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THE JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the Columbia is complete, and our printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. Work done on short notice and at moderate prices.

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R. F. & J. M. CLARK, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in East Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Attorney at Law. Office in Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. & R. R. LITTLE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Poetical.

THE BABY BOYS. Two little baby boys I love, The eldest scarcely winks or stows, His sunny hair and large blue eyes, His earnest look so sweet and true, His earnest look so sweet and true, His earnest look so sweet and true, His earnest look so sweet and true.

MISCELLANEOUS. He creeps so fast to catch his toys, And then he sets up such a noise, He crawls and crawls and crawls and crawls, He crawls and crawls and crawls and crawls, He crawls and crawls and crawls and crawls, He crawls and crawls and crawls and crawls.

DENTIST. Office in Hartman's block, second floor, corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. D. THINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. Office in Hartman's Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO. NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The assets of these old corporations are all insured.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Exchange Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN. GRAND RESOLUTION TO THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA IN FELTON COUNTY.

M'CONNELL'S SPEECH. The Democratic mass meeting at this place to-day, was the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstration witnessed here within the last sixteen years.

B. F. HARTMAN REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES: Liberty of New York, etc.

CATAWISSA. W. M. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office on Market Street No. 4, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Construction and Equipment THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES. In use on this line the well-illustrated fire-fighting and thermal property of its management, in accordance with the latest and best methods of improvement, and its cost has been the question of consideration.

JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM THE WHEATON PATENT SWITCH, AND THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE.

Pullman Palace Cars are run on all Express Trains From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, etc.

WITHOUT CHANGE, and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made at all principal points, and are assured to all important points.

THE SORBERY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE. Is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grand, rapid and varied scenery, and for the facilities it affords. Engines are equipped with the Pennsylvania Railroad steam form.

A PLEASING and MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE. Tickets for the lowest rates of passage and baggage.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. J. E. SHENKMEYER, Pass. Agent Middle St. No. 1, 1st-17.

F. M. BOUTON, Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c. Fine Flowering Extractions, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in English Variety.

Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, Bleaching and Dyeing, etc. Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded. A share of public patronage solicited.

The Columbia.

contract creating the debt does not provide for payment in coin. If a republican congress and a republican president could make the greenback a legal tender to the soldier and the sailor, the widow and the orphan; if it was money to pay for the blood of half a million of our bravest and best, who died that the nation might live, why should not government accept it in payment of its own custom dues? Are life and limb less sacred than tariff rates? No human language can estimate the wrong done by this generation of the people's currency. Year after year the democrats in congress have tried to redress this wrong, but as votes are there counted and not weighed, they have thus far failed. But the day of the people's delivery is not far off. The day of the people's delivery is not far off. The day of the people's delivery is not far off.

It is a remarkable fact that the republican state platform is silent on the question of the currency. Why? Not because the people feel no interest in this question, nor because a political party asking a renewed lease of power should not define its position upon an issue so vital; but because it was deemed safest for success to leave the subject open, that the managers of the campaign might take any position that party necessity should require. The question, to some extent, is supposed to be one of latitude and longitude, and hence it was thought cruder to compel the same speaker to deliver the same speech in Lancaster as in Allegheny. After an unbroken silence of three months the republican call is for hard money and national banks. The platform that sustained our victory in the field that carried our flag to victory—that preserved our government—that paid for the torn limbs and mangled bodies of the living soldier and for the precious life of the dead, must be withdrawn as worthless rags! And in its place the people must take a currency founded upon the interest-bearing debt of the government, and whose clearing has already cost the nation over two hundred millions of dollars! My friends when you endorse your neighbor's note you think you do him a favor; but would you not think that man insane who would pay a bonus to his neighbor to be allowed to endorse his paper? And yet this is the law under which the national banks are organized. They do business upon the credit of the government; they receive semi-annually their interest upon the bonds deposited, and in addition ninety per cent. thereon in notes for circulation, which they are allowed to loan at any rate of interest authorized by the state where the bank is located to be charged by any other banks of issue. This it happens that local banks may have specific charges, allowing eight to ten per cent interest to be charged. If so, national banks, after receiving six per cent. on their bonds, can supplement it with ten per cent. on their notes, thus getting sixteen per cent. for what is practically the same investment! It is not against the stockholders of national banks that the argument is addressed, but against the law which permits such a flagrant wrong upon the rights of the people.

By reference to the finance report for 1877, pages 11 and 12, it will be seen that the net ordinary receipts of the treasury since the republican party came into power are \$7,057,829,221, 65, and if you will turn to the report of the civil service commission, appointed by President Grant, which George William Curtis was a member, made to the Forty-second congress, you will find it estimated that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost. In the collection. Hence, if the five billions received represent but three-fourths of the amount levied by law, the remaining fourth, lost or stolen, but paid by the people, is \$1,685,955,407, 21, a sum greater than the assessed value of all the property, real and personal, in Pennsylvania, and a sum, too, which, with interest from the time it was collected, would more than pay every dollar of the national debt. The payment of taxes is never the most pleasant duty, but it becomes especially so in these times, when the tax payers have every reason to believe that out of every four dollars paid by him for the support of the government one dollar is lost by negligence or directly stolen. What private citizen would so conduct his business? What corporation would make such a report to its stockholders, and yet the people are told that the cry for retrenchment and reform is hollow and untrue. Why should the expenses of the government now be almost twice as much per capita as before the war? The last five years of democratic administration closed June 30, 1869, and the ordinary expenses, excluding interest and pensions, were over one hundred and forty-two millions. The increase in our population cannot account for this alarming increase in our annual expenses, nor can it be charged to the war, for all claims resulting from the war—such as pensions and interest on the public debt—are excluded. It is the result of official incompetency, extravagance and corruption. It costs us nearly \$1.95 per head to govern us yearly the war; it costs now nearly \$3.50 per head.

STATE PLATFORM. After having donated to railroad corporations over two hundred millions of acres of the public lands the republicans, in their platform, in impudent mockery, declare "that the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers." This means, I suppose, if the railroads don't want any more of them. And yet about the time the republicans in Pennsylvania were adopting this resolution the Republicans in the United States Senate were voting a regrant of public lands to the Northern Pacific railroad company of forty millions of acres!

The same platform makes earnest declarations in favor of home industry, and yet the people do not forget that a republican congress in 1872 reduced the tariff on bituminous coal, iron, steel and other articles in the mining and manufacture of which Pennsylvania labor and capital were and are largely employed.

And the same platform is loud in protest against the payment of southern claims. This cry has served many a political villain a convenient purpose. But let the truth be known. What are southern claims? A persistent effort has been made to induce the people to believe that these claims are demands upon the government, made exclusively by persons in the south who were engaged in the rebellion. Instead of this being true, a vast majority of the claims thus far allowed by congress have been presented by northern and Union men for losses alleged to have been sustained by them in or on account of the war. And how stand the two parties on this question? In the Forty-second congress (republican) bills were passed for claims amounting to \$2,495,172, 35. In the Forty-third congress (republican) the amount was \$2,541,298, 65. Now, the Forty-fourth congress (democratic) passed claims amounting only to \$1,878,397, 43, about one million dollars less than had been allowed by the republicans in the Forty-second and Forty-third congresses. Instead of bills for the pay-

ment of these three hundred millions of southern claims having been introduced in congress, the actual amount pending is \$5,000,107, 06. In magnifying the number one bill for the same purpose, but presented by different members, has been counted fifty-four times; another, forty-nine; another, twenty-nine; another, twenty-four; and so on. By such means are the people to be misled and the republican party kept in power.

THE CURRENCY. It is a remarkable fact that the republican state platform is silent on the question of the currency. Why? Not because the people feel no interest in this question, nor because a political party asking a renewed lease of power should not define its position upon an issue so vital; but because it was deemed safest for success to leave the subject open, that the managers of the campaign might take any position that party necessity should require. The question, to some extent, is supposed to be one of latitude and longitude, and hence it was thought cruder to compel the same speaker to deliver the same speech in Lancaster as in Allegheny. After an unbroken silence of three months the republican call is for hard money and national banks. The platform that sustained our victory in the field that carried our flag to victory—that preserved our government—that paid for the torn limbs and mangled bodies of the living soldier and for the precious life of the dead, must be withdrawn as worthless rags! And in its place the people must take a currency founded upon the interest-bearing debt of the government, and whose clearing has already cost the nation over two hundred millions of dollars! My friends when you endorse your neighbor's note you think you do him a favor; but would you not think that man insane who would pay a bonus to his neighbor to be allowed to endorse his paper? And yet this is the law under which the national banks are organized. They do business upon the credit of the government; they receive semi-annually their interest upon the bonds deposited, and in addition ninety per cent. thereon in notes for circulation, which they are allowed to loan at any rate of interest authorized by the state where the bank is located to be charged by any other banks of issue. This it happens that local banks may have specific charges, allowing eight to ten per cent interest to be charged. If so, national banks, after receiving six per cent. on their bonds, can supplement it with ten per cent. on their notes, thus getting sixteen per cent. for what is practically the same investment! It is not against the stockholders of national banks that the argument is addressed, but against the law which permits such a flagrant wrong upon the rights of the people.

On the 1st of November last there were in existence 2,989 national banks, with a capital stock paid in of \$179,467,771, and with a surplus fund and other undivided profits of \$166,345,799.36. These figures tell the story. These banks have been organized for about twenty years, and have annually declared dividends never less than four and ten twenty per cent.; and yet in this brief period they have accumulated undivided profits, held now by them as a surplus fund, amounting to more than one-third of all their paid in capital. Thus their stock becomes enormously enhanced in value, as is seen by recent quotations of the stock of the Chemical National Bank of New York, whose par value, I believe, is \$100 per share, while its par value in the market is \$170 per share. A system of finance that permits such profits when labor is idle and industry paralyzed is oppressive to the people and dangerous to free institutions. It tends to one end, and that is to build up a vast money power in the hands of a few, sucking the same breath and devoted to a common purpose. If General Jackson had cause to fear one bank controlling thirty or forty millions of dollars organized under one law, with the same interests and aims, and having five hundred millions of capital?

A circular from the secretary of the American Bankers' association dated 21st August 1878, shows the concentrated action and the evil disposition of these banks. The purpose evidently is to levy a large corruption fund to debauch the voters in doubtful congressional districts and to elect the friends of the bank and Jackson, a man who represents the success of the foullest conspiracy against free government and constitutional liberty known to the annals of time. And the men to whose fraud, forgery and perjury he owes the name of President, instead of wearing chains and manacles are made judges of courts and keepers of the people's treasury! My friends, if a beggar, starving, takes a loaf of bread not his own, he is arrested, tried, convicted and sent to prison. But here a band of political desperadoes, located in three states, by nameless crimes have stolen the jewel letters and public seal, instead of being overthrown by the will of the people, they are today mock the people in their careers, and riot in their substance. If justice has not fled the earth, the day, the hour, is near at hand when her sword shall mercilessly behead these guilty wretches!

Let me now turn briefly to state issues. We are all proud of Pennsylvania. Baptized in the blood of the revolution, she has reared some mighty men. Her people honest, intelligent and industrious; her forests rivaling the cedars of Lebanon, and her soil rich in minerals, she invites to her borders the best brain and brawn of the earth. Forgetting party names and party divisions, her citizens should make her peace and prosperity their common inheritance and their common joy. But a state with so many diversified interests, and so many sources of wealth is too inviting to escape the plaudits and the trader, and to-day it may be said with truth that no northern state has been so cursed with machine and ring politics. Our people feeling the poison in the system, sought deliverance in a radical change of the organic law, and the new constitution, in many respects a model, took form and being, not, however, without a bitter struggle, for the old order of things died by decree and not by choice.

But more was expected by the change than has been realized. Overwhelmingly defeated at the polls, the political party who had been controlling the state, reluctant to retire from the scene of their past triumphs, taxed their ingenuity to defeat the spirit, if not the form and letter of the new constitution.

One of the complaints of the people was that corporations had too much power. The creatures of legislative will, mere servants of the people, they were hardly out of their swaddling clothes until they assumed to be the people's masters. Manufacturers and producers

could find no means to market, although a railroad might pass their door. The rates were exorbitant, or no cars could be had, or the "ring" might be selling the products or goods. The grievance became intolerable and honest men, with one voice, demanded that the power of monopoly should be broken, and the rights of the citizen respected.

Hence it was that we find in the new constitution, article 17, the following sections: SEC. 3. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for, or in facilities for, transportation of freight or passengers within the state or coming from or going to any other state. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and communication tickets may be issued at special rates. SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, canal company, or of any lesser, manager or employee thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power. And as if seeing with the eye of prophecy the opposition with which these sections would be met, the convention added: SEC. 12. The general assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The members of the legislature swear to "support, obey and defend the constitution of this commonwealth," and yet with the date there is written, "The general assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions" of article 17. No law has been passed to carry out these provisions. The wrongs of the people in this regard remain unredressed, and the strong arm of corporate power continues to oppress, unrebuked. And when last winter the suffering oil interests of our state, employing vast amounts of capital and thousands of laborers, ventured to approach the legislature for relief and to point to the constitution as the ground of their petition, they were laughed to scorn and turned away. It was fruitless for the people and oppressed by corporations, then, a senator, to make earnest pleas for the rights of the people against the greed of monopolies, for, as he spoke, one of the leaders of the republican ring, like a serpent at the ear of Eve, was whispering poison to those who knew not what it was to do to his god.

Defeated but not dismayed, the oil men returned to their wells with firm purpose to teach their oppressors, by the ballot, the measureless depths of their wrongs. But happily just then the republican state convention, composed in part of members of the legislature met in Harrisburg but a few steps from the spot where the free pipe bill had been smothered, and with anxious concern passed this resolution: Sixth. That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading trade interests of the state and country, resulting partly, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many transportation companies of the country to a favored few to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and that we deem it our duty to recommend the enactment of such laws by the state and national legislatures as will correct this growing evil.

If the "alarm" was sincere the republican legislature could specify how removed it for it was in session. This performance was a pretense and a fraud, and so intelligent men of all parties must regard it. The republican managers will discover that milk is for babies, but that strong men want meat. Nor should the recent action of Gov. Hartranft as to the quo warranto proceeding in Venango county pass without brief notice. He had long been familiar with the grievances of the oil men and he had witnessed the unequal contest they waged before the legislature. One brave word from him then would have saved their cause; but it was not spoken. He remained silent as death when speech would have been golden, and he must not hope now, when the storm of the people's wrath is gathering, to save a sinking cause and candidate by a writ from any court. A quo warranto may do many things, but it cannot elect Hoyt governor!

STATE EXPENSES. Ring rule has brought with it, of course, a large increase in the annual expenditures. I cannot refer to these in detail, but as a fair sample of the system of ring rule I select the expenses of the executive in 1871, the year before the war, under Governor Hartranft: UNDER CURTIS. Governor's salary.....\$4,000 00 Private secretary..... 600 00 Messenger..... 500 00 Repairs to executive mansion..... 350 00 Total.....\$5,450 00

UNDER HARTRAFT. Governor's salary.....\$10,000 00 Private secretary..... 2,500 00 Messenger..... 2,500 00 Night watchman..... 900 00 Page..... 300 00 Recorder for Board of Pardons..... 500 00 Clerk for Board of Pardons..... 500 00 Carpet..... 125 00 Glass, etc..... 31 00 Boots..... 6 25 Tanning plant..... 10 00 Coal..... 212 25 Wagoning..... 54 00 Wharf..... 18 00 Furniture..... 19 50 Sprinkling street..... 15 00 Carpet and furniture..... 709 12 Carpet and furniture..... 341 12 Furniture..... 78 24 Repairs..... 84 50 Sprinkling street..... 15 00 Accidental executive..... 2,000 00 Incidental executive..... 500 00 Total.....\$18,747 47

Under Hartranft.....\$21,747 47 Under Hartranft..... 5,450 00 Hartranft over Curtis in one year.....\$16,297 47

I give you the expenses of the state government under the last democratic governor (Packer) ending in 1869, and also three years under Hartranft, including the war, Geary and Hartranft: Under Packer, three years.....\$1,209,849 17 Under Geary..... 1,885,187 18 Under Geary (second term)..... 2,808,305 07 Under Hartranft (first term)..... 3,479,215 28

The above figures do not include interest paid on state debt, pensions, or amounts

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Table with columns for ad rates: 1st space, 2nd space, 3rd space, 4th space, 5th space, 6th space, 7th space, 8th space, 9th space, 10th space. Includes rates for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th space.

Receipts, Administrators and Auditor's notes three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted. Transfers or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Expense of senate and house, \$496,230 41. Cost of each member, \$1,947.

The bill is \$25,550 for postage. This would pay the postage on \$40,000 letters, which would be an average of about 3,000 letters to each member, and as the session continued 144 days (including adjournments) each member, to use his postage, would have to write daily 251 letters.

This has gone for many years, and thus it will go as long as the present dynasty shall rule the state. Under Packer, our last democratic governor, it cost 42 cents per head to govern the people for three years.

Under the first term of Hartranft it cost 87 cents and under his present term it will cost 95 cents per head. The present term does not arise from the rebellion and no interest or pensions are included.

And in return for these heavy growing burdens what have the people received? What monopoly has been caught by the throat and taught obedience to the law? What legislation has been passed to enable individual shippers and producers to secure justice in relentless warfare waged against them by corporate wealth and ring combinations? What single measure urged by the people and opposed by corporations has been coined into law?

And upon the other hand, what proposition for the creation of sinecures and the over-prosperation of the people has failed? When the ears of the legislature were deaf to the appeals in behalf of the depressed oil interests of the state, they were open wide to the imperious demand of the ruling cabal to pass the re-organizer's bill. Unwilling to give a helping hand to a great industry that develops the resources of the commonwealth and employs thousands to toil, the people and oppressed by corporations has been coined into law?

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Why not give him a life estate at once? If the people are to be plundered under the forms of law, to raise funds to debauch electors and perpetuate the rule of ring, it would save the expense of repeated legislation to declare by a general act that the offices and courts of the state do, and of right ought to, belong to the Republican ringsters their heirs and assigns forever. From the judge upon the bench to the lowest clerk, the ring rule power was yet settled in its basic to create a new office, with enormous and undivided emoluments, with the extraordinary tenure to its appointee of ten years.

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