

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. BULLOCK, Editor. BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY, JUNE 30th, 1882.

The Democratic Convention is still in session at Harrisburg as we go to press. Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia was nominated for Governor on Wednesday evening, and it is every where conceded to be a strong nomination. An excellent platform was adopted and harmony prevailed.

The assessment of public servants for campaign expenses was the leading subject of discussion in both houses of Congress yesterday. In a discussion the Democrats have both law and morals on their side and they were helped by the lamentable fact that scarcely a Republican in either branch had the courage to disavow, manfully and unequivocally, the infamous abuse. There was, of course, the usual flimsy pretext of "voluntary contributions," but no one was willing to say that an official who declined to make a "voluntary contribution" would not lose his place. It is humiliating that a form of oppression and robbery that would not be tolerated in Russia should not only find apologists in the American Congress, but should actually be accepted as the policy of the dominant party. We should expect that all save trading politicians of the lowest class would make haste to repudiate the lawless invasion of the public treasury and the Coopers. Instead of this absolutely indefensible wrong is virtually made a party issue and the spoils system in its most offensive form is openly flaunted in the face of the public. The report of yesterday's Congressional session is not the best Democratic campaign document of the present year.—Times, June 27th.

The move which is being made by congress toward the reduction of internal revenue taxation is not made willingly by the Republicans, and they can claim no credit for it. The Democratic minority have made persistent and united efforts to force some legislation on this subject, but they have been stubbornly opposed at every step by the Republicans. The selfish Republican leaders care nothing for the people so long as the treasury is full and their party is in power. The Democrats heed the popular voice and they know that the people favor the reduction of burdensome taxation. It is all very well for the Republican newspapers to refer sarcastically to the "rant about the workmen's tax shirt and taxed shoes, taxed wool and taxed blanket," but there is no humorous side to this question for the workmen. He was promised prosperous times under Republican rule, but on the contrary he finds himself out of employment and out of bread, and when he turns to the party which was to bring the blessings of prosperity he finds it arrayed against the reduction of the taxes which take his hard earnings from his pocket. The Democratic party in its strong effort is making in congress to compel the reduction of internal revenue, is showing itself to be the true friend of a tax-ridden people.—Patriot.

His Fate Sealed. Strong preparations were made to the President last week, by Mr. Reed, and the society for the protection of the insane, to grant a respite to Guiteau until next fall, so that his case might be taken before the Supreme Court of the United States. A cabinet meeting was held at which the whole matter was discussed, and Attorney General Brewster read an opinion in which he says a respite ought not to be granted as the sanity of the prisoner was fully established at the trial. Guiteau was informed of this decision on Saturday morning, and received the intelligence with apparent indifference. He is not allowed to see any one but his guards and spiritual adviser. The execution will take place to-day (Friday) and but few spectators will be admitted.

Death of the Man who wanted to Freeze Guiteau.

Job Harvey Ridgeway, inventor of the Ridgeway Refrigerator System, and whose novel proposition to freeze the body of Guiteau and exhibit it for the benefit of the relatives of the assassin attracted widespread attention some time since, died on Sunday at his residence in Philadelphia.

At the close of Guiteau's trial, and when it became a certainty that the assassin would meet the fate of murderers, Mr. Ridgeway made a proposition to Guiteau's relatives, through the assassin's counsel and brother-in-law, George Scoville, to take possession of the body after death, preserve it in his patent refrigerating apparatus, and exhibit it throughout the United States and Europe; the understanding being that one-half of the receipts was to be given to Guiteau's relatives, while the other half was to be retained by the inventor. In reply Scoville stated that the relatives were inclined to regard the proposition favorably. The extensive publication at the time of these facts, however, quickly led to a more serious consideration of the proposition upon the part of the assassin's relatives, and finally led to its rejection. Mr. Ridgeway's proposition in detail, as described by himself at the time, was to take possession of the remains after the brain had been removed for postmortem examination, place it in one of his patent refrigerating cases and exhibit it in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. The case designed for the purpose was to be ten feet square, three sides of which were to be of glass, so that the whole interior would be plainly visible. The fourth side was to be reserved for the refrigerating apparatus consisting of coils of ice and metallic troughs extending from side to side in a slanting zig-zag manner, and into which was to be placed the freezing mixture, composed chiefly of ice and salt.

It was the intention of Mr. Ridgeway to have the case upholstered and finished in the most elaborate manner. In addition to this he contemplated making an outlay of \$25,000 for the construction of a handsome refrigerating car in which to transport the case from place to place. The enterprising inventor calculated upon making at the least, by the scheme \$500,000, which amount, according to the agreement, was to be equally divided between the relatives of the assassin and himself. It is a singular coincidence and one worthy of special note that the projector of this remarkable idea died just five days before the execution of the depraved assassin whose remains he intended to exhibit throughout the civilized world.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Republican Congressional committee has sent out circulars to every person in the employ of the United States, asking for a "voluntary contribution" to the campaign corruption fund, and the amount that each one is expected to pay is designated. The laborer, who is getting two dollars a day is asked for twelve dollars, one week's wages, and all who are receiving salaries are assessed two per cent. In Philadelphia alone this amounts to more than twenty five thousand dollars. While the circular only requests a "voluntary contribution," it is very well understood that any one who does not comply with it will be placed on the "black list" and runs the risk of losing his position. It will be remembered that the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia has been very diligent in its efforts to secure the abolition of this custom and has taken frequent action in relation thereto. At a special meeting of the board of directors November 10, 1881, a committee of five was constituted to wait upon the official head of each Federal department in the city to inquire whether he was aware that such an assessment had been made in the department, whether he was in favor of it, and whether he feared which employees express of being placed on the black list, or otherwise molested, for refusal to pay for or to do political work was a well-grounded apprehension. The committee reported in a way that substantiated the charges, and in conclusion said: "It is a candid and manly expression of disapproval of enforced assessments could be obtained from President Arthur, it would be in the highest degree valuable. If such an expression were refused, we should, at all events, know the ground we stand on and be prepared to offer our agitation in the most effective way." Accordingly the executive committee mailed to the President on March 15, 1882, a copy of the report, together with a letter and a memorial, in which his attention was called to the custom, and he was requested to order and permanently relieve Federal office-holders from all risk of removal by reason of their not paying assessments levied upon them to furnish funds for partisan use in State or municipal elections. The receipt of this memorial was acknowledged by the President's private secretary on March 17, 1882. Learning that the custom of assessments was pursued and being satisfied that President Arthur had been heedless to their entreaty a second letter was sent to him, but they received no response. On Tuesday of last week, at a meeting of the executive committee of the association, a minute was adopted setting forth that President Arthur had in his letter of acceptance of the Vice Presidency and in his first message to Congress after he had become President affirmed his approval of it and his intention to carry out the principles of civil service reform, but having disregarded his pledges to the nation the association put upon record its belief that it is necessary to the safety of the Republic that the citizens to express by voice and vote whenever and whenever practicable, their determination that he be held responsible for the continuance of these abuses.

The Civil Service Reform Association of New York has sent circulars to office holders assessed by this committee warning them that the assessment is a violation of law, and all who pay such assessments are liable to prosecution. In response to this, Mr. Habbell, chairman of the committee has addressed a letter to the President of the Association as follows:—

Washington, June 28. Sir: I understand that a circular signed by you has been sent to large numbers of persons employed in the service of the United States, advising them to refrain from complying with the request of the Republican Congressional committee for contributions to the campaign fund. In this circular you state that "in the opinion of counsel, as the members of the Republican Congressional committee are officers of the United States Government, all persons making contributions to such committee will render themselves liable under section 4, chapter 37, United States Statutes." If it be the law that persons paying become liable to a penalty, I, being a member of Congress and the treasurer who receives the payment, am also liable. I am writing to you on this question, and asking you, at any time, and to advise with you regarding the propriety of asking an opinion of the Attorney General, if you desire any other form of action in any instance which may give an immediate consideration of the point, I will join in testing the soundness of the circular, and I invite you to this mode of settlement as both more manly and more honorable than your attempt to continue the action or alarm the minds of the employes alluded to. The law is contained in your circular and the alarm you seek to create is without justification in law. Your "counsel," to whom you vaguely allude, either misunderstands or perverts it. Disclaiming to speak behind any cover, I therefore, challenge you to the steps necessary to an immediate determination of the degree of responsibility which is attached to this fact, and to the correctness of your circular which I distinctly deny.

The law of the country forbids such assessments, and the Republican convention of May 10th at Harrisburg adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes, and prescription for failure to respond either to such assessments or to requests for voluntary contributions." Of so much worth is their pretensions!

Brewster on Bosses.

THE DISTINGUISHED ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PLAIN TALK OF FIVE YEARS AGO.

The Independent Voter will be felt. The time has come now to establish the government in all its details, general and local, in the hands, not of cabals, but of those who represent the people and who possess their offices only to perform their duties with ability and fidelity. This State has been and is at the mercy of the worst men in it. They have plundered and abused its resources, and they have degraded its public life by intruding in it all officers of doubtful merit and worst men that could be found, taking the offices, rapacious, lawless and ignorant, and excluding the pure, honest, single-minded and well-informed. They have dragged the fame of the Commonwealth into the filth of faction. They put in power men who have not been represented, except by their instruments, who have made us there and throughout the whole country the subjects of reproach and odium. The people have no say in the selection of their candidates and determine in their election. They nominate by fraud and return as elected by fraud men who are only known to the public by their infamous careers. We are now on the eve of a revolution when such men must pass away. Had they governed purely and justly, had the people that they put in power from time to time been dutiful and truthful, and had their conduct been for the public good and not for private gain or personal wealth, there would have been a healthier tone in the public mind now, and we never would have witnessed in a free country like this, open rebellion against the law such as we've seen during the last two months. Our cities and their people and their prop-

erty would not have been exposed to rapine and pillage and fire and murder if the people had not been disgusted with the lawless acts and lawless lives of their public men. Such things can never happen in free Commonwealths unless they have ceased practically to be free. In monarchies they are the just judgments of an outraged people rising up against personal tyranny. In republics they are testimonies against abuses which have degraded citizens to the level of outraged subjects.

HIS BLAST AGAINST CAMERON.

Last winter our people were shocked with the election of J. Donald Cameron, the irresponsible son of a Senator of whom I will not speak, because he and his acts have become a part of public history and must be measured with more deliberation than can be given in a casual conversation like that of a son that has neither mind, attainments, dignity of character, knowledge of public affairs, party services or personal worth to warrant his advancement, and who has no record but a bad one as an intriguer and manager of bad men. He was first forced into the War Department, as the price of his offer to betray his State and renounce General Grant, and after being there he was based in his notions of decency and gentleness as to solicit and urge, by all the mean arts of political cunning, that he should be retained as the member of Cabinet officers and gentlemen who did not want him. Falling in that, by the coarse brute force of organized power he jostled his old father out of his place, and thrust himself into a Senate where he had no right to be, and where he was an object of derision and disgust. The public are sick of such odious men, and the public will do away with them. We have destroyed human bondage in the South; we will next break down political bondage in the North and South.—Part of an interview in Philadelphia Times of Sept. 14, 1877.

Court Proceedings.

An adjourned session of Court was held on Friday last. His Honor, Wm. E. Hall, President Judge and Hon. F. L. Shuman and James Lake Associates on the bench.

R. H. Little vs. Sarah T. Little. Subpoena in divorce awarded.

Estate of Thomas Davis. Petition filed asking the privilege to pay into court the deficit to creditors in said estate as shown by the audit.

Michael Grover's Adm'r vs. G. P. Driesbach. On petition rule granted on the Sheriff of Luzerne County to return writs.

George A. Bevan vs. L. A. Riley & Co. On motion court allowed cases to be amended.

Estate of Elias Peeler. Supplemental report of auditor. Confirmed nisi.

Estate of C. F. Harder. Inventory filed.

Estate of John Giger. Decree filed allowing distribution of real estate.

Estate of David Stier. Sale ordered to pay debts.

Hannah C. Whitmore vs. Geo. H. Whitmore. Alias subpoena awarded.

J. C. Yocum appointed commissioner in lunacy of Geo. Melick.

Montgomery Cox vs. John Leggett. Petition to set off judgment filed.

John Johnson, guardian of Mary A. Bitner presented his petition for discharge of said trust. W. H. Rhawn appointed auditor and Wm. Cherrington appointed to guard the ward's interest.

Estate of William Orange. Bond to sell real estate filed.

Moses Howe appointed guardian of minor children of Wm. Schlee.

Decree filed vacating a certain road in the sale of personal property of C. B. Brockway, rule on Sheriff to pay balance of funds in his hands into Court.

Estate of Mary Colby, decree in partition filed.

Centralia Borough, petition for claim of \$300, out of the assigned estate, filed.

Petition of Wm. Bahme, adm'r. for permission for him to become the purchaser of the real estate of Ben Bohe, filed.

Anna S. Jackson vs. Berwick Boro. Petition for preliminary injunction, filed.

M. P. Lutz, assignee, vs. N. & W. B. Railway Co. Wm. Shaffer, Jesse Hoffman, D. K. Slott, Abner Welsh, Geo. Fleckner, Stephen Poho and H. H. Brown appointed viewers to meet July 18th, at 9 A. M.

Ephraim Kramer vs. N. & W. B. Railway Company, A. M. Johnson, Wm. Stocker, Moses Howe, Washington Parr, Daniel Stine, Franklin Fruit and Caleb Barton, appointed viewers for a road in Catawissa township near Lloyd Garrison's.

Estate Jacob Fisher vs. same. The same viewers as in former case with the exception of Conrad Kramer being substituted for Caleb Barton, to meet July 20th at 10 A. M.

Charles and Fred Smith vs. same. Viewers the same as former case.

D. A. Hess vs. same. The same viewers as in the case of M. P. Lutz, assignee and to meet the same day.

J. L. Edwards, John Young and George Hirlman, appointed viewers for a road in Sugarloaf township, near Lloyd Garrison's.

Bond filed in assigned estate of C. B. Brockway.

Joseph Sharpless, J. K. Grotz and J. C. Brown appointed viewers for a road in Catawissa township near parr mill.

Diss vs. Diss. Divorce decreed.

Estate Henry Kingsbury, exceptions to Master's report overruled and report confirmed.

Kester vs. Kester. Divorce decreed.

Mr. Scoville has applied for a divorce. Mr. Scoville says in a letter to Mr. Reed, that her mind is unbalanced and he fears that she will kill their child and herself on the day Guiteau is hanged.

NEWS ITEMS.

Dyspepsia, the bug-bear of epicureans, will be relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Gov. Denison, the war governor of Ohio is dead. Curtin is now the only surviving war Governor.

The New York Tribune estimates that this country loses \$125,000,000 every year through the American habit of going abroad. And still they will do it.

Thanks are due to Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania and Richard W. Townsend of Illinois, both Democrats, for defeating the outrageous library bill in the House of Representatives. May they live long and prosper in every such undertaking.—N. Y. Sun.

A northern man writes us to know if there is really a Greenback party in Texas. Why, certainly there is. We are reminded of the gentleman who asked a German neighbor if a certain man was in. "Yes, he is in, but he is dead."—Texas Sittings.

The Secretary of the German Navy has resolved to employ carrier pigeons in the coasting service. All the experiments with them made by the Prussian Government on the coast of the North Sea since 1876 to establish communication with the lightships lying off the coast having been successful. Birds freed for the purpose have flown the distance of thirty-six leagues in thirty minutes, and that, too, against a strong gale.

HOW WOMEN LEARN.

Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned by experience that it overcomes dependency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal.

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, has come back into the possession of his family, having been purchased a few days ago by Major Henry Clay, Ashland, fifteen years ago, was purchased by citizens of Lexington as a site for an agricultural college, which proved an unsuccessful project.

The Pennsylvania Democrats are liable to fall into the error that they will have an easy victory this fall because the Republicans are so badly divided. The fact is they ought to work harder this year for their ticket than they ever worked before, and they should nominate the best ticket they have ever put before the people of Pennsylvania.—Louisville Courier Journal.

"BOUGH ON RATS."

Clear out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, etc. Druggists.

Mr. Gowen is undoubtedly meeting with some measure of success in London. He has recently collected one million and thirty thousand dollars to meet the coupons of the general and income mortgage bonds, which mature on the first of July, and it is expected at the Philadelphia office that he will soon announce by his own signature that he has accomplished all he went abroad for.

UNIVERSAL APPROXIMATION

By the community at large has been given to Burdock Blood Bitters. No instance is known where identification has been manifested by their use, or where aught but benefit followed their administration. Price \$1.00.

Refused to Go With Barnum.

John Gymbur, who last year achieved fame as the sleeping Hungarian, is again an inmate of the Lehigh County Poorhouse. For the last three weeks John Gymbur has been suffering from rheumatism and general debility, and his condition is regarded as critical. For several months he worked in the Allentown Rolling Mill and saved a nice sum of money. When Barnum's show was at Allentown in May an offer of twenty-five dollars per week was made to Gymbur if he would travel with the company and allow himself to be exhibited as the sleeping Hungarian, but despite the urging of his friends he declined the offer, preferring to work hard for a few dollars a week to making an exhibition of himself.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(All persons whose names are announced in this column are candidates for the election of the Democratic Convention.)

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN MOUTREY of Roanokeburg township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

At the suggestion of many friends through the county, I have concluded to offer myself to the Democratic County Convention as a candidate for the office of sheriff, and I respectfully request the County Convention to be held the second Tuesday in August, I respectfully ask the support of the Democratic party, and I respectfully will perform the duties of the office with ability.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES T. FOX of Beaver, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC A. DEWITT of Greenwood, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of VICTOR P. STANON of Centralia, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that GREN C. H. BAKER of Lehigh, is a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC GIBBONS of Berwick, as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN H. BROWN of Harrisburg, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN M. CLAIR, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LAVILLA MENARD, LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BLOOMSBURG, DISTRICT OF BLOOMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed an auditor to distribute the balance of the estate of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his office on Saturday, July 22nd, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of C. G. BERKLEY in Bloomsburg, on Monday July 24th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and on Tuesday July 25th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of settling all claims against the estate of said deceased, and for the purpose of distributing the balance of said estate to the heirs and legatees of said deceased.

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ESTATE OF GEORGE HARRISON, DECEASED. The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his office on Saturday, July 22nd, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of C. G. BERKLEY in Bloomsburg, on Monday July 24th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and on Tuesday July 25th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of settling all claims against the estate of said deceased, and for the purpose of distributing the balance of said estate to the heirs and legatees of said deceased.

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