THE COLUMBIAN.

(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIV, NO. 25
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLV, NO. 16

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 M.	2 M.	6 M.	1 Y
One inch	$2.00	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	10.00	15.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	40.00
One column	20.00	25.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Krickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Krickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert E. Little.
Sheriff—E. H. Ent.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhart.
Treasurer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. B. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seesholtz.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reese, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—I. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, I. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Barclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service— p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

AGENTS WANTED $50 to $125 a Month. ENCYCLOPEDIA HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 500 in one town, another 132 in 36 days, another 75 in 11 days. Saves ten times its cost, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,609 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Nov. 21, '79.-1y ald

W. H. HOUSE, DENTIST. BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Good sets for $10. Office Corner Main and Iron Streets.

To be open at all hours during the day. Nov. 28-1y

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, R. H. J. Clark's Building, 2d story room 5, Bloomsburg. may 7, '80-1 f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Office Market street. Near depot.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB, PRACTICAL DENTIST, Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. ☞ Teeth extracted without pain. Oct. 1, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-tf

W. Y. KESTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Room No. 13, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg. april19,1878.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa. Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

CARPETS Largest stock in New York city, Lowest Prices, consisting of Moquettes, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three Plys and Ingrain Carpets (with borders to match), Oil-Cloths (all widths), Mattings, &c. LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported.

SHEPPARD KNAPP, 189 & 191 Sixth Ave., cor. 13th St., N. Y March 26, 6m. ab200.

B. F. HARTMAN, REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES: Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania. North American of Philadelphia, Pa. Franklin, of " " Pennsylvania of " " Farmers of York, Pa. Hanover of New York. Manhattan of " " Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa. oct. 26, '79-1y.

LAWYERS.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe. oct. 1, 1879.

L. E. WALLER, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Second door from 1st National Bank. BLOOMSBURG, PA. jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK, Attorney-at-Law, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in Ent's Building.

C. E. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROBT. E. LITTLE. E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR. Attorney-at-Law. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building. Can be consulted in German. jan. 19, '80-tf

GEO. E. ELWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe oct. 1, 1879.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public. KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in Hartman's Block, Corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. ☞ Pensions and Bounties Collected.

B. F. SHARPLESS, D. LEACOCK.

NEW FIRM.

SHARPLESS & LEACOCK, Cor. Centre and Rail Road Sts., near L. & B. Depot.

Lowest Prices—will not be undersold.

Manufacturers of MINE CAR WHEELS, Coal Breaker and Bridge Castings, Water Pipes, Stoves, Tinware, Plows, IRON FENCE, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings.

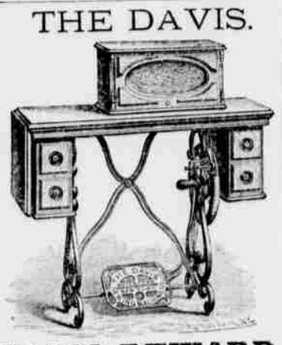
The original Montrose, Iron beam, right hand, left hand, and side hill Plows, the best in the market, and all kinds of plow repairs.

Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, and Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also the largest stock of repairs for city stoves, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Cross Pieces, Lids &c. &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Skillits, Cake-Plates, large Iron Kettles, (20 gallons to 1½ barrels) Farm Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes,

"Allentown Bone Manure" PLASTER, SALT, &c., &c. jan 9, '80-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. oct 3, '79-1y

THE DAVIS.



$1.000 REWARD.

ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE WHAT THE NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED Will do without basting.

It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in plaiting at same time

It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will do felling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

It will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind Dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ½ to 3 inches in width, without basting.

It will gather with or without sewing on.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.

It will shirr any kind of goods.

It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.

It will make plaited trimming either scallaped or straight and sew a piping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.

J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. oct. 3, '79-1y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIREINSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY AND HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

PROMPTNESS, EQUITY FAIR DEALING Nov. 16, '80.

OFFICE OF D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D., 54 East Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Diseases and Defects of the Eye, Ear and Throat, and Surgery, in all its various branches.

Having taken an Extended course of Study in the various Hospitals, Anatomical and Surgical Rooms of this country, and in the PRIVATE PRACTICE & INSTRUCTION of one of America's Ablest Professors on the Eye, Ear and Throat, and SURGERY in general; Also a Graduate of the THREE YEARS' GRADED COURSE of the HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia. Am now fully equipped in every particular. Offer my services to the Profession and Public as a Specialist of the DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF THE Eye, Ear, and Throat, and Surgery in all its various branches. I also carefully and Scientifically adjust the EYE WITH PROPER GLASSES

Hoping to receive your liberal patronage, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, yours, D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D.

Hours { 8—10 a. m. 3—4:30 p. m. 7—8 p. m.

Attention Farmers.

We shall give special attention to REPAIRING your Reapers, Mower: & Threshing Machines. We keep a Supply of Repairs on hand for all of D. M. OSBORNE & CO. MACHINES. We also have OSBORNE REAPERS and MOWERS for Sale on Accommodating Terms. We recommend the Osborne to be the Most Durable, and best adapted to your wants. Come and see us. HARMAN & HASSERT, Foundry and Machine Shops near car shops, L. & B. R. R., Bloomsburg, Pa. june 4, 1880-6w

CLOTHING. 20 New Styles. Suits just received $5. to $15 per suit. Cheapest ever sold in this county. CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, taken. Call and examine our stock. H. W. AUL, april 2, '80-3m* ESPY, NEAR DEPOT

PAINTING AND Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE, IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA is prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING Plain and Ornamental PAPER HANGING, BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN. All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new. NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED Estimates Made on all Work. WM. F. BODINE. Oct. 1, 1878.

BUSINESS CARDS VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &c., &c., Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STRANGE BUT WONDERFULLY TRUE.

When Dr. Briggs with conscious pride,
And earnest zeal his mind applied,
The science deep to open wide,
Of soothing and of healing.
He took of many substances known
That would heal or still a groan,
And soon composed by skill alone
His miraculous Bunion Balsam.
Tormented with Bunion, Corn or Bruise,
Thousands of sufferers heard the news,
The remedy that meets the views
Is Dr. Briggs' Bunion Balsam.
Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A Word to the Wise. Try Dr. Josiah Briggs' Catarrh specifics on following conditions: We will pay $100 for a case they will not cure; $100 for their equal as a cure; $500 if anything poisonous is found in them, and $1,000 if in any respect they are different from representation. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

From a Celebrated Physician of Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Josiah Brigg. Dear Sir: Some four months since a lady applied to me for something to relieve the pain of a troublesome bunion and a festered corn, and having heard your Bunion Balsam highly spoken of, I directed her to call on your agent J. H. Boher, and get a box. She did so, and now informs me the cure is complete, she having suffered no pain after the first application. Believing Briggs' Bunion Balsam of great value to those who suffer from corns, bunions, &c., I unhesitatingly recommend it to the people of the country. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa

Catarrh that loathsome disease, that scourge of humanity, which destroys millions of people annually, is speedily and radically cured with Dr. Josiah Briggs' Catarrh Specifics. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mr Asa M Sloan, of Trenton, N. J., says I would pay $100 for one bottle of Tamarack Liver and Kidney Remedy, if I could not get it without. It has cured me of gravel and inflammation of the prostrate gland, weak back and general debility. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dr. Josiah Briggs' Bunion Balsam is the climax of medical science, the only discovery on earth that will radically and permanently cure these troublesome and painful torments, whose throbbing pains and unsightly protrusions is a source of untold misery. Bunion Balsam also cures hard and soft corns, sore insteps, &c. Silver Corn-Plaster is a model of excellence. Deodorizing Foot Lotion is a boon to sweaty feet, and dispels the offensive odor from them. Radical cure for ingrowing nails is the wonder of the world. It blood and corruption gushes from the sides of the toe at every step the radical cure for ingrowing nails gives instant relief, and the severest cases are cured in ten days. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sick, Nervous or Bilious Headache.—Millions suffer this most universal affliction of the human race; all classes are troubled. The head never aches when the various organs are working in harmony with nature. There can be no headache if the human machinery is in a healthy condition. Briggs' Allevantor is reliable for headache and neuralgia; never fails. Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sound the Bugle.—Herald the tidings of the glorious victory. The day of suffering from Internal Bleeding, External and Itching Piles is past. Dr. Josiah Briggs' Combination Pile Remedies are in every respect reliable for the cure of hemorrhoids, or piles, fisula ano and propalapsus, ani, &c. Price $1 Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg, Pa. arlil 23, '80-1y

Poetical.

THE SCARECROW.

The farmer looked at his cherry tree,
With thick buds clustered on every bough;
"I wish I could cheat the robins," said he;
"If somebody only would show me how!"

"I'll make a terrible scarecrow grim,
With threatening arms and with bristling head,
And up in the tree I'll fasten him
To frighten them half to death," he said.

He fashioned a scarecrow tattered and torn—
O, 'twas a horrible thing to see!
And very early one summer morn,
He set it up in his cherry tree,

The blossoms were white as the light sea foam,
The beautiful tree was a lovely sight,
But the scarecrow stood there so much at home
That the birds flew screaming away in fright.

But the robins, watching him day after day,
With heads on one side and eyes so bright,
Surveying the monster, began to say,
"Why should this fellow our prospects blight?

"He never moves round for the roughest weather,
He's a harmless, conceal, tough old fellow;
Let's all go into the tree together,
For he won't budge 'till the fruit is mellow!"

So up they flew; and the saucitest pair
Mid the shady branches peered and perked,
Selected a spot with the utmost care,
And all day merrily sang and worked.

And where do you think they built their nest?
In the scarecrow's pocket if you please,
That, half-concealed on his ragged breast,
Made a charming covert of safety and ease!

By the time the cherries were ruby-red
A thrivine family, hungry and brisk,
The whole long day on the ripe fruit fed;
'Twas so convenient they saw no risk!

Until the children were ready to fly
All undisturbed they lived in the tree;
For nobody thought to look at the Guy
For a robin's flourishing family!

—*Celia Thaxter in June Wide Awake.*

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

REPORT OF SENATOR WALLACE'S SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MEASURES WHICH MAINTAIN A MINORITY IN POWER—PROSCRIPTIVE POLITICS DENOUNCED.

The following is an abstract of Senator Wallace's report presented to the Senate:

The testimony taken by the committee at Providence discloses many discriminations by the laws of Rhode Island, and the practices under them, against foreign born citizens of the United States and of Rhode Island.

Naturalized citizens may own any amount of personal property, and pay any amount of taxes thereon, but they cannot vote unless possessed of a certain amount of real estate. Foreign born citizens who were naturalized and voted in Rhode Island long before the War of the Rebellion, and who served the United States and the State of Rhode Island, in Rhode Island regiments throughout the war, and who have been shown to have lost this real estate, have been deprived of the right to vote by that loss. The result has been in Rhode Island that very many resident foreigners, not already made citizens of the United States elsewhere, on going to that State decline to become naturalized. They decline to take up the burdens of citizenship without being permitted to enjoy its benefits.

As a specimen case your committee refers to that of Col. James Moran, of Providence. An abstract of his testimony is as follows:

"Lived here twenty-eight years; foreigner; naturalized; entered service of United States from Rhode Island under promises made by the State officials that foreigners who went into the service could vote when they came back; commissioned as second lieutenant; promoted to captaincy; served three years; honorably discharged; held an election for officials in Rhode Island in his company in the army but could not vote himself; was a voter once because he owned real estate; has lost it and cannot vote now; been colonel in militia, and notary public; majority of the operatives in the mills are foreigners; are changed about and can't save money to buy homes."

Although naturalized he cannot vote because he does not possess the real estate which Rhode Island laws make it necessary for a foreign born citizen to own.

A similar case is that of Colonel John M. Duffy, who had been a resident of Providence for twenty years. He entered the service of the United States in May, 1861, in the Second Rhode Island volunteers as a private, being promoted, subsequently, to sergeant, 2d lieutenant, and 1st lieutenant of that regiment. After some service in the Second Rhode Island volunteers, he was honorably discharged to accept the commission in the United States regular army as 1st lieutenant in the Thirteenth infantry, being breveted lieutenant colonel for gallantry at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He remained in the army until 1869, when he was discharged for disability, and received a pension of $15 per month. Col. Duffy acquired real estate after his return from the army, and upon becoming naturalized was permitted to vote. Having lost his real estate from the vicissitudes of fortune he has lost the right to vote.

The case of Hon. Thomas Davis, formerly a member of Congress from Rhode Island, is given in the following condensation of his testimony:

"Live in Providence; foreigner; naturalized forty-five years ago; seventy five years old; manufacturing jeweler; been in both branches of the legislature a number of times; member of Congress from Rhode Island in 1853 4; then owned real estate; I am not now a qualified voter; I failed in business and the title of my property passed to my assignees, and I cannot now vote; colored men now vote here like native born whites, while every foreign born citizen is excluded unless he owns real estate; the effect of this is bad; it makes the voters mercenary; wealth controls suffrage in Rhode Island; money is all-powerful here; it can overwhelm public sentiment at any time here; have been both a republican and a democrat, but always advocated the repeal of this restriction.

Thomas M'Murrough.—Naturalized; cannot vote; have no real estate; am president of the Rhode Island suffrage association; presented a memorial praying for an extension of suffrage to foreign born citizens; father lived in Massachusetts a naturalized citizen and a voter there; the line between the States was changed and we were thrown into Rhode Island; we cannot vote now for we own no land; at least 5,000 naturalized citizens in the State who cannot vote.

Daniel Donovan.—Naturalized; came from Connecticut; lived in the United States since five years old; am a skilled mechanic; ten of us work together in one room in our factory; the highest grade room in it; six of the ten are foreigners and cannot vote for want of land; a house and lot to suit my family would cost me $3,000.

Instances are described in the testimony where naturalized citizens who were the holders of real property have been disfranchised because of the condemnation of their real property for city purposes. In the case of the Brooke street condemnation for the use of the city of Providence, there were forty-three persons previously entitled to vote who became disfranchised under the law when the tract was condemned for city uses.

In this case these men were denied the privilege of voting before the title to the property passed out of them to the city, and before they had received their pay for it.

Repeated efforts have been made to secure the alteration of the constitution of Rhode Island in regard to property qualifications for foreign born citizens, but they have always been defeated. Special instances were shown where state senators and representatives have voted to submit the question of the extension of suffrage to the vote of the people, and then have done everything in their power at the polls to defeat it. In the case of the submission of the question of the extension of suffrage to soldiers and sailors who had served in Rhode Island regiments during the war, submitted during the presidential canvass of 1876, the testimony shows that it was made a party question at the polls.

Witnesses testify that a minority of her people has ruled Rhode Island for more than fifteen years past, and the opposition to the extension of suffrage came mainly from those now in power, who fear the loss of place that would follow.

Your committee believe that there are good grounds for the complaint is made, that the government of Rhode Island, under its present constitution, is nearer an oligarchy than a democracy. The disfranchisement of so large a percentage of her people, by systematic effort and rigidly enforced statutes, the small number of votes cast for president at a hotly contested election, the small number of votes cast for members of Congress in four successive elections, when contrasted with the number cast in other states at the same elections, the choice of members of congress, governors and presidents by the votes of one out of every twenty of the people, whilst other states cast one out of every five of theirs, the maintenance of the rule of three fifths for the amendment of the constition, by which the will of the majority has been twice defeated, all compel us to recognize Rhode Island as different in her government, her institutions and her policy from all her sister commonwealths in the Union, and lead us to grasp at any provision of the federal constitution which, fairly construed, will grant us power to enforce, for her people, "a republican form of government," by which we mean a government by the whole people, for the whole people of the state.

It was urged upon your committee with great learning and logic, that these provisions of the constitution and laws, with the practice under them were in effect an oligarchical government, and not one of a republican form, and that under article 4, section 4, of the constitution of the United States, it was the duty of congress to so legislate, as to compel a change in the rule of suffrage by the state, which would cause its people to have equal privileges with those of other states.

It is undoubtedly true, that this authority given to the federal government supposes and recognizes a pre-existing government of the form which is to be guaranteed, and the form must be substantially republican. A state cannot change a republican for an aristocratic or monarchial form of government, but it may substitute another republican form for that which existed at its admission to the Union, and the clause of guaranty by the United States, is applicable to the latter as it was to the former. As the charter stood when Rhode Island entered the Union, no one could be a voter without owning real estate or being the eldest son of such a real estate owner. This rule applied equally to native and foreign born citizens. By her constitution of 1842, she has enlarged the right as to native citizens, and restricted it as to those of foreign birth. The change is one which gives rise to inequality in the exercise of the right as between the different classes of citizens, but widens the field in its general scope. The practice under the added right, in the opinion of your committee, is vicious and demoralizing, and the discrimination against foreign born citizens is anti-republican in its character, but the form of the government of Rhode Island is still republican, and cannot be interfered with by us. The whole question is one of the right and power of the state to regulate the rule of suffrage, as it affects presidential electors and members of Congress. This power and right under the constitution of the United States is with the states and not under the control of Congress. The federal system bases its very existence upon the rights of the states to regulate the rule of suffrage.

The existence of the federal government depends upon the existence of the state governments. Without existence in their entirety it absolutely falls into chaos. It cannot continue itself for an hour. There are three great parts of the federal government—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative has two branches—the house and the senate. There can be no house of representatives of the United States after the state governments have ended. The government of the states must exist or the popular branch of Congress fails to exist. This is as certain as it is that there is a constitution of the United States. In the constitution of the United States the regulation as to suffrage is in these words:

"The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, *and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.*"

The electors for the house of representatives of the United States are those who are qualified electors for the legislatures of the states. Qualified how? Qualified by whom? Qualified by the federal government? No; but qualified by the states. The electors for members of the legislature of the states are the electors of the House of representatives, and they are to be be qualified by and under the constitution of the states. If you have no qualification of electors for the members of the legislature of the states, you have under the constitution no criterion to determine who are to be electors for members of Congress. There is no measure of qualification, except as it is found in the clause quoted, which provides that the electors for members for the United States House of representatives are the electors of the state who are qualified by state constitutions and state laws to vote for members of the legislature. If there be none of these, there can be none for members of the federal house, and it logically follows that the existence of state legislature is vital to the existence of that branch of the federal government, for in their absence you have no criterion, no qualification under the constitution itself. Do we presume to exercise that power here? Do we assert that we can grasp that power and regulate by a federal statute the qualification of voters? If we do, we make a consolidated government out of a democratic republic. The members of the senate of the United States are chosen by the legislatures of the states. Article 1, section 3, provides:

The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, *chosen by the legislature thereof.*

If there is no legislature there are no senators. If there are no state electors qualified by state constitutions or state laws there are no state legislatures. Thus it all depends finally on state qualifications of electors. Thus we have both the federal house of representatives and the federal senate dependent upon the qualifications of electors by the states; qualifications created by state constitutions and state laws. The states themselves in their constitutions fix the qualifications of voters. They are thus an element, an indispensible element, in the constitution and perpetuity of the federal government

Thus we find the electors of the state fill the house of representatives, and the states through their legislatures fill the senate of the United States, all power proceeding originally from the electors of the states, qualified by state constitutions and state laws. These form the very basis of the organization of this body and of the federal house of representatives. Without them the government of the United States utterly and absolutely fails. Under the constitution of the United States we must return for ultimate power to the qualification of electors in the states, with qualifications regulated and controlled by the states, or else these bodies cease to exist.

The constitution, in article 2, section 1, clause 2, provides:

Each state shall appoint in such manner *as the legislature thereof may direct*, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress.

These electors choose the President and Vice President of the United States. If there be no state legislatures there can be no presidential electors. The electors of the state legislatures are created and qualified by and under state constitutions and state laws. The voters or electors in the states are the same men who choose the members of the state legislatures, and if you have no state legislatures, then inevitably the power to create electors of the President of the United States must fail. Thus you have the senate and the house and the executive department all absolutely failing and breaking down for want of the state governments. But this is not all. The judiciary department of this government stands upon the existence of the executive and the senate. If the senate fail through the want of voters to create members of the state legislatures, and if the executive authority fails for the want of the power to create and qualify voters, then we have neither executive nor senate to create judges of the United States. Thus we have every branch of the federal government, house, senate, the executive and judiciary departments, standing upon the state governments, and all resting finally upon the people of the states, qualified as voters and state constitutions and state laws. We now see that the state governments are vital to the existence of every branch of the federal government, and that the voters of the states are essential to the vitality of every branch of the federal government. They cannot be interfered with by federal power. The Supreme court of the United States has expressly decided that suffrage under state control, and so far as it can be settled it is judicially settled.

The clear teaching of every part of our system forbids us to interfere or seek to meddle with the power of the state upon this most vital of all her rights, as we see that the people of the states, *qualified by the laws of the states*, are the voters of the federal government, we cannot and dare not entertain the thought suggested by those who suffer in Rhode Island. Their remedy lies in another field.

There is, therefore, nothing in these provisions of the constitution and laws of Rhode Island which, in the opinion of your committee, are in conflict with the constitution of the United States, for the regulation of its rule of suffrage is a subject for each state to determine for itself; but your committee do not deem it a waste of time to point out the great discrepancy that exists among the several states as to the exercise of suffrage by foreign born citizens, nor to call attention to the fact that Rhode Island is the only state in the Union in which natives and foreign born citizens stand upon different grounds as to the state qualifications for the right of suffrage.

The laws of the United States require require a residence of five years within the country before a foreigner can be naturalized. This makes him a citizen of the United States; but he may be a voter for members of Congress, or for electors for President, or for the members of a State legislature who elect a United States senator, after he had resided six months in the country if he lives in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, or Georgia, or within twelve months residence in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon, Texas and Wisconsin.

A naturalized foreigner can vote in California after a residence of six months, Connecticut, after a residence of one year if he be able to read any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of the state; Delaware, after one year's residence, if he have paid taxes; Illinois after one year's residence: Iowa six month's residence; Kentucky, two year's residence; Louisiana, one year's residence; Maine, three months; Maryland, one year; Michigan three months; Mississipi, six month's residence; Nevada, six months; New Hampshire and New Jersey, one year. North Carolina, one year; Ohio, one year; South Carolina, one year; Tennessee, one year; Vermont and Virginia, one year; and West Virginia, one year in the state. The same residence is required in these twenty-one states of the native born citizens.

In these states residence is superadded by state authority as a qualification to voting for all officers, state as well as federal. In Massachusetts, two years; in Pennsylvania, thirty days, and in New York ten days are added by the state authority to the qualification of five years; and in Rhode Island ownership of real estate must be in the naturalized foreigner before he is a voter.

These differences are founded in the policy of the respective states, but there is no one of them in which payment of taxes, length of residence or educational qualifications are not imposed alike upon the native and the foreign born citizen, save the case of Rhode Island and its property qualifications.

The vice of its system and the wrong to the general welfare, consists in its inequality—in its deliberate disfranchisement of foreign born citizens by a rule which permits so gross a discrimination as is demonstrated by the proof taken by your committee.

'I don't Want that Stuff.'

Is what a lady in Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their best family medicine 'that' stuff is Hop Bitters.

The art of conversation should be ranked among the 'fine arts.' Very few are very superior conversationalists. It requires more study and attention than one would at first suppose. Judging from the amount of talk done, we would suppose out of all engaged in it there would be more persons who are excellent in conversation. They do a lot of talking, but fail to converse. A person should be well informed, at least, upon the current topics of the day and upon the subject or subjects the talk is about. This information should not be given in a patronizing way or of self superiority, as a teacher expounds to his scholars, nor with the motive to shine at a festival or in company. What you say, and the manner of saying it will shine for you. Some start a story, the drift of which you cannot see till toward the close, when the great big "I" turns up as a pollawag grows into a frog. The art of saying little things is of no small importance; they can be dressed in a pleasant garb and made congenial. Brusque things can be presented in an attractive manner; but we should never be overly argumentative profound, contentious, brusque or capricious, in company. It is not an arena to show off mental gladiatorship; how much we have read, how much we know or how much we think even. To be natural does not imply buffoonery or buffeting. They are a very poor kind of naturalness. A boor is to be depreciated. A pleasant humor is always welcome, but no wit at anybody's expense. Subjects that are unpalatable should always be discarded; and many subjects are spoken of at table that are unrefined and suggestive of thoughts far from agreeable. Topics sometimes are introduced as much out of place as the dress of a ballroom at a funeral. The companies we get into from time to time require in us versatility. We cann