

# THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

## THE COLUMBIAN.



G. E. Elwell,  
J. K. Bittenbender, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1883.

### DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
ROBERT TAGGART,  
of Warren.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
JOSEPH POWELL,  
of Bradford.

### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
R. BUCKINGHAM,  
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
SAMUEL NEYHARD,  
OF BLOOMSBURG.

## OHIO ELECTION.

### A Democratic Victory.

The latest returns place the Democratic majority at 12,000.

A majority of twenty on joint ballot in the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., October 10.—Returns from eighty counties, and others estimated, give the state to the democrats by 12,000, and the legislature by 20 to 25 democrats on joint ballot. The second amendment will come close to adoption.

The election in Iowa on Tuesday resulted in favor of the Republicans by a reduced majority.

Rev. J. H. M. Knox, D. D. of Bristol, Pa., has been elected President of Lafayette College to succeed Dr. Catell, resigned.

Friday last in Philadelphia, a train coming down American street and while crossing at grade at Susquehanna street came in collision with a street car, resulting in the death of seven and wounding eight persons. One of those killed was a lady from Lansdale, Montgomery county, who was visiting friends in Phila. The conductor of the street car was inside collecting fare at the time of the accident. The street car was one of the Union Company, of which William H. Kemble is president and a few weeks ago they took off the conductors, making the driver attend to the collection of fares as well as drive.

Charles Price of Stockton, Luzerne county, and Patrick Heron, of Coal-cade, Schuylkill county, ran a foot race of one hundred and twenty yards at the Mahanoy City Park last Saturday for three hundred dollars a side. The track was heavy and the time not good. The start was made by mutual consent and at the second attempt the men got away well together. Heron won by two feet. The betting was even and very heavy, the pool-sellers alone holding \$1,300. It is estimated that at least five thousand dollars changed hands. The race was well attended by the sporting men of both counties.

Where Gladstone may get a Pointer.

From the Eric Herald. It sounds a little odd to be told by a London correspondent that "Gladstone is enjoying a splendid spree at his own expense around the Scottish coast." Why doesn't he go in a government vessel and have the wine and cigars paid for out of the imperial treasury? Gladstone ought to come to this country and get a few points from President Arthur's cabinet.

The Old Ticket of 1876.

AN ALLEGED AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT THAT TILDEN HAS CONSENTED TO RUN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 7.

The Tribune to-day published a dispatch from alleged authoritative quarters to the following effect: Despit the many assertions said to be made on authority from Greyston that Tilden would under no circumstances consent to be the presidential candidate of the Democratic party in 1884, it may safely be set down that a desperate effort will be made to nominate the old ticket, with the full knowledge and consent of the two gentlemen most directly interested. A short time ago Hendricks made a quiet visit to Tilden and effected an adjustment of the misunderstanding which had existed between them since the campaign of 1876, after which he disclosed the real object of his visit by trying to induce Tilden to allow his name to go before the National Convention. After an extended conversation, in the course of which many objections advanced by Mr. Tilden were met and satisfactorily answered by Hendricks, Tilden said: "Well, I shouldn't mind it, except for the labor of making another campaign." To which Hendricks replied, assuring Tilden that the campaign was already made and he had but to speak the word to secure the nomination. This seemed to satisfy Tilden and they parted with the full understanding that the old ticket would be put before the people in 1884.

Shortly after Hendricks' visit John Kelly made a journey to Greystone on the same business, presumably a man hired by Hendricks. Kelly as sure Tilden that he had buried the hatchet and was anxious to see the old ticket renominated. He said that he would work hard and faithfully to accomplish that end and also to secure their election. It is intimated that Tilden is an old man and decidedly feeble and that he (Hendricks) would have much of the work of the Presidential office to do and would probably become President before the end of his term by reason of Tilden's death or total disability. Kelly wants Tilden nominated so as to pay off old political debts and his nomination would bring Cleveland and others, for whom he has a strong dislike.

### Where the Responsibility Rests.

Some of the partisan Republican news papers in the state have taken, exception to the following statement in the last message of the governor to assembly: "On the part of the House of Representatives it appears that resolutions have been repeatedly sent to the Senate requesting the appointment of committees of conference to adjust the differences existing between the two houses, which requests the Senate has refused to grant. Moreover, the House appears to have passed a number of bills pending the unconvened rate upon the old ones, all of which now measures the Senate has refused to open upon its calendar. From this it would appear that one branch of the legislature is unwilling to make any further efforts to meet the other for the purpose of reconciling the differences existing between them and passing the legislation required by the Constitution."

But since then it has become more and more manifest that the judgment of the conservative people of the state, regardless of party, is strictly in accordance with this view of the matter. That eminently judicious and moderate newspaper the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, which never takes a partisan view of any matter, has this to say in a recent issue:

This subject of apportionment goes down to the very foundation of just representation according to proportionate numbers—to the fundamental principle upon which American representative government is built. To compel a continuance of the existing apportionment is a violation of the republican principle of representation in proportion to numbers as well as a defiant refusal to obey the constitution. Whatever the existing apportionment bill may have been enacted (and it was never fair in one sense), it is grossly unequal in a party sense, but a just apportionment, according to population. As an illustration of our meaning we refer to one district, the Twenty-fourth representative district of Philadelphia. Under the present law it has one representative; by the growth of its population it is entitled to three on the existing basis. Such growths and shifting of populations are to be found elsewhere in the city and throughout the state, wherever there is a district that has been specially attractive to population since the census of 1870. The disproportion is getting greater in some places, even since the census of 1880, only three years ago. The scandalous and crying injustice is, by neglect or refusal to obey the constitution to compel the population under the census of 1880 to accept representation according to the census of 1870.

Randall on the Tariff.

In a speech at Cleveland last week ex-speaker Samuel J. Randall used this language:

"Having got rid of internal taxation, which last year was \$43,000,000, just the amount of the surplus, I would provide money to carry on the government by levying it upon the imports of the country, so that it shall incidentally encourage and protect American manufacturers and so that we can pay the American laborer good wages, that he may not be compelled to compete with foreign pauper labor. The tax should be levied on a business principle. If I had the power I would not bring about free trade."

**Men Who Cannot Write.**

From a table prepared by the Commissioner of Education it appears that the number of males of twenty-one years of age and upwards in the Southern States who cannot write is as follows: Alabama, 24,450 white, 95,408 colored respectively; Arkansas, 21,349 white, 19,110 colored; Kentucky, 54,956 white, 43,177 colored; Louisiana, 16,377 white, 86,555 colored; Maryland, 15,152 white, 30,873 colored; Mississippi, 12,473 white, 99,065 colored; Missouri, 40,655 white, 19,028 colored; North Carolina, 44,420 white, 20,282 colored; South Carolina, 13,924 white, 93,010 colored; Tennessee, 46,948 white, 58,691 colored; Texas, 30,085 white, 59,669 colored; Virginia, 31,474 white, 100,210 colored, and West Virginia, 19,055 white, 38,300 colored. These figures have never been given so far as related to the voting population of this section, but according to the last census there was given the number of males of twenty-one years and upwards in the Southern States, 41,541,25 in all.

### Roasted Alive.

HORRIBLE FATE OF A FIREMAN OF A COAL TRAIN—THE ENGINEER DYING.

One of the most terrible collisions that ever occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad took place at eleven o'clock Friday night about a mile and a half south of Crose, on the Pacific.

Three coal trains were coming down the mountain, following each other closely. The hind train, broken failed to hold, and the train came dashing into the other, piling up the coal cars promiscuously and throwing the engine over on to the south-bound track, completely wrecking it. Railroad men say it is the worst wreck they ever saw.

The engineer and fireman of the hind train stuck to their engine and were fatally injured by the escaping steam. The fireman, Archibald Ford, died soon afterwards. He was literally roasted alive, the flesh coming off with the clothes when removed.

The engineer, John Dunn, of Scranton, cannot live. He has a wife and family. Trains were delayed several hours, the night line, due in Scranton at a quarter to eleven, not arriving until seven o'clock Saturday morning.

### Sergeant Mason's Case.

It is evident that the Independents will not fall into the line in behalf of the old Treasury Ring. The following from a recent issue of the Delaware County Record, a Republican newspaper, in chairman Cooper's own county, states:

"The Humes act was passed at the regular session of the Legislature, and approved by Governor Pattison on June 6th, 1883. This act requires the State Treasurer to file a statement with the Sinking Fund Commissioners on the first business days of January, April, July and October of each year, showing the balances remaining in the Sinking Fund in excess of the amount received by the secretary because it is favorable to Mason and contrary to his view of the case. It is reported that the counsel will apply to the president for the full record."

### Stanley in Africa.

THE FAMOUS EXPLORER WRITES OF HIS TRAVELS IN AN UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated at Stanley Pool, Congo river, July 14, has been received by a personal friend in this city. Mr. Stanley says:

"Since I arrived on the Congo last December I have been up as far as the Equator and have established two more stations, and besides discovering another lake, Mantumbo, have explored, for a distance of a hundred miles or thereabouts, the river known on my map as the Ikelumbo, which is really the Malumunda. It is not as large as I stated in my book, but is a stream of the Arkansas, and is deep, broad and navigable. The big stream, which I expect, must drain the largest part of the South Congo basin, must be higher up."

"Having become better acquainted with the country, I am really struck with the dense population of the equatorial part of the basin, which, if it was uniform throughout, would give 49,000,000.

The number of products and the character of the people are likewise remarkable. The guns, rubber, ivory, camphor wood and a host of other things would repay transportation even by the very expensive mode at present in use.

The people are born traders, and are, for Africans, very enterprising and industrious."

"Nor is this all. The last quarterly report also shows that the sum of \$27,990,61, belonging to the Sinking Fund, was distributed among 57 banks in the State, thus aggregating the enormous sum of \$4,788,558.65, in the hands of private banks and bankers, without security and yielding no interest to the State, and this, too, despite the plain provisions of the above men-

tioned Humes act. At the last meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, comprising Secretary of the State Stenger, Auditor General Lemon and Treasurer Baily, Mr. Stenger made a proposition that this large surplus should be invested in pursuance of the provisions of the Humes act. Both Messrs. Lemon and Baily opposed the offer, Mr. Baily assigning as a reason for his opposition that to withdraw these deposits from some of the county banks would cause stagnation, if not a financial panic, thus virtually confessing that these deposits were interest bearing, and as such, could not be withdrawn without due notice.

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