

A large number of Mormons are emigrating from Utah to Mexico.

Senator Manderson has been elected President of the Senate, to succeed Ingalls.

Congress has made an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for a new mint in Philadelphia.

It is proposed by business men of New York to raise a fund of \$50,000 for the widow of the late Secretary Windom.

Anna E. Dickinson, who made herself famous by her books, her political speeches, and her venture on the stage is insane, and has been taken to the Danville Asylum. Her home is in Pittston. A fund is being raised in Philadelphia for her relief.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 2, 1891.

Senator Ingalls is making the effort of his life to get Mr. Harrison snubbed by the republican Senate, and to get even with an old personal enemy at the same time, by getting the nomination of Representative Anderson, of Kansas, to be Consul-General to Egypt, which Mr. Harrison sent to the Senate with that of Senator Blair to be minister to China, rejected, or "hung up, which would keep Anderson out of the office until next December.

If an extra session is to be avoided Congress will have to crowd more business into these three last days than it has ever done before, for everything is in a much mixed and backward condition at this writing, and it would certainly cause no surprise here should several of the regular appropriation bills fail to get through.

There would have been no probability of failing to pass the appropriation bills if the republicans in the House had not voted to spend two days on the shipping bills, and if they were not constantly trying to leave the appropriation bills for the purpose of pushing through something to help the decrepit old republican party. Representative Cannon had the sublime impudence to make the threat that unless the democrats would vote for the suspension of the rules so as to allow the majority to pass such legislation as it might see fit, the majority would lay aside the appropriation bills and proceed under the rules to dispose of such business as it might believe ought to be passed.

The shipping bill in which the lobby was mostly interested, the one granting a tonnage subsidy to all American vessels engaged in trade with foreign countries, was defeated in the House, and the least objectionable bill, that authorizing the granting of subsidies to steam vessels, in the guise of payments for carrying United States mail, was passed, with an amendment reducing the amount to be so paid. In principle one of these bills is just as objectionable as the other, but I call the one that passed the least objectionable, because it will require a great deal less money—nobody could tell how much the other one would have taken had it become a law.

Through the machinations of that enterprising lobbyist, ex-Senator Mahone, all present hope of a new Government printing office in place of the tumbledown structure now used as such, has gone glimmering, and it is much to be regretted that two such eminent democrats as Senators Gorman and Butler should have allowed themselves to be used as instruments for the accomplishment of Mahone's purpose. Finding it impossible to sell to the Government as a site for the new printing office, for \$250,000, a piece of land entirely unsuited for the purpose, Mahone, through his "pard," Senator Cameron, the man who couldn't see any harm in speculating in silver while a bill affecting its value was pending in the Senate, set to work to prevent the site recommended by the committee being purchased by the present Congress. The scheme was well worked. Waiting until the closing rush of the session began, when members are glad to postpone anything, a resolution was offered to lay the whole matter aside until next December, and it was adopted. This is all right for Mahone, but it's rather tough on the more than two thousand men and women who sacrifice their health and endanger their lives in the old building. The question naturally arises: do these democratic Senators propose trying to help Mahone sell his ground to Uncle Sam through the democratic Congress? I

cannot believe it.

Mr. Harrison now has a whack at the Direct tax bill that Mr. Cleveland vetoed, the Senate having agreed to the House amendment. It is safe to say that he will not follow the example of Mr. Cleveland in that respect.

A bill allowing an annual pension of \$2500 to the widow of Admiral Porter is also in Mr. Harrison's hands.

Once more U. S. Treasurer Houston has resigned, and this time it is for keeps. He refuses to be interviewed, but his close personal friends do not hesitate to say that it is Mr. Houston's intention to return to Indiana and put in the biggest lick in his political blacksmith shop against Mr. Benjamin Harrison, who by refusing to make him Secretary of the Treasury, furnished the last straw which broke the camel's back, which had been for some time strained to its utmost because of social slights. Mr. Harrison figures now on counteracting Mr. Houston's opposition by the support of Mr. J. A. Lemcke, ex-State Treasurer of Indiana (a Gresham man) who will be his successor as Treasurer.

Senator-elect Kyle, of South Dakota, is a daily visitor at the Capitol. He says that on the question of tariff and finance he will act with the democrats; but that does not prevent the republicans trying to win him over by attentions and "taffy." Time only will tell what sort of a man he is.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence to the COLUMBIAN.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1891.

The Burdick bill is dead without hardly a possibility of resurrection. Its demise occurred on Monday evening, when the House, by a vote of 97 to 84 refused to place it again upon the calendar.

A LABOR MEETING.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather the hall of the House was crowded last night, the occasion being the delivering of a number of addresses in behalf of the interests of labor. Hon. John A. Fritchey Mayor of Harrisburg, presided and the principal speakers were Capt. M. H. Butler, of Warren, and Mr. George Chance of Philadelphia. The former gentleman spoke for half an hour on the calling of a constitutional convention to insure ballot reform. He is a plain, practical and earnest, eloquent talker, and the greeting of frequent applause he received showed that he had struck a popular chord. Mr. Chance made an earnest plea for eight hours as a day's labor, and other gentlemen followed in behalf of other laboring interests. What the outcome of this public demonstration in behalf of the several bills before the Legislature affecting the workingman's interests remains to be seen.

THE DOCKAGE OF COAL.

The bill to prevent the dockage of coal in the anthracite region passed finally yesterday afternoon. This is one of the bills which the Legislative Committee of the Knights of Labor indorsed, and good results are expected should it become a law.

TWO SESSIONS A DAY.

The House began the holding of two sessions yesterday, to be followed in a little while by a third one in the evening. The Senate hasn't as yet got down to the holding of more than one session. On the principle that large bodies move too slowly, it may be that the House, having got on its everyday working clothes, will attempt to catch up to the Senate's record, and from this time forth you may expect a rush of legislation, good, bad and indifferent.

TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House determined last night to report favorably Mr. Wherry's bill providing for the assignment to the sinking fund of certain moneys out of the general revenue; to pay into the fund \$100,000 for the year 1791, and \$400,000 every year hereafter. State Treasurer Boyd says this sum will be ample to meet the requirements of the fund. The sum of \$3,000,000 will be due the sinking fund in 1892, and no more until 1912.

REFERRED BACK.

The bill for the abolishment of the Building Commission of Philadelphia, has been referred back to the Committee in Municipal Corporations. It was intended by the ringsters and roosters to choke it off entirely, but there was such an avalanche from Philadelphia in its favor that the House was compelled to do this much. It is time that the people of Philadelphia were getting their eyes open. Of all the metropolitan cities of the country Philadelphia is the worst governed. The Building Committee has squandered millions of dollars upon the badly constructed new City Hall, and many millions more upon place hunters for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the Republican party in a city which should (but does not) have the admiration of ever decent, honest Pennsylvanians.

COLUMBIA.

Be Your Own Doctors!

It won't cost you one half as much. Do not delay. Send three two-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address, A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

SENATOR HERRING'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Post of February 26th, writes the following to his paper:

The Senate to-day listened to the maiden speech of the senator from Columbia, Mr. Grant Herring, and it was a genuine surprise to those who heard it. "Grant Herring, the baby of the senate," showed that he is a full grown man in legal acumen and public debate. The bill under consideration was an act to authorize incorporated cemetery companies or burial associations to remove the dead from their grounds in cities, townships and boroughs to other grounds in the vicinity purchased by them, to exchange with lot holders lots in the old lots in the new cemetery or burial ground, and the removal of dead bodies accordingly, etc.

Senator Herring made an able and convincing argument against the bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional. He pointed out that it violated the constitution in two particulars; first, that it permitted the violation of contracts, inasmuch as it provided that the company could take the bodies of the dead from a lot which had been bought and paid for in the old cemetery to one in the new which the company should select. In this they took possession of property deeded to the lot holder and gave him a similar plot by deed without his consent.

OVERRIDES THE CONSTITUTION.

It is also a bill to override the right of trial by jury, as the provision relative to action for damages indicate. He referred to a decision of the United States supreme court based on that clause of the constitution of the United States which is incorporated in the constitution of Pennsylvania in the case of Fletcher against Peck, and quoted therefrom to show that his position was right. His argument was listened to with profound attention.

Senator Robbins replied in behalf of the bill as it was introduced by him. He defended the bill on the ground that it confessed the right of eminent domain, but Mr. Herring said that he could not see how an action that took private property, as the lots in the cemetery are, and converted it to private use, could be based on the principle of eminent domain when that great right only allowed private property to be taken for public use, and when no longer in use for public purposes the title reverted to the original holder.

His pleas carried conviction, and the bill would have failed had it not been that Senator Robbins had previous promises that saved it. As it was it got just enough to pass. Several senators who voted for the bill complimented Senator Herring on the strength of his position, and although convinced that he was right their promise to Senator Robbins made it their duty to vote for the bill. If the bill should pass the house a veto will probably be its fate.

Democratic Delegates.

A GAIN OF NINETY-SIX AT THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

As the representatives of the next Democratic State Convention will be based on the vote cast for Governor Pattison in the late election, the several counties will be entitled to 463 delegates, which number is ninety-six in excess of that at the Scranton Convention. The following shows the number of delegates which each county will have in the next convention:

- Adams 4, Allegheny 33, Armstrong 4, Beaver 4, Bedford 4, Berks 18, Blair 4, Bradford 6, Bucks 9, Butler 5, Cambria 6, Cameron 1, Carbon 4, Centre 5, Chester 8, Clarion 4, Clearfield 6, Clinton 3, Columbia 5, Crawford 7, Cumberland 6, Dauphin 8, Delaware 5, Elk 2, Erie 7, Fayette 7, Forest 1, Greene 4, Huntingdon 3, Indiana 3, Jefferson 4, Juniata 2, Lackawanna 9, Lancaster 9, Lawrence 5, Lebanon 4, Lehigh 9, Luzerne 15, Lycoming 7, McKean 4, Mercer 6, Mifflin 2, Monroe 3, Montgomery 13, Montour 2, Northampton 10, Northumberland 7, Perry 3, Philadelphia 85, Pike 1, Potter 2, Schuylkill 15, Snyder 2, Somerset 2, Sullivan 1, Susquehanna 3, Tioga 4, Union 2, Venango 4, Warren 4, Washington 6, Wayne 3, Westmoreland 10, Wyoming 2, York 12.

CONSUMPTION.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOTES, 820 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. mar-6-1y

The Direct Tax Bill

IT ONLY REQUIRES THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE TO BECOME A LAW.

The direct tax bill finally passed the Senate Saturday last and now goes to the President for his signature, after having figured in many sessions of Congress and given rise to the most protracted deadlock in the legislative history of this country. The provisions of the bill in substance are as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall credit each State and Territory and the District of Columbia with a sum equal to all collections by set-off or otherwise made under the terms of the direct tax act of 1861. That all money still due the United States under the requirement of that act are remitted. A sufficient sum of money to reimburse the States and Territories for the collections under the direct tax is appropriated to be paid when the Legislatures shall have accepted the sums in full satisfaction on account of the levy. Money appropriated to meet individual claims is to be held in trust by the State authorities, six years being allowed for the reception of these claims. Payment is also to be made to the owners of lands in St. Helena and St. Luke's parishes, in South Carolina, that were sold under the operations of the direct tax act.

The state of New York will receive the largest amount of money under the provisions of this bill. The levy for that State was \$2,603,918.67, and the State was allowed \$390,588.81, or 15 per cent, commission, for collecting the tax. Its share of the refund will be \$2,213,330.86. Pennsylvania will come next and will get \$1,654,714.43. Ohio is third with \$1,332,025.93 credited to her on the books of the Treasury. Some of the other States come in for lesser amounts, Illinois being entitled to \$974,568, Indiana to \$769,144, Massachusetts to \$600,894, Missouri to \$746,958, Kentucky to \$606,051, Wisconsin to \$446,535, Michigan to \$426,498 and Dakota, including both the new States, to \$324,135, being the entire quota without any drawback on account of commissions for collection.

A New Election Bill.

EACH PARTY ALLOWED TO MAKE ITS OWN APPOINTMENT.

Under the operation of the bill introduced by Captain Skinner in the House providing for the election of Congressmen, each party would in effect make its own apportionment. The bill provides that each qualified elector may cast one vote for one candidate for Congress and no more, and that the candidate voted for may reside anywhere in the State. There could be no gerrymander because no party could elect a greater number of Congressmen than its proportionate share according to the ratio of its vote to the whole number of votes cast.

Of course, no political party would endeavor so to divide its vote among its candidates to poll as many ratios as possible. Suppose, for example, that a reasonable forecast of the probable vote at a Congressional election would indicate the total in the State to be 900,000. Thirty Congressmen are to be chosen. Divide 900,000 by 30 and you have 30,000 as the approximate ratio, below which it would not be safe for any political party to place its estimate of the number of votes necessary to elect a Congressman. Each party would, therefore, seek to group its voters so as to produce as many ratios of 30,000 as possible and thus each would virtually make its own apportionment.

It Works Wonders.

The tonic and alterative properties of S. S. S. are now widely known, and it enjoys wonderful popularity as a spring medicine. It is as perfectly adapted to the delicate system of a little child as it is to that of the adult. It works wonder on those who use it as a tonic, as an alterative, and as a blood purifier. It gives health, strength and heartiness to the sick and the feeble. It is adapted to the very young and the very old. It revives, renews and builds up the feeble or the broken down system.

I. W. Hartman & Sons.

Hamburg Embroideries are open now by the thousand yards, all prices. A special lot of 25c Dress Cloths in plain plaids and stripe. The 50c Dress Goods in cloths are one of the attractions for the ladies. If you could see the linens for table cloths, with the late prices you would be surprised. Calicoes and Muslins are cheap. Spring Ginghams and cotton dress goods are plenty and cheap. White and colored counterpanes all prices. Your butter, eggs, &c., wanted for the above goods. Don't forget we are the House for dishes for young and old.

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STORM COATS AT COST.

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CHILDREN AND BOYS,

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CAN BUY CHEAPER THAN EVER AT

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POPULAR CLOTHING STORE.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH,

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A new lot of Window Curtains received this week.

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FINEST LINE IN THE COUNTY.

HAVE YOUR EYES FITTED FREE OF CHARGE AT J. G. WELLS'.

ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED TO FIT.

Prepared to turn out fine Watch and Jewelry Work of all kinds on short notice. All work guaranteed.



DURING THIS MONTH Sweeping Reductions in Heavy and Light Weight Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children will be carried to a greater extent than ever.

Latter part of March we move from the Ledger Building, 6th and Chestnut, to our New Building at 13th and Chestnut. Therefore we are determined to close out the present Stock at Great Bargains that will surely please you.

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