

THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLLEGE COUNTY, PA



BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, June 11, 1875.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz: That the next Democratic State Convention be held at the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1875, at noon.

Grain is going up in price in Europe, the weather being unfavorable to the crops. If the advanced prices prove permanent there must also be an increase in this country.

Ninety-five banks of the denomination of \$500 each have been stolen from the Federal Treasury. There is thus far no appearance of the thief.

Several British iron establishments have failed within an immoderate period of several months, and the result is a general depression of the iron business there.

From the whole tenor of Grant's third term letter, says the Patriot, it may be concluded that Grant will not decline a third term more than he did a first.

It is stated that the Allegheny delegation to the Democratic State Convention, fifteen are for James P. Barr, and three for James H. Hopkins for Governor, as between those candidates.

Gold has a steady upward tendency of late and is now quoted at 17 per cent. premium, or a fraction more. The honest way of stating it would be to say that greenbacks are that much below par, with National Bank notes two or three per cent. lower.

A Radical exchange gets off this piece of sparkling wit: "In order to find out how many Democrats are candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania, they are taking a census of those who decline to run. This is easier than to count those who are willing and anxious."

Despatches from Washington say that Grant has given Cameron the cold shoulder since the Lancaster convention and the latter is on the war path.

Two lawyers have been addressing the Beecher-Tilton jury for two weeks. All agree to get through with their talking this week, when the jury will retire to agree upon a verdict, after sitting about four months.

The heavy failures in the iron trade announced in England go to show that it is not alone in this country that the production of iron has been in excess of the demand for it.

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For some curious reason the Republican politicians all assume that the newspaper press and press agents are their natural enemies.

The Republicans of Ohio resolved against a third term in their State Convention and then nominated a candidate for Governor for a third term.

The miners strike continues though some have gone to work. There has been some rioting and arrests and some moving of troops, but in general terms the situation remains unchanged.

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Republican Platform.

As a matter of record we print the platform adopted by the late Republican State Convention, with such explanations between brackets as are necessary to render it intelligible.

First—The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

Second—The harmony of the National and State Governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

Third—The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States is our law.

Fourth—A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a strict accountability to the people.

Fifth—Protection to honest industry, and the utmost extravagance, defalcation and plunder, the preservation of integrity and honesty, and no investigations of Treasury accounts, State or Federal.

Sixth—The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

Seventh—Cheap transportation and the maintenance of the interest between all parts of the country.

Eighth—Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

Ninth—The public domain, being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

Tenth—The equalization of the burdens of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

Eleventh—Honest men in office, men with brains enough to know honestly when they are wrong, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

Twelfth—The chairman of our convention who tried to steal a half a million from the government for Chorus, and his President, who led gangs of Legislative "roosters," and his leader W. B. Mann, whose name needs no corruption.

Thirteenth—That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limited the presidential service of any man to two terms, and to the public cause of Pennsylvania, in recognition of the fact, that an imbecile opposition to the election of Grant, would have been a crime.

Fourteenth—That the Republican party of Pennsylvania recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to his general policy and to his administration.

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Centennial Appointments.

The following appointments have been made by the Centennial Commission: President of the Day—The President of the United States.

President—Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Lincoln Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi; Prof.—Henry W. Longfellow, of Massachusetts.

President of the Celebration of Independence—Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Massachusetts; Chief of Ceremonies—Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, of Georgia.

It is most singular that Massachusetts is allowed to carry off three of these high honors, while Pennsylvania is ignored.

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Why Times are Dull.

The whole country is engaged at this time in paying, extending, or compromising debts, and the result is a general depression of the money market.

The Treasury figures, the money movement, and the change of ownership going everywhere, show this. The government, which is the greatest and most reckless of all debtors, has begun to contract its legal tender issue, or in other words, to pay its current debt.

It has called in \$3,953,000 of its greenbacks and \$9,827,000 of its fractional currency—making a total of \$13,780,000 in the currency. At the same time it has been reducing its indebtedness. They have more notes in circulation than it has in gold.

The statements show that there was \$10,792,000 less of national bank notes out on March 1 of this year than fourteen months previously. The total reduction of currency, therefore, is \$24,072,000 since 1873.

The bank circulation is still going on, and the amount of bank notes being reduced and retired is larger than the amount issued by new banks—so that the currency is contracting itself without asking the permission of politicians and financiers.

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The Whisky Ring.

The report, relative to the operations of the whisky ring and the vigorous effort of the government to bring the operators to justice, is being supplemented by accounts of the seizure of illicit distilleries throughout the West and South.

No definite return has yet been received from officers in southern cities, who were ordered to seize lots of crooked whisky, but the orders have doubtless been carried out.

In Cincinnati, Collector Weitzel, by order of the treasury department, seized the large whisky house of Pike, Doyle & Barrett, No. 819, Public Landing, and placed the same in charge of United States Marshal Thrall.

An inventory of the property will be made. Some interest is excited, as it is uncertain what others may also be involved. The rectifying establishment of B. A. Felman & Co., Kansas City, has been taken possession of by the United States authorities, and the distillery of Shearns & Sons, St. Joseph, has been seized.

Eight hundred and eighteen barrels of whisky, in St. Louis, belonging to Clarke, Taitan & Bro., have also been seized.

A special telegram to Solicitor Wilson from Milwaukee says that in one of the distilleries seized in that city there were found subterranean vaults with a capacity of twenty-five thousand gallons. This is strong corroborative evidence of illicit productions and the wisdom of the seizure.

In three of the St. Louis distilleries seized, similar corroborative evidence was found in secret cellars, in the cellars of the houses of the owners, and in the cellars of the neighbors.

The examination of the vouchers and returns of the whisky distilled and rectified at Cincinnati and shipped from that place is now being made and the seizure will be made in a day or two.

In Chicago, the government officials are endeavoring to induce certain distillers and rectifiers, whose places have been seized, to open their safes and disclose their papers, but have met with but little success thus far.

Parker R. Mason, one of the distillers, obtained an injunction restraining the revenue officials from further attempts on his safe and there the matter rests at present.

When the Secretary of the Treasury was asked how much the government would probably save by the movement against the whisky ring he replied he could not tell. "It is enough to know," said he, "that there are millions in it."

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Marriages.

Phy Rev. H. T. Davis, of Carlisle, the rector of the Episcopal Church, has been married to Miss Mary E. Davis, of Carlisle, Pa.

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