# The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 18, 1875.


### Notice.

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, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Canal Commissioner and State Treasurer, be held at the City of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at noon.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: one delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. JOHN MILLER, Chairman.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, Catholic, has been raised to the dignity of archbishop.

The American riflemen who have gone to Ireland to shoot match with the Irish riflemen are feted and feasted like princes in that country.

Some heavy fires have been caused in the oil regions lately by lightning striking tanks filled with oil. It goes directly through and not around them.

Four indictments have been found against the Radical State Treasurer of Louisiana for extortion and embezzlement. By what means the extortion was perpetrated is not stated.

The frosts of the past week have been quite general throughout the northern and western States and Canada. Much harm has been done to tender vegetation.

Hon. W. P. Jenks has been named as a proper candidate for the democratic nomination for governor. He is a man of undoubted ability and purity of character.

The Lycoming county court has had a grand time granting licences in that local option county. It tried to discriminate between good and bad, and where needed or not. Well, perhaps!

A severe cathquake occurred in Venezuela, South America, on the 17th ult. Many houses were destroyed and coffee plantations injured. Many lives were also lost. The earthquake lasted nearly a minute, during which an eruption of a volcano occurred.

Mr. Edward F. Gay, for several years president of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, died in Philadelphia on the 6th inst., aged 72 years. Mr. G was by profession a civil engineer. He was an efficient officer and a most genial gentleman.

Secretary Bristow, the Bloomsburg *Republican's* candidate for President, is now the only Cabinet officer at Washington. He is reported as saying that if the people are not more anxious that he should be President than he is, there is no likelihood of his nomination.

Siney and Parks, the striker ringleaders, were indicted by the Clearfield grand jury for conspiracy and riot, because of their attempts to prevent men from working. At their own request the trial was adjourned to next term of court. They gave bail to the amount of $5,000 each.

The citizens of Lock Haven contributed one thousand three hundred dollars for the people of Osceola, Clearfield county, whose town was recently almost entirely destroyed by fire. The people of Lock Haven have always been distinguished for liberality and generosity, and they are still foremost in such works.

Every Radical State convention that resolved against the third term indulged in such terms of eulogy of Gen. Grant's administration that his re-election must be taken to be their earnest desire. Grant will look upon these resolutions as demanding his candidacy for a third term, and that is what they all mean.

Several leading New York importing firms have been indicted for smuggling immense quantities of goods. From Canada alone it is estimated that fifteen millions of dollars worth of goods are annually smuggled into this country. All this is a natural effect of unreasonably high tariffs, which, like all oppressive laws, are of advantage only to rascals.

Ex-Gov. Curtin is suggested as a candidate for State Senator in the Centre, Clinton and Clearfield district, to fill the unexpired term of Senator Wallace. P. Gray Meek, of Centre, and S. R. Peale and A. J. Quigley, Engrs., of Clinton, all men of ability, are also suggested.

The great railroad war has been settled, upon terms that are kept secret for the present. One thing is sure, the people will be taxed to all possible extent, for rival plunderers do not come to agreement except for mutual advantage. The Baltimore and Ohio will carry off the lion's share of gain.

The pitch of Grant's third-term letter is this:—I do not want a third term more than I wanted the first; but there are no objections to it except a contingency of which I am to be the judge, and I wanted the first as anxiously as ever maid looked to marriage. Now make the most of it!

Philadelphia *Bulletin* says one "treat" at Franke's hotel, Lancaster, during the Republican Convention, covered 1780 glasses of beer, and the Lancaster *Intelligencer* says 9 barrels of Franke's beer were swallowed the day of the convention, and 8 barrels the following day, while the other brewers were all largely patronized.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has very properly required the School Directors of McKean county to withdraw their salary grab of $2,000 for their County Superintendent. If they refuse he will deduct the amount from the State appropriation to the schools of McKean county. It may as well be understood that salary grabbing is out of fashion and that it will no longer be tolerated.

General Sherman's book has started the story that he thought and spoke unfavorably of the volunteers of the late war, which has awakened some feeling. The General was interviewed by a reporter a few days since, during which he denied the charge, and said: "I always loved volunteers, and was ever profoundly impressed with their courage. In no part of the book have I ever alluded to them but with affection and respect." This is just what he would have been expected to say, and it seemed strange, when the story was started, to think that he could speak otherwise than favorably and affectionately of the men who won his fights.

### Pennsylvania in Russia.

We print an abstract of Gov. Curtin's lecture on Russia on our first page. It is well worthy of perusal. It will be observed that the fact is stated that the Pennsylvania school system is practically adopted in Russia. In reference thereto we have an incident to relate that is illustrative of the care with which examination into detail of all the practices of other countries characterises the Russian government. While the writer was quietly seated about 1860 in the Executive department at Harrisburg, where he then held official position, his room was entered by Dr. Burrowes (the Superintendent of Common Schools) and a stranger who was introduced as an attache of the Russian diplomatic Legation at Washington. Their business was stated to be to inquire the reason for the adoption of certain provisions of our school law. After a few preliminary words, the writer was surprised by the Russian drawing from his pocket a pamphlet copy of our school law and going through it section by section, and frequently sentence by sentence, inquiring the reasons for their adoption, and noting all the answers on the margin in short hand. The explanation given was that it was designed to educate the children of the serfs of Russia and that the Pennsylvania school system had attracted the attention of the government of that country as the best in the world for the purpose and that it would probably be adopted. We had often heard vaguely that it had been adopted, but now we have the information direct and positive from Gov. Curtin that such is the fact. Pennsylvania justly stands at the head of American States for educational facilities afforded her sons and daughters, but her own people will be the last to appreciate the fact. Had they the yankee propensity of egotism and for self-glorification it would be otherwise.

### Next Governor.

We print an article in another column, by request, written by a distinguished Democrat of this State, in advocacy of the nomination of ex-Gov. Bigler as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. The omission of the Republican convention (whether by design or indifference need not now be inquired into) to make any mention of the Centennial celebration of 1876, seems to have suggested the idea of nominating the head and front of the arrangements for the celebration of the great event as the Governor of the State in which it is to take place. It would certainly be appropriate and greatly in aid of the success of the celebration. The facts mentioned, too, would no doubt give a great many votes to the Democratic candidate. Gov. Bigler was one of the most upright and efficient Chief Magistrates the State ever had, and he commands the confidence of citizens of all parties. Under these circumstances there could be little doubt of his election if nominated. Too old to be in the way of other ambitions, or to desire other distinction than that which would follow a proper discharge of duty, possessing the public confidence to an unlimited degree, always personally popular, an able and an honest man, he would command a vote that would be sure to overwhelm opposition.

We say this much by way of presenting the case to our readers. We do not commit the COLUMBIAN or its editor to the support of any one, but desire to present the claims and the attitude of each candidate to our readers, that they may intelligently support such as they desire. Several other candidates, as our readers know, have been similarly noticed.

Gov. Bigler has said he did not desire to be a candidate. But he has not said, and no patriotic man will say, that he will refuse to serve in that capacity if the Democratic State convention shall nominate him. The cheap talk about declinations is only cheap gab and only assumes respectability after nominations have been actually made. Any man has a right to say he does not want an official place, or will not strive for it, but no one has the right to say he will not serve his country if called upon.

### Declining, &c.

In reply to a paragraph in the COLUMBIAN the Sunbury *Democrat* says:

There is no use in forcing a man to remain in the field if he declines at this early day. The State is full of gentlemen who will serve as Governor, therefore why go begging after those who have already declined?

We do not propose to go begging for that or any other purpose just now, but we are not in favor of the nomination of any greedy aspirant for Governor who advertises himself a candidate or resorts to bargains, arrangements, trickery or impudence to obtain a nomination. We maintain that all such are unpopular as candidates, and unfit and unprofitable to the public as officers. We believe the strongest and best nominee, who would give the public the best service if elected, would be one who would not beg, or bargain or intrigue for the position, and one who would be voluntarily taken up by his party because it believed him a fit and popular candidate, who, if elected, would make an honorable and creditable officer. To surrender the field to men who make themselves candidates, would be to surrender the management of public affairs to selfish office-hunters, the most unfit of all persons to govern. If we are not greatly befogged in our reckoning, the Sunbury *Democrat* itself supports a gentleman for nomination who has no personal solicitude on the subject and would scorn candidacy for the position by pressing himself.

### Judge Warren J. Woodward.

His old neighbors of this county will not be surprised by the statement that Judge Warren J. Woodward has already created an extremely favorable impression by the propriety of his deportment and the clearness and accuracy of his opinions on the Supreme bench. Attorneys in all quarters who have been before him are enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration, but all this, we repeat, is not unexpected to those who knew him well, or were familiar with his ability on the bench. It may be proper to add that in nineteen years service as a Common Pleas Judge, (a majority of which were in Berks, one of the heaviest districts in the State, where unusually large sums are constantly involved in litigation,) only thirteen of his decisions were reversed, and several of those were cases in which the Supreme court reversed its own decisions. We doubt whether a parallel to this correct action can be found in the history of the State.

Such are the officers the Democracy elect, and to such the whole party can point with pride.

The officers of the army on the ground unite, so far as they have spoken, in declaring that there have been no discoveries of considerable quantities of gold in the Black Hills. Geologists, who ought to know, say there is no probability of the precious metal being found there in paying quantities. Gen. Brisbin declares that the excitement on the subject is fanned to fever heat by the towns in the region round about which expect to profit by supplying gold hunting parties with the necessary outfits. Federal troops are still preventing whites from entering the Black Hills territory, which is an Indian reservation belonging to the Sioux tribes.

### State Treasurer.

Col. Frederick E. Rubick, at present Secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and one of the most efficient business men in Williamsport, is prominently brought forward for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer. Col. Rubick served with distinction as a soldier, ranks first class as a business man, is a gentleman of unimpeachable personal character, and a Democrat of firm purpose and sincere conviction. His selection as its candidate would be creditable to the Democracy, and would be responded to by a large vote outside of the party in the West Branch valley. His proverbial energy and integrity of character would be an ample guaranty of his efficiency as an officer.

Objection has been raised to bankers as candidates for the Treasurership, as the natural bent of their minds would be to make use of any surplus on hand for loaning purposes, and especially to bankers who have been dabbling in the State funds during the corrupt administrations of Kemble and Mackey. There is force in the objections—the latter being absolutely fatal. Col. Rubick is free from any such entanglements, or any possible form of objection. He is young, vigorous, of high and generous impulses and possesses the requisite nerve for any purpose, and would be a *live* candidate and officer.

While we do not in our columns give special preference to candidates for positions on the State ticket, we deem it proper to notice all who are prominently suggested, and in such terms as they deserve. We speak advisedly of Col. Rubick, from intimate relations while the writer was engaged in the newspaper business in Williamsport.

### Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Hon. J. P. Wickersham to the new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which takes the place of Superintendent of Common Schools, Soldiers' Orphans Schools, &c. As the appointment requires confirmation by the Senate, the present commission will expire upon the assemblage of the Legislature, when an appointment for four years will be made. As the appointment was not made before the adjournment this looks as though Gov. Hartranft anticipated defeat and by making an appointment within a few days of the close of his term desired to run the connection of his Superintendent through the entire term of his successor in office, which will be for three years only. This feature of Superintendent's term is all wrong. The Governor should himself be directly responsible for the management of the School Department, and this he can not be unless he appoints the Superintendent himself. The appointment of Mr. Wickersham is a highly proper one, in all respects, but if he is to be continued through a Democratic administration he ought to be appointed by it.

Mr. Wickersham is peculiarly qualified for the position. A teacher of great experience and success—from the commonest of schools up, for years at the head of an Academy, then in the County Superintendency for a term in the large county of Lancaster, then the Principal who built up and made successful the first State Normal School, at Millersville, and now for the third time commissioned State Superintendent, a place he has filled with remarkable fidelity and capacity—of mild manners, thorough and vigilant, a fine public speaker, not a babbling politician, and a scholarly gentleman of the purest character, he is eminently fitted for the post. No educationist in America stands in advance of him, and we would rank none as his peers in general school affairs. We have at times differed from him in matters of expediency and in construction of the law, but that is one of the happenings that would occur with any body. In point of ability and integrity he is a rare exception to Republican office holders generally and we are glad to be able to say so. If one of his political faith is to be at the head of school affairs in the State, none better if equal can be selected.

President Grant has again taken up his quarters for the summer at Long Branch, Long Island. We confess we do not sympathise with those editors who denounce this action. We do not see why a President must necessarily permit himself to be roasted night and day amidst the brick walls of an island city that rarely enjoys a breeze in summer, when, in these days of steam, railroads and telegraphs, he can as well be comfortable at the sea side or amidst mountain ranges. President Buchanan never missed his annual month in August at Bedford Springs, or Gen. Jackson his annual trip to the Rip Raps in Virginia. It was the habit, too, of nearly all the other Presidents, including Washington, to make summer excursions. President Polk terminated his earnest life at an age earlier than most men reach the Presidency by neglecting the now censured practice. Besides all that, the stench of the reeking corruption now prevailing at Washington is sufficient to drive any body not a fool from that pestiferous city if he dare go away. There is merit in the desire to breathe a pure atmosphere and we do not see why any body should object to even Gen. Grant doing well.

### The Great Coal Miners Strike.

If reports are to be believed, there is a practical end to the great Coal miners strike and everywhere the men are going to work upon the terms offered by the operators. The end is thus what every thinking man could plainly see would be the result. The miners will ultimately be the losers. The losses and suffering are to be deeply regretted, and the selfish, blind leaders who advised and led them to the great injury they have inflicted on themselves, ought to be held to the utmost responsibility.

The coal corporations deserve no sympathy and in the policy of the State hereafter should receive no quarter. Their charter privileges and power of combination to work injustice to workmen should be destroyed. Monopoly in the coal business must be wiped out or the whole people, as well as their workmen, will be oppressed by them. Their next move is sure to be an increase in the retail price of coal, at least as soon as they can crush out the individual dealers, and then they will not only pay what they please for labor, but charge what they please for coal. There is only one remedy for both evils, and that is to crush out monopolies by hostile legislation, and make mining coal once more as free as agriculture.

In a recent slander suit in Pittsburgh, W. D. Moore obtained a judgment of $10,000 damages against the *Post*. Of course we will have a howl now against the libel law, though the criminal law on the subject which is the one so commonly denounced by the free blackguard advocates, did not apply, as the suit was a civil one. Pittsburgh now plumes itself on two points; first, that it has a politician whose character can be damaged to the amount of $10,000—second, that it has a newspaper that can do that much harm to any body! Certainly Pittsburgh juries have a high appreciation of the power of slander, and mush-heads must be as thick as blackberries there—if that verdict can be justified. We think the politician could afford to make the editor a present of a pair of boots and receipt the docket.

### Auditor General Temple and Substantial Reform.

"Auditor General Temple announced yesterday, on the occasion of the letting for the extension of the Surveyor General's office to accommodate the new department of internal affairs, that he would pass no bills for a dollar's worth of work beyond the amount of the contract. The plan by which the State has been defrauded of the benefit of competitive bidding for public work at the Capitol has been to put in bids lower than the cost of construction, and after the job was thus secured, to depend for profits on huge items of extras, which were put through the Legislature in the shape of special appropriations by the assistance of complaying officials. The extras for the Capitol extension job cost the State $20,000, provided for last winter. Auditor General Temple deserves thanks for breaking his way back again through the ledger of Republican routine into the old and trodden paths of the auditing office in better days. For that is he Auditor General."

We clip the above from the Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 2nd instant. This is not the only step General Temple has taken towards reform since his introduction into office. Already parties who have approached him for the settlement of "lumped" accounts, have been repulsed and informed that no accounts can pass through his Department unless itemized so that he can see whether they are correct or not. The Legislature frequently appropriates money for different purposes in which the amount appropriated is often more than is necessary to defray the expenses for the object desired; but if it take the full amount appropriated, bills are made out for the whole amount without being itemized—"lumped accounts"—and passed on being "approved," and thus the State has been robbed for a number of years past of thousands of dollars. But, with General Temple in the Auditor General's office, this system of robbery has been stopped, and a new system adopted which will save the taxpayers of Pennsylvania many a dollar.—*Sunbury Register*

A legislative investigating committee recently presented a monthly bill of expenses which set out room rent, stationery, &c. and $180 for "incidentals." Unofficially, any body may readily imagine what constituted this last item, but Gen. Temple refused to imagine officially and insisted upon the items constituting the "incidentals" being named. This the committee refused to do, and consequently the "incidentals" remain unpaid *by the State*.

The foregoing incidents show that the people at length have an Auditor General who means to attend to his business and protect their interests, and the result will be a very large saving annually, but as a consequence, Gen. Temple may look for the abuse of rascals. As soon as they are fully convinced that he will not allow them to plunder and that he cannot be blinded, they will open a howl in chorus. They will know better than to attack his correct action, but they will invent all manner of slander. But let him continue to do his duty and the people will take care that justice be done.

### The Reform House.

The Republican papers of this State have sneered at and denounced the Democratic House of Representatives of last winter until some credulous people have been led to believe that it was really as worthless and contemptible a body as some of its predecessors. They have complained chiefly of the failure of the house to legislate. They were so accustomed to the annual appearance of huge volumes of acts of assembly that they were shocked at the diminutive octavo which this year inclosed with its bids the additions to the statute-book. Besides they delight in much government. These Republican editors have by long persistence in false political theories educated themselves to believe that some legislative panacea must be found for every ill that afflicts society or disturbs the peace and happiness of its individual members. Hence when the wonted flood of new and crude legislation was arrested by the adoption of the reformed constitution, and when the Democratic House transacted the necessary business of the session and adjourned without enacting the usual mass of undigested laws, they were quite amazed and affected to be thoroughly disgusted. It seems really never to have occurred to them that the people are vastly the gainers, there being no new and contradictory laws for the courts to construe and give rise to vexatious litigation, while the saving in expenses to the State amounts to many thousands of dollars. For example, a comparison of the expenditures of the House of last winter, with those of the Houses of 1873 and 1874, exhibits the following:

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| Expenses for salaries of clerks and other officers and employees and stationery and contingent expenses of the House for 1875, were | $97,344.40 |
| Expenses for the same for 1874, were | 67,368.30 |
| Expenses for the same for 1873, were | 49,334.75 |

Thus a Democratic House of Representatives, officered and managed by Democrats, and acting upon the Democratic doctrine that those peoples are best governed who are least governed, has lessened the expense of legislation nearly $22,000 since last year and over $42,000 since 1873. This has been done, too, notwithstanding the fact that the membership of the House of last winter was numerically double that of former houses, and was reasonably much more difficult to officer and more expensive as to supplies than its predecessors. The figures here given are taken from the published reports of the Auditor General and the accounts of the House of last winter on file in the Auditor Generals office. Any one who chooses can verify them for himself. The promise of reform has been so faithfully fulfilled as it was solemnly made by the Democracy of the State.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

### Gov. Bigler's Declination.

The following letter from Gov. Bigler may be taken to express his personal desires on the subject mentioned. If the Democracy in State convention assembled at Erie shall deem him, or any other man, the strongest and most available candidate, they will take little heed to his personal wishes on the subject. Such considerations do not prevail amongst men earnestly engaged in patriotic purposes:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, N. Y., June 4, 1875.—*To Dr. R. H. Wilson, Clearfield, Pa.*—MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 2d, and have made special note of what you say therein about the centennial celebration and about State politics, and have to say in reply, that it is unnecessary to discuss the gubernatorial question, so far as relates to myself, for I am not a candidate and cannot be induced to become one. It is now almost twenty four years since the people of Pennsylvania selected me to fill that high and honorable office, as they did, also, at a subsequent date confer upon me another trust of equal distinction and honor, and it must not be understood that I expect or desire them, at this late period in my life, to again select me for the gubernatorial chair. So far from this it gives me real pleasure to withdraw my name from the canvass and to concede the coming opportunity to the younger men of my party who are able and willing to endure the toil and excitement incident to a political campaign. Besides, I should not feel willing, for some months to come, to leave the centennial work, in which I am constantly engaged, and when I do so, I hope it may be to return to family and friends at Clearfield.

With sincere respect, I remain your obedient servant, WILLIAM BIGLER

Judge Kelley is again trying to prove by figures that the Federal government is bankrupt. He adheres to his position that an increase in notes is the only panacea. An asylum would be a more appropriate place for him than a seat in Congress.

### The Nominees of the Next Democratic State Convention.

The General election in Pennsylvania in November next will present a memorable conflict involving the life of the party of one of the contending parties. On the one side will be found arrayed the well-organized cohorts of the Cameron ring, well-trained in the practic of all manner of election frauds and strengthened by a plentiful supply of money; on the other, the Democratic party, as undisciplined as raw militia, patriotic as stricken, but full of individual energy and patriotism. In the fierce contest which will ensue between these two political parties, victory will perch upon the banners of the one which draws to its aid and support the honest independent voters of the commonwealth, who have ceased to lend an ear to the empty professions and deceptive platforms of mere politicians and who will be governed in their choice solely by the well established fitness of the candidates submitted to their selection. The Republican ring have already chosen their candidates—one of them, "who has seen some service," is well known as the pliant tool of Simon Cameron, and will not fail to do his bidding. While the main recommendation of the other is the fact that he is unknown to the mass of voters in this commonwealth and he lays a modest claim to "*blue blood*," a facetious phrase which, of late, has become quite popular among the Republican snobs who now rule the destinies of their party, and who sadly pine for the advent of high sounding titles of nobility to hide the ever-recurring shame of a very doubtful and obscure origin.

But whatever may be the personal qualifications of the candidates of the Republican ring, they have, by the acceptance of their nomination, fully identified themselves with the sins of emission and commission which have long since blasted the fame of that organization and brought down distress and disgrace upon the people of this commonwealth.

The defeat of such candidates is assured if the Democratic State Convention exercise prudence, judgment and patriotism in the selection of the men they choose as their standard bearers. With a view to this, they should avoid the choice of obscure men; of men of merely ordinary capacity or of doubtful reputation. They should choose from among the most widely known, the most talented and the most popular men of their party.

From among such, I here leave to the attention of the people the William Bigler, of Clearfield county. Six years a State Senator, three years a Governor and six years a Senator representing in part the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, that staunch and pure Democrat never failed to fulfill conscientiously and effectively his various official obligations. Always true to the constitution of his State and of the Federal Union, he grasped with calm courage and rare judgment the many contingencies of legislation and of executive duty which encountered him at every step in his long and arduous political career.

I will venture to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that there is not now living in Pennsylvania a single prominent Democrat who passed triumphantly and unscathed through the many trying ordeals that tested the talents, the political faith, the honesty, the courage and the patriotism of William Bigler! While yet but a young man, he commenced his political career in the Senate of his State, (which then had suspended the payment of interest on its debt in consequence of the great panic of '38,) as the ardent defender of the public faith, in opposition to the demagogues who then advocated the horrid doctrine of repudiation.

In accordance with that honest and sound policy, beat the same time forcibly advocated in the Senate the bill which compelled the banks to resume specie payments, and the ever memorable bill which abolished forever in the State of Pennsylvania that last vestige of barbarism, the law of imprisonment for debt. I may here remark that this was essentially a Democratic measure, every Whig in each branch of the legislature voting against it.

There is a strong resemblance between the panic of '38, which swept over the country with blasting devastation and brought even the great State of Pennsylvania to the very verge of bankruptcy, and the panic of '73 inaugurated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., the United States government bankers. In each case the trouble came from enormous speculations and the worthlessness of an unredeemable paper currency. Would it not then be wise and politic to place the helm of State in the hands of him who, in his youth, contributed so much to rescue his State from the consequences of the same calamities which now oppress us?

William Bigler was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth; on the contrary, he passed in his youth through the severe ordeal of poverty and toil. His parents, most respectable persons, removed shortly after his birth from Cumberland county into the wilds of Mercer county, where he spent the first seventeen years of his life manfully battling with the toils and privations of a backwoodsman. He then moved to Bellefonte where, in the printing office of his brother, John Bigler, he received his education in this college where so many eminent, self-made men of Pennsylvania graduated and took their degrees. There he learned to think and express his thoughts. At the age of twenty he removed to Clearfield, Clearfield county, where, with an old press and half-worn types, he commenced the publication of a Democratic paper. Here the energy and self-reliance he had acquired in the forests of Mercer did not desert him; through many difficulties he succeeded in establishing his paper on a firm basis and in winning the respect and good will of all who knew him. Some three years after his arrival in Clearfield he married Miss Maria I. Reed, the daughter of a thriving merchant of that place, and shortly after his marriage, going into business with his father-in-law, Wm. Bigler showed himself in every respect equal to the requirements of his new position, and in the course of a few years he had become the largest producers of lumber on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Thus by industry, economy and honesty he acquired an independent fortune.

Although William Bigler was not trained in courtly manners in aristocratic salons, he has the bearing of a perfect gentleman, never forgetting what is due to others as well as to himself. His ethics he learned at home under the example of virtuous parents. His education, altogether practical, he acquired through his own persistent search after knowledge. His eloquence, without classical pretensions, forcibly swells up and gushes from the bottom of a pure feeling and honest heart.

He is now engaged, with all the persistence of his nature, in advancing the successful progress of the Centennial celebration of '76 at Philadelphia, inspired by the hope that it will freshen the patriotism of his countrymen, renew their enthusiasm in the cause of liberty and wipe out the last vestige of the ill feelings engendered by the late unfortunate civil war.

He is not a candidate for the nomination of governor, if by candidate is understood a man actively striving to procure the suffrages of the Democratic convention of his State. But he is too patriotic to refuse a nomination made under the belief that his services are once more required by the party he loves so well, in defence of those great principles of free government to which he has always been so faithfully devoted, and which alone can rescue the people from the political calamities which now oppress them.

And now that the Republican convention of the state of Ohio has boldly sounded in their first resolution the keynote of centralization; now that they openly hail the war which the German government has inaugurated against its Catholic subjects and threaten us with another "*Know-Nothing*" crusade; now that they have flirted with the commander in chief of the army of the United States in connection with the next nomination to the Presidency, the Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot afford to trust their destinies in the hands of untried men! In the great battle which is to be fought in defence of State rights, civil and religious liberty and against a centralized military despotism, they must be led by a statesman, an unflinching supporter of the constitution, a firm Democrat, a man of undoubted integrity and a patriot! Such William Bigler has proved himself to be in private and public life, through good and evil report, always. "AN OLD DEMOCRAT."

The Hartranft hat (white) is now affected by enthusiastic republicans. When the leaves turn there will be a great demand for crape for these hats.

The everlasting Beecher case is still going on, the lawyers not yet beat through with their speeches. In the meantime, the newspapers are manufacturing a trial of the case outside of the court, on their own hook, and through "interviews" and "statements" of rejected witnesses are throwing the court testimony in the shade, for tall and sensational lying. The *Herald*, in making an apothecary sell Prussic acid to Beecher in the form of powder, when it was only he put in liquid form, rather beat the court, and science has discredited its witness, but the people who want proof against Beecher do not much care how improbable or impossible the stories are. The gamblers are still betting on a divided jury, and they are "the power behind the throne" that will control the case. They may find it to their interest to spare Beecher and their ostentatious bets on the verdict may be only a blind.

### Tweed Released!

The court of last resort in New York, (the court of appeals,) decided the sentence of Tweed, the prince of scoundrels, to have been illegally imposed, and he was therefore released from imprisonment on the 13th inst. Upon coming out of the penitentiary he was immediately arrested on a number of civil processes, and he will also be re-arrested on criminal charges. He had been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in 1873, of which he has served about 1½ months. His property has all been attached by the authorities he robbed, and so far as the case can be made up against him in civil proceedings he will have to pay back.

### Clearfield Riotous Miners.

On the 14th, thirty-two of the less conspicuous of the Clearfield rioters were convicted and sentenced as follows: first class pay costs and a fine of $25, and imprisonment for one year; second class, pay costs and $25 fine and imprisonment sixty days; and third class sentence suspended during good behavior, they being regarded by the court as mere dupes. It was most reprehensible in Siney and Parks not standing by the men they had led into land sharing their fate. The trials of the latter were postponed at their request until next term. They are each under $5,000 bail for appearance. The offence of the men sentenced was gathering in a mob and driving other men from work.

A week ago it was announced that Gen. Cameron was huffy with the President and that he announced that no Pennsylvanian with decent respect for himself would accept a place in the Cabinet. Now the story is that Cameron is demanding the appointment of various friends to subordinate places. The key to all this is that a Cabinet position is esteemed equal to about fifty other good appointments. The Senator's announcement about the Cabinet killed off ex-Senator Scott and Hon. W. H. Armstrong for Delano's place in the list. Then the field was open for other places. These are to be bestowed upon delegates and others who helped nominate Rawle for State Treasurer over Strang, who had strength with the people. Simon says "wig wag"—and Radicalism wags!

It is said that ex-Governor Curtain has written a letter to a friend stating that, under no circumstances, will he be a candidate for Governor. He does not think he could give any strength to the combined opposition, if he were the candidate, and he does not express himself as though he could get the nomination if he desired it. He is also quoted as saying he has no doubt that Hartranft and Rawle will be defeated. The Governor's head is perfectly level upon the situation. He clearly foresees the impolicy and improbability of his own candidacy, and estimates properly the weakness of the ticket set up at Lancaster.—*Clinton Democrat.*

The common pleas of Huntingdon county decided some time since, in a case where a magistrate had neglected the formality of reading the contents of a mortgage to the wife of the party executing it, when before signing it he examined her separate and apart from her husband, that the omission was fatal to the validity of the document, although the paper on its face was executed in due form. The Supreme court has reversed this decision, and decided that the certificate of a justice of the peace of the acknowledgment of a deed or mortgage is a judicial act, and conclusive of the facts certified to, in the absence of fraud or duress. —*Patriot.*

Governor Hartranft has appointed Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia; A. G. Curtin, of Bellefonte; J. H. Shoenberger, of Pittsburgh; George Scott, of Catawissa; and Foster W. Mitchell, of Franklin county, to represent Pennsylvania in the State Board of Centennial Managers for Pennsylvania. D. J. Morrell and Asa Packer are U. S. Commissioners and alternate. They, with the five gentlemen just named, will constitute the entire Board. The State is to be congratulated upon the fitting selections of the Governor. All the gentlemen on the Committee are thoroughly qualified for the position, and more than that, are known to entertain a heartfelt interest in the success of the great Exposition.—*Philadel. Chronicle.*

The rottenness of the Grant administration is without bottom! At every turn plundering and stealing is exposed. A large number of the National Banks now complain that the packages of money they send to the Federal treasury for cancellation and redemption are declared "short," from $20 upwards, and that these "shorts" occur after their money reaches the treasury. Well, "what are you going to do about it?"

New Hampshire has slammered down and peace there again reigns supreme. Grant would'nt or did'nt send troops to set up the Legislature, and like water the blue bellies had to find their own level. The nutt result is a Democratic Senate with a Republican House—a Republican Governor and a Democratic Council to guide him. The Democratic candidate for Governor lacked four Legislative votes of an election.

Some of the Republican papers are trying to prove that Grant's letter on the subject is a declination of a third term candidacy. Why are they so anxious about giving that construction to it? They certainly have no other man in their ranks who can poll as large a vote as he for the Presidency, yet they strangely try to crowd him off the course! They can not elect him again—much less any body else.

There is unceasing speculation about political parties, present and prospective; but in spite of the cunning devices of ambitious and selfish aspirants for place and power, the people depend upon the sound principles of Democracy for their guide; principles illustrated in the Administration of Jefferson and by his Democratic colaborers in the establishment of the Government.—*Boston Post.*

The State Agricultural Fair is to be held at Lancaster, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September and 1st of October. The place selected is an eminently proper one, though we suspect there will be a vast want of hotel room, and other eating and sleeping accommodations.

The Federal authorities recently complained that the Texas troops did not do their duty in preventing cattle thieving on the Rio Grande. A few days ago they followed a party of thieves, recaptured all the cattle, and killed twelve out of thirteen thieves. The other fellow was suffered to escape to tell the tale on the other side. At that rate there will probably be no more complaint about want of efficiency. The Mexican government, who is chief of the bandits, is indignant.

### Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Grant voted the Democratic ticket until he was elected President. Hartranft's first Republican vote was for himself, and now comes Rawle, another renegade Democrat. No wonder McClure wanted one Republican on the ticket.

The Butler county Republican newspapers are so full of announcements for sheriff and constable candidates that two men who were crowded out have to announce themselves in a paper in Franklin county.

The new Attorney General finds that the appropriations for his department are about exhausted, and in a circular says its economical is due to the fact that "in some judicial districts the expenses have been extravagant without honesty." This is a hard lick at Williams.

Rawle, the Cameron nominee for State Treasurer, joined the Republican party—if he ever did formally join it—in 1872 because he was too strong a Democrat to vote for Greeley; but when he offered to give the Ring one hundred thousand dollars to put things through next fall, life-long Republicans were made to stand aside for the highest bidder.

Wm. B. Mann, Harry White and John Coons were chiefs in the Lancaster Convention, with Simon Cameron back of them all—and the people are asked to endorse their actions!

Radical politics in Philadelphia are now boosed by a body of hammer politicians called the "Mysterious Pilgrims". They selected the delegates to the Lancaster Convention.

A Mechanicsburg bank, which recently had a "short" of $285 charged against a remittance to the treasury, wrote to Treasurer Spinner asking him to "keep his eye" on that sum while he is looking for the $17,000 recently stolen from the treasury.

When they proceed to paying whiskey on market without paying the government tax it is called "crooked" whiskey. Enough of it makes some people very crooked.

Both the candidates, Hartranft and Rawle, nominated by the Republicans at Lancaster, were formerly Democrats. Alex McClure says Hartranft's first Republican vote was cast for himself.

The D. & H. Canal Co. pay out $600,000 per month above the face of their canal and railroad, for royalties, mine and shop work, including all employes, machinery, etc. They are now shipping from 12,000 to 14,000 tons of coal per day, and would ship more but for want of rolling stock and boats.

We understand from Grant's letter, that nothing short of an amendment to the constitution can keep him from a third term. Then let us have the constitution amended right off.

The radicals don't put the motto, "In God we trust," on the new coins now issued from the mint. It is supposed they have come to the conclusion Providence is agin 'em.

Twenty-two locomotives are now in course of construction at one shop in Philadelphia, destined for South American railroads. Russia and South America may now be counted on as steady customers of the United States in this branch of industry.

The Phila. *Times* says it is certain that Grant does not wish the Presidency for the term of his natural life because he told Spotted Tail the other day, in a speech to him, that he wanted his people "well provided for in such a way that the arrangement will have to be respected by my successors and other administrations for the future.

Jefferson said, in contemplation of the end of his official career: "I have the consolation, too, of having added nothing to my private fortune during my public service, and of retiring with hands as clean as they are empty." Now let Grant stand up!

The *Telegraph*, Cameron's Harrisburg organ, says: No fight work awaits the Republicans of the Keystone state, and no sensible man will underrate the campaign or the power of the enemy.

### CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE:
JOHN R. YOHE, Millin,
GEORGE SCOFT, Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.
H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre,
ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick,
JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood.

COMMISSIONER.
HENRY GABLE, Locust,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson,
JOHN HERNER, Locust,
JOHN ENT, Scott.

## Marriages.

On May 20th, 1875, at the Reformed Parsonage, in Catawissa, by Rev. G. B. Bertolet, Mr. WM. H. WEBER, to Miss MARTHA E. HARMANY, both of Columbia county, Pa.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. S. W. Sears, GEORGE L. ROCKENBACH to Miss LUCY C. RENIFF, both of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa.

On the 8th inst., by the same, CHARLES L. PEARSON, of Athens, Canada, to Miss NELLIE A. RHINSMITH, of Catawissa.

## Deaths.

In Berwick, on Friday, 4th inst., LLOYD F. BOYER, of consumption, in his 26th year.

June 3d, in Briarcreek township, MARY BLANCHE, daughter of Milton and Frances Mostellar, aged 6 months and 11 days.

At Hills Ferry, Lancaster county, on Friday, 4th inst., MAUD ANNA, only daughter of Frank P. and Martha P. Bogart, aged 11 months and 14 days.

In Centreville, Columbia county, JAMES WILLIAM, son of Philip Harris, born May 11th, 1863, died June 5th, 1875, aged 12 years and 27 days.

In Fishingcreek township, on the 21st of May 1875, Mrs. SUSANNAH PRALLE, aged 53 years and 4 months.

In Fishingcreek township, June 3d, 1875, Mrs. LEAH WENNER, consort of Mr. Jacob Wenner, aged 41 years, 11 months and 9 days.

On the 4th of June, near Iola, Columbia county, FRANKLIN CLYDE, son of