THE COLUMBIAN.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender,} Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN, H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS,

Dist.	Dist.
1. John Slevin.	15. George S. Purdy.
2. J. F. J. Sonnenderker.	16. P. H. Ackley.
3. John W. Lee.	17. John P. Levan.
4. H. J. Horan.	18. Ezra D. Parker.
5. R. L. Wright.	19. E. W. Mumma.
6. J. H. Brinton.	20. A. H. Dill.
7. Wm. Stahler.	21. F. P. Jamps.
8. C. F. Reutschler.	22. J. K. P. Duff.
9. H. M. North.	23. John Swan.
10. H. G. Stiles.	24. A. R. Winternitz.
11. A. G. Brondhead.	25. John H. Hill.
12. F. V. Rockafellow.	26. Wm. A. Forquer.
13. Richard Rahn.	27. A. J. Greenfield.
14. George H. Irwin.	

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

FOR CONGRESS.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,

OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

WILLIAM BRYSON,

OF CENTRALIA.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

W. H. SNYDER,

OF ORANGE.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

P. A. EVANS,

OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

STEPHEN POHE

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON PARR,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,

ELI ROBBINS,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

OF CATAWISSA.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, requests each member of the Standing Committee to make an appointment of a Vigilance Committee for his election district, borough or township consisting of at least two members, in addition to the member of the Standing Committee, and in the larger districts three or four, as may be necessary, and the members of the Standing Committee will promptly within not more than one week send the name to the chairman.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

		Post Office.
Beaver	J. Hittenhouse.	Beaver Valley.
Berwick—E.	Isaiah Bower,	Berwick.
Berwick—W.	C. A. Carey,	Berwick.
Benton	G. W. Hirleman	Benton.
Bloom—E.	David Lowenberg,	Bloomsburg.
Bloom—W.	Geo. E. Elwell,	"
Briarcreek	M. L. Houseknecht,	Willow Springs.
Catawissa	W. T. Creasy	Catawissa.
Centralia	D. F. Curry	Centralia.
Centre	Samuel Hilliday	Light Street.
Conyngham N.	John Brennan	Centralia.
Conyngham S.	John Monroe,	Ashland.
Fishingcreek	L. M. Crevelling,	Van Camp.
Franklin	Daniel Lowman,	Pennsy.
Greenwood	I. D. Patton,	Greenwood.
Hemlock	James Harris,	Buck Horn.
Jackson	S. W. McElhenry,	Waller's.
Locust	J. Snyder,	Roaringcreek.
Madison	Miles Smith	Jerseytown.
Main	J. W. Ketchner,	Mainville.
Mifflin	D. H. Montgomery	Mifflinville.
Montour	O. A. Stonge	Grovania.
Mt. Pleasant	Jacob Gilbert	Canby.
Orange	C. W. Ammerman	Orangeville.
Pine	G. R. Gortner	Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek	James Knittle,	Mill Grove.
West Scott	G. P. Belgbard,	Light Street.
East Scott	D. Geisinger	Espy.
Sugarloaf	W. R. Peterman,	Cole's Creek.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Bloom, E.—A. V. Hower, J. H. Maize, C. H. Campbell, J. B. Casey, C. W. Jones, Ed. Yost, Charles Hassert, and Jas. Sterner.

Bloom W.—F. D. Dentler, C. A. Kleim, Thomas Gorney, R. R. Little, Clinton Sterling and W. W. Barrett.

Montour—Henry H. Keifer, Ed Wheeler.

S. Conyngham—Patrick Haley, Andrew Donahue.

Greenwood—Wm. Eyer, A. J. Derr, J. P. DeWitt.

Berwick E.—P. S. Hanley, A. D. Seeley, Samuel Chamberlain, Freeman Sifler and James Hayman.

Sugarloaf—W. A. Kile, A. K. Fritz, Wm. L. Hettinger.

Catawissa—E. M. Tewksbury, J. B. Robbins, Wm. Shuck.

Fishingcreek—T. H. Edgar, Lewis Bebshline, W. J. Kreamer, J. M. Ammerman and W. N. Hosler.

Main—John F. Bowman J. J. Nuss, John A. Shuman.

Orange.—Wm. Masteller, Isaac K. Dildine, Amos Neyhard.

Berwick, W.—A. G. Kimberly, Will T. Snyder, C. B. Jackson, Richard Williams.

Scott, W.—Isaac Retchard, John Crawford, Mace Pettit.

Roaringcreek.—Wm. Yeager, Daniel Long.

Centre.—H. A. Sweppenheiser, A. D. Brader, Levi Reibley.

Cleveland says: "Tell the truth."
Blaine says: "Burn this letter."

Men who have been repeatedly honored by the Democratic party of this county by nomination and election to official positions are the very last ones who should be found urging Democrats to repudiate the action of a convention. Democrats from principle are always found true to their party, but Democrats "for office only" may be swayed from the moorings when it suits their personal interests, or gratifies a private spleen.

The elopement of a daughter of Mr. Morosini, partner of Jay Gould, with her father's coachman has caused great excitement in Yonkers. The mother is prostrated with grief, and the father refuses to recognize his daughter. Although twenty-five years of age, it is said the young lady had never been allowed to receive calls from gentlemen, and this is the result. The girl has visited her mother, but persistently refuses to abandon her husband.

There may be circumstances under which a bolt from county nominations would be justifiable. There are no such circumstances at present, and the only effect of such action would be to reduce the vote for President and to break down and demoralize the party organization. This is just what republicans are hoping for and encouraging, and no true democrat will in any way assist them in the accomplishment of this object. Those who advocate a bolt, are actuated solely by personal pique, and are working directly against the interests of the party.

For a long time the cry of the New York *Sun* was "Turn the rascals out." With singular inconsistency it is now doing all in its power to keep them in.

If you listen carefully you will hear the Blaine organs shouting that John F. Finerty, a democratic congressman from Chicago, has bolted Cleveland, and declared his purpose to support Blaine. Finerty was a candidate for renomination and his party turned him overboard. He was a democrat "for office only." The party can well afford to lose such a man on the same day that Bristow bolts Blaine.

The *Republican* pops up this week with the old thread bare charge concerning the Pittsburg Riot bill, and hopes thereby to distract attention from the real issues, and to injure the COLUMBIAN in its earnest endeavors to secure the election of the democratic ticket. This same old charge is kept on hand in the office of our cotemporary, and is hauled out for ventilation on all occasions, in season and out of season. It was in season when first made, and was then shown most conclusively to be false, and all papers that did as the COLUMBIAN did were entirely exonerated by a legislative committee and by public opinion. It is out of season now, when the person who the *Republican* desires to injure has had nothing to do with the editorial management for four weeks, and has given no occasion for a malignant personal attack, a fact which the editor of the *Republican* admits in his article. But our contemporary cannot break itself of the bad habit of indulging in personal journalism, and we are not surprised at its present outbreak.

When the Independent republicans, headed by George William Curtis declared their intention to oppose Blaine, the republican organs all over the country cried out with one accord, "Let them go; they are free-traders, and we are glad to get rid of them." That cry is no longer of any avail. No one will call Carl Schurz a free-trader. Thad. C. Pound of Wisconsin, James Speed, Lincoln's attorney-general, Judge Harding and many others, who are daily declaring for Cleveland, have always been republicans, and claim to be so now, but they cannot endorse a man with Blaine's public record. The latest blow to the republican party is the announcement that Benjamin H. Bristow, secretary of the Treasury under Grant's administration, has declared his intention to vote for Cleveland. These men are not politicians. They are all men who have held high positions in the republican party and have made for themselves an honorable record. They see the rottenness that has crept into their party, and they know the record of James G. Blaine, and like honest men that they are they repudiate both. To account for this defection the howling organs must raise some other cry than "free-traders."

TAMMANY FOR CLEVELAND.

Ever since the Chicago convention the Republicans have professed to have strong expectations of carrying New York state. Their hopes are based on the opposition of the *Sun* to Cleveland, on the large labor vote that Butler is expected to draw from the Democrats, and on the action of Tammany Hall. The influence of the *Sun* has not proved all that was desired, and it is probable now that Mr. Dana would swing around again so as to get on the winning side if he could do so without appearing ridiculous. The Butler side show has failed to capture the labor vote of the State, and all his demonstrations have been a farce. Last, but not least, Tammany has declared strongly in Cleveland's favor. Many prominent Republicans are announcing their intention to support the Democratic candidate, and every day adds to the certainty of Cleveland's success in New York. This makes his election sure, though from present indications he can be elected without that state.

NO BOLTING THIS YEAR.

Already the republicans of this county are beginning to cherish hopes of electing at least one prominent official at the coming election, and their organ, the *Republican*, thinks it hears rumblings in the air that indicate the defeat of the democratic candidate for Prothonotary. From this time forth our contemporary will be constantly engaged in an effort to show that there is great disaffection in the Democratic ranks, and will do and say all in their power to encourage a bolt. Will they succeed? Are the democrats of this county ready to assist the republican organ in breaking down our great majority that for years past has been constantly increasing? For two decades the *Republican* has heaped abuse on the democratic party. It has called them rebels, copperheads, traitors, the whiskey party, the party of ignorance, and all the epithets that it could conjure up, but now it hopes to use those same democrats for its own purposes, by endeavoring to induce them to repudiate the action of the county convention by a refusal to vote for some of the nominees. There is no reason why a single democrat should scratch his ticket. All the candidates are acknowledged to be men fully qualified to fill the offices to which they aspire; the nominations were made in a full convention after a bitter fight at the delegate election; no charges of corruption have been made against a single nominee. If there be any disaffection it is not because the rules of the party, the laws of the state, or the will of the people have been encroached upon. Any tendency to a bolt, if there be any, can come, therefore, only from the influence of disappointed candidates and defeated politicians. The democratic party has always claimed to be an organization based upon high principles, and we have no fears that it will depart from these. If, however, the personal pique of a few shall be allowed to override the expressed will of the people, then, indeed, is it high time to abolish the rules and customs of the party, and thereby avoid the expense of the preliminary canvass and the county convention.

It would be especially disastrous at this time to attempt to defeat any man on the ticket. Such action would distract attention from the Presidential election and could not help but diminish the vote of Cleveland and Hendricks. We must remember that in this matter the eyes of the state are upon us, and in case of a lessened majority it would be heralded as a great republican victory in the democratic stronghold of Columbia. The Democracy of this county are not easily deceived, and it will require much more than has yet transpired to cause any thing like a bolt. This being the case we may confidently expect the election of every man named by the convention, and the usual majority for the national ticket.

A GOOD SPEECH

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

A large Democratic meeting was held at Wilkes-Barre last week, Thursday. John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the *Boston Pilot* made the leading speech, portions of which are given below. On being introduced Mr. O'Reilly said:

I have been handed a copy of a morning paper published in your city, containing some questions addressed to me, which I shall begin my few remarks this evening by answering. The first is:

If Cleveland was an unfit man for the Presidency (See files of Boston *Pilot* from May 1st to July 17,) both before and after the meeting of the Chicago convention, how comes it that all at once he becomes fit for the office.

I take it that this is a reproof and a reproach to me, as the editor of a widely circulated newspaper, for my fearless exercise of an undoubted and hitherto undisputed privilege of the American citizen. I opposed the nomination of Grover Cleveland, as a citizen, because I then believed that a stronger candidate might be secured. When the convention met and I, with those who operated with me were overruled, I submitted. I now support the candidate of the Democratic party, as a Democrat, and because I am, and shall continue to be, loyal to my party.

[The impressive earnestness with which these few words were uttered are wanting in their presentation in cold type. But the large audience understood and appreciated it, and such a cheer went up in response as has seldom been heard within the Court House walls.]

Continuing, Mr. O'Reilly said:

The second question is "Can a leopard change his spots?" I do not think it can. An honest man may honestly change his opinions. But the man who takes dishonest advantage of high political positions to make himself rich—that "leopard" cannot change his "spots." The man who is charged with the responsibilities of a Minister of one country to the courts of another, and who refuses to hearken to the cry of an imprisoned fellow-citizen who is innocent of crime and who only asks that he be informed of what he is accused and accorded the right of a speedy trial—and the Secretary of State who nevertheless applauds that Minister and certifies that he has obeyed his instructions implicitly—such "leopards" cannot change their "spots."

The man who twenty-nine years ago was following an honest profession, the profession of journalism, and yet was the foremost and bitterest voice in all New England in endorsement of the cruelly proscriptive doctrines of Know-Nothingism—that "leopard" cannot change his "spots."

The man who, twenty-one years afterward could write or circulate a paper advising that the representative of a family, which had a hundred years of life in his own state, should not be elected to Congress simply because he was a Catholic—that "leopard" cannot change his spots."

The man who could do these things, with more than a score of years intervening, surely *had not* changed his spots.

The third question is: "How is it that leading Irish-Americans throughout the country support Blaine in preference to the regular Democratic nominee?" That has never been proven. I was one of the loudest in opposition to his nomination; but as I have already tried to tell you, I am for him now, and I know hundreds of others who were and are in the same positions. I think this question, or the allegation it is intended to make, is a mistake.

The fourth and last question is: "Has it not been proven time and again that Cleveland has always been the enemy of the Irish?" Neither has this been proven. I call it a grave mistake.

In another part of the paper in which these questions are asked I find these words: "General Bragg said at Chicago that he loved Cleveland because John Boyle O'Reilly and his countrymen hated him."

That is not a mistake. That is a lie. General Bragg used no such language and gave out no such inference.

We have been many days and many nights upon your beautiful river, with only the company of the flies by day and the owls by night. We have not read the papers. Our communings have been with the running waters and the sermons we have heard have been from the stones in the rapids. But it is the glory of the Democracy that the man whose faith is tied to it, may be away for ten days or ten years and returning find it unchanged. This is because its principles are unchangeable—because the principles of the party are greater than the men of any party. They are unaffected by the defection of our little or the death of our great men.

I am of those who do not believe that a President or a Governor, however good, can do very much for the people. The best man for such positions is the honest and the safe man, not the meritricious and brilliant. The sailor doesn't fear the quiet deeps but is in danger of being rolled over in the noisy shallows. The highest law is the common opinion of the citizens. When that opinion settles upon any reform it becomes law. The President can do but little good except in guarding the entrance to the law books of the nation so that bad legislators cannot obtrude their dishonesty upon the people. The bad President, however, can do an infinitude of evil; first, by lowering the whole moral tone of the nation. He can do it by taking advantage, as Blaine has in other offices he has held, of the enormous power a President wields for personal aggrandisement. He can do it by the terrible opportunity it affords to sow religious and other dissensions among the people for his own and the party's advancement.

There should be no mention of race extraction or creed belief in politics. But both are necessarily vivid questions in this campaign on every side, and their discussion at this time is stamping out and killing most dangerous elements. For instance, in consequence of the lights it has developed, no American citizen unjustly imprisoned in a foreign country will ever again be cruelly turned from as Blaine and Lowell turned from the Irish-American suspects. Race and religion have been dragged into this contest by Mr. Blaine, and it is right, therefore, that at such a time and under such provocation, Catholics and Irish Americans should express themselves freely. Yet I need not go at length into Blaine's record as an anti-Catholic or an advocate of twenty-one years residence as a requisite for citizenship, for he neither does nor dare deny these charges. In his paper he villainously abused the voters he now asks to support him. I know of my own knowledge that in consequence of the attitude of the Blaines of this country on these and kindred questions it has not for twenty years been safe for an Irishman to visit Ireland, lest he should be arrested, for he knew that, in such event, he would get no protection from the Republican party. I am not now speaking as a politician. I never made a stump speech before, but I say now and here as my honest conviction that no more unworthy vote was ever given than would be a vote at this election for the man who for 30 years has made them eat their hearts out with anger of his bigotries. Six weeks ago I wrote to a friend in Portland whom I knew to be honorable and upright—asking him to ask Blaine plainly whether he had any connection whatever with the Madigan circular. I did this as an editor anxious that my readers should know the truth. The answer came that Blaine had solemnly said, upon his honor, that he had no knowledge of the circular until he had received it through the mail. Two weeks ago there were published affidavits of men of unimpeachable character o the effect that, in spite of his denial on his word of honor, Blaine had the circulars in his house when he was Chairman of the State Committee of Maine, that they were read by his servants who were Catholics and who were made justly indignant by the exposure, and that they were distributed from his house. In such a man there is no honor.

Mr. Cleveland has been called upon but twice in connection with these matters. When a meeting was called in Buffalo to express the public indignation in consequence of the failure of the Blaine Government to extend relief to Michael Boyton, an American citizen imprisoned in Kilmainham jail under the Coercion act, Governor Cleveland presided. He also made a speech, one of the strongest ever delivered upon the subject, taking the broad ground that it was Boyton's right, guaranteed him in our constitution and laws, to be tried and tried at once, or released. Blaine was invited to a similar meeting, and though not in office at the time, neither came nor answered the invitation. A few weeks ago there met in Boston a great body known as the Irish National League. It included representatives, leading citizens from every state in the Union, and many distinguished men from abroad. Both Cleveland and Blaine were invited to be present. The former acknowledge the invitation in a polite note, regretting his inability to attend, in consequence of a contemplated trip to the Adirondacks for needed recreation, which we all knew he was about to take. Blaine neither came nor answered. Evidence is nowhere to be found that the leopard has changed his spots on these questions.

It has been said that the Irish vote should divide. I don't think Irishmen or any others should go away from a principle for any temporary advantage, and I don't see that even a temporary advantage could be gained by going. Irish-Americans are with the Democratic party from principle. They know it better even than some native Americans. Jefferson, its great founder, was loved and studied in Ireland a hundred years ago. Already the Irish were strong both here and in New England. They saw where the principle of human liberty lay. The Irish people have given up a thousand years of the life of their nation, in fidelity to—in abstract worship of it. Do you think that they can now give up the party that loves it and expresses it? Irishmen are Democrats because Democracy is for decentralization, which leads to class rule and distinctions and and ultimately to monarchy. We know as Irishmen where we stand and why we stand there, and we are not going away, either. We wouldn't go away if we liked Blaine better than Cleveland, which, thank God, we don't.

As a Massachusets man, I suppose I must say a word about Butler. A year ago he received the largest vote the Democrats of Massachusetts ever gave a candidate. He was a good governor—with some mistakes. The measure of his popularity is not, however, to be judged by the vote he will receive for President, for if General Butler proceeds to try and wreck the Democratic party for personal vengeance, nobody will be so severely hurt as General Butler. I say this with profound conviction and profound regret. For one, I have supported him as a Democrat, but I shall not support him now, for his position is absurd. A Butler vote is simply a vote for Blaine. Irish-Americans, I hope and believe, are not in any considerable number going to leave the party to which they have been loyal for generations, or help wreck and destroy it, either through following any individual desertion from from their own party, or because they have been told by a charlatan and bigot—I mean Blaine—that he is going to be what he never yet was, for the leopard has not changed and cannot change his spots.

The State Campaign.

THE HOPEFUL DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The *Post*, the official paper of the Democratic State Committee says:

The official information of the Democratic State Committee from all parts of Pennsylvania is to the effect that the work of registration was more fully completed than ever before, and the present indications are for a heavy Democratic vote being polled. It is estimated in some quarters as high as half a million, for since 1876 the full strength of the Democracy in this State has not had encouragement to come out; and even then there was little hope of carrying the State indulged in, while now there is a very fair prospect for it.

The State Committee does not propose to agitate or encourage a demonstrative campaign in the earlier stages of the struggle. For the present and up to October 4 it is urged that every energy be devoted to qualifying the voters by paying taxes and naturalizing the foreign born citizens. If these things are not attended to their day will be past after October 4. Meetings can be held, clubs organized and processions formed after that, but little good will it do to drill a voter by these agencies if attention has not been paid to qualifying him.

The opening meeting of the campaign was held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, Sept 13.

After that date and up to Oct. 1, there will be a number of meetings in the State, dates already fixed being Brookville, Jefferson county, Sept. 18, to be addressed by W. U. Hensel, Lock Haven, Sept. 23, Hon. Richard Vaux, Gen. W. W. H. Davis and W. U. Hensel.

Between October 1 and October 12 many of the Democratic speakers of Pennsylvania will be engaged in Ohio and West Virginia, and during the last three weeks of the campaign there will be hundreds of able and eloquent campaigners from this and other states on the stump in Pennsylvania.

MORE OF BLAINE'S LETTERS.

Another batch of letters embraced in the correspondence between James G. Blaine and "Dear Fisher" have been published, and they show beyond question that Blaine prostituted his high position for personal gain. We have not space for all the letters, but we reproduce one that shows the means by which Blaine attempted to cover his tracks.

(Confidential.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., 16th Apr, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER: You can do me a very great favor, and I know it will give you pleasure to do so—just as I would do for you under similar circumstances. Certain persons and papers are trying to throw mud at me to injure my candidacy before the Cincinnati convention, and you may observe that they are trying it in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter.

I want you to send me a letter such as the inclosed draft. You will receive this to-morrow (Monday) evening, and it will be a favor I shall never forget if you will at once write me the letter and mail the same evening.

The letter is strictly true, is honorable to you and to me, and will stop the mouths of slanderers at once.

Regard this as strictly confidential. Do not show it to any one. The draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is as trustworthy as any man can be. If you can't get the letter written in season for the 9 o'clock mail to New York, please be sure to mail it during the night so that it will start first mail Tuesday morning; but if possible, I pray you to get it in the 9 o'clock mail Monday evening. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerely,

[Burn this letter.] J. G. B.

[Indorsed on the back.]

Not knowing your exact address I send this to the Parker House in order that it may [not] be subjected to any danger in the hands of a carrier.

J. G. B.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Dated WASHINGTON, D. C., 1876.

Received at 9.44, April 16.

TO WARREN FISHER, COMMONWEALTH HOTEL: Please go to Parker House to-morrow, Monday evening; on arrival morning mail from New York, find letter. Answer by return mail.

19 D. H. J. G. BLAINE.

XSM.

The following is the inclosure referred to in the preceding letter:

BOSTON, April —, 1876.

THE HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I observe that certain newspapers are making or rather insinuating the absurd charge that you own or had owned $150,000 of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds, and that you had in some way obtained them as a gratuity.

The enterprise of building the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad was undertaken in 1866 by a company of Boston gentlemen, of whom I was myself one. The bonds were put upon the market in this city on what was deemed very advantageous terms to the purchaser. They were sold largely through myself. You became the purchaser of about $80,000 of the bonds on precisely the same terms that every other buyer received, paying for them in instalments, running over a considerable period, just as others did. The transaction was perfectly open, and there was no more secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure you never owned a bond of the road that you did not pay for at the market rate. Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms.

When the road got into financial difficulties and loss fell upon you you still retained your bonds, and you held them clear through to the reorganization of the company in 1874, exchanging them for stock and bonds of the new company.

You acquired also some demands against the new company by reason of your having joined with others in raising some money when the company was in pressing need. For the recovery of that money proceedings are now pending in the U. S. circuit court in Arkansas, to which you are openly a party of record. Concealment of the investment and everything connected with it would have been very easy had concealment been desirable; but your action in the whole matter was as open and as fair as the day. When the original enterprise failed, I knew with what severity the pecuniary loss fell upon you, and with what integrity and nerve you met it. Years having elapsed, it seems rather hard at this late day to be compelled to meet a slander in a matter where your conduct was in the highest degree honorable and straightforward.

You may use this letter in any way that will be of service to you. Very sincerely yours,

W. F., Jr.

The words "Indeed, I am sure that no one received bonds on any other terms" were interlined in foregoing letter in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting.

Fisher did not write the letter as requested, because he knew it to be untrue.

More Hot Shot.

From the New York Herald.

Congressman Theodore Lyman has been opposed to Blaine from the first, and in accepting a renomination to congress he takes occasion to say something about his position in national politics:

Having been a republican since the dissolution of the whig party, it would be natural in me to vote for the republican nominee, but for Mr. Blaine I cannot vote. * * * It cannot be denied that the only candidate for whom the majority of the Massachusetts delegates to the last three republican national conventions, and conspicuously at the convention in June of this year, declined to vote was Mr. Blaine. Why did they make this exception? It was because they knew that Mr. Blaine's character was so much impaired as to render him an unfit candidate.

The significance of such an utterance lies in the fact that all that has been done to discredit Cleveland has been of no avail among men who, though in name republicans, do not recognize party lines. Mr. Lyman says that he has confidence in Mr. Cleveland, and will vote for him. Almost daily the announcement is made of the defection from Blaine of men of influence, whose republicanism has never been questioned, and who as a rule will carry with them many who either recognize their authority or are now in doubt and only need an example to decide their course.

It is obvious that the Blaine tactics have not been successful in obtaining support for Blaine, but, on the other hand, have alienated from him the men who would have added materially to the strength of the party under any candidate save one with the shadow of dishonesty and trickery hanging over him. We predict that all the hot shot of the opposition has not all yet been fired.

Blaine is undertaking a bluff game when he says that he hopes everbody will read his letters, and asks every republican paper to publish them. Of course the *Republican* will comply with his request.

Queries for the Workingmen.

Has not the Republican party controlled the national administration for almost twenty-four years?

Has it not executed the laws by men of its choice?

Has the party brought prosperity to you and your families?

Are you working for good wages all the time?

Are there no mills closed?

Are wages not cut down?

Do you find living cheap, rents low, provisions abundant, and low-priced clothing and other supplies down to the cut in pay?

Are business affairs satisfactory to you?

How much more are your wages today than they were four years ago when this same Republican party promised you more pay and more work if you would support the ticket?

Who has grown richer in the last four years of Republican policy, you, or the men who were rich then and who seek to allure you with the same sort of arguments now?

The Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, employing 5,000 workmen, have announced a reduction of wages from 10 to 20 per cent to take effect October 1st.

Four boilers exploded at the Lykens Valley colliery on Wednesday evening. There were but four persons about at the time of the explosion, three of whom were severely injured and one fatally.

The western republicans are badly scared. Logan has been swinging around the circle trying to enthuse the soldier element, and now they deem it necessary for Blaine to exhibit himself in Ohio. *The Chicago Inter Ocean* admits that there is danger in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

From a dispatch dated at Reading, Pa., Sept 17th, we take the following: "Detective Kushner to-day, at Lessport, arrested Harry Horn, Charles German, William Bernhart and Howard Willey on the charge of being concerned in the riotous serenades and parades given for the purpose of driving from that village William P. Reeser, aged 60 years, who is charged with harboring a young woman, the wife of another man living in the village. The serenades with ball fiddles, tin horns, ging-gongs, tin cans, etc., have been going on for the past ten successive nights; grotesque parades by masked men were indulged in.

Reeser's two-story stone cottage was pelted, he says, with decayed eggs. The windows were smashed, etc., all in a vain effort of either driving out Reeser and the woman or of compelling them to separate. The parties were notified last evening, but the demonstrations continued later in the night. It is said that the racket will be continued, no matter how many are arrested. From five hundred to one thousand people participated in the disturbance, and there is great excitement to-day in the village."

A Little too Fresh.

It was reported last week that Hamilton Fish, secretary of state under Grant, had come out for Cleveland. In its characteristic way the Philadelphia *Press* at once attacked Mr. Fish in the following language:

"That New York Fish who has come out for Cleveland is one of the dry salted variety. He has been hanging so long in the corner grocery of American politics that he doesn't know a party principle from a string of dried apples."

But now it appears that the report was a mistake, and Mr. Fish says he will vote for Blaine. Fish may be of the "dry salted variety," but it is evident that in this matter the *Press* was altogether "too fresh." We agree with the *Press*, however, that Mr. Fish does not know a party principle from a string of dried apples." He has been a republican so long that his moral preception has become blunted. This is why he will stick to Blaine.

MURDER IN BRUSH VALLEY.

The daily papers of Tuesday contain a dispatch from Mt. Carmel, giving an account of a shooting affray in Brush Valley. We have been unable to verify the facts, and so give the dispatch for what it is worth, as follows:

Simon Hessler, a wealthy farmer, living in Brush Valley, four miles from Mt. Carmel, attended court at Bloomsburg last week, leaving home on Thursday and returning on Saturday night at a late hour. He had suspected his wife, of whom he was very fond, for months past of unfaithfulness, and, seeing a light upstairs, he noiselessly entered the house and crept up to his bedroom and opened the door.

At the beside sat a young man named McCoy. Mrs. Hessler was reclining on the bed. A few words, hard and angry, passed between them, and then a pistol shot was heard. Aaron Hersch, a farm hand, who sleeps in an adjoining room, was aroused, and ran into the passageway leading to Hessler's room. The door was partly open, and through the crack he saw McCoy lying upon the floor, blood flowing from a wound in his head, while over him stood the infuriated husband, pistol in hand.

Without waiting to see more Hersch ran from the house and gave the alarm. Several men living within half a mile were aroused and hurried to the scene of bloodshed. They found Hessler lying on the bed still clutching the pistol with which his vengeance had been taken. In a corner of the room, cowering with her face to the wall, was the woman, while her alleged betrayer writhed in a pool of blood on the floor.

Hessler accompanied the men without resistance. He spoke freely with them and said he had only done what any man would have done in his place. A physician was called, found two wounds in McCoy's body. One of the bullets had struck his backbone and paralysis will likely follow. This shot must have been fired after Hersch left the house as he swears he heard but one shot and he saw a wound in McCoy's head before he left.

An investigation has been made by Justice Brown and the woman was examined. She protested that she was entirely innocent and declared that her husband was insanely jealous of her. She is 30 years of age and has always borne a good reputation. She says McCoy was a friend of her youth and that he has been in the west for years, that being in the neighborhood and hearing of her he called on her, and that she had been ill all day. Hersch confirms this. She states that when McCoy called she asked that he be sent upstairs. They engaged in conversation for an hour, when her husband came in.

McCoy's father is in the mountains of Colorado, and has been telegraphed for. Mrs. Hessler is in a very low state from nervous prostration, but will no doubt recover.

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Sep 5-4 w d

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, Sept. 22, '84,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the following described real estate: A lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot of Robison Kelly, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northwestwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southwestwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. Mary Lewis, and to be sold as the property of Mary Lewis. Vend Ex.

Elwell, Atty.

ALSO

The undivided one-half of the following described real estate: A lot of ground situate in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, BEGINNING at the corner of a lot of ground formerly of Thomas Harris, and running thence along the east side of Iron Street northwestwardly about forty feet to a corner of lot of Robison Kelly, now owned by Jacob Millard, thence by the same northeastwardly two hundred and fourteen feet to an alley, thence along the same southeastwardly about forty feet to said Harris lot, thence along the same two hundred and fourteen feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING eight thousand five hundred feet, be the same more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of I. W. McKelvy vs. John Hooper, and to be sold as the property of said John Hooper. Fi. Fa.

Elwell, Atty.

ALSO

All that certain messuage, tenement, and tract of land situate in Locust township in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stone corner in line of land now or late of Jacob Stein, and running from thence by the same north six and three-quarter degrees, east seventy-eight and three-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land now or late of Henry Herner north three-quarters of a degree, east twenty-three and four-tenths perches to a white pine stump, thence by the same north forty-two and a half degrees east eighteen perches to a stone; thence by M. E. Meeting house lots South forty-six and three-quarters degrees East, five perches to a stone, and North twenty-nine and one-half degrees East, 12 perches and 4-10 to a stone; thence by land now or late of William Carl and John Herner South seventy one and a half degrees East, forty-one and nine-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land now or late of William Roth and William Yeager south two degrees west, one hundred and eight perches to a stone; thence North eighty-three degrees West thirty-six and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence South three and a half degrees West, eight and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence North eighty-two and a half degrees West, thirty-one perches to the place of beginning, CONTAINING fourty-four acres and one hundred and nine perches more or less, with the appurtenances consisting of a dwelling house and a barn, &c.

Seized, taken into execution, at the suit of A. R. Walter vs. Timothy M. Bollck, and to be sold as the property of said Timothy M. Bollck.

Spinney, Atty. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

All that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the town of Orangeville, County of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a post, corner at a public road leading through the town of Orangeville, thence by land of Miles A. Williams North seventy-four and three-fourths degrees West eight and forty-six one-hundredth perches to a post, thence by land of said Miles A. Williams North fifty-four degrees West, twelve and twenty one hundedth perches to a limestone corner, thence by land of Benjamin Wertman South thirty-five and three-eighth degrees West twenty-three and twenty one-hundredth perches to a post, thence by land of said Benjamin Wertman South eighty-seven and three-eight degrees East sixteen and eighty-four one-hundredth perches to a stone corner, thence by land of James B. Harman North twenty-five and one-fourth degrees East, five and forty one-hundredth perches to a post, thence by land of James B. Harman South eighty-seven and three-eight degrees East ten and seventy-eight one hundredth perches to a stone corner, thence by land of John Megargle North thirty-five and one-fourth degrees East four and sixty one-hundredth perches to a stone corner and thence by land of John Megargel and John Stiner North fifty and three-fourth degrees West, one and sixty-four one-hundredth perches to a stone corner, thence by land of John Stiner North seventeen and one-fourth degrees East one and thirty-two hundredth perches to a stone corner the place of beginning, CONTAINING one acre and one