



# THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

## OUR PLATFORM.

Below we give in full the Platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy. It is broad enough and strong enough to hold every honest man in Pennsylvania. The now acknowledged fraud by which Hayes stole the Presidency is justly condemned. Legislation for corporations is severely censured, and a protest entered against further land grants and subsidies. As to the labor question, the true distinction is drawn between the rights of labor and capital. The re adoption of the financial plan made at St. Louis last year, and on which Tilden was elected, showed infinite good sense. True, Mr. Farquhar, of Schuylkill, attempted to incorporate the heresies of his father-in-law, Frank Hughes, but the Democracy were not going to repeat the blunder of Erie, which overwhelmed the party with defeat, nor adopt the views of a man who last year did its utmost to defeat the party. Read

## THE SPEECHES AT THE CONVENTION.

The three and vigorous addresses made by "Uncle" Zeigler, and Hon. W. S. Steinger, should find a response in the heart of every honest man. We give them in full. Mr. Zeigler said:

**President of the Convention.**—You will admit that my selection as temporary President of this Convention has not been effected through any special arrangements. I have no claim, and do not desire, the more strictly return you may sincerely thank for his honor conferred upon me.

It has been customary for those selected to occupy high positions to endeavor to do something to give to the occasion the opportunity there afforded to give expressions to such opinions as they entertain, not only on subjects as common before the Convention over which they preside, but on any other subjects. This I deem unpolitic and unwise. This Convention is a solemn assembly, and I desire to speak only on subjects which are likely to come before it, or if it is not, its inability to apprehend would not be materially assisted by my opinion that the presiding officer might entertain. [Laughter.]

I desire to say for a moment or two. The time is come when the party of Hayes, whatever its name, whatever its character, whatever its promises means performance, and the Democracy party in this Convention, acting on this principle, is about to go to the polls, and it is here in the conscious conviction that we have discharged our duty. [Cheers.] The Democracy is not a party of expediency, and it is not to be exercised in the interests of all, and therefore the Democratic party has been adverse to the granting of special privileges, and the Democracy is not to be exercised in the interests of all, and therefore the Democratic party has been adverse to the granting of special privileges, and the Democracy is not to be exercised in the interests of all, and therefore the Democratic party has been adverse to the granting of special privileges.

## THE JUNIATA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION vs. Saml. Mixell and Wife.

A married woman may unite with her husband in executing a valid mortgage to a building association or her separate property, to secure his debt to the association, including premiums and fines.

Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county.

Opinion by Stewart, J. June 4th, 1887.

The mortgage on which the *seire facias* in this case issued, was executed and acknowledged, in due form by Mixell and his wife, to secure a loan which he, as a stockholder, procured from the Juniata Building and Loan Association. It cannot be doubted that it was competent for Mrs. Mixell to unite with her husband in executing a valid mortgage on her separate property to secure his debt to the association, and the only question is, as to the amount of his indebtedness. If, under the facts found by the jury, he is liable for the amount of the loan, including premiums, fines and interest on premiums, his indebtedness at the date of the verdict has been ascertained to be \$400.38, but if he is not liable for premiums and fines, it was only \$313.28. The difference between these sums is the subject of controversy.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1877.

Mr. Hayes and party returned on Friday and all expressed themselves as much pleased at the cordial reception given them. There was, to be sure, a great deal of gush on the part of the people, and some of what Artemus Ward called "dapping over" on the part of Mr. Hayes and his companions. The next political work will be through Ohio and Kentucky, and will be in time to have its effect on the coming elections there. It would be in better taste, on his part to keep out of the State until after election.

## Rioters Found Guilty.

THREE OF THE EASTON STRIKERS CONVICTED OF OBSTRUCTING THE MAIL.

Three of the Easton rioters, who were arraigned on Monday in the United States District Court, charged with obstructing the United States mails, were tried in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and convicted before Judge Caldwell. The punishment provided by the act of Congress for their offense is a fine of \$100. John Hart, an ex-fremian of the Lehigh Valley Road, was the first placed upon trial. It was alleged that on July 26, at South Easton, he and a large crowd stopped a train of the Lehigh Valley Road to which a mail car was attached. Hunt informed the conductor of the train that he represented the committee appointed by the strikers, and that nothing but the engine and the mail car could pass that point. No threats were used, but when an attempt was made to start the train several parties jumped aboard and uncoupled the cars. Mr. Goodman, superintendent of the railroad company, ordered that the engine and mail car should not go through without the rest of the train. Hunt then telegraphed to the Postmaster General at Washington referring to the refusal of Mr. Goodman, and offering to furnish a conductor, engineer and engine to take the mail car to its destination. He also said: "We do not hold ourselves responsible for the obstruction of the mail." The reply from the department came in these words: "Railroad companies are not compelled to carry mails on any regular trains. This violation of the law was subsequently confirmed by Judge Caldwell in his charge to the jury, which was as follows:

## That Fraudulent Bargain.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES BY A FRIEND OF FACTS.

Gen. Jewett, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana, is in Cincinnati, and a reporter of the *Enquirer* had an interview with him. The reporter said:

"The bargain hasn't been lived up to."

"I notice," said the General, musingly, "that Packard isn't Governor any more. Now, what was Packard's status in the Louisiana business? He received more votes than Mr. Hayes, more votes than any of Mr. Hayes' electors. I was Secretary of the Republican State Committee, and helped to go over the figures of the election. But first I must tell you that we have a different mode of counting our votes down there from that followed by you here in the North."

"Yes, I have been led to believe that, from what I have seen and read during the last six or eight months."

"A very different plan," he went on to say. "We have a law that provides for certain Supervisors of an election and certain other officers, but you must bear in mind that our laws draw the line that a simple ballot is not an expression of a voter's preference unless it is done voluntarily without coercion on the part of anybody else. To ascertain if that be the case is the function of our Returning Board. They decide what are legal votes and what are not legal. If there are more legal votes than the duty of these officers to make their protest within a day of the closing of the polls."

"Yes, so I've understood; and the illegal votes are the Democratic votes generally."

The General appeared to take no notice of this remark, but went on to say:

"Now, when the votes were cast last fall for Governor and President there were some parishes where the Supervisors of Elections made their protest that the votes had not been cast legally—that is to say, that coercion had been used—and others where they did not. Now, I happened to be in a position where I was obliged to keep an account of those votes, and I happen to know that by them Mr. Packard was elected and four of the Hayes electors also. The other four electors, who had the majority, were Mr. Tilden, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Garfield were counted as what that something was."

"And so the bargain was made that you speak of?"

"Exactly. These gentlemen want to make it out that Packard had to come in attached to Hayes' coat tail. It was nothing of the sort. It was a big struggle to get Hayes on Packard's coat tail."

"Well, what the bargain—were Anderson and Wells to control the Federal appointments?"

"Yes, that was part of it. There was more than that, though. They will see Sherman down at Washington, and they will hear from them then."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

## Death on the Railroad.

A TRAIN RUS INTO AN IOWA STREAM.

DES MOINES, IOWA, AUGUST 29.—The details of a railroad accident on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad at the branch of Four Mile creek, seven miles from this city, are beginning to arrive.

All the cars in the train but the sleeping car went down into the stream. The sleeping car is completely out of sight. The engine is completely out of sight. The train was not down into the stream. The train was not down into the stream. The train was not down into the stream.

## OUR CANDIDATES.

The results of last week's Convention reached us too late to speak in detail of our candidates.

Hon. John Trunkey, the candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, is a native of Mason county, Pa., forty-six years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1856 was elected Judge of the Venango and Mercer districts, and in 1876 was elected Judge of the twenty-eighth district (Venango county), over a strong competitor. He is regarded as one of the ablest Judges in the State, and his decisions have almost universally been sustained by the Supreme Court. He is deservedly popular with the people, and his election will be a credit to the State. His opponent, Furnan Shepard, may well be proud of the endorsement given him, having been beaten by only one majority, and this too in the face of the fact that one Trunkey vote was cast without authority from an absent delegate, and the illness of Mr. Kalbuz prevented him from voting. He was also opposed by the rascally element of the Philadelphia delegation, who feared him as much on the Bench as they had reason to do while he has been District Attorney.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell, the nominee for Auditor General, is a native and resident of Bedford county, fifty-five years of age, is a lawyer by profession, and held a number of responsible positions, the duties of which have been ably and faithfully discharged. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate in the heavy Republican district composed of Bedford, Huntingdon and Somerset counties by a handsome majority. In 1862 he was a candidate for Auditor General, but was beaten by one vote. In 1868 he was a Seymour elector, and in 1872 a Labor Reform candidate for Governor, but withdrew in favor of Buckwalter. He is a member of the present House. He is a man of great popularity, and has the universal esteem and respect of all who know him. He is an opponent who can be counted on for the sale of the public works in 1887, but if his friends voted in good faith for the passage of that measure, Mr. Schell is it presumed did the same. While we did not approve of his acceptance of an outside nomination, it would seem that he withdrew his name when he saw it might endanger the regular ticket.

Col. Amos C. Noyes is a native of New Hampshire, but for thirty years past has been a resident of this State. He is a man of energy and ability, and from splitting staves at \$13 per month has worked his way up to be one of the largest lumber dealers in the State. He looks even yet, at the age of fifty-nine, as though able to swing an axe as effectively than the average men of twenty-five years. He has been four times elected to the Legislature, and is now a member of the Board of Public Charities. In his hands the finances of the State will be well cared for.

**HESTER, TULLY and McHUGH.**

During the summer paragraphs have been floating through the newspapers to the effect that the case of Hester was being prepared by the counsel to the overlooking of the demands of Tully and McHugh. The paragraphist has written under an entire misapprehension. He should know:

First—That Hester, Tully and McHugh were indicted together, arraigned together, and tried together.

Second—That every exception to the competency and truthfulness of the principal witness, Dan Kelly, eures to the benefit of the three defendants alike.

Third—That the exception to the general offer of the existence of and their membership in an organization called the Mollie Maguire covered the case of the whole three equally.

Fourth—That the evidence which bore upon them separately was as carefully considered as that which bore upon them collectively.

Fifth—That the writ of error to the Supreme Court embraced equally all three, and the paper book will be printed, the errors assigned and the argument prepared in the interest of all three alike.

Sixth—That the prominence of Hester in the community enabled the Commonwealth to bring more testimony against him than against Tully and McHugh.

Seventh—That Hester has one point in his favor which does not obtain in either of the others: to wit, his former imprisonment, indictment, arraignment and discharge.

Eighth—That if the case against Hester falls the other will collapse.

JOHN G. FEEZEE,  
BOOKWY & ELWELL.

The *Journal of Commerce*, one of the most considerate newspapers in the country, and usually sound in its views, does not cease its opposition to having the railroads put under Government control, saying that "their management would be made up so bad a record in this one department of law making, and that one day the Congress from wasting millions on railroad subsidies was the contrary hauling and pulling of the different lobbies."

Senator Morton is slowly improving.

## THE NATIONAL UNION.

The National Union, ex-Congressman Lynch's daily, is announced for September 10th, and as an independent journal, with a little independent leaning. There is something a little indiscreet in this last statement, but the general understanding is that the paper will support the Administration.

Most of the North Carolina politicians who have been elbowing each other at the hotels have gone home, having failed to get from the Administration the consideration they thought they deserved.

Dr. Chancellor, a man of standing and note in Maryland has made an examination of the places of confinement and the public charitable institutions of the State, and has made a report upon their condition which ought to have the earnest consideration of every citizen. Unquestionably the Doctor has colored his pictures, and his connection with many of the institutions, but there is enough of undoubted truth in his report to demand attention at the hands of the press and the authorities. I know of no State in which the country press is more able, independent and influential, and to them we must look for the creation of a public sentiment which will remedy all that is found to be wrong. The Doctor's startling statements will stimulate inquiry from other States, too, doubtless to the improvement of all such institutions. In this District it is found that whenever men or women are arrested on Saturday afternoon, and are confined in a cell until the Police Court opens on Sunday morning, without any food except such as our underpaid policemen are able to bestow on them in charity. Of course if a prisoner has money he is allowed to purchase food, but most of these parties are poor vagabonds who have neither friends nor money.

Secretary Sherman is putting up a fine and expensive row of brick houses here. The District Commissioners have expended enormous amounts of money in improving streets around the Secretary's unoccupied residence and have added immensely to his wealth. It seems a pity that such things should be done in days of reform like these.

An ex-detective of the Pension Office is making damaging charges against the present officials of that Bureau. He sends them to Schurz, but as the Secretary takes no public notice of them the detective publishes this morning one of the present day detectives replies. To-morrow we shall hear from the answer again. The Secretary's neglect to take action himself has so far prevented any exposure, but he will soon see how general the desire is or not, damaging exposures will be made. They seem to be already at hand.

SEMINOLE.

## Unlucky Luzerne.

A MOB OF MASKED MEN COMPEL THE MINERS TO QUIT WORK.

Saturday night a large party of masked men marched stealthily to No. 6 breaker, belonging to the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company, at Ashley, Luzerne county, and with fierce threats of violence and the exhibition of firearms and other deadly weapons compelled the engineers and miners to stop work and draw the fire. This accomplished, the gang went to the house of every man who worked in the day shaft and who were asleep in their abodes. The mob aroused them, made them come out into the moonlight, and with loaded pistols placed at their temples compelled each man to take a solemn oath not to work any longer in the mines. In the meantime the other parties prevailed in the other shafts quietly.

The affair occurred at midnight, when everybody was asleep. But the news of the startling demonstration of the masked men drew from house to house, and in less than twenty minutes the whole neighborhood was up and out of doors discussing the event. Aside from the bold action on the part of the mob there were many terrible threats from under the masks to intimidate those who had gone to work in the mine mentioned.

In the morning not a miner dared to enter the colliery, although they were guaranteed protection by the company. The engineers went below, however, and started the pumps. A captain in the twentieth regiment of the State militia, who, with his company, has been on guard for some days, says that hundreds of men are drilling nightly in lonely localities. These men are all strikers. What their object is can, of course, only be conjectured.

## How Mr. Gowen Means to Treat the Miners.

With regard to the adjustment of wages of coal miners for August, Mr. Gowen writes to the committee as follows: "We have received notice that three of our collieries have been drawn among five to determine the rate of wages for August. Under our agreement with the men the price of coal of the preceding month establishes the rate of wages for the succeeding one, and the price for August would be based upon the price of coal in July, which was probably the lowest of the year. As there has already been some advance of prices in August, and will probably be a much larger advance in September, and as our men have behaved so well during the recent troubles, I feel disposed to give them the benefit of the advance of prices as they occur, and not to take advantage of the strict terms of our contract, under which we would have the right to pay August wages based upon July prices. We will, therefore, not make any return at the usual time of July prices, but if the men continue to behave as well as they have done, we will, at the end of August, return the higher prices of that month of the year, and I have but little doubt that the individual coal operators will unite with us in this course."

**Clothing the Three Months' Regiments.**

On Saturday Governor Hartman visited Washington and obtained permission from the President and Secretary of War to have the clothing for the two regiments of three months' volunteer militia made at the Schuylkill Arsenal and furnished to him back this year. Home money and a tariff for revenue he cannot abide, though Jefferson, Jackson and Benton were sticklers for them. It is clear that the Democracy must part forever with the Hon. Francis. He has become "truly loth," too, for he declares that among other abominable things of which the Democratic State Convention has been guilty, it has committed the error of "the support of the heresy of economy." This is news to those who cannot read the platform between the lines like keen-eyed Mr. Hughes.

Good bye, dear Francis! Stand not in the order of your going, but go at once, nor halt at the half-way house of the "Greenback" or "Workingmen's" party which has been betrayed and bargained off to the Republicans from year to year by the demagogue and charlatan who have controlled it, but find your way straight to the camp of the economy, where you naturally and properly belong.—*Harriary Patriot*.

## Concerning the Jews.

G. E. Ryder, a correspondent of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, has been writing in defence of the Jews. Some one has replied, with the following just tribute to that people:

"I say again we are indebted to the Jews for their wonderful literature, if for nothing else. Think of it. It has ennobled human thought and enriched human language, so that in ideas and in expression the world is richer, because prophets spake, and psalmists sung, and apostles argued, and poets pleaded; for what? To make men wiser, holier, happier, higher in aspiration and conception in life and love and praise. The old books which inspired Israelites have given, and faithful Israelites have guarded, given and maintained, have been a very mine of wealth to every succeeding age. The fine gold is there out of which the meager industry of smaller men has manufactured the ornaments which our modern civilization still feels it an honor and an advantage to wear. No chaplet has been woven for a poet's brow, in which you will not find flowers which grew first in Jewish soil.

"Take out the Jewish element, and history is dwarfed into a few chapters, all its grand introductory revelations, and all its concluding prognostications torn out and cast away.

"I will add nothing about religion. I will just remark that it is, indeed, a thing to be thankful for that we have the Jewish history to tell how 'Righteousness exalteth itself above reproach to us any people.' I can, if called for, not only be obligations of the past, but clearly show that we are every day reaping benefits from the presence and existence of the Jewish people.

**Gough and Murphy.**

What an excessive and unprofitable amount of clap-trap may be rung into a good cause! Nobody denies that temperance is good and the drunkard an abomination, but sometimes temperance executes antics quite as unaccountable as the wildest freaks of intoxication. The spectacle of Mr. Gough preaching a funeral oration on a bottle of whiskey and dashing it to the ground, and Mr. Murphy smashing it with a sledge and then digging a hole and burying it, as they did at the Fair Point Sunday school assembly, was neither dignified, dramatic nor convincing of anything but that neither age nor experience have given the actors a proper sense of decorum. Smuggled whiskey, as this was, is certainly out of place in a Sunday school assembly, and so are the capers attributed to Mr. Gough and Murphy.

## POLITICAL.

**Democratic State Ticket.**

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
JUDGE TRUNKY,  
of Venango county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
W. P. SCHELL,  
of Bedford county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
A. C. NOYES,  
of Clinton county.

**Democratic County Ticket.**

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
ROBERT R. LITTLE,  
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CORONER,  
ISAIAH YEAGER,  
of Locust.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
SAMUEL NEYHARD,  
of Centre.

## Wholesale of Tobacco.

Many of our retailers and other dealers in tobacco, are in the habit of cutting plugs of tobacco up into small pieces and retailing them from cases, jars, etc., which is a technical violation of the Internal Revenue laws which allow retail dealers to sell only from packages properly stamped. Tobacco can only be retailed from stamped packages, and to sell otherwise than from the original stamped packages they are liable to seizure. Permits only are issued to Revenue Agents and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue to seize all tobacco not found in stamped packages. Penalties are inflicted for not destroying stamps on cigar boxes and tobacco packages as soon as emptied. If all engaged in the sale of tobacco and cigars read this and comply with the requirements they will save money and trouble.—*E. C.*

In Dubuque, Iowa there exists a servant-girl "ring." This ring is pledged to the mutual support of its members, and the method of proceeding is this: Each and every subscriber binds himself to furnish the "boss" weekly, with a certain stipulated amount of household stores, for which consideration the member of the society has a claim upon it for support whenever and so long as she shall be out of work.