The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Mar. 5, 1880.

The New York Republican convention met at Utica last week, and chose a Grant delegation to the National Convention at Chicago. Conkling did it, but he had a majority of only thirty-seven votes.

Chairman Miller, of the Democratic State Committee, has called a meeting at Pittsburg for the 18th of March. A more central point should have been chosen so that members of the committee could attend just as conveniently as Mr. Miller.

Henry A. Gumbleton, ex-county clerk of New York city, has brought an action for damages of $50,000 against ex-Governor Robinson on account of his alleged removal from office last March.

The *Erie Observer* says: The meetings held in Chester, Chambersburg, Meadville and other points in favor of Blaine are behind time. What does Cameron care for such expressions now, after he has captured the delegates? They are like the chirp of the chicken in the bad egg, when passing down the Irishman's throat, Pat quietly remarked: "You spoke too late."

Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, William H. Seward, Gen. W. S. Scott, E. M. Stanton and many other illustrious citizens entertained sentiments in regard to the dissolution of the Union similar to those expressed by Thomas F. Bayard at Dover in 1861. Republicans who thought as he did were called loyalists; Democrats of the same opinion were called *Copperheads*.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct their delegates to the National Democratic convention to be held in 1880 whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer in force in National conventions and that the National committee insert such request in the call for the next convention.

We invite attention to the above resolution which follows the call of the Democratic National committee in reference to "two-thirds rule" now in force in our nominating convention. It is a matter deeply affecting the welfare of the organization, and its abrogation may be disastrous and is certain to have a bad effect. As long as the "two-thirds rule" is in force no two or three men in the party can secure the nomination of a favorite by any corrupt means. A mere majority may be secured. Two-thirds cannot.

A man who can command two-thirds of the delegates may not be greatly objectionable and must at all events be less so than one whose best efforts can only secure a majority.

Among the Republicans, Cameron and Conkling with New York and Pennsylvania in their hands, can easily secure a majority of the Chicago convention for Grant, and thus force his nomination on the party. But if it were known beforehand that the successful candidate must get two-thirds, Grant could be beaten.

In conventions not run by machinery, where the people speak, and where the successful candidate is named under our rule, corrupt combinations are almost impossible. We say therfore; most emphatically, *let the* TWO-THIRDS RULE STAND.

BAYARD'S PEACE SPEECH.

Since the name of Thomas F. Bayard has been prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, his enemies have been seeking to find something in his record that would weaken his chances, and have finally hit upon a speech delivered by him at Dover, Delaware, on June 27, 1861, at a Peace Convention. In this speech he saays:

"Take the proposition of war—of horrid, civil war, my countrymen! Grant to the Northern arms complete success. Suppose that every Southern city be reduced; to ghastly ruin, every Southern home desolated and every Southern man slain or made captive. This is the evident completest realization of that dream of conquest so horribly satisfactory to those minds who control the Northern press. But what then? Will a union with slaves and the possession of a desert satisfy? You do not and cannot expect love and aid in times of your necessity from those States you have so cruelly subdued. It is too plain, therefore, that your success in such a war would be most fatal injury to yourselves.

And is such a war a necessity for the peace and happiness of the United States? For half a century we have lived at peace with Great Britain, with her Canadian possessions upon our northern border. Upon the South, Mexico holds her government with no threats of trouble to our citizens. Why, then, may not two American confederacies exist side by side without conflict, each emulating the other in the progress of civilization? The coterminous kingdoms of Europe offer many examples of similar peace and prosperity. With such a sickening alternative as civil war, why should not the experiment at least be made. It is the question we are to pass upon to-day.

I believe with the late Senator Douglas, who has before been quoted to-day, that 'a war is disunion, certain, final, inevitable, and, so believing, I oppose it.'"

His address was an earnest plea for peace because he honestly believed that the result of a civil war would be ruinous to the whole country. He expressed no sentiments but those of a patriot whose dearest wish was the safety of his nation. If he was mistaken, so were thousands of others whose loyalty was never questioned.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald* says:

"If Mr. Bayard was distrustful, so was the great body of the American people. Right here in Philadelphia, which afterward went so heartily into the war, the conflict was denounced as a cruel venture for which there was no necessity, and in obedience to Mayor Henry's call the people pledged Philadelphia to do what she could to make the Union comfortable to the South. There was also in New York and New Jersey a strong oppcsition to the war, as indeed there was generally until we had got well into the din and smoke of it. Nowhere was there a stronger anti-war feeling than among the best men in Washington.

If we were to go further in this line we could fill our pages for a month with utterances quite as peaceful as those of Mr. Bayard, and from men who subsequently took high office under the Republican party.

In view of these facts it is as mean as it will be futile to try to damage Senator Bayard with anything he said in that speech of 1861. Mr. Bayard may never be President but he will always be esteemed for his sterling worth and unsullied patriotism."

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Senator Randolph, chairman of the military committee opened the debate in the Senate in the case of General Porter on Monday afternoon. Among other things he said:

The Fifth Army Corps occupied a position of especial honor in the conduct of the Peninsula campaign, fighting the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Malvern—and it was Fitz John Porter who commanded the corps in all these battles. It is needless to speak of them being among the most sanguinary of the war. It was the Fifth Army Corps who took possession of Malvern Hill and held it through hours that by friend and foe have been deemed among the most terrible in the history of the war. A series of attacks, such as has not been witnessed in any preceeding battles, left Porter where the enemy found him—in possession of Malvern. When night fell upon the day of carnage the slope of Malvern Hill ran red with the blood of the battle. I have heard scores of solidrs, Federal and Confederate, say, that from the summit to base the hill-side was covered with the dead and dying. Certain it is, sir, it was Fitz John Porter's corps that made that last and most terrible battle of the campaign of the peninsula. No wonder that his commanding general asked that the highest position then vacant should be given to him! No wonder that he should have said that if still higher positions were known to the public service he would recommend General Porter for all that the Government could give him! The Fifth Army Corps had among its commanders, under Porter, men whose names are familiar to every American. McCall, Reynolds, Meade, Buchanan, Morell, Warren, Sykes, and Butterfield were the officers who held command of its divisions and brigades. It is quite probable that this narration of the personal services of General Porter, antecedent to the time when he stood charged with a foul crime against his comrades and his country, it is but the repetition of a story well remembered by intelligent men. It will not be forgotten that the men who fought at Malvern, and the officer who commanded them, were the same men and the same officer against, whom a few weeks later, was charged "shameful disobedience," "retreating from the presence of the enemy," "being within sound of a raging battle, and, believing that comrades were being driven back and defeated, shamefully left them to their fate."

The Senator went on to speak of public disappointment and dissatisfaction which greeted the finding of the court-martial. When General Porter's conviction was announced careful readers of the proceedings in his trial stood confounded at the unexpected result. He had been charged with the most infamous crime known under the laws of enlightened governments. Stripped of all surplusage, the charge that he stood confronted with was that of treason. Reckoned by degrees, no grade of treason could have been more despicable in form or malignant in character than that on which he was arraigned. To his own amazement, and to thousands of loyal men who knew the evidence in his case, he was convicted of the monstrous crime with which he had been charged. And then what? Adjudged of this foul crime against himself, he was sentenced! And, sir, what was the sentence? That he should die the death of a traitor? That he should be shot to death by the guns of his soldiers—men of the corps whose honor and reputation he had betrayed; that by their hands he should be pierced with all the bullets that could be fired into a traitors miserable body? No! No such sentence. Although if the charges had been true in part such a death—or any death that could have been measured out by ingenious cruelty—would have been too small a punishment for his offence; this was not the judgement and sentence of the court! The judgment that, being convicted of treason, he should simply be dismissed from the Army of the United States. And so, Mr. President, it came to pass when the people of the country read that Fitz John Porter, charged, tried and condemned of treason, was sentenced only to dismissal from the army of the United States, a question arose in the public mind, infinitely more significant, all-pervading and persistent than anything that the ingenuity of General Porter or his friends could have invented, asking: "Was ever finding so grave with punishment so totally inadequate?"

From the day the charges were first published, but one opinion possessed plain, honest minded people, and it was that justice demanded either his acquittal or his death. Then followed his appeals to the Executive not to have his sentence reversed and annulled; not that he should be reinstated by Executive order; not to blot out, at the instigation of personal or political influence, by the Executive mandate, the record of his alleged offense. No! through all these appeals, some of them as touching as it is possible for pen to write, there is but one cry, "simply to be heard!" simply "to be heard!" Such was this brave man's confidence in the strength and justice of his cause, and such his unbiased confident reliance in the unbiased judgment of his countrymen, that he asked no other favor, made no other supplication than to be heard. That single cry, bravely answered at last, has rung through all these years.

People who have not forgotten the ready submission of the entire Democratic party of the country in 1877 to the inauguration of the minority candidate for the Presidency will be slow to perceive the force of Senator Conkling's declaration at the Utica convention that it will be necessary to have "a decided unmistakable result" and "a man with the country behind him" to prevent revolutionary plotters from setting aside the popular verdict at this year's national election. The "result" of the last Presidential contest was by no means "decided and unmistakable"—certainly not in favor of Mr. Hayes—and yet the 8 to 7 decree of the Electoral Commission was quietly accepted by the Democrats without the least menace of resistance and in fact, with hardly a murmur of remonstrance. Now, however, Mr. Conkling insinuates that the Republican candidate for President, though clearly and unquestionably elected next November, will need to be a "strong man," with the people at his back, to enable him to take his seat. The cogency of such logic is not entirely evident.—*Phila. Record.*

Congressman Yocum Must Go.

Mr. Springer having reported to the House the views of the majority of the committee on elections, declaring in the contested election case of ex-Governor Curtin against Yocum, that the election was null and void and ought to be sent back to the people, the Greenbackers are making a desperate effort to defeat the report of the committee and save Yocum. The minority report, declaring Mr. Yocum entitled to his seat, is signed by Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, a Republican. From present indications it seems that the majority report will be adopted, and ex-Governor Curtin given another chance to defeat Mr. Yocum.

The Party or the Individual.

Unquestionably there is force in the argument that a candidate who was elected and after the election deliberately swindled out of the office to which he was fairly chosen deserves the sympathy of the people. But it must be borne in mind that under our republican system the office is not the property of the incumbent but is simply a temporary trust delegated by the people. The President of the United States for instance does not hold his office for his own benefit nor in his own right but for the well being of his fellow citizens and in trust for those who elected him. The "divine right of kings" has no place in our form of government. The President is the mere agent of the people for the execution of the federal laws and therefore if he is unjustly deprived of his office the people rather than their agent are the chief sufferers by the wrong. Mr. Tilden some time ago expressed this view of his own case in very clear and decided terms. If it were otherwise, if in order to vindicate the right it were necessary to insist on a re-election of the defrauded agent, the Democratic party would in justice be obliged first to renominate George B. McClellan who was cheated out of the presidency in 1864 by fraudulent returns misrepresenting the vote of the army, next to renominate Horatio Seymour, who in 1868 would certainly have been chosen President if the Southern States had not been controlled by military force, and lastly Samuel J. Tilden who was the victim of the returning boards, and the electoral commission. The same plea is to be made in behalf of each of these illustrious men, but their grievances were borne alike by the people and particularly by the party of which they were the chosen representatives and exponents. The history of the Democratic party since 1864 has been that of a constant struggle against the usurpation of power and the practice of fraud in elections by the Republican party. The counting-in of R. B. Hayes in 1876 was simply a bold repetition of the chicane which was successful in 1864 and differed only from the fraud of 1868 in the fact that it was accomplished after the election while in the Seymour campaign military satraps used force to prevent a fair election. Shall we then undertake to redress the grievances of the several individuals formerly entrusted with the standard of the party, or shall we rather address ourselves to the vindication of the wrongs of the party which are also the wrongs of the majority of the people? If we could do both it would be a "consummation most devoutly to be wished." But is it not far better that the party and the people should be righted under a new standard-bearer than that the cause of both the party and the individual should be lost by a blind and unreasoning devotion to the person of the swindled representative of the party in a former campaign? Our political allegiance is due to the party rather than to any individual. Our aim should be the success of the party rather than to the personal advancement of the personal interests of any man. Our aspirants should be for the reassertion of democratic principles in the administration of the government rather than for a mere revengeful redress of the grievances of a former member of the party.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D C. March 1st, 1880.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN PENSION LAWS—GENERAL PORTER'S CASE—ELEGIAC ORATORY IN THE SENATE—WHAT EX-SECRETARY DELANO SAW.

There are now on file in the Pension Office near two hundred and fifty thousand cases awaiting action, while under its present administration not over a thousand a month are perfected, and at this rate it will require twenty years and more to perfect all these claims.

Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, has initiated two measures in Congress which look to relief. One of these proposes to place on the pension rolls the names of all survivors of the military and naval service of the United States during the recent war who were disabled in the service, and the widows or other dependent relatives of those who died in the service, and that they shall receive pensions only from the date of the passage of the law. The rate of pension shall be $8 a month for death or total disability, and $6 a month for partial disability.

The second provision of this bill is that on making proof the affidavit of the applicant himself shall be received, but it must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses. Persons whose claims are now pending before the Commissioner of Pensions can withdraw them and take advantage of this act.

The other bill provides for the establishment of a Court of Pensions. This court is to consist of a chief and four associate justices. This court is to have jurisdiction of all pension cases decided adversely by the Commissioner of Pensions. The decision of the court is to be final.

Contrary to general expectation, the Democrats have determined to take up the Fitz John Porter case in the Senate, and it is probable that its discussion will begin next week and be continued from day to day until disposed of. Senator Randolph, who is charged with the conduct of the bill, succeeded on Friday in having it formally taken up, and an understanding was reached by which the discussion will begin on Monday. Senator Randolph is earnest and enthusiastic in his support of Porter, and expresses confidence in his ability to carry the bill successfully through. He said to-day that it was his purpose to press the bill to a vote without unnecessary delay. He claims to have assurances from several Republican Senators that they will support the measure. Porter has been in the city frequently during the winter as the guest of Senator Randolph.

Ex Secretary Delano, who recently arrived in Washington from an extended tour in the South, states that everywhere he went he found the Republican masses almost solid for Grant. Federal officers, however, were as a rule, active for Sherman, and he believes that their activity and zeal may succeed in securing delegates to Chicago that will cast their votes, at least on the first few ballots for Sherman.

An interesting episode at the Capitol on Tuesday was the brief speeches of Senators Voorhees and Morrill, of the Committee on the Library, on bill to pay the heirs of the late artist Brumidi, the few hundred dollars remaining due him, and also to defray his funeral expenses. Constantino Brumidi's only reward for the continuous labors of a quarter of a century will be a posthumous fame which will probably grow brighter as a knowledge of art becomes disseminated among the people he served so well. The most discriminating judges award a high order of merit to Brumidi's work. Unfortunately, most of his admirable fresco-paintings are hidden in dark corridors or in committee rooms which are not open to the public. Brumidi regarded the decoration of the Capitol as his life work, and although his compensation was so meagre that he dies entirely destitute, he never seems to have sought more remunerative employment. He leaves a daughter abroad who was dependent upon his remittances, and an adopted son who was pursuing the study of art under his tuition. His great value will doubtless become evident to those upon whom it may devolve to secure a competent hand to finish his uncompleted work.

HILTON.

Crying for Bread.

THE WAIL FROM STARVING IRELAND.

Details of the increasing distress among the people of Ireland are given in letters recently received by Archbishop Wood and some of the priests in Philadelphia as well as in appeals made by Irish clergymen to Americans, through the columns of the *Catholic Standard*, all of which will be published in the present week's issue of that journal. Many thousands of dollars collected in the Catholic churches of this archdiocese have been sent to the sufferers, and the deeply grateful acknowledgments received therefor by the Archbishop are accompanied by information showing the appalling condition of the unfortunate island. The general character of thes letters is indicated by the following extract from one of the communications.

Here is what is said in an appeal from the Rev. Francis Moran, of Ballenrobe, Mayo county:

"I have here around me two hundred and forty families, Irish in language, Irish in heart, soul and feeling; two hundred and forty families who are now almost on the verge of starvation. Out of that number two hundred of them are this very day reduced to a state of starvation. Every Irish-American knows as well as I can tell that the potato alone is the Irishman's sole and only food. When they fail, then, what must Irishmen live on? On Indian meal. Well the potato crops have failed here, have been a complete failure for the last four years; but this year, of all, they were left undug, as not being worth the labor of turning up clay for them. So potatoes they have none, and Indian meal they have no money to procure. They have been living on credit for Indian meal with the shopkeepers for the last four years; but this year the shopkeepers have refused to give them any, and hence they are starving. No cattle, no corn, no potatoes to eat, no money to buy Indian meal, no credit, so die they must. May God help them, poor starving creatures! The few among them who had a few stones of seed potato to set out in spring are now forced to consume even those to ward off death by starvation for a few days longer, in hopes, as they say themselves, "that God might put it into the hearts of their friends in America to send them over some relief before the last of the small seed potatoes are out (consumed). Even the odd family who have been and are using these small, blue, waterish, half rotten potatoes—it is harrowing to human feelings—it is hunger itself to witness how sparingly they partake of them. * * This week, thanks, many deep and heartfelt thanks to kind-hearted people in England, also ten thousand thanks to Mr. Parnell's friends and subscribers in your great country of America. I have been enabled to purchase two tons of crushed Indian corn for my poor starving country people. This with an allowance of sugar to each, is the only food upon which six or seven hundred human beings are trying to subsist for the last eleven days. Many middle-aged men and women, many very old people, and hord of very little children who have no milk, were unable to use the coarse, dry Indian meal stirabout without some condiment. So I gave each an allowance of sugar, with which they sweetened cold water and then try to swallow the Indian meal stirabout after being dipped in the sugared water. Even this they are glad to get; for this their gratitude is unbounded, and is more readily read in their cadaverous faces than described in print. To use their own words: "In the name of God do'nt let us die; give us even a little of this every week; we want no more until next August when God might have pity on us and send us the new potatoes." For until then, a morsel they can't get; money they have none, credit they have none; and therefore in the name of the Savior of us all, I ask your alms to save my poor starving people from imminent and horrible death."

From all parts of the famine stricken districts come letters with the same sad story of the present suffering and of the more widespread distress that must follow during the spring and early summer unless the efforts for relief be redoubled.

Report of the Auditor General.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The report of the Auditor General for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1879, was made public on Tuesday. It is the most thorough and comprehensive document of the kind ever issued from the auditing department of the State government. It gives full details of the revenues and expenditures of the State for the last fiscal year, with statements showing the assessment of State tax in the several counties, with the population and number of taxable inhabitants of each county, the several public loans with rates of interest and when reimbursable and payable, the funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, and other important fiscal statistics. In an appendix are given the laws now in force relating to the registration and taxation of corporations, decisions on the corporation tax laws by the Auditor General and Attorney General during the year 1879, syllabus of decisions of questions arising in connection with the accounts of county officers, decisions of the Auditor General during the year 1879 on municipal questions, statement showing the names of cities and boroughs paying taxes on loans, letter of instructions of the Auditor General to county commissioners, rules for the settlement of accounts, list of taxable corporations and limited partnerships registered under act of June 7, 1879, etc. The report also states that new corporation dockets have been opened, with names of corporations alphabetically arranged, and that a system of book-keeping has been adopted by which every dollar of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys can be readily traced.

The receipts at the treasury during the last fiscal year were $7,422,363.90, of which amount $2,030,002.83 were the proceeds of loans. The expenses of the state government during the same period were $3,597,716.65. Loans were redeemed to the amount of $1,684,952.00 and $1,246,394.50 were paid in interest on loans. The balance in the treasury December 1, 1879 was 1,914,831.32. Of this balance the sinking fund held $1,202,642.18 and the general fund $712,189.74. The Auditor General expresses the opinion that the act of June 7, 1879, will largely increase the revenues and that if the imposed taxes under it are collected the deficiency in the treasury will be covered as well as the current expenses of the government. Under the act of 1879 requiring all corporations to register in the Auditor General's office, about 4,700 have reported, of which 3,392 are taxable. Of these there are 1,641 domestic corporations, 181 foreign, 349 banks, State and National, 242 limited partnerships and 988 building and loan associations.

The Moffat bell punch liquor law has been repealed by both houses of the Virginia Legislature.

News from all Around.

—Parnell and Dillon had an audience of 25,000 at Chicago.

—Straw is sold in Hazleton by farmers at 20 per ton.

—The members of the legislature staving at home this year saves the State $600,000.

—Blair county has twenty-six prisoners in the Western Penitentiary.

—Since the 2nd of June Catawissa has lost over forty-five citizens from diphtheria.

—A number of members of the police force of Reading have resigned to go to their trades.

—Miss Ruth Ann Pierce, a Republican was defeated for School Director in Bristol, Bucks county.

—The Republican Postmaster of Denver is the latest of the stalwart army who have gone wrong. His deficiency is $2 400.

—There is a movement looking to a consolidation of the Butler and regular Democrats of Mass.

—Bills making appropriations for new public buildings aggregating $12,770,500 have been introduced; not a tithe of them will pass.

—The people of Pittsburg consume 90,000 tons of ice every summer. Not a ton has been put away so far to meet this large demand.

—It is estimated that 50,000 men and women are employed in Philadelphia in the manufacture of clothing, making 20,000,000 suits a year.

—A dangerous counterfeit silver dollar is in circulation. It is partly composed of black tin, is not affected by acids and has the ring of genuine silver.

—Hon. Ulysses Mercur, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court sold recently to a firm in New York, four thousand acres of woodland in Sullivan county for $41,000.

—President McCosh says that Princeton means to put an end to the gross personal attacks which have occasionally found a place in some of the speeches on Class Day, and this without stopping Class Day or its wit and fun.

—Auditor General Schell has recently promulgated a decision under the tax laws of Pennsylvania to the effect that day laborers are not taxable on their "occupations." He confines the meaning of the law to the technical definition of a trade or profession.

—It is stated that experience has shown at the Petroleum Iron Works, located at Titusville, that a barrel of petroleum will generate heat sufficient for making a ton of iron while a ton and a quarter of coal would be required for the same result.

—New deposits of slate are constantly being developed in the Lehigh region. A quarry has recently been opened in which the vein is over three-hundred feet wide and of immense depth, experienced slaters giving it as their opinion that the supply is inexhaustible in quantity.

—Mr. Hayes has signed a bill authorizing the use of a United States vessel for the free transportation of supplies to the relief of suffering Irish, but the Secretary of the Navy has as yet made no move in the matter and seems to be waiting for somebody to tell him what to do.

—Persons making promissory notes on printed forms used at banks should be careful not to make an 8 over the 7 in the date. Either a new note for 188—, be used or the whole date written before the printed figures on the old blanks. The supreme court holds the change of a figure on a note impairs the validity of it.

—The farmers of Clinton county are raising a great deal of tobacco. In three townships 465 acres were planted last season, and the increase throughout the country will be thirty per cent. The average production to the acre is about 1,500 pounds, and the average price received is about eleven cents.

—The first railroad in Pennsylvania was constructed in 1826 by Abraham Pott, from his mine east of Port Carbon, nearly a mile in length. It was constructed of wooden ties and wooden rails; the car wheels were made by John Strouse, of Pottsville, and the pattern made by Strouse was similiar to the car wheels now in use. The cars were drawn by mules.

—A fact probably but little known is that the United States nickel five cent piece furnishes a key to metric measures and weights. This coin is two centimeters in diameter, and its weight is five grams. Five of them placed in a row will give the length of the decimeter, and two of them will weigh a decagram.

—The stockholders of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Company, the new line to Atlantic city, have resolved to issue 6 per cent. bonds to the aggregate of $500 000, and execute as security a mortgage on the property and franchises of the company.

—A movement to found coffee taverns in New York similar to those of London was recently proposed at the house of J. G. Holland, the editor of *Scribner's Magazine*. The London taverns pay from 4 to 8 per cent. dividends, and are valuable means of keeping men from drinking. Who will start the bowl flowing in Philadelphia.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company insists that merchants whose goods were destroyed on their railroad at Pittsburg during the riots shall pay the freight the same as if the goods had gone through to their destination. The amount of freight will be added by many of the claimants to their damages against the county.

—The New York *Tribune*, remembering its old-time antagonism of Grant, still looks upon him distrustfully, notwithstanding its subserviency to the Republican party. In a recent issue it remarks thus: "We do not wish to imply that General Grant's administration was the cause of the Republican collapse at the South. But we must look at the facts as they are. If he could not prevent those misfortunes when he was in office, it is illogical to assume that his mere nomination will repair them."

—Two years ago Master J. Kyte, of Girardville, while driving in the mines, was kicked by a mule and knocked under a loaded wagon, losing his right arm and receiving injuries to the left which necessitated the amputation of his hand above the wrist. Since that time he has devoted his time to the study of music, and is now capable of playing some very difficult music with the stump of his arm. This seems almost incredible, but after receiving an invitation we went to hear him play and sing several pieces of his own composition, which were very well rendered.—*Mahanoy Tribune.*

—The method adopted in Germany for preventing the slipping and falling of horses is as unique as it is simple. The smith, when fitting the shoe, punches a hole in two ends; as soon as the hole is made he taps a screw thread and screws into the shoe when on the horse's foot, a sharp pointed stud an inch in length. With shoes thus fitted the horse can travel securely over the worst possible road. When the horse comes to the stable the pointed stud is unscrewed and a button screwed in; no damage can then happen to the horse, and the screw holes are thus prevented from filling up.

—Another remarkable discovery is added to the long list that science has recently presented. An Englishman has found out a way of taking captive the light of day and preserving it for use in dark places. This is done by means of a paint which absorbs the daylight and becomes luminous at night. So thoroughly convinced of practicability are the British authorities and others that it is to be used for several important purposes such as lighting the interior of powder magazines and other places where flames of lamps would be dangerous. Should the invention be all that is claimed for it, the uses to which it can be put are innumerable and its importance beyond computation. Gas, coal oil and electric lights will certainly be at a discount.

Parnell, Dillon and Murdock appeared in the lower House of Representatives of Iowa on Wednesday afternoon and were introduced by Hon. C. C. Cole. The House had been called to order and the Speaker introduced Mr. Parnell to the House in the regular session. Mr. Parnell briefly addressed it on the woes and needs of Ireland.

A Clairvoyant's Failure.

The hamlet of Lackawaxen on the Delaware River, about thirty miles from Port Jervis, was a scene of great excitement a few days ago. On New Years Day, a young man named Shannon, while at work on the aqueduct of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company fell into the Delaware River and was drowned. All efforts to find the body were unavailing. As a last resort the brothers of the young man opened correspondence with a clairvoyant in Port Jervis, and he informed them that he could find the body; but they must send him some garment which the young man had worn and which had not been washed. An old hat was sent. The clairvoyant then informed the brothers that the body was lying one hundred and seventy-five yards below the aqueduct, and fifteen feet from the shore. It was supposed that the clairvoyant had never been to Lackawaxen and his description of the locality was thought to be so accurate that it was conceded by many that he was possessed of supernatural powers. A search was made in the river but the body was not found.

This did not seem to weaken the faith of the brothers in the ability of the professor to find the body. A few days ago, C. W Shannon, one of the brothers visited Port Jervis, and by appointment met the clairvoyant, and the latter agreed to find the body for $50. This was agreed to. The next day the clairvoyant and a companion went to Lackawaxen, and were met by an immense crowd of people, who had been attracted to the river by the report that a clairvoyant was coming to find the body. The "Professor" and his companion stepped upon the ice, and soon the former was in "condition to be in communication with the supernatural. He told the crowd that the body was 20 feet up the river on a line from where he sat. The distance was measured, the ice cut, and search made in the water, but no body was found.

Again he went off into the land of dreams and while in this condition described the scenes at the drowning, how the body had been carried around by the eddy and that it was finally lodged directly beneath where they sat. The crowd gave way, the ice was cut, the "Professor" and others peered down into the water, but no body could be seen. Another effort was made to discover the body but without success. Just then a passenger train was seen approaching the depot from the west. The two men started on a run for it, and before the bewildered crowd could recover from its surprise, the clairvoyant and his companion were whirled Port Jervisward by the fast moving train. A more indignant crowd than that deluded one it would be hard to find.

Philadelphia clergymen complain that they are not paid enough for performing the marriage ceremony. They would probably be paid more liberally if they did their work on business principles, allowing a return of goods within thirty days if not proving to be as represented, and money refunded.—*Boston Transcript.*

It should be the aim of every owner of Horses, Cows, &c., to make them as handsome and useful as possible. The German Horse and Cow Powder helps to develop all the powers of the animal. It improves its beauty and increases its usefulness. It makes milk, muscle and fat. By using it a horse will do more work and a cow give more milk and be in better condition with less feed. Sold only by weight at 15 cents a pound by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg.

Dec 12, '79-1y

Pressed Fuel.

At the meeting of the American Institute of mining engineers in New York the other day, the President, Eckley B. Coxe, of this county, congratulated the members upon the flourishing condition of the industries connected with their profession but regretted the result of the prosperity that made necessary the absence of many prominent members. The first paper read was by E. F. Loiseau on "the successful manufacture of pressed fuel at Port Richmond, Philadelphia." A huge fire in the grate gave evidence of the qualities of this fuel, specimens of which in egg-shaped lumps were examined with interest. The fire was started without the use of kindling wood. The paper explained the process of manufacture, the difficulties encountered, and the measures adopted to obviate them. The elements of this fuel are 91 per cent. of coal dust, and 9 per cent. of pitch, the latter being used to cement the dust. The fuel lasts as long as ordinary anthracite, and does not produce clinkers. Thirteen tons of it are now produced each hour. Reference was made to the difficulty of obtaining a supply of coal dust, as the coal men were not inclined to supply the means of making a fuel to compete with coal. But confidence was expressed that it would soon appear to the advantage of coal men to erect machines for the manufacture of pressed fuel and make it a leading industry.—*Union Leader (Wilkesbarre)*

The Best I Ever Knew Of.

J. G. Starker, a prominent and influential Citizen of Iowa City, says: "I have had the Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint for several years, and have used every Remedy I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Shiloh's Vitalizer advertised in our paper, and was persuaded to try it. I am happy to state that it has entirely Cured me. It is certainly the best Remedy I ever knew of." Price 75 cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvellous Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of the complaint without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports.

A Mother's Grief

The pride of a Mother, the life and joy of a home are her children, hence her grief when sickness enters and takes them away. Take warning then, that you are running a terrible risk, if they have a Cough, Croup or Whooping Cough, which lead to Consumption, if you do not attend to it at once. Shiloh's Consumption Cure is guaranteed to cure them. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. For lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. Sold by J. H. Kinports

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.25
Rye " "	.56
Corn " "	.56
Oats " "	.40
Flour per barrel	5.50
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	.25
Eggs	.16
Tallow	.07
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	12
Sides & Shoulders	.09
Chickens	.07
Turkeys	.09
Lard per pound	.07
Hay per ton	16.00
Beeswax	.25

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.15 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.15 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 5.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale prices at the close of trade on Tuesday.

Buckwheat flour per cwt	$1 60 to $2 00
Wheat flour " "	6 50 " 7 00
Wheat per bushel	1 40 " 1 50
Corn " "	52 " 58
Oats " "	47 " 50
Rye " "	88 " 90
Barley " "	70 " 90
Dressed hogs, per pound	6½ " 6¾
Butter " " according to quality	22 " 25
Eggs per dozen	15 "
Poultry, live chickens	" 9
Chickens dressed	11 " 12
Turkeys	9 " 10
Turkey dressed	10 " 11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Harman J. Creveling.

The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute the money arising from said sale to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on 8th day, the 3rd day of April, 1880, at 1 p. m., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present them or be forever debarred from any share of the same.

L. E. WALLOR, Auditor.

march 5, '80-4w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of Bloomsburg,

at Bloomsburg in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business on February 21st, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$149,397.38
Overdrafts	117.04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	13,850.00
Due from approved reserve agents	20,818.39
Due from other National Banks	5,305.72
Due from State Banks and bankers	395.83
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,092.48
Checks and other cash items	117.28
Bills of other Banks	32.00
Specie	1,512.00
Legal Tender notes	6,238.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 5 per cent. of circulation	2,250.00
Total	$278,453.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	50,000.00
Surplus Fund	7,000.00
Undivided profits	10,918.14
National Bank Notes outstanding	44,400.00
Individual deposits subject to check	88,934.86
Certified checks	65.72
Due to other National Banks	8,253.84
Due to State Banks and bankers	81.05
Total	$208,453.62

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, ss:

I, J. P. Tustin, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 27th day of February, 1880.

J. G. Brown, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

I. W. McKelvy, Firas. P. Dieckerl, Edw. M. Low, } Directors.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of authority contained in the last will and testament of Betsey Robison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased, the undersigned offers at public sale on the premises on

Saturday, March 20, 1880,

at 10 o'clock, a. m. that valuable property at the corner of Third and West streets, Bloomsburg, Pa., as follows:

FIRST.—A lot at the corner of said streets extending in width on Third street 84 feet and 8 inches, and in depth 214 feet 6 inches to an alley, containing more than a

QUARTER OF AN ACRE

of land and having on it a commodious

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE

and other out-buildings. The house has nine rooms besides store-room, pantry, bath-room, halls, out-kitchen, large closets, a large high garret, good cemented cellar, porches, &c., &c. Also good well of water and cistern with pumps in a large and choice variety of FRUIT TREES, together with an abundance of small fruits and ornamental shrubbery.

The grounds are well stocked with CHOICE FLOWERING and ORNAMENTAL PLANTS. The location is one of the most pleasant in town and the property, with its improvements, such as is seldom for sale in this place.

SECOND.—A LOT OF GROUND between the above described lot on the one side and the West District school lot on the other, extending in front on Third street 54 feet 3 inches and in depth to an alley 214 feet 6 inches.

The lot is well stocked with choice young fruit trees and in a good state of cultivation.

Terms, &c., made known on day of sale.

J. B. ROBISON, Ex'r Estate of B. Robison, dec'd.

March 1, 18.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!!

By authority of Joseph Heacock on behalf of the heirs, I will sell at one o'clock p. m., on the premises on

Tuesday, March 9, 1880

the real estate of Martha Heacock, deceased, (formerly of Joseph Heacock) in Greenwood, Columbia county, Pa., containing about

43 ACRES

in three separate lots, about 20 acres wood land which will be offered altogether or separate to suit purchasers. A two story

FRAME HOUSE

and barn with other out-buildings, an APPLE ORCHARD and a good well of water at the house with pump and very desirably located for a mechanic.

Now in care of Jesse Heacock, Greenwood.

Conditions made known on day of sale by

AARON KESTER, Auctioneer.

March 5, 1880, ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of