

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

Senator Sherman has resigned the Presidency of the Senate to take effect March 4, as his term of office as Senator expires then.

Dr. William A. Hammond is to contribute to the Forum for March an article on "The Modern Government," in which he will show that many of the persons who so strangely disappear in our large cities are subjects of a temporary loss of personal identity, and he will cite many interesting cases in support of this view.

The mutilation of the bodies of murdered men to prevent identification, is one of the latest phases of crime. A New York butcher has just been sentenced to Sing Sing for twenty years for killing August Booth.

He killed him in a quarrel, and to cover his crime cut off the head, which he dropped in the river, and put the body and severed limbs in a trunk and shipped it to Baltimore. Another case has come to light at Edgington near Philadelphia.

A body of a man was found on Wednesday last week near a point on the head and limbs were missing. The murderer has been found. Not long ago a similar body was found in the Wisniskoon.

However erroneous the doctrine of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's in New York, may be on the subject of property in kind, the action of the ecclesiastical authorities in removing him from the pastorate of his church on account of his opinions is not meeting with general approval.

Dr. McGlynn's opinions coincide with those of the majority who were removed because he participated in the contest for Mayor of New York in George's behalf.

While we believe the theory of an equal division of property to be utterly impracticable, and look upon it as a theory opposed to all accepted principles upon which modern government is based, it is not a crime, either civil or ecclesiastical to hold to such a doctrine, and the action of the Archbishop in removing Dr. McGlynn looks like an arbitrary exercise of authority.

Dr. McGlynn was summoned to appear before the Pope and he refused to do it. It is now said that he will be reinstated.

Changes in the Cabinet.

SPEAKER CARLISLE LIKELY TO SUCCEED MR. MANNING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There is no longer any doubt here that Carlisle is to be secretary of the treasury. It is also thought to be settled that Pendleton is going into the cabinet, and that Garland is going out of it.

There does not seem to be much certainty as to Colonel Lamont, but it is the better opinion and belief that he will be postmaster-general. He has great executive abilities and great skill in dealing with men.

There is some speculation as to the disposition of the office made of Mr. Knickerbocker, who has won general respect and good will in the war department. There is a general disposition to assign him to the German mission.

Postmaster-General Vilas is put down for general.

As to the report of the cabinet, it is believed that Garland will be at his head; Clark, of Massachusetts, formerly clerk of the New England road, is thought to be sure of a place, and Kernan is likely to be the New York member. It is hoped that the president will hold the appointments until after the adjournment of Congress, so that he can appoint Colonel Morrison.

The friends of that gentleman say that he will not accept the place, and that he files at higher grade.

The superior fitness of Mr. Carlisle for the office of secretary of the treasury is recognized by every one acquainted with the intellectual equipment of the man. He is a hard student, a master of analysis, capable of sustained effort, and with great natural aptitude for public affairs.

His talents have ripened slowly. He was 40 years of age when he received the nomination, and at that time he was only a young man. At that time he was known outside of his own state and known there only as a lawyer. He has risen head and shoulders above his colleagues, and ranks next to Mr. Clay himself in the estimation of his people.

He is temperamental, he is suited to the post. He is a patient, an extremely pleasant man, and can dispose of a crowd of callers as speedily and as satisfactorily as possible. This part of the work, which is so trying on Mr. Manning, would prove no serious draft on Mr. Carlisle at all.

Mr. Carlisle as a presiding officer has been mentioned in the history of the place for fairness, for moderation and parliamentary knowledge and skill. He has administered his duties like a judge on the bench, and in his decisions there is never the thought of appeal.

Six Months for Public Schools.

The bill now before the legislature, making six months the minimum school term in a good measure and ought to be passed. Hereafter the children of the rural districts have had opportunities for study for five months in the year, followed by seven months of idleness in which to forget all they learned during the short term of school. No farmer can keep his land in profitable condition, he allows weeds to grow during the best part of the year.

They will spring up everywhere and choke his grain, and his crops will be a failure. We cannot expect the minds of children to expand when the weeds of idleness and ignorance are allowed to run riot the greater portion of the year.

A school law, the best investment a man can make. If he has children, and permits them to attend school regularly, he will get his money back a hundred-fold. He who complains about the burden of keeping up the schools is usually the man who does not know the benefits of education, and who is willing that his children may grow up in ignorance. When they know how to dig and plow and drudge and take care of stock, he considers their education completed and they are brought up to lives of hard work, without any intellectual enjoyment. When school is session and the children attend, there is nothing to be done at home, and are thus deprived of the benefits of what they might learn by regular attendance and systematic study.

If there is any objection to this bill it is that it does not yet make the term long enough.

The New Revenue Bill.

A new revenue bill has been favorably reported by the ways and means committee of the House at Harrisburg and is now before that body for consideration. It is entitled an act to revise, amend and consolidate the several revenue laws of this Commonwealth which imposes taxes upon personal property and upon banks, corporations, limited partnerships, bankers and brokers, and is the joint production of a commission composed of Auditor General Niles, Auditor General-elect Norris, State Treasurer Quay and Rufus E. Shapley, of this city.

The bill is just what it professes to be—a consolidation of laws now on the statute books, with such changes as recent decisions of the Supreme Court have rendered absolutely necessary, and a few others intended to make the law explicit, effective and easily understood. The principal changes are four in number, as follows:

First. Any mortgage or other security containing a provision making the borrower liable to pay the tax upon it, is rendered void in any court of law or equity.

Second. One-half the personal property tax or tax on money at interest is returned to the counties collecting it.

Third. Any mortgage or other security containing a provision making the borrower liable to pay the tax upon it, is rendered void in any court of law or equity.

Fourth. The stock of companies which pay to the State the tax imposed on their capital stock is exempted from taxation in the hands of the holders.

In other respects the tax is collected on the same stock twice.

The wisdom of these changes will hardly be disputed by any intelligent man. The tax upon watches, household furniture and pleasure carriages is a tax upon property that ordinarily produces no revenue to its owners, and for that reason, if not other, unjust.

It is intended that the man who gets a revenue from his money at interest shall pay the tax upon it, hence the provision preventing its exaction from the borrower. No one would desire to collect taxes from the same property, and the provision preventing stock already taxed is intended to prevent this injustice. The diversion of one-half the tax on money at interest into the county treasuries gives the County Commissioners a direct incentive to a faithful collection of the tax, as the local authorities will be held responsible for the amount realized in this way. Another good feature of the new bill is that it is written in good, plain English, and can be easily understood and enforced by the officials charged with the collection of the taxes levied by its provisions.

The bill is a good one, and will be effective since 1885 is retained, that requiring all taxables to make a sworn return of all their taxable property.

No estimate has yet been given by the public by the commission preparing the new bill as to its probable effect on the State. The State is to be regarded as a whole, and the casual glance at its provisions leads to the conclusion, however, that it will increase rather than diminish them, as it is so framed as to insure the collection of taxes upon a large amount of property that heretofore has successfully evaded taxation.

The bill is the work of men who have had more practical experience with the subject of collecting taxes than any similar number of men that could have been found in the State. Unless it can be shown that it will in some way disastrously affect the State revenues, which is not the case, the legislature should pass it as promptly as possible. It codifies and makes consistent and intelligible a system of tax laws which heretofore has been obscure and to a certain extent antagonistic.—Times.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1887.

As to what Congress is doing just now, I may say the Senate is over-indulgent in business, and the House is trying to get on with the regular, indispensable appropriation bills. The past week was marked by some important legislation, prominent among them being the passage of the Eads-Tehuantepec Ship Railway bill, and the Senate and the rigorous Anti-Polymers bill by both the Senate and House.

You may remember that this measure passed the Senate some time since and was amended by the House, and now the Senate has passed it as it came from the House.

The seven votes were recorded against the scheme of Capt. Eads for constructing a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. These were cast by Senators Edmunds, Jones of Arkansas, Morrill, Platt, Vance, Van Wyck, and Wilson of Iowa. The bill is reported by Capt. Eads and some thirty other party members, and is a political under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company. The stock is not to exceed \$100,000,000; and when ten per cent. of stock is subscribed and ten per cent. paid in cash, a meeting of stockholders is to be called to elect a board of directors for the election of directors. If ten millions of stock is not subscribed for, and ten per cent. of it paid in cash within two years, the charter is to expire by limitation. Consequently the Government is not committed to the project pecuniarily, and makes no guarantee.

The Senate has passed bills appropriating about fifty millions for ships of war cost defenses and other warlike preparations. If the Senate had really wanted to do something for the Navy, it would have passed these bills early enough to have their construction begun by the House of Representatives. It ought not to be expected that the House will pass measures of such magnitude, without an examination which there is not now time to give. But, of course, the Senate will get the credit of having the best part of the year.

They will spring up everywhere and choke his grain, and his crops will be a failure. We cannot expect the minds of children to expand when the weeds of idleness and ignorance are allowed to run riot the greater portion of the year.

A school law, the best investment a man can make. If he has children, and permits them to attend school regularly, he will get his money back a hundred-fold. He who complains about the burden of keeping up the schools is usually the man who does not know the benefits of education, and who is willing that his children may grow up in ignorance. When they know how to dig and plow and drudge and take care of stock, he considers their education completed and they are brought up to lives of hard work, without any intellectual enjoyment. When school is session and the children attend, there is nothing to be done at home, and are thus deprived of the benefits of what they might learn by regular attendance and systematic study.

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Friday. It went to the hero of Cerro Gordo.

It is all the Mexican veterans who are to verify their claims to an allowance and secure it as readily as the long dry hair stands on end and is a vain protest from the pitiless wind that whistled through it. They stand all day and all night, their backs arched up and their noses touching the snow.

It is as yet impossible more than vaguely to guess the amount of loss suffered by the grazers of the Dakota and Wyoming ranges. The owners of the herds are extremely cautious in their statements. A stranger might infer from the talk of the cattle men up in the towns of the Hills that a few of the poorer and weaker cattle are dying, while the bulk of the herds are standing the winter quite well.

Even when standing in these sheltered ravines with hundreds of dead cattle lying around, the drovers "pooh pooh" it off with assurances that this is "an extraordinary season," that "a large number of weak, thin cattle gathered together in the hills, and that the weather here had a rustling about little hard." But after visiting half a dozen of these ravines and finding in all of them strikingly similar scenes and nowhere anything different, the suspicion naturally arises that this is perhaps a fair representation of the general condition of the herds in this section.

That thousands have already perished is unquestionable. That thousands more will perish before spring is next to inevitable.

There is not the slightest winter provision made for these vast herds. A man may own ten thousand head and have only a single shed for shelter, or a single shed for shelter. It is not the intense cold or the piercing wind that is dreaded, but the heavy snowfall. So long as it continued dry there is no fear of winter. Nature furnishes enough hay in abundance to feed the cattle on these plains, if they are almost as well as these plains, in the corn fields of Illinois and Iowa. But when the dreaded snow comes and buries the standing hay crop, there is nothing for the cattle but starvation and freezing.

The great grazers of these ranges laugh at an eastern man's prosaic suggestions of methods for the prevention of this extravagant loss. They laugh at the idea of providing hay for 10,000 cattle or building shelter to protect such herds. A severe winter is said to be an exception so rare that it would never pay to make provision for it. But this is a species of philosophy not easily digested after a week spent in riding over the ranges and seeing the thousands of cattle lying dead among the drifting snow.

THOUSANDS OF HEAD OF CATTLE LOST IN DAKOTA AND WYOMING.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Rapid city, Dakota, tells the following story of death among cattle: A journey down the western slope of the Black Hills to the plains of Wyoming in winter adds more to a man's information than pleasant. The severity of the weather has been felt throughout the country; but on these western plains, sheltered by the mountains, where rough wintry storms are little expected and no provision is made to resist them, the winter has assumed a grim and terrible character.

The manager of a large stock ranch in Dakota cattle company which keeps 10,000 head of cattle wintering on the ranges of western Dakota and eastern Wyoming, recently made the journey down the western slope of the Hills to the Wyoming plains to observe how the herds survive the storms of winter without food or shelter.

The valleys of the western Hills, especially the deep and narrow valley of the Inyon Gaps, are filled to the depth of eight or ten feet with snow. These valleys are rendered passable to the traveler only by the constant coming and going of the long trains of freight wagons. In general, the eastern track winds through the narrow valley and continuous embankments of snow four or five feet high in the road. At irregular intervals there are meeting-places where the snow is beaten down over a space wide enough for two teams to pass without being buried.

Along the Inyon Gaps the hills rise from 300 to 1,000 feet in the air. Here and there along the steep hillsides the but of a minor or hunter stands in desolate solitude sending up its smoke among the black pine groves or the snow covered rocks. Otherwise the valleys are as silent as tombs, and are disturbed only by the noise of the torrents and the rumbling of the freight wagons. The valleys gradually widen and the hills dwindle away and finally merge into one wide waste of drifting snow.

Here and there a few blades of withered grass rise above the surface of snow, and the region here is bleak and desolate look. Far as the eye can reach it finds nothing but this Sahara of drifting snow over which the wind sweeps and howls, save where here and there the smoke is seen curling up from the chimney of a herdman's hut.

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WE ARE INDENTED

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No medicine is so universally used in the South as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

PURELY VEGETABLE, GENTLE IN ITS ACTION, CAN BE TAKEN BY ANY PERSON, NO MATTER WHAT AGE.

It promotes digestion, dispels nasty biliousness, gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a Preparator, Medicine, and can be safely used where a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as a

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from long nights, headache, nervousness, and all the ills that attend a family medicine.

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