

THE COLUMBIAN. BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1884.

While public sentiment is a powerful agent for the correction of abuses, it cannot always accomplish all that is desired. In the matter of politics public opinion alone cannot prevent violations of the election laws, and if it is the honest desire of the people to have a reformation in the practices of politicians and many other sources, something more than mere talk must be done.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Periodically there arises a discussion over the efficiency of the present jury system. Whenever there is a failure of justice in the criminal courts, the cry goes up that trial by jury should be abolished, and some more effective system adopted. The recent riot in Cincinnati, caused by the failure of a jury to hang a murderer of the deepest dye, is the present occasion for the agitation of the question. It has been proposed in that city to select only leading responsible citizens for jurors, and to pay them whatever their time is worth.

Morrison's Bill Killed.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—There was no business in the House this morning, but the consideration of the tariff bill was resumed as soon as the preliminary motions were disposed of. Brown, of Pennsylvania was the first speaker, and he opposed the pending bill. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, supported it, and Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, said that he was sorry that the bill was not in such a form as to do justice to his state.

DEFENDING THE BILL.

Blackburn of Kentucky followed and he replied to Eaton, of Connecticut and Randall. After taking up the points in detail he said: The time was not far distant when the people would repudiate the bold political hypocrisy of the protectionists and refuse to submit to such political jugglery. Protection for the sake of protection was the battle cry of the republican party. Let the national contest be inaugurated on that ground. Let the republican party bear on its standard the motto, "taxation for tribute," and the democratic party would bear on theirs "taxation for revenue."

tration. In reply to Mr. Blackburn's speech, he detailed the benefits which the country had derived from the protective system and his remarks were constantly greeted with applause by his party associates. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, closed the debate with a rapid review of objections which had been made to the bill, and equally rapid and brief answer to the objections. Should the motion to strike out the enacting clause be agreed to it would be the declaration that the tariff taxation would be continued and the democratic party would appeal from congress to the people. Turning to Mr. Randall he said: You claim to have the power to strike out the enacting clause of this bill. If you have that power you have the power to amend this bill and make it what you should be. [Loud applause on the democratic side.] After a few more cursory remarks on the general subject of tariff reform Mr. Morrison's time expired, and a murmur of expectancy ran through the ranks of both opponents and advocates of the measure as the chairman directed the clerk to read the bill. The audience, which throughout the day had crowded the galleries almost to suffocation, hushed the hum of conversation and watched with intense interest the further proceedings on the floor.

READING THE BILL FINALLY.

As the clerk began to read Mr. Converse, left his seat in the last row of seats, and walking down to the bar of the house, stood nervously fingering a piece of paper which he held in his hand. When the reading of the first paragraph had been completed there was an embarrassing pause. Mr. Converse was a eager in earnest conversation with Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, and did not appear to know that all eyes were fixed upon him. Mr. Kasson, fearful that the time when the motion to strike out the enacting clause would be in order would expire before Mr. Converse's attention could be attracted to the subject, rose and inquired of the chair whether the proper time had come to make a motion. Before the chair could respond Mr. Converse, pushing to the front, moved to strike out the enacting clause. This was the signal for a volley of hisses and groans from the republican side and the demonstration being met by rounds of applause from the republican side the scene in the chamber was one of intense excitement and confusion, to which the galleries rendered no little aid by loud tokens of approval and disapproval. Tellers ordered Messrs. Converse and Morrison were appointed by the chair.

Morrison took his station, giving Converse a very cool shake of the hand as he stood opposite that gentleman. Then the voting began, and the tellers announced the affirmative vote to be 155. The first man to pass through in the negative was Regan, of Texas, who had been brought in on an invalid chair in order to cast his vote. He was heartily applauded by his friends, and received many congratulations upon his apparent recovery from his late severe illness. The negative vote was announced as 151 and then George D. Wise, of Virginia, voted in the affirmative, making the vote stand 156 to 151. Cheer followed cheer from the republican side and the cheerers were taken up by the galleries and reverberated from every nook and cranny of the hall. Ladies stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and the men their hats. Mr. Morrison yielded gracefully to the inevitable, walking smiling to his seat and the tariff bill was read. On Mr. Converse's motion the committee rose and the chairman reported its action to the house.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1884. News that the Republican State Conventions have all been held and the delegates to Chicago announced, the friends of the various candidates may be seen peering in and figuring away as to votes on the first ballot, second choice, &c., each one trying to nominate his favorite. The Blaine men, largely on the delegate's voting as the sentiment of the party was expressed in convention, and on this basis claim a clear majority on the first ballot. The Arthur men on the contrary, while admitting that he is in a weak minority as far as instructed delegates go, or the action of conventions would indicate preferences, count largely on the treason of delegates to those who elected them, and the National Republican, the Administration organ, is each day filled with delightful praise of any and all delegates who show a disposition to prove false to the man who elected them.

If the present theories of the Republican are correct, treason to friends who elect, ingratitude to those who place you in positions of trust, and a surrender of all principle, constitute the highest type of Republican manhood. In fact, it virtually glorifies in its own shameful advocacy of delegates betraying the trust reposed in them by their constituents. Mr. Arthur as an honorable man should hog to be excused from the praise of such a sheet. To the impartial observer, who is not interested either in Blaine or Mr. Arthur, it is apparent that neither can be nominated with any hope of an election as the breach between their partisans is too broad to admit of anything like a union on either before the November election. Democrats here are apparently enjoying the fight in the Republican family, and are only surprised that even the cohesive power of public plunder could have kept these wings together, or that the large number of honest men in the Republican party had not ere this left it and allowed the plunderers to entirely destroy each other.

Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, made a strong speech in the House in favor of the Morrison bill. He declared the measure to be not only good but the best which the times permitted, and controverted the proposition that the price of labor was enhanced by the protective tariff. Mr. Dorsheimer has as strong and clear a voice as any member in the House. He generally speaks without notes, and secures the closest attention of every member present. For the first time in many years the managers of the g. o. p. are in a bad fix as regards finances. While Congress is in session at least they will not draw on the clerks, and the consequence is that Republican H-squarers is without a dollar in the treasury. The friends of the various candidates refuse to contribute until after the Convention at Chicago, and until that time both the National and Congressional Committees are trying to keep up appearances on contributions from individual members. This goes hard with the boys, as heretofore they looked to others to furnish the means to supply the members and their friends with necessary accommodations. These gentlemen are generally closed up the Republican preliminary campaign. The latest figuring by the friends of Mr. Blaine sum the matter

up as follows: Whole number of delegates, 820; necessary to a choice, 411. For Blaine, 359; Arthur, 264; Edmunds, 77; Logan, 53; Sherman, 23; doubtful, 14; contested—6 in North Carolina and 24 in Virginia—80. President Arthur's arithmetic man gives substantially the same table, except that he reverses the figures above set down after his and Blaine's names. But, as it is not likely that any of the candidates here named will be nominated, or if nominated elected, it doesn't matter a great deal how the figures are set down.

The bill which has been pending before the Senate for some time to relieve the members of the Fitz John Porter court-martial from their oaths of secrecy has been postponed indefinitely on the ground that Congress had no authority to disturb the sanctity of obligations imposed by the articles of war.

It is stated that Carl Schurz will be on hand at the Republican Convention at Chicago. This was to be expected. Senator Ingalls' "Dutch tramp" is pretty sure to be around when there is a chance to make a bargain or tara a trick. He probably imagines another Hayes will be nominated, and that he can again "sell out the Dutch" and make things all right for his "Inu-rrior."

Forest Fires.

The woods on the mountains in several sections of the state were fired last week, and owing to the dry weather, spread with alarming rapidity. The village of Brishin in Clearfield county was almost entirely destroyed, only ten houses being left standing. Sweeping on from Brishin the flames entered the adjoining village of Digginsville, burning everything in their way, then on to Sobieski, better known as Old Moshannon, where a number of other buildings were destroyed. In all not less than 600 to 800 dwellings were destroyed and it is estimated that at least 1,000 families, or 3,000 persons are homeless and destitute. The majority of them have not sufficient clothing to cover them. Others left their property in the mazes to try to save their property and not having time to change their clothing have nothing left but their working clothes. Many families camped on the hill having no place to go. As soon as the alarm was given all the business houses in Hazleton were closed and the proprietors and employes hastened across the hill to render what aid they could to the unfortunate residents of their sister borough.

In Northampton county the fires started from a locomotive spark, and the smoke through the entire region was so dense that one could scarcely breathe.

Fires also raged in Schuylkill county, and the whole country for miles around was illuminated at night. In many places the breakers were threatened with destruction, but fortunately escaped.

Eleven houses were burned at California in Luzerne county on Friday morning, and several at Ebervale. Near Ashland the flames came so near the Miners' Hospital that the fire department was notified to hold themselves in readiness for work.

Forest fires also raged in New York state. The smoke extended over the entire eastern part of the state. The rains have quenched the fires and all danger is over.

The forest fires on Friday last, destroyed a vast amount of property. In Clearfield county, a small town named Brishin was entirely destroyed, at an estimated loss of over \$1,000,000.

Last year there were 1,517 murders in the United States, 93 legal executions, and 118 men were lynched.

Some months ago, says the Home-ward Mail, the site of the historical Black Hole of Calcutta was discovered and excavated. It may be interesting to add that the excavation has now been filled up and decently paved over, and that a handsome tablet of white marble, bearing a suitable inscription, is about to be placed near the spot.

CANDIDATES.

All persons whose names are announced as candidates, in this column, are expected to abide by the action of the Democratic county convention, to be held on Tuesday, August 12th 1884.

- FOR REPRESENTATIVE. E. M. TEWKSBURY, OF CATAWISSA. FOR REGISTER & RECORDER. C. H. CAMPBELL, OF BLOOMSBURG. FOR REGISTER & RECORDER. U. H. ENT, OF BLOOMSBURG. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. DAVID LONG, OF HOARINGSREEK.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Berwick Hotel. OFFPOSITE L. & B. DEPOT, BERWICK PA.

God Stabling Accommodations. May 9 84



Cro(w)cusus.

The serenade of the stately rooster, the bright face of the early spring flower, both help our little spring. Do we crow? Yes. Do we bloom? Yes. Crow because we bloom, and bloom because we crow. Oak Hall blooms out with a stock that makes the heart of our countrymen, and the old wail, but it, and the older salesmen wonder, and the wolder dealers wink. And we do crow because it is bought cheaply and made well. And it is to be sold quickly because Spring Four great varieties in Spring Suit Stock—Men's, Youths', Large Boys', Small Boys', and between these several lines there are over four hundred sorts. They go from \$7.50 to \$30.00 for Men's, from \$7.00 to \$25.00 for Youths', \$5.00 to \$18.00 for Large Boys', from \$3.00 to \$12.00 for Small Boys'. Variety enough, eh!



A Spring Opening.

We have none. No chance for it. If we would keep our choice things put away until a given time, and then offer them to the public. At once, we should be foiled, for people come in the winter when the frost is in the air, and snow and ice tread the earth in bondage, while our preparations are just forming for the spring campaign, and demand the new goods. It would be ungracious to refuse; and so, perforce, we cannot have a Spring Opening. But we can open with a spring, and as we write, while hardly a bursting bud is to be seen upon the trees, the spring trade is springing on us with a refreshing rush. Times dull, you say? Not to the bold dealer that takes no counsel of fear. And Oak Hall is just such. Already the opening spring tells of abundant sales just ahead.



Early Pinks.

The sort that we cultivate at Oak Hall are well-dressed young men. In pursuit of our great mission of making young men as charming as early pinks, we have arranged a set of sizes denominated "Young Gents" which cover the larger youths' and smaller men's sizes. Special patterns were prepared for this class of stock, and into it we introduce all possible style of cut, material and make. The prices range from \$7.50 to \$25.00. Elsewhere in our stock are choice materials beautifully made, but nowhere else in Oak Hall is there such a concentration of superiority. The generation of men for whom these goods were made cannot recall the time when there was no Oak Hall in Philadelphia. And yet there is no proof of the perennial youth of Oak Hall equal to that which is found in this particular stock.



The Sacred Elephant.

Is the sensation of the hour. Have you seen him? No! Do you propose to see him? Yes! Well, then, when you get him off your mind, give us a chance for a quiet word with you about your spring clothes. They should be bought at Oak Hall. Like us or dislike us, as you may please, you ought to find in our great acres and cords of good clothing just the sorts to suit you in body, brain, and pocket. The reasons why are few and simple. Oak Hall is the plucky clothing house. While others have been letting "I dare not, wait upon I would" we have been picking up great lines of desirable goods and putting them into the best clothing, which under existing conditions has cost us less than ever. Result, bargains for you.

Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall. S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

Large Reduction IN CARPETS. BROWER HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW LOT OF CARPETS WHICH HE IS OFFERING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES CONSISTING OF VELVETS, Body Brussels, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, As Low as 75 cts. All wool, full weight, Extra Supers. C. C. Extra Supers. All wool extra superfine carpet at 75 cents. Nice 4-4 Ingrains at 25 cts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of handsome rugs. CALL & EXAMINE these goods and you will be convinced that they cannot be excelled in quality or price. Now is your time to buy cheap carpets. Shelton Carpet Sweeper, the best in the market, for sale by J. J. BROWER MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA. NOTICE. Proposals will be received at the Poor House until Tuesday, May 12 1884 on one ounce of M. to excavate a ditch about two thousand one hundred feet long and thirty feet deep. For further information call on the directors of L. B. Support, 2007.

B. F. DREISBACH, Office and Salesroom, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, BERWICK, PA., DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic WINES AND LIQUORS, AND JOBBER IN CIGARS. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. C. GALIGNAN'S ROYAL ESTHER. And we are sure you never used a BETTER BAKER. It Has La Rue Automatic Grate, Which is Warranted. WITH OR WITHOUT WATER BACK. Come and see it at BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

WE DON'T BELIEVE YOU EVER SAW A HANDSOMER RANGE THAN THE ROYAL ESTHER. All wool, full weight, Extra Supers. C. C. Extra Supers. All wool extra superfine carpet at 75 cents. Nice 4-4 Ingrains at 25 cts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT of handsome rugs. CALL & EXAMINE these goods and you will be convinced that they cannot be excelled in quality or price. Now is your time to buy cheap carpets. Shelton Carpet Sweeper, the best in the market, for sale by J. J. BROWER MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA. NOTICE. Proposals will be received at the Poor House until Tuesday, May 12 1884 on one ounce of M. to excavate a ditch about two thousand one hundred feet long and thirty feet deep. For further information call on the directors of L. B. Support, 2007.