumstance that, until recently, the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has been withheld from boldly following out the logic of its principles by men in its councils who were either in sympathy with its corporate enemies or feared to strike the blow that would serve as the signal for the beginning of a long and bitter struggle, in which all the odds of power, organization, and corruption funds would be against the Democracy. They continually flattered themselves and their followers with the idle notion that the railroads, and especially the great Pennsylvania Railroad, would see its interest in abstaining from politics, or in dividing its strength between the two parties. But it never did, and it never could. It could no more shake off the Republican Rings than they could exist without it.

The Convention which nominated Mr. Barr made its issues so clear that no child can misunderstand them. It said that the corporations must accept and obey the Constitution, the adoption of which they so fiercely resisted, and which forbids all discriminations in rates of freight, which remands the railroads to the legitimate business of common carriers, and which prohibits combinations injurious to the public interests, and abolishes the infamous system of bribery and corruption carried on by the unlimited issue of free passes. The Convention also denounced the Riot bill under which the State was to be plundered of $4,000,000 without even so much as a pretext, and the robbery of the Commonwealth by the Treasury Ring—plunder which a committee of the Legislature found had in a few years amounted to $1,200,000 in the one item of interest on the public money.

On all these issues the Republican Convention was dumb; it put in no defence of the past, nor any promise of amendment in the future. On the contrary, it explicitly approved the corrupt means employed to pass the Riot bill, openly sustained the corruptionists, put a gag upon free discussion, and smothered Wolfe's resolution in favor of 'honest men in office.'

The Democratic address dwells upon these vital questions. The Republican address, like the Republican Convention, will no doubt pass them in silence.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Glass sleepers for railroads is the latest thing in that line in England. The glass is toughened by a process discovered by Frederick Siemens, of