

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Blumenthal, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

The cholera is very prevalent in Spain.

The fund started a few months ago by the New York World for the Bartholdi Statue pedestal, has reached over \$99,000.

The President has appointed John Cadwalader Collector of the Port at Philadelphia, in place of Gen. Hartman, removed.

The recent disclosures of immorality in England, by the Ad. Mail Gazette, have been pronounced true by the eminent men before whom the proofs were laid.

Nearly every large city in the Union has started a fund for the erection of a Grant monument. Congress will undoubtedly provide for a National monument.

It is an ill wind that blows no good. The death of General Grant has afforded the Rev. Dr. Newman a favorable opportunity to make himself conspicuous, and he is improving it with a will.

A tornado swept over portions of the country on Monday afternoon, doing great damage to shipping, tearing down houses and causing some loss of life. At Philadelphia it struck the Delaware River, damaged several steamboats, blowing a horse and wagon off from a ferry. Nothing like it has ever been known there before. The loss in Camden and Kensington by damage to buildings is estimated at \$1,000,000.

There does not appear to be any particular candidate for the democratic nomination for State Treasurer. Those who have been suggested have declined the honor, and if the refusal of all prominent men are accepted the nomination will have to go to some small fry politician whose chances of election will be infinitely small. The prospect of democratic success in this state this fall, is not particularly brilliant, but with a strong candidate we can cut down the majority of last year to something like its usual proportions. Hensel, Decker, Hill, and several others have been named, but there are other good men in the party who may be induced to accept.

It has long been recognized that the printing of documents was one of the most expensive luxuries to which the United States have devoted their money. It has ever been known that many Congressional patriots were in the habit of selling their documents at a little more than waste-paper prices. It has now been discovered that many thousands have been piled up each year in the document warehouses until again among these are about ten thousand copies of the Agricultural Report for each of several years. The Congressional Globe for the forty-second Congress is to be found there in large numbers. It was not distributed because it contained the votes of Senators and Representatives for a late act, which, it will be remembered, became somewhat odious. But, worst of all, there are as many as sixty thousand copies of a report on capital and labor made by Senator Blair, of New Hampshire. Of all the uses to which good ink, paper and types were ever put this is the ripest.

Another Rip Van Winkle has been discovered in the person of Charles S. Kinsley of Mansfield, this state, says an exchange, and the discovery furnishes an opportunity for late as entertaining as Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle. Kinsley was a soldier in the late civil war, and was so badly wounded about the head that his skull had to be held together by means of silver plates. Soon after these plates were adjusted, about twenty years ago, he became insane and was confined in an asylum at Washington. A few days ago it was discovered that one of the plates was pressing against his brain, and it was at once removed, whereupon reason began to return, and the veteran soon became perfectly sane. But the twenty years during which that piece of silver was pressing his brain had been plucked from his life, so to speak. He has no recollection of anything that has occurred in that time. The war to him is a thing of to-day, and he is bewildered by the changes he finds in his life, which he returned to his home in the Catskills after his twenty years' nap. But Kinsley is better off than Rip was, for while he has been asleep time has gone on making a fortune for him. The bank pension to which he is now entitled amounts to nearly \$50,000 and in addition to this he is entitled to \$75 a month as long as he lives.

Silas McHenry of Cambria has been appointed store-keeper and gauger in place of J. Case, removed, and the Republican has been appointed as one of the horrible Fishgorek confederacy night-mares. No one has questioned Mr. Case's personal fitness for the office, but, as a republican office-holder, has simply had to do what all democrats had to do when the republican party came into power, and that was to make way for men in sympathy with the administration. That's all there is about it, and there is no occasion for so much spleen. The appointee is a young man of ability, and his father is one of the most highly respected citizens of Luzerne county, and was one of those who was selected as an object of republican persecution at the time an attempt was made here to intimidate democratic voters by the presence of troops, under the flimsy pretext of an alleged Fishgorek confederacy. It is useless to discuss this subject with those who so persistently misrepresent the facts in the face of the proofs, but even if their allegations were true it would seem that it is about time to drop that sort of political warfare, when the hands of the leading generals of the north and south are clasped above the tier of the great soldier who saved the Union.

The republicans party could not believe that it was defeated last fall until three weeks after the election, and now it will not loosen its grip on the office without a vigorous kick. It is only a dying struggle however, and avails them nothing. The republican office-holders must go!

The following is going the rounds of the papers as the origin of the question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" Many years ago there was a rich and pious merchant in Baltimore named William Patterson. Whether he was related to the Pattersons, one of whose daughters married Jerome Bonaparte, we cannot say, but he was a very strong man. Moving to Franklin county, Georgia, he attempted to stop a fight there one day between two bullies, somebody struck him a stunning blow from behind, whereupon William was very wrathful. A Georgia paper says: "Billy at once began fighting mad and cried out at the top of his voice, 'Who struck Billy Patterson?' No one could or would tell him who was the guilty party. He then proposed to give any man \$100 who would tell him who struck Billy Patterson." From \$100 he rose to \$1,000, but not \$1,000 would induce any man to tell him who struck Billy Patterson. And years afterward, in his will, he related the above facts and bequeathed \$1,000 to be paid by his executors to the man who would tell him who struck Billy Patterson. It will be recorded in the Ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin county, Georgia, and any one curious about the matter can there find it and verify the preceding statements. But it is not known "who struck Billy Patterson," though we have found out who would tell him who got struck, and this is some comfort; and as this is an age of investigation the striker may yet be learned and the \$1,000 realized, with interest.

Lord Coleridge Makes a Sensation. LONDON, Aug. 2.—The latest society sensation in London is caused by the announcement that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is about to marry an American lady, whom he first met on the steamer on which he returned from the United States three years ago, and who threatened to bring an action for breach of promise if he did not marry her. Society is very much agitated over the approaching event. His Lordship's sons and daughters are said to be very angry.

Senator Butler Speaks His Views. Interview in the New York Mail and Express.

"I think President Cleveland has grappled with the Indian question in the right manner. Lamar has appointed honest and capable men, who will see that the Indian gets his rights. In South Carolina we are well pleased with the administration. Democrats have been appointed to office when the terms of the Republicans have expired. We are not particularly quiet. The people are at work. The crops are the finest—both corn and cotton—for many years. I think General Fitzhugh Lee will be elected Governor of Virginia without doubt. He has the young men on his side. They rise early, work hard, and compose the honor and glory of the land. It is young men who carry elections."

Soldiers' Property Claims. THE ABSENCE OF A COMRADE INVOLVES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

At the last session of Congress a bill was passed which provided for the soldiers for loss of personal property in the Government service except in time of war or hostilities with Indians. The claimants through whose efforts the bill was passed have presented arguments to the accounting officers of the Treasury in which they hold that the terms "war" and "hostilities" both refer to Indian service (there being no comma between the words "war" and "or") and that claims for losses during the civil war should be allowed.

This, the Treasury officials say, would cost the Government an enormous sum, more than could well be estimated. A case involving a claim for losses of personal property during the late civil war was submitted to Third Auditor Williams, who gave a decision disallowing the claim and holding that the act does not authorize compensation for any losses sustained in time of war.

The Governor Appoints a Legal Holiday. Governor Pattison has issued the following proclamation: "WHEREAS, on Saturday, the eighth day of August, A. D. 1885, the great soldier and distinguished citizen, whose death the nation mourns, will be laid to rest in the city of New York, and in commemoration of his life and services, should pause from their accustomed labors when the sad and final rites of burial take place. The loss in the death of General Grant will long be fresh in the public mind. His country, to whom his life service was productive of great benefits, will long feel the weight of the general sorrow in losing the great and good; in testifying sorrow at the loss of the faithful and heroic, the people show their appreciation of public worth and teach a lesson of public and patriotic duty. As a tribute of respect for his memory and in testimony of the respect of the citizens of the Commonwealth at the death of General Ulysses S. Grant, I do appoint Saturday, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1885, the day of his burial, to be a legal holiday, and do recommend that upon that day there shall be a general observance of business throughout this Commonwealth."

Refusing the Mails. THE PACIFIC COMPANY TURN BACK THE SOUTH AMERICAN PACKAGES.

The difficulty between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Washington Postoffice authorities culminated in the absolute refusal by the company to carry the mails for Central and South American ports, excepting those for Mexico and Costa Rica, from which countries the Pacific Mail receives its general business. The refusal was brought about by Postmaster Backus sending the mail, consisting of twenty-five bags, to the company's office in charge of a clerk, who had been instructed to proceed aboard the steamer Colima with the mail as baggage. The Postmaster General, but the company's officers, knowing the contents of the bags, declined to receive them as baggage unless they were separately checked and the passage of the agent paid to each point of debarkation. Subsequently the refused mail was sent overland to New York and New Orleans, whence it will be forwarded to its destination. This action on the part of the steamship companies is said to be intended to force the Postmaster General to make distribution of the \$400,000 appropriated by Congress.

Assay, a very small town on a bay at the Southern extremity of the Red Sea, is said to be the hottest place in the world. Aden, a hundred miles further East, has a terrible reputation for heat, but Assa is said to be hotter by some 3°. For four consecutive months thermometer readings at Assa, have averaged over 90°, and during the whole time rarely fell below 88°.

Changing the Chiefs of Divisions. The work of weeding out the incompetent chiefs of divisions has been inaugurated in the Treasury Department—where, indeed, nearly all reforms appear to start under the present administration. In some of the bureaus the process of weeding out has been dismissed, while in others the routing out process is going on as rapidly as efficient new men can be found to take their places.

Of the more than seventy heads of bureaus in the Treasury probably the majority of them had secured their places because of political activity by which attention was directed toward them by the Senators, Representatives and Governors to whom they had made themselves useful. Even in many of the cases where they had been promoted from clerkships it had been more due to favoritism of this sort than to their own demonstrated capacity and merit.

The principle by which Assistant Secretary Fairchild has been guided in making the changes is to make no removal, except in rare cases, unless he had found a man who promised to be a great improvement over the incumbent. In this way every change has of necessity added to the effectiveness of the bureau, so far as its work was concerned; while rigid adherence to the principle can but result in elevating the standard of the public service.—Times.

A Needed Halt. The Republican method of dealing with favored contractors and corporations did not come to an end an hour too soon. They had existed long enough to create the idea that the plunder of the Government was a legal privilege; that the corporations and contractors under contract conditions, he was essentially of the law, and that honest officials had no rights which dishonest men were bound to respect.

The moment the Secretary of the Navy began to examine the work done for the Government by Mr. John Roach and to require the fulfillment of contract conditions, he was assailed with virulent and vulgar abuse by his predecessor in the department, and Mr. Roach made an assignment to prevent the Government from recovering money some of which had been unlawfully paid to him by Mr. Chandler.

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Grant at Galena. WHY HE LEFT HIS ST. LOUIS FARM AND SETTLED IN NORTHWESTERN ILLINOIS. Galena, Ill., Aug. 6.—General Grant returned to his home in Galena in 1868, after a Summer's absence on his farm near St. Louis he met with most enthusiastic reception at the hands of his old people. He was then a presidential candidate and, despite the great honors that had been conferred upon him, was as modest and unassuming in manner as the humblest citizen of the land. During his stay in St. Louis County he was practically ignored by his neighbors, his farm being in an intensely "recess" locality. To a friend in the city he related the following incident illustrating the animosity entertained toward him by the Missourians: Just previous to his departure for the North he was engaged to dine at a neighboring blacksmith shop, in charge of one of the hired men. The latter, for the purpose of impressing the blacksmith with the importance of the job he was about to undertake, informed him in a somewhat pompous manner that the shoes he was to make were for General Grant, and that "dar must be no foolishness about de quality of de shoes."

"What did you say?" said the blacksmith who failed to catch the drift of the darkey's remark. It was repeated in a still more ostentatious style, and drew from the knight of the bellows a thundershower.

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WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1885.

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On next Friday the President and his cabinet will leave for New York, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Grant. The President will not return direct to Washington, but will go from New York to the northern part of the State where he will reside until September. Col. Lamont will accompany him, and a telegraph wire will keep him in communication with Washington.

The president however is not going to be idle during his absence. For five months he has constantly denied the opportunity he seeks to ponder carefully many important topics, and to answer many national questions which are somewhat vexatious to his cabinet.

The cabinet, at least a majority of it will remain in Washington. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, is making himself pretty "solid" here, he has just bought a home for \$30,000 and will soon move to it. It is probable that he will be in the city during the next few years for the reasons which we have given above.

Senator Logan has always heretofore lived very plainly and his wife has never before had a field or a background, what shall I say, large enough for the display of her brilliant political strategy. This house has four immense porches on the first floor and is surrounded by a fine view of the city, together with a fine view of the city, together with a fine view of the city.

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The cabinet, at least a majority of it will remain in Washington. The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, is making himself pretty "solid" here, he has just bought a home for \$30,000 and will soon move to it. It is probable that he will be in the city during the next few years for the reasons which we have given above.

Grant at Galena. WHY HE LEFT HIS ST. LOUIS FARM AND SETTLED IN NORTHWESTERN ILLINOIS. Galena, Ill., Aug. 6.—General Grant returned to his home in Galena in 1868, after a Summer's absence on his farm near St. Louis he met with most enthusiastic reception at the hands of his old people. He was then a presidential candidate and, despite the great honors that had been conferred upon him, was as modest and unassuming in manner as the humblest citizen of the land. During his stay in St. Louis County he was practically ignored by his neighbors, his farm being in an intensely "recess" locality. To a friend in the city he related the following incident illustrating the animosity entertained toward him by the Missourians: Just previous to his departure for the North he was engaged to dine at a neighboring blacksmith shop, in charge of one of the hired men. The latter, for the purpose of impressing the blacksmith with the importance of the job he was about to undertake, informed him in a somewhat pompous manner that the shoes he was to make were for General Grant, and that "dar must be no foolishness about de quality of de shoes."

"What did you say?" said the blacksmith who failed to catch the drift of the darkey's remark. It was repeated in a still more ostentatious style, and drew from the knight of the bellows a thundershower.

"You say those yar mules belong to Grant? Well, you can just take 'em and go to h— with 'em if you like; they get no shoeing at my shop."

The darkey took the mules home, and Grant, in consequence, had to have his shoes made elsewhere until he left that hostile locality.

In 1840 E. A. Collins, of Ohio, who had been shipping leather to Galena for several seasons, came on to look after his business, and, being favorably impressed with the place, he decided to settle there, and became a permanent resident. During the following year Jesse R. Grant became his equal partner, the firm being known as E. A. Collins & Co. The business continued for twelve years, the elder Grant coming to Galena occasionally from his home in Ohio, to attend to the books. About the time of the formation of the partnership Ulysses was winding up his cadetship at West Point. Simpson Grant, the second eldest brother, came to Galena a boy of 14, and entered his father's store as a clerk. In 1855 the firm of E. A. Collins & Co. was dissolved, each partner taking up for himself, and in 1860 Mr. C. R. Perkins, who was the successor of the Perkins and who still carries on the leather business in this city, purchased the stock and good-will in trade of E. A. Collins, and in 1861 became a partner with Grant & Perkins, the firm name being Grant & Perkins. This brings me to the circumstances which induced Ulysses to take up his residence in Galena. The interest of his father had been looked after by Simpson Grant, assisted by his youngest brother, Orville. The former by reason of his military career, had become a bookkeeper, and his duties, which he discharged, were to attend to the books, to keep the accounts, and to see that the business was properly managed. Ulysses, away, it became necessary to have his place filled, and Ulysses was requested by his father to give up his farming in Missouri, in which he met with indifferent success, and to come to Galena to succeed his father in the same position as was held by Simpson Grant, as he was then known, reached here as soon as possible, unaccompanied at first by his family. Mrs. Grant and her children soon followed. The former, however, being slightly opposed to the move, she remained at home. Ulysses' position was that of general utility man. He kept the books, bought hides, collected accounts and did some little traveling for the firm. None of the few who knew him intimately at that time ever imagined that he was destined to rise to the rank of the greatest men in the world's history, and that the star of his glory was even then struggling to get above the horizon.

WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1885.

There is very little going on in Washington just now; the hot streets are deserted, and even the office seekers who have lingered about the park are greater than Mary's little lamb have been closed except to those who call by appointment, and the departments little besides routine business is transacted.

On next Friday the President and his cabinet will leave for New York, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Grant. The President will not return direct to Washington, but will go from New York to the northern part of the State where he will reside until September. Col. Lamont will accompany him, and a telegraph wire will keep him in communication with Washington.

The president however is not going to be idle during his absence. For five months he has constantly denied the opportunity he seeks to ponder carefully many important topics, and to answer many national questions which are somewhat vexatious to his cabinet.