



BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors. BLOOMSBURG, PA. FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878.

SPECIAL OFFER. Ten Per Cent. Discount.

There is scarcely no profit on a newspaper at \$2.00 a year. It just about pays expenses. Job work and advertising are what supply the printers with bread and butter.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, for 1878, will be held in Library Hall, Pittsburg, (Penn Avenue, near 6th street.) at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 23d, to place in nomination one person for each of the following named offices: Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

OUR POSITION.

Financial issues are not new questions in politics. They have agitated the public mind since the days of Adam. They have never been made strictly party questions and never can be.

THE GREAT WHAT IS IT.

Frank Hughes, one of the leaders of the new National party, says that he is a Democrat, that the doctrine he advocates as the principles of the National party are the old Democratic principles. He has not left the Democrats but that party has abandoned its Jeffersonian principles.

RIGHT FOR ONCE.

"An act appropriating \$100,000 to the hospital of the Jefferson medical college, of the city of Philadelphia, fell for want of a constitutional majority."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

When Speaker Randall took the floor, last week, and charged extravagance upon the Republican party, he did what he ought to have done, or what some one else ought to have done long ago.

THE NATIONALS.

That illustrious body met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. Hon. A. C. Smith was present from this County. The dispatch says he made a "humorous speech."

WORKINGMEN.

Before you begin your heavy spring work, after a week of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent a long and aching Spring.

Marriages.

CARPENTER-DILL--At the residence of the bride in Superior town on the 9th ult. by Wm. Appelman, J. P., Charles Carpenter of Jackson to Miss Dill of Superior.

SEMINOLE.

In accordance with the Pennsylvania State law stopping State pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 as soon as provision be made by the Congress of the United States, the said provision having been made by Congress March 9, 1878, the State treasurer has issued an order to county treasurers to pay all soldiers, sailors and widows entitled to annuity each \$14 37 from January 1, to March 18, 1878, and from that time the names of all pensioners under the act of March, 1868, will be dropped from the rolls of the State.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Hon. J. Howard Beach who has been named as a candidate for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs on the Democratic ticket was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1817 and is consequently 61 years of age. He received a thorough academic education at Monticello, N. Y. His father, Capt. El Beach was one of the business pioneers in the Upper Delaware Valley engaging in the lumber business on the New York side as early as 1838. In 1854 he moved into Pennsylvania establishing in connection with the late Young Andrews, Esq., the Rock Glen tannery at Millville, Wayne Co., and four years afterwards the subject of this sketch became one of the partners succeeding to the interest of Mr. Andrews, which position he still holds, having at the death of his father become the head of the concern.

THE LABOR REFORM JUDGE.

Judge Stanton has suddenly risen to unexampled notoriety. From a practitioner in the police court of Scranton he was elevated to the responsible position of a Law Judge and at almost the first opportunity that was presented he has shown himself utterly unfit to occupy the Bench. The manner in which he conducted the trial of Mr. Pauli, a respected citizen of Scranton, on a charge of forgery, the undue haste with which he desired to sentence the prisoner, contrary to the wishes and judgment of the District Attorney, and his preparation of a written opinion overruling a motion for a new trial before hearing the argument for the defendant are examples of judicial infamy never before witnessed in a court of justice in this Commonwealth. He has thus excited the wrath of all respectable citizens of Luzerne County, and called down upon his head the indignation and denunciation of the people and the press of the whole State. This man, Stanton, was elected by the Labor Reform party, now merged into the Nationalists. If he is a sample of the kind of officers that party proposes to make when they get into the power, will may the people of those sections tremble, for there is an end to the proper administration of justice. The prompt action of the Supreme Court in granting a writ of error, and ordering Mr. Pauli to be released on bail, shows pretty clearly the opinion they entertain of the conduct of the Court in this matter. There is much talk about an effort to have Judge Stanton impeached.

Mr. Schell Installed.

Hon. W. P. Schell, the new Auditor General, was sworn into office Tuesday at 11 a. m., in presence of a number of prominent friends of both parties. The oath was administered by Deputy Secretary Linn, and was afterwards taken by all the appointees of Gen. Schell. Each appointee subscribed it with his name and the several papers were then entered on the files in the Secretary's office. After these formalities Gen. Schell, in a few remarks, saying substantially that in making the appointments he had aimed to select gentlemen with whom he would not be ashamed to associate, not merely in an official capacity, but as friends and companions. He asked each one to conduct himself as to prove that he had not made a mistake--to act in such a way that no reproach would be brought upon the commonwealth or the Democratic party. He desired that everything should be harmonious in his office, and that to end would be that whenever any one of the officials felt that he had a grievance it should be reported to him personally and not whispered about among outsiders, where it would be misrepresented and exaggerated. It would be his aim to second every effort his employees made to perform the duties of the office faithfully. During office hours all appointees would be expected to be at their posts, in the performance of their duties. While he could not reasonably object to friendly courtesies to acquaintances, he hoped visits on mere personal matters would be discouraged, that nothing might interfere with the efficient performance of their respective stations. He should require a register to be kept of every letter, sent and received; all money must be paid over to the Chief Clerk Herrick; a press copy must be made of every letter written; all letters must be submitted to the chief clerk, or in his absence to Mr. Kerr, who will then act in his stead. In conclusion, he called attention to those provisions of the penal code relating to the alteration or destruction of public documents, and to the illegal use of public money. These provisions, said the general, should caution all State officials to take heed how they administer their duties, and he sincerely hoped no person in his department would render himself liable to these penalties.

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Mr. Speaker, if I were to believe the professions of a republican Congressman we should imagine that his love for the Union soldier surpassed the love of woman, of which we read so much in poetry and in prose. If he would be less ostentatious in his professions and let concealment feel a little more on his dandy cheek we might be more charitable in our belief in his honesty. But when it is paraded in public on numerous small occasions and upon small provocations, it becomes tainted with the hideous leprosy of hypocrisy which was so clearly denounced eighteen hundred years ago by Him whom we regard as the fountain of all high virtues. I do not come forward at this time, Mr. Speaker, claiming any special prominence as the soldier's friend or the advocate of his rights. I try to do my duty in this particular, as most of us do. But I come forward because the wants of my constituents make me more familiar with the record of the democratic party upon these questions than any other man probably upon the floor of the House. And I do not want that party grossly misrepresented. I want it judged by its record as a party, not by the mistakes or misfortunes of its Doorknockers or subordinate officers. And its fidelity to the Union is to be tested by the question, Who shall be elected to the office of doorkeeper? Nor do we need to fly in apprehension when the enemy propose the election of General Shields to this small and petty office. We propose, at the proper time, to do more for this gallant officer. He was twice a Senator of the United States. He would have been a member of the lower House some years ago, if his republican lovers had not turned him out, notwithstanding his large majority. We do not propose to dishonor him at the bidding of republican politicians by asking him to accept the subordinate position of opening and shutting the doors of this Hall and bowing obsequiously to an army of Congressmen who shall be his masters. No; he is too great, too old, too venerable a man to have this affront put upon him. He deserves better of his countrymen; and when this election is over, if our enthusiastic republican friends will only keep their enthusiasm at fever heat, we will give them an opportunity of helping us in a great and good work, and we will put this devoted friend of his country in a high position and far beyond the reach of want or the vicissitudes of party.

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When Speaker Randall took the floor, last week, and charged extravagance upon the Republican party, he did what he ought to have done, or what some one else ought to have done long ago. Few could make the charge as freely as Mr. Randall. His long experience in the House, his quickness in debate, almost made me wish that he had remained on the floor. Mr. Atkins, Mr. Egan, Mr. Manning, Gen. Bragg, Mr. Glover, Mr. Sprague and other efficient Representatives might say, indeed have said, particular subjects--all that Mr. Randall said. But they did not say it as well. It was something wonderful to see all the prominent Republicans take their turn in presenting the plain charges of Randall that, so far as Congress was concerned, Republicanism meant extravagance and Democracy economy. Garfield, Foster, Hale, Conger and the rest defended their party, but the facts, plainly given by the Speaker, were against them. When we look at the situation as it is we cannot help agreeing with the Speaker put it, the country must this fall decide in the Congressional elections, whether it will have Democracy and economy or Republicanism and extravagance.

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The Treasury Department, it appears, has been engaged in making up tables of amounts of money claimed by Southern men, with a view of frightening people into voting the Republican ticket this fall. A more legitimate business for the Secretary and his subordinates would be to pass upon the numbers of Northern and Southern claims already before them. Another good thing, if the Secretary does not care either to pay or reject these claims, would be to urge the creation of a Commission or Court with authority to pass upon them. In this connection I wish to renew a suggestion, first made in this correspondence, that an Act be passed giving officers and soldiers of the late war an opportunity to present evidence in relation to their record, and to have it examined by proper parties. One hundred thousand men are reported as deserters on the rolls of the volunteer army. I speak "by the card" in saying that not half of them were guilty of the offence. The War Department acting under rules made for the Government of a small and compact body of regular troops, cannot and will not give relief.

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I have said this much, Mr. Speaker, to show that the record we will make on this side of the House in the coming election is not a record against the Union soldier, but will be a record in his favor. The party, I have said, can do nothing to help the disabled soldier, unless they are prepared to devote a few moments to the comparative records of the republican and the democratic parties upon the question of justice to the Union soldier, not some particular Union soldier here, but to the grand army of Union soldiers scattered all over the United States; for all the staff we have had on this question for some days amounts to nothing if it does not prove that the democratic party is hostile to the Union soldier. In 1865, at the close of the war, a republican party was naturally full of love for the Union soldier, and it was the following law, to be found in the Revised Statutes, section 1754. It has become so popular in practice that I would if many members have a recollection that such a law was ever passed:

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SEC. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability incurred from wounds, sickness or incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacities necessary for the proper discharge of such offices.

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How has that law been kept? Go through the departments of the Government and see for yourself. Out of the eighty-five thousand men in the employ of the republican party, how many are disabled or crippled veterans? I want to say that, compared with the army of our countrymen that are to be found in the same way in the same places, you can almost count the disabled soldiers on your fingers and toes.

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Let me be one-half of those in the employ of the Government are not Union soldiers; and the gentleman will not wonder to see some common afternoon and count the eighty-five thousand, we will see who is right, and I will repeat my statement, that of these eighty-five thousand men, so few are disabled soldiers, that you might, comparatively speaking, count them on your fingers and toes. My friend from Maine the other day laid great stress upon the absence of crippled soldiers from the rolls of the roll. What can he say about their employment not only under this administration but under that of Gen. Grant? He made much sport the other day about 'disseminated democrats.' I say to him of this class of men in your public offices. The gentleman is not well posted in the troubles that afflict the men of an army. And it is easy to be seen that he never set a squadron in the field. If he had, he never would have fallen into the error of the notion of men who have performed a great and a noble work, and say to the world, 'See what we have done. See the fourteen cripples we have on the soldiers' roll. We are not like those bad fellows on the other side.' And with this love for the Union soldier becomes exhausted, and they undertake to inquire how many of the eighty-five thousand of their own officeholders are disabled or 'diseased' men, when the law requires them all to be, for I take it for granted that for every office in the gift of the Government there can be found a disabled Union soldier competent to fill it under the provisions of the section I have read.

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Now, let us pass from the consideration of republican unfaithfulness to this law, and see what else they have failed to do for the Union soldier. Their party had power in both Houses from 1865 to 1875, ten years. Did they ever pass the bill for the equalization of bounties? It passed this House several times. It always failed in the Senate. You had both branches and the President for ten years. Your pretended friendship always failed at some point. Once it went through the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President Wilson. But General Grant did not sign the bill. You never did more than keep up a respectable pretense.

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Before calling the Chairman announced the law to be as previously stated in the Convention, that the salary had been fixed at \$1000.00 per annum for this County under the general provisions of an Act of Assembly lately passed, and that therefore the first business in order was to proceed to nomination. Thereupon Secretary Ut nominated W. H. Snyder of Orange and B. F. Zarr named M. W. Nuss of Bloomsburg.

REMARKS OF MR. McMANIS (in Congress on the Appointment of Crippled Soldiers).

Dr. Press, of Berwick, raised the point of order that no man could be elected who had not served as a teacher three months preceding the election. The Chairman thereupon made a brief argument that the candidate

REMARKS OF MR. McMANIS (in Congress on the Appointment of Crippled Soldiers).

It is seldom that a Convention of School Directors called out so many voters as those who met at Bloomsburg on last Tuesday. The Convention was called to order by Mr. W. H. Snyder, the County Superintendent. On separate motions James Kealey of Conyngham township was selected as Chairman, and G. W. Ut of Greenwood and Geo. W. Supplee of Madison as Secretaries. The list of Directors was then called over and they voted as follows: Those marked with * were absent and the others were present.

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REMARKS OF MR. McMANIS (in Congress on the Appointment of Crippled Soldiers).

Mr. Speaker, if I were to believe the professions of a republican Congressman we should imagine that his love for the Union soldier surpassed the love of woman, of which we read so much in poetry and in prose. If he would be less ostentatious in his professions and let concealment feel a little more on his dandy cheek we might be more charitable in our belief in his honesty. But when it is paraded in public on numerous small occasions and upon small provocations, it becomes tainted with the hideous leprosy of hypocrisy which was so clearly denounced eighteen hundred years ago by Him whom we regard as the fountain of all high virtues. I do not come forward at this time, Mr. Speaker, claiming any special prominence as the soldier's friend or the advocate of his rights. I try to do my duty in this particular, as most of us do. But I come forward because the wants of my constituents make me more familiar with the record of the democratic party upon these questions than any other man probably upon the floor of the House. And I do not want that party grossly misrepresented. I