## The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 19, 1872.

In Distress.

The Radical Journals are very muc pained at the action of the recent Baltimore Convention, and seem unusually solicitous as to the future well-being of for Grant, although for years boasting that they needed no outside assistance. Don't distress yourselves, gentlemen. If you are assured that our act means suicide it need not concern you. It will be our funeral.

But this intense concern for our action propose to win this year, and have taken the proper course to secure that result. In 1868, to save yourselves from defeat you nominated Grant-an old line Democrat, We have nominated Greeley, and will succeed. From the nattle danger we will pluck the flower safety. Three millions of Democrats reinforced by a million honest Republicans not only ensures present success, but builds up a permanent and enduring party, which will triumph so long as it remains true to its organization.

## The Conspiracy Bill.

In answer to inquiries which have been made, we will give, in a few words, the facts in relation to the passage of the above bill at the late session of the Legislature.

In the House of Representatives, January 22d, 1872, Mr. Brockway of the comment of the latter's own party presented to the Chair a bill entitled and lourneymen from certain prosecuunder the criminal laws of this commonwealth," (Legislative Journal, 93,) The bill was referred to the Commit-

tee on Judiciary, (General.) February 1, Mr. Brockway from the Committee reported the bill without amendment.

March 28, on motion of Mr. Brockway the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, and it was read

"That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any labor-er or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons whenever in his or their opinion the wages paid are insuffi-cient or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or jour-neymen would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, so-ciety or organization to which he she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor to prosecution or in-dictment for conspiracy under the eriminal laws of this Commonwealth: constitution of the United States."

The bill being under consideration the following additional proviso was We sincerely believe that Heaven has added, as an amendment, on motion of destined them to be the rescuers of the connection. It is very often necessary resumed and after some unimportant Mr. Lawshe, to-wit:

"Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecu-tion and punishment under existing laws of any person or persons who shall in any way hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being em-ployed as laborers," The bill then passed.

In the Senate, April 8, the bill was called up by Mr. Petrikin, went through its several readings, and was passed by a unanimous vote, the yeas and nays not being called thereon. (Leg. Jour.,

The bill was not signed by the Govfor this delay it is difficult to under-stand, for the Governor has claimed to be the laboring man's friend, and tural labor or service by the year, month terms, as amended, it is a step in the right direction and should be approved. Whether it be merely declaratory of the law of conspiracy as indicated by modern decisions, or introductive of a new rule or principle, it was just, right and proper and conforms to the ad-

## Changing their Minds.

Before the Baltimore Convention met the Grant organs were congratutating themselves that under no circumstances | bor interest of the State. would the Democrats support Greeley. The Presseven boasted that more Democratic papers in Pennsylvania would

Of all the Democratic journals in Pennsylvania not one remains to do rever-once to its party. Of all the editors of that faith who have been abusing Gree. ley for thirty years, and who for the last three months have been clamoring for a three months have been clamoring for a straightout nomination like a criminal on the way to explate his crimes begging for mercy, not one lifts up his voice against the surrender of his party. Even the rural Democracy of Berks, which has been wont to consider itself of divine origin, bows to the decree of fate and through its organs talks glibly of "clasping hands across the bloody

tion, of Greeley without qualification and promising him a hearty support; at the West Chester Jeffersonian and Beliefonte Watchman—the first a high-toned, old-fashioned Democratic organ, and the second a pro-slavery, rebel sheet—declaring that they will not revolt; and at the Harrisburg Patriot and Language well in the statement of the stateme caster Intelligencer Jubilating over the

There are many stranger things twixt Heaven and earth than ever entered into our philosophy, and this is one of author and of great abilities as a law-

An Unassallable Candidate.

Not one serious charge has thus far been made against CHARLES R. BUCK-ALEW by our opponents. So clean has been his record, so pure his political motives, and so unblemished his moral character, that they have found it utterly impossible to trump up a single accusation to his disparagement. Even their inventive faculties-usually so fertile-have run aground, and they find it entirely out of the question the Democratic party. They are even to conciliatory as to advise us to vote for Grant although for years hearting. When, in all the political history of

the State, has this been the case before? Even such great and good men as the virtuous SHUNK and the hightoned, noble WOODWARD, were made the targets for numerous political shafts, betokens lively fears as to results. We poisoned with malignity and made deadly with the virus of personal hatred and envy. But, with BUCKALEW, the case is different. So guarded have been ted States shall be the current rate, for all his acts; so wisely and well considered has been his every step; so above suspicion his whole personal life; so cautious, able and prudent his entire official course, that his political opponents have nothing to say against him. For once the enemies of the Democracy are at fault and the blood hounds of detraction of no account. Our candidate is invulnerable against any assault, and only shines the brighter with every weak effort that is made to dim the clear and steady light with which he flames before the people.

Of such a man and such a leader the Democracy of Pennsylvania may well and his opponent, JOHN F. HART-BANFT, is so great as even to provoke Columbia county read in his place and journals, some of whom go so far as to quently a great difference between skilladvocate his withdrawal from their an act to relieve laborers, workingmen ticket and the substitution of another markets of the country. It is often man who will better stand the comtions and indictments for conspiracy parison with Mr. Buckalew, Such testimony as this in our candidate's that his merits, ability and power are accognized and felt even by the enemies of the great party of which he is the gallant and accomplished standardearer.

In the few impromptu speeches thus far made by Mr. BUCKALEW in response to serenades, &c., since his nomination, he has been careful to impress upon his audiences the great need there is of reform in the State government; and, while modestly deprecating his own ability to effect such reform, he avows his intention, if elected, to bring to the discharge of his official duties an incorruptible integrity and a courage that will not shrink from any apprehension of personal consequences. And the whole history of the man is a guarantee that he will do what he says. His fair fame has never yet been assailed by a breath, and his daring courage in doing what he berecord which he has made a part of the

history of the country.
Such, Democrats of Pennsylvania and honest Republicans who desire re-Provided, That this act shall not be form and honesty in the State govern-held to apply to the member or members, is the man for whom we ask the polls and so express yourselves by tremely inconvenient and operative and their parents and guardians." voting for BUCKALEW and HARTLEY. against the public interests. who now oppress and betray them .-Bellefonte Watchman.

The Hours of Labor Act of 1868. The following is the hours of labor act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and approved by the Governor,

April 14, 1868. "An act to limit the hours of labor constituting a day's work in this State to eight hours.

SECTION 1. That on and after the first day of July 1868, eight hours of labor between the rising and setting of ernor before the adjournment, nor subsequent thereto; nor are we informed that he has yet signed it. The cause

though the bill may be imperfect in its or week; nor shall any person be prefrom working as many hours over time or extra work as he or she may see fit, the compensation to be agreed upon between the employer and employee," (P. Laws, 1868, p. 99.)

This law, enacted by a Radical Legislature, is a good illustration of " how vancing and enlightened spirit of the not to do it," in matters of reform. The exceptions are vastly more extensive and important than the operative part of the law and show the great reluctance, distrust and unfriendliness with which the measure was conceded by its authors to the demand of the la-

The Later Logan.

"Lo, the poor Indian" once more rerefuse to support Greeley, than there appears under the name of Logan, but were Republican journals which re- now with a pouch too well filled to perfused to support Hartranft, Forney has mit us to fix upon him the stigma of changed his mind. He now says sadly: pauperism. It seems that the sudden conversion of Senator LOGAN from a the mule.

An appropriation of \$500,000 to feed and clothe rather less than five hundred noble redmen in the Northwest known as the Teton Sloux brought LOGAN to terms. For it is not true of the later ILLINOIS LOGAN, as of the earlier In. dian Logan, that "his blood runs in The unanimity with which the Demo-cratic journals of Pennsylvania have hoisted the names of Greeley and Brown is as emphatic as their nomination at Baltimore. We have yet to see a single one that opposes Greeley. His flag has been simultaneously unfurled all over the State, while the great organs, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg have broken out with the extremest laudanamers as the proper person of the state of the proper person of the state of the proper person of the state of the proper person of the proper person of the proper person on the proper person of the proper person of the proper person of the proper person on the proper person of the proper person on the proper person on the proper person on the proper person of the proper person on the proper person on the proper person of the proper person on the proper person of the proper person on the proper person of the proper person on the proper person of th namesake of his as the proper person to control and disburse the half million aforesaid, the President promptly hand-developed as strongly here as in New York or Indiana. We confess to a decided feeling of surprise as we read the Democratic papers of Pennsylvania; at the Philadelphia Age and Heratid and Pittsburg Post accepting the nomination, of Greeley without qualification and promising him a hearty support. silence" with his Senatorial namesake. It would have been strange indeed if

> obdurate .- World, David Paul Brown an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia died on Thursday of last week, aged 78 years. He was an

change of heart Logan had remained

Mr. Buckalew on Hours of Labor. By act of Congress of June 25, 1868, Congressional Globe, 2d. Session, 40th Congress, Appendix, 511,) it is provided as follows:

"That eight hours work shall constitute a day's work for laborers, workmen and mechanics, now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by United States, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed." This measure of progress and justice

Senate. proceed to the consideration of the bill, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. Sherman of Ohio moved to amend

the bill by adding thereto the follow-"And unless otherwise provided by

the same time, at the place of employment."
This insiduous, adroit amendment, intended for the destruction of the bill, was supported in debate by Messrs, Sherman, Morrill of Vermont, Fessenden and Ferry; and was opposed by

Messrs. Conness, Hendricks, Morton, Stewart, Cole, Buckalew and Wilson, its true character as one of hostility to Buckalew in his remarks, which we copy from the Globe as follows:

"MR, BUCKALEW :- I think if this bill passes at all, it ought to pass withbe proud. The contrast between him out being encumbered by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio. Several things are to be considered in this connection. There is very freed and common labor in the laborvery important that the Government should employ labor of the highest degree of skill and pay unusual rates. favor is unexceptionable, and shows Under the amendment of the Senator from Ohio, however, it would be impossible for the Government officers to employ any person in any particular trade or employment at rates above the ommon average in the labor market.

Again, the Senator forgets that we have laws fixing the rates of compensation for particular Government labor, here at the seat of Government, and in other parts of the country. As to the employment of other laborers the rates are unfixed. The operation of his amendment, therefore, when it comes to be applied practically, may be found to nullify the proposed law or to embarrass the Government in the transac-

ion of public business. We have never heard any complaints. o far as I know, that labor is unduly paid by the Government; that it is inordinately paid; that the rates of comwhich is necessary in the public service.

There is another point in this same people of the Keystone State from the that particular work to be done for the amendments it pasced to a third reading hands of the Shylocks and plunderers Government should be done in great A motion was then made by Mr. Hamperfectly clear that if we pass this bill cases voting in the affirmative. al Globe, 2d. Session, 40th Congress, 3427.)

it was lost, yeas 16, nays 21, Mr. Buck-

dew voting against it. portant bill passed, and being signed from their non-concurrence in the Seneight hours a day's work for all labor- Journal, 1169; Legislative Union, 403.) ers, workmen and mechanics, employed Thus this protracted controversy

the United States."

It provided: "That from and after June 25, 1868. all laborers, workmen and mechanics, engaged in the employment of the Govceive for a day's labor, as provided by or unfeeling control of others. law, the full wages and compensation paid for such labor as if ten hours constituted a day's labor."

Dec. 16, 1868, Mr. Conness moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of this bill, on which motion the yeas and nays were called, and being taken, the result was as follows:

YEAS, Messrs. Abbott, BUCKALEW, Conness, Dixon, Harris, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Stewwith 475,000 shining reasons for a art, Thayer, Tipton, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Welch, Whyte, Williams, and Wilson-22.

NAYS, Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Drake, Ed- well and Senator Wilson for the Repubmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Fre- licans, \$250,000 of Government money linghuysan, Grimes, Howard, Howe, has also gone to help the"Ads"through, Kellogg, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of The election takes place August 1st and Vermont, Norton, Osborn, Pomeroy, much interest is taken in the result.

Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey

It will be observed that Mr. Bucka-

So the motion was lost, (Congressional Globe, 3d Session, 10th Congress pp. 100, 101.)

or on behalf of the government of the act of the 25th of June should be no its proper and benevolent objects defeated. Though this effort to vindisate the law failed at that time, it is gratifying was supported by Mr. Buckalew in all to know that subsequently, under the the stages of its progress through the pressure of public opinion, the Government, or the administration, gave to June 24, 1868, Mr. Conness moved to the law its just construction and applied it in practice. The Hours-of-labor act of 1868 stands upon the statute book of the United States to the honor of those who passed it, and has, upon trial, vindicated itself against all objections. It was a measure of benevolent reform, law, the rate of wages paid by the Uni- a great step in the progress of civilization in this country, and it will be here after pointed to as one of those title which public men of the present age ac quired, in their day and generation, t

## the respect of future times. Hours of Labor in Manufactories.

. A RECORD OF 1854. A contest occurred in the Pennsyl vania Legislature, at the session of 1854 The objections to the amendment and upon a bill limiting labor in manufacturing establishments. We recur at reform, were admirably exposed by Mr. this time to that contest for the reason that our present candidate for Governor was then a member of the State Senate and took part in the proceedings upon the bill.

March 24th, 1851, on motion of Mr. Foulkrod the Senate proceeded to the consideration of House bill, No. 29, The first and material section of the bill was as follows:

"That no male or female operative, under the age of twenty-one years, shall under any contract be employed in any cotton, woolen, silk, flax bagging or paper manufactories, in this commonwealth, for a longer period than ten hours in any one day, or sixty hours in any one week."

The vote on taking up the bill was: yeas, 18; nays, 9; Mr. Buckalew voting the people is so impregnable, that our in the affirmative, (Senate Journal, 589.) The bill passed committee of the wits end to find a point of attack. A whole and was made the order of the few country journals think they have day for the following Tuesday.

March 28th, the consideration of the bill was resumed, on second reading. On motion of Mr. Darlington to make It is to be noted that the Philadelphia ten hours in any one day, read eleven hours, and to make sixty hours in any ter, never pretended that Gray did not one week read sixty-five hours, the vote was: yeas, 11; nays, 17, and it was re. | plete answer to all these charges is the jected; Mr. Buckalew voting in the negative. (Schale Journal, 626.) Pend- which supported Gray's election : ing the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

pensation allowed by Government offi- Slifer to except certain counties from cers to those employed by them ought the operation of the bill, was voted on lieves to be right is proved by the to be reduced, either generally in the and lost, yeas, 11; nays, 15. An amendcountry, or at particular points; and ment was then added, on motion of Mr. I take it for granted that upon this Hiester, as a proviso, to the first secquestion we can rely upon our own tion. It was carried by a vote of 22 to

bers of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which are not in strict conformity to the constitution of ruption in our good old State, go to which will be found in practice, ex- the full and free consent of such minors

The bill was then postponed. April 7, 1854, consideration of bill haste. A vessel is to be fitted out for liton that the Senate go into committee some public service in foreign waters, of the whole to strike out Mr. Hiester's and it may be necessary to pay a little proviso as given above. This motion above the ordinary rates in order to was agreed to, yeas, 17; nays, 11; Mr. secure the work being done promptly Buckalew voting in the affirmative. and efficiently. Why should you in- The proviso was accordingly struck out. cumber now your public officers with a A motion was then made to go again imitation which may prevent them in into committee of the whole in order

an emergency, and when temporary to amend the bill by striking out the labor is needed, from paying above the words, "cotton, wool, silk, flax, bagging ordinary market rate, when by your or paper," and make it apply generally limitation you prevent them from ob- to manufacturing establishments. This taining skilled labor at the particu- motion was carried, 18 to 13, and the lar city or place where the public busi- bill being reported from committee so ness is to be transacted. Upon these amended the report was agreed to, year considerations, in my judgment, it is 17; nays 14; Mr. Buckalew in both at all, we ought not to incumber and The bill then passed the Senate finally

embarrass it with the amendment of yeas, 27; nays, 4; Mr. B. voting for it. the Senator from Ohio." (Congression- | Senate Journal, 778, Legislative Union, 274.)

The House afterwards non-concurred The yeas and nays being called and in the Senate amendments and a comtaken upon the Sherman amendment, mittee of conference was appointed, consisting on the part of the Senate of Messrs, Kunkel, Buckalew, and Crabb The same day, on the final passage of May 8th, Mr. Kunkel from the committhe bill, the vote stood: Yeas, Messrs, tee of conference reported to the Senate Buckalew and others, 26; nays, Messrs, that the committee had agreed to re-Corbett and others, 11. So this im- commend that the House should recede by President Johnson became a law, ate amendments and agree to the bill as before stated, on the 25th . June, as amended. This report was adopted 1868. Its title is, "An act const. iting by the Senate unanimously. (Senate

by or on behalf of the Government of came to an end, so far as the Senate was concerned, in the triumph of a liberal But though the object of this law was and general measure to prevent abuse very plainly declared both in its text by over-work of persons of tender years and in its title, there were difficulties in the manufacturing establishments of in the way of its enforcement, and par- the State. But, we regret to say, that tleularly an indisposition to apply it the enemies of the measure succeeded on the part of some heads of depart- after all in defeating it in the House of ments and government superintendants. Representatives. In that branch the The attempt was made to have the law report of the committee of conference construed to mean that workmen should failed of adoption after several votes be paid less wages than before in pro- relating to it, the last of which, upon a portion to the reduction of time of daily motion of postponement, stood 38 to tion, is able to counteract their sinister the shallow subterfuge used by the Re abor from ten hours to eight. For 33. We have, however, referred to this remedy of this difficulty, interposed by record for the purpose stated in the government officers, Mr. Conness intro- outset, and for the further purpose of duced a supplemental bill into the Sen- calling attention to this question of the ate at the following session of Congress. employment of boys and girls in man- moral government of the world. There give the Grant newspapers decent exbeing over-worked when they are unaernment of the United States, shall re- (as they are in many cases) to indiscreet

How is This?-One half of the Republican journals exclaim that Greeley has gone over to the Democrats, and therefore no Republican should vote for him. The other half assert that he always was and is a Republican and for this reason no Democrat can vote for him. Settle it among yourselves, gentlemen. At all events he is a Democratic candidate.

THE campaign in North Carolina bids fair to be an exciting one. Senator Schurz and ex-Senator Doolittle have gone there on behalf of the Liberal-Democratic ticket, and Secretary Bout-

The Mining Act of 1870.

lew voted to take up the bill for consid- twenty-fourth section of the act as passeration and passage, so that the prior ed. This section gives to the law a longer exposed to misconstruction and for the purposes in view in its enactbe provided for injuries caused by its violation. In short, this 24th, section is the one which gives life and vigor

to the act. It is as follows: "Section 24, That for any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any wilful failure to comply with its provisions, by any owner lessee or operator of any coal mine or opening, a right of action

some coal operators of this section of some coal operators of this section of the mining law. If the various pro-visions of the law for the management and ventilation of mines, (intended, as the title expresses it, "to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines,") were right and and proper, just and effectuar remedies for violations of the law were cleerly required. Any owner or operator of mines who shall wilfully violate or disregard the law should bear the consequences of his wrongful act or omission, and persons who may be injured by his misconduct or default should receive legal redress. That is plain common sense, and common Justice.

McClure v. Gray. The position of Mr. Buckniew before Radical opponents are driven to their found it in his action as Chairman of the Committee to try the contested

election between McClure and Gray editors who knew most about the matobtain his seat by fraud. But a comfollowing editorial from the Press FRAUDS UPON THE BALLOT. One of the worst signs of the time is

March 29th the bill was again taken up. An amendment moved by Mr. Slifer to except certain counties from the operation of the bill, was voted on the bill, was voted on the bill of the bi holding high official positions, or candidates for such, openly proclaim upon the streets their success in falsifying the verdict of the people as expressed through the ballot-box last year and their intention of repeating the performance this fall. These barroom boasts are not all mere braggadocio. The

> appeal to them to abandon their plans. by Senator Cameron, who first They are both intelligent and unscrupmented on it with the name of ulous. A few words of entreaty to the people whose honor is concerned, and of warning to the political warning to the politicians whose safety is at stake, will be more effective. The first will remember the deep humilation that followed Senator Mc Clure's exposures of the manner in which he was cheated at the special election last January. No more damna-ole frauds were ever committed in the Fourth word or by William Tweed. Indeed, the Democratic leader who had for a long time before been awardin the Fourth district exceeded

an event to make an American blush for the decay of the institutions of his

country and the degradation of his countrymen, it was the election in this city on the 30th of January last. The Republican party is not made up of ballot-box stuffers and criminals and was not responsible for these out-rages. It must not be scandalized by a L. Clingman in which he says that he repetition of them. If the party can-not win fairly, let it be defeated. At not win fairly, let it be defeated. At all events, while opposing the Democracy, because we believe it to be an organization of the baser elements of the courts in North Carolina; of this society, let us not astonish them by the impunity with which we commit unparalleled crime and boast of it.

As for the politicians, they can rem-ember their trepidation when McClure threatened to put them in the penitentiary, and the contempt with which they have since been visited by all honest people. McClure failed to carry out his pledge to prosecute these men, but the sentiment he aroused against them is stronger than ever, while the opposi-tion, now including that mighty engine for good, the Citizens' Reform Associainfluence and to visit them with the nominationists to justify these extraorpunishment they deserve.

say or doubters doubt, that there is a Capt. Settle has not weight enough to ufactories. It seems to us that we is such moral government; and to an cuse for their charge that suppression ought to have a statute to prevent their enlightened, instructed people, the fact of outrages makes the courts costly. We should always be a source of hope and would like to see the items of these outble to judge for themselves or subject consolation in the darkest hour. When lays; they are to be made for the benemen in public life are suspected of be- fit of poor whites, whose poverty, it is ing evil and unjust laws are enacted said, consents to take money for votes, and free institutions are menaced with We expect to see them spurn the bribe. peril and destruction, let it be still But will the Grant journals figure out remembered that there is a moral goy- how Marshal Carrow's \$223,000 enters ernment of the world, and that a peo- into the North Carolina problem of Adple, true to itself, can rescue its freedom dition, Division, and Silence ?- N. Y. its liberty and its rights from the utmost extremity of danger. I invoke your friendly and earnest aid in the elections of the present year. Our cause is just. We appeal to men who have been classed with various political organizations heretofore, to uphold our hands and bid us God speed in the good work in which we are engaged. If you render that assistance great good will ensue, but if you permit the political managers to betray you evil will result. Choose ye this day' which course you

riall without ball.

The Mining Act of 1870.

On the 17th day of February, 1870, when the bill for the ventilation and regulation of mines was under consideration in the Senate of Pennsylvania, Mr. Buckalew moved an important amendment which now constitutes the twenty-fourth section of the act as passed. This section gives to the law a proper sanction and renders it effectual for the purposes in view in its enactment. Without it, the law would be very imperfect and to a great extent ineffectual as no proper remedies would be provided for injuries caused by its at Washington, but never a reader-in His decrees were frequent and force Even President Grant has had such knowledge of his hostility to the good men of Ponnsylvania that one of his maxims is: "I have no influence with any of the Senators, and intest yield my wishes to theirs."

my wishes to theirs."
The new class to be read out are the brave and incorruptible Esaies Billingfelt, of Lancaster—the same who has been fighting the corrupt manipulators. coal mine or opening, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured for any direct damages he may have sustained thereby; and in any case of loss of life by reason of such violation or wilful failure aforesaid, a right of action shall accrue to the widow and lineal hoirs of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained." (Senate Journal, 1870, p. 392; P. Laws, p. 12.)

We can discover no good reason for the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the contract of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by some coal operators of this section of the complaints which were made by the coal operators of the complaints which were made by the coal operators of the coal operators of the coal operators of the coal oper don, Allegheny, and Bucks; among the latter, Mr. Darlington, of the In-telligencer, who offends because he is telligencer, who offends because he is too fair a man to submit to transparent unfairness. All these are to be "read out" either because they will not or cannot swallow the nauscons dose presented to them by General Cameron's son and his associates at the late Harrisburg Convention.

Is it not a question whether, when you "read out" such influences as these, you may be at last without a successful.

ou may be at last without a successful Among others who are to be "read

out" is The Press. This Pennsylvania Pope says we are excommunicated. Against us the ANATHEMA is special. Against us the Anathema is special. We have always revolted at Infallibilities and incapables. We have never believed in either. Our offence in this case is therefore grievous. Let us look it boldly in the face. To help the cause and President Grant we asked only that Cameron and his friends should give us a candidate for Governor that would unite our party. We had no candidate of our own. Our objection to Hartranfi at first was simply his incapacity. We had an idea that perhaps Pennsylvania desired a statesman for Governor, a Shunk, a Muhlenberg, or a Curtin. We begged Cameron and his following to give as such a man, and stood ready to apport the son-in-law of his own brother, William Cameron, of Lewisburg, Hon. John B. Packer, a fit, honest man, a ripe scholar and genfit, honest man, a ripe scholar and gen tleman. Since then, to our deep regret other charges, besides incapacity, are urged against General Hartranft, and a large portion of the Republicans of the State are against him, so pronounced that their judgment can only be reversed by a new nomination for Governor. Now, mark! Our protest against this nomination was months in advance of the State Convention. How it was me we need not recall. Everybody was agents, that they will not pay larger rates than are proper to secure that which is necessary in the public service.

I see no necessity, therefore, for loading age of sixteen years may be employed under contracts for a period not exceed-stitutions.

S, (Mr, Buckalew absent,) and read as boasts are not all mere braggadocio. The men who utter them mean what they was bad and base. Hartranft was erowded through. He was not even decently ratified. Our delegates to the under contracts for a period not exceed-stitutions. It is unnecessary for us to write a homily upon the enormity of the contemplated crime of these men, and to templated crime of these men, and to be exceptions, was found to be a contemplated crime of these men, and to be exceptions, was found to be a contemplated crime of these men, and to be exceptions, was found to be a contemplated crime of these men, and to be exceptions. mented on it with the name of his so for Vice President, and then refused t allow the name of any other Pennsylvanian to be mentioned for that office.

Judge Kelley could easily have been presented as the choice of the State that is to decide the Presidential issue this year-especially with the war be-tween Colfax and Wilson-but General Cameron waved him away.
In view of these facts we spoke, For this we are to be read out. Perhaps

President Grant has truer friends than The Press, but we don't know it. Pered a monopoly of the notoriety achieved by ballot-box stuffing, testified that the frauds and violence of the men that assumed to carry the Republican cause drive us out of our Republican consequences.

in the Fourth district exceeded in downright villainy anything he had ever seen or had a hand in doing. And these, too, were the words of a man emulous all his life of the infamy that follows a career of crime, and who has sought the bubble reputation by ballotbox stuffing and disregard of all laws, human and divine.

Whole wards of the city, rich in wealth and culture, and the home of an intelligent and presumedly honest people, were overrun by gangs of "repeople, were overrun by gangs of "re-peaters" respectable citizens were not allowed to vote and were driven from the polls, even clergymen were insulto itself, and good deal more to the ed, and the preservers of the city's peace joined with the worst ruffians in this disgraceful business. If ever there was sell Errett, and the rest—if you can do sell Errett, and the rest—if you can do without us this year, why, "leave off your damuable faces, and begin."

Additional information concerning the use of the North Carolina corruption fund is coming out. Congressman Beck found, on inquiry at the Treasury Deamount, \$65,000 had been drawn within the past sixty days, and \$10,000 within a few weeks. Mr. Beck very foreibly shows the patent fraud in this case by recalling the fact that not more than \$5,000 has ever been checked at one time from the Treasury for the purposes for which Marshal Carrow now takes nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, writing from Baltimore, fully exposes dinary expenditures. Even the cock-"Doubt not, whatever scoffers may and-bull story of a Ku-Klux attack on Tribune.

NEWS

The residence of E. W. Hayward, ashier of the Blackstone National Bank, at Uxbridge, Mass., was entered Saturday morning, between 1 and 2, through a chamber window, by five disguised men, who, after binding and gagging Mr. Hayward and family, numbering four persons, entered the room of Chas. Wessen, the teller of the bank, and compelled him to accompany will support—justice, purity and right, or degradation, evil and wrong. As you choose, so will results come to you in the future."—Charles Ic. Buckalew.

bank, and compelled him to accompany them to the bank and unlock the safe. They obtained between \$13,000 and \$14,000, mostly in bills. 660, mostly in bills.

ed on Monday, Stoken was remanded

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Moyers' Column.

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its stated visits to their country custon