The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
of Susquehanna County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THIS JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
to be voted for at the next Democratic Delegate Election and County Convention.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew is a candidate for re-nomination for Congress in this district.

B. F. Zarr is a farmer and as much interested in making laws for the farmers as anybody. He is also a lawyer, and knows how laws should be made.

"A new wrinkle in Cleveland and Thurman clubs," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, "is one about to be formed at Grand Rapids, Mich., consisting wholly of recruits from the Republican ranks. Its promoters claim a membership of 100 to start with."

William Krickbaum said on last week Thursday that "there is no such a thing as honesty." He has often been heard to make the same remark. He also said that he has no confidence in anybody. He judges the whole world by himself. But could a man who says "there is no such thing as honesty" be trusted in the legislature, where there are so many opportunities to make money dishonestly?

William Krickbaum held the office of Clerk to the County Commissioners for twelve years; he was Prothonotary for six years, making eighteen years of continuous office holding. He was a candidate for a third term as Prothonotary, an applicant for the office of Deputy Revenue Collector, an applicant for Commisioners' clerkship, talked of running against W. H. Snyder last year, and this year wants to be sent to the legislature. He is a professional office-seeker.

Let every honest and earnest democrat in the county go to the delegate election next week Saturday, August 11th, and vote for the men he believes to be best fitted for the several offices to be filled. The offices of President Judge, Representatives and Sheriff are all places of responsibility, and as a nomination is equivalent to an election it is important that everybody should attend the primaries. Every citizen is directly concerned in the selection of these officials.

The esteemed *Press* denounces "the idea sought to be conveyed" in some remarks by the Brooklyn *Eagle* "that the repeal of the internal revenue tax on whiskey would interfere with the operation of high license," as "either discreditably insincere or grossly ignorant." The esteemed *Press* has evidently forgotten that this idea did not originate with the Brooklyn *Eagle* but was promulgated some time ago by one James G. Blaine in his famous "Paris message." Mr. Blaine said: "there is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States if the National Government neutralizes the good effect by making whiskey within the reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. . . . It would destroy high license at once in all the States." Does the *Press* mean to accuse Brother Blaine of hypocrisy or ignorance.—*Times.*

Four years ago William Krickbaum was a supporter of the republican candidate for Prothonotary. He was a candidate himself for the democratic nomination, took all his chances before the convention, and when he was defeated he sought revenge by lending all his influence to the republican party and against the regular democratic nominee. It was a matter of frequent occurence to see Krickbaum and Kinter in consultation during the canvass, and the *Sentinel*, Krickbaum's organ at that time, boldly announced that he was for Cleveland, *Kinter* and reform. Krickbaum did not deny this at the time, because the announcement was made by his authority and direction. *He never did deny it until he thought of being a candidate for office again, and found that his bolting record was hurting him.*

Four weeks ago the same charge was again printed in the Catawissa *Item*. It was not sprung upon him as a campaign story, but he was given abundant opportunity to disprove it, if possible. He has not dared to deny it, for he knows that the names of responsible men can be given, whom he urged to go into the Kinter movement *with him*. It is probably his intention to wait until just before the delegate election, and then publish a denial in his paper, but that will be an admission of his inability to meet the charge fairly and openly. If it were untrue he would have denounced the charge as false, and would boldly have demanded the proofs, as we have done with him in another matter. Would any man who seeks an office, rest under such a charge for a whole month just before delegate election if he were able to disprove it? Certainly not. It would be contrary to all human experience. It may therefore be taken as a confessed fact that William Krickbaum was a bolter in 1884. The question now for the Democracy of Columbia county to determine is this: Shall it be established as a precedent for the future, that a man who is defeated for a nomination this year, and bolts the ticket, can have the party nomination within four years from now? Such a precedent would be a dangerous, if not an absolutely ruinous one to the Democratic party. Can we afford to do it?

Judge Elwell's resignation took effect on Tuesday. On Wednesday Gov. Beaver appointed Henry M. Hinckley Esq. of Danville to fill the vacancy.

After the publication of the letter of Gov. Pattison, and the complete back down of William Krickbaum and his failure to name an informant or produce any proofs of his oft-repeated story concerning alleged schemes on the part of Judge Elwell and Geo. E. Elwell to secure the appointment to the Judgeship for the latter, anything further seems unnecessary. The falsehood is refuted ,and its author exposed. But as a final clincher we publish elsewhere a communication from Judge Elwell which will for ever settle the question in the minds of all honest citizens whose good opinion is worth having. Krickbaum's complete conviction of a malicious lie in this matter, ought of itself to be sufficient reason for not sending him to the legislature, even if there were not a hundred other strong reasons why he should not be nominated.

Two members of the last board of county commissioners made affidavits that William Krickbaum offered a bribe for his appointment as commissioners' clerk. One swore that Krickbaum directly offered him $300 for his vote, and the other swore that a friend of Krickbaum's offered him $100. John B. Casey made the same charge, and Krickbaum sought to evade it by saying that Casey did not make any *direct* charge against him, and followed it with a threat saying, "He knew better than to do anything of the kind," and intimated that he would have prosecuted Casey. The Catawissa *Item* took the matter up, and said, "Now Willy, listen; you are charged in the following affidavit with attempting to secure the position of clerk to the present board of county commissioners by the offering of money directly and indirectly to members of that board for their votes and influence."

This was accompanied by the affidavits. Krickbaum never made an affidavit to the contrary, and although the charge was grossly libelous if untrue, he did not have anybody arrested.

A man who will offer a bribe to secure an office, would accept a bribe if offered to him. Such a man would not be a safe representative in the legislature

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1888.

Representative Springer has been working very hard to get his Oklahoma bill passed. It was before the House several times last week, but a vote was not reached. Mr. Springer is very sanguine of its passage. He says the only real opposition to the bill comes from the Cherokee Live Stock association, a syndicate of white men, who lease 6,000,000 acres of land from the Cherokees at $100,000 per annum. Mr. Springer says the passage of this bill would be followed by one of the most remarkable phenomena that colonization or civilization has ever known. In less than six months the territory would be qualified by population to become a state—and, with a sly wink, two thirds of them would be democrats.

Senators Morgan and Saulsbury made speeches in favor of the ratification of the fisheries treaty last week.

Mr. Mills is still getting an average of about fifty letters a day asking for copies of his speech on the tariff.

The House bill to create boards of arbitration to settle the difference between railroads and their employes, has been reported favorably to the Senate.

Owing to the delay in passing several of the appropriation bills, another joint resolution extending the old appropriations 30 days from to-day, has been passed.

The effort made by the labor men to have the use of the steam plate printing machines prohibited in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Cleveland left here last Thursday for a short yachting trip. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother accompanied him as far as New York. Mr. Cleveland is expected back here tomorrow. Notwithstanding the fact that this is the only holiday that Mr. Cleveland has had during this whole summer, the republicans are trying to raise a howl over his alleged neglect of public business.

Commissioner Stockslager has notified the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad Co., to show cause within 30 days, why proceedings should not be taken in accordance with the act of March 3, 1887, to secure the restoration of 90,827 acres of land, alleged to have been erroneously patented to the Atlantic and Pacific Co. The land referred to is in Missouri.

The House committee on agriculture has favorably reported the Lee bill to prevent the sale, manufacture, or transporation of adulterated articles of food, drink, or drugs, and the bill regulating the manufacture of compound lard.

Now that the Republican Senators, after much wrangling, have agreed to report a substitute for the Mills tariff bill, they are now having a regular monkey and parrot time to get up a bill that all of them will vote for.

The House committee on manufactures has been working hard, trying to get at the bottom of the whiskey trust. The further consideration of the Outhwaite bill has been postponed for the present by the Senate committee on Pacific Railroads, but it is understood that a majority of the committee favor the bill.

Chief Justice Fuller has been in the city several days. It was his intention to have gone back home the next day after his arrival, but as he came specially to see Mr. Cleveland, he concluded to remain until the President returned. He has been the recipient of many social attentions.

The fortification bill has been reported to the House. It provides for a Board of defense, composed of three civilians and three army officers, and appropriates $15,000,000 to be spent in the next six years for heavy ordnance.

The bill for the enlargement of the Yellowstone Park has been favorably reported to the House. It adds about 1600 square miles of territory, and gives the Secretary of the Interior authority to grant a right of way to a railroad from Cinnabar to Cook City.

Chairman Barnum was in town for a few hours last week. He held consultations with several gentleman.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to pension every man who served three months in the United States Army or Navy, in the late war.

"Senator Ingalls is the vainest man I ever met," said a Washington business man. "I went to his house on business, and for more than an hour he stood posing before a large mirror, while he talked to me, not seeming in the least to mind my being present."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REPUBLICANS MUST RECKON WITH THIS FACT—A MASSACHUSETTS VIEW.

From the Springfield Republican, Rep.

In a party sense the nomination is perhaps the shrewdest that could have been made. There would have been a certain fitness in the choice of Blaine had not his own previous words forbidden him to accept with decency—for Blaine is the dominating personal influence in the party and the author of its avowed policy. But after his two letters his nomination would have so intensified the personal objections which defeated him before that the party would have added a very heavy risk to the burdens under which it was already staggering.

The issues are now made up and how do they stand? The choice is to be made, apparently, on two questions—the tariff and the general conduct of administration. On the one side, Cleveland's administrative record, with the prospect it offers in case of a second term; on the other side, the degree of ability, honesty and efficiency to be expected from Harrison with the Republicans behind him. On the one side, a reduction of the tariff about as proposed in the Mills bill—say an average of 10 per cent; on the other side, the maintenance or the advance of the tariff. These two points, we think, are what is really involved. The sectional issue may be appealed to, but we trust will be left mainly in the background.

The Republican party has turned its back on its own record, disregarded the palpable and crying needs of the situation, and allied itself with a compact moneyed interest as against the interests of the people at large. It has done this, we believe, under the partisan impulse to oppose whatever a Democratic President did or proposed. So against the President's bravest and wisest act—the call for a reduction that should clear off the surplus—the party, at Mr. Blaine's summons, threw itself in bitter opposition. The cry of "protection to the American laborer" was caught up as a taking campaign catch-word. We believe the Republican stump speakers talk worse than they mean, and that, were the responsibilities of power thrown on them, we should at least hear no more of raising the tariff. But they have committed themselves hopelessly against lowering it.

On this question the Democratic party, for the first time since the war, has made a definite, resolute, sagacious advance on a great governmental question. It owes this advantage chiefly to the fact which is the party's one great merit in the eyes of the country—the strong personality and commanding leadership of President Cleveland. He has shown himself an honest, able, courageous ruler. He is not an idealist, nor an uncompromising apostle of reform: he has conceded much for the sake of controlling his party; he has tolerated at least a few very weak spots in the administrative service. But he has proved a most skilful party manager, and the power which he thus holds he has in every crisis—whether confronted by an extravagant pension bill or the nomination of an Inter-State Commission or a Chief Justice—used straight for the good of the country. And the country likes President Cleveland very much—likes him and trusts him—the Republicans must reckon with that fact.

* * *

From the Alta California, Dem.

There is present portentous and actual danger in supporting Harrison in this state. The Republicans of this State have before them an opportunity to show that their anti-Chinese zeal has not been a pretence. If they wish to save their party in California from absolute destruction let them reject Harrison and refuse to put an electoral ticket in the field. The whole state will await the decision with interest. Upon the issue of silver coinage Harrison stands against every principle and profession of his party in these silver States, and his record is in direct opposition to the national platform upon which he is nominated.

* * *

He May Have Changed His Mind.

From the Post, Rep.

Gresham or Alger represent the attitude of the coast far more closely than Harrison, especially on the Chinese question, and California would have been far better satisfied had either of these men been chosen; but Harrison comes from a doubtful State, and it is of the highest importance that the party should carry it in November. It is probable that his supporters have given assurances that his vote as Senator six years ago does not represent his present attitude on the Chinese question and that he is sound on the silver question.

* * *

A Chance to Show Her Opinion.

From the Examiner, Dem.

The platform demands protection—protection to what?—to labor or capital? That was the question that remained to be settled irrevocably by the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. We trust we shall be spared any personal scandals in this campaign. There will, however, certainly be no need of personal slanders when there is such a public record as Harrison's to discuss. California has never had an opportunity to show unmistakably her opinion of a pro-Chinese candidate. This year we shall have a square chance at one of the men whom California Republicans in 1882 swore never to forget.

Nailing Another Campaign Lie.

From the New York Evening Post., Ind.

"Z. L. W.," a man who we once thought was sensible and careful, sends the *Press* from Washington a beautiful campaign story of a young man named Curtis, "fortunate enough to be the nephew of George William Curtis, formerly a Mugwump, but now Democratic editor of *Harper's Weekly*." The young man was sent by President Cleveland—so runs the tale—to the Assistant Attorney General who was directed to employ Curtis at $2,000 a year, "whether he was competent or not." He proved incompetent, of course, but could not be dismissed, being a Presidental appointee, so they made a place for him in the Board of Pention Appeals, where he now is, incompetent as ever. Alas for poor "Z. L. W."! Mr. G. W. Curtis has only one nephew, who is a boy at school. This being so, the other "facts" in the story are, of course, left in mid-air.

An Aged Physician Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Dr. Robert Morris died this morning at his home at Lagrangle, from paralysis. He was 90 years old, and a native of Mississippi. He was the poet laureate of masonry, and the most distinguished Mason in the world.

THE LAW OF PRIMARY AND OTHER ELECTIONS.

We consider it expedient, in view of the reports coming to us from all quarters of the use of money and beer, in the present campaign, to warn everybody as to the provisions and penalties, constitutional and statutory, of the election laws.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth; that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The Constitution also further provides:

Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election, laws hall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth. And any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

The Statutes provide as follows:

An Act to prevent bribery and fraud at nominating elections, nominating conventions, returning boards, county or executive committees, and at election of delegates to nominating conventions, in the several counties in this commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That hereafter, if a candidate for any office within this commonwealth shall, directly or indirectly, give, offer or promise to give, or procure any other person to give, offer or promise to give, to any elector any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, goods or other valuable thing or an office, emolument or employment, on condition, express or implied, that such elector shall cast, give, retain or withhold his vote, or use his influence at a nominating election or delegate election, or cast, give or substitute another to cast or give, his vote or use his influence at a nominating convention, for or against the nomination of any particular candidate for nomination, so as to procure such person to be voted for, at any election to take place, the person so hiring, procuring, influencing, abetting, endeavoring or offering, either directly or indirectly through others, their aiders or abetters, to procure the person to be voted for by such electors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SECTION 2. If any elector, authorized to vote at any public election afterwards to take place within this commonwealth for an office, shall, directly or indirectly, accept or receive from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or from the friends of any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, under an agreement or promise, express or imylied, that such elector shall give or withhold his vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person, that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, position or other valuable thing, if he will vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office, and shall thereafter vote for the nomination of such a person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence, at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or to the friends of any such person, in consideration, that for such vote or influence, he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 4. If any person not qualified to vote at a general election, shall vote at a nominating election held by any political party, or if any person shall procure, advise or induce such disqualified person to so vote, or if any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise vote more than once on the same day for the nomination of a candidate, or shall fraudulently vote more than one ticket for the same candidate at the same time, or if any person shall advice or procure another so to do, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars and imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 5. In all cases where a person is elected or chosen or shall act as a delegate to a convention to make nominations for offices, and shall receive, accept or solicit any bribe in money, goods or thing of value, or any office or position as an inducement to make or join in any nomination for any person to be voted for as an officer or candidate for office, or shall, in like manner and for like reason, agree to abstain from voting for any particular person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

SECTION 6. Any person, elected, chosen or acting as a member of the county or executive committee of any party, or as a judge of a return board to count up and cast the votes polled at a primary election, held to make nominations for office, or any person appointed a clerk of such return board, who shall directly or indirectly accept, receive or solicit money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or the promise of all or either of them, to influence his vote or action in the discharge, performance, or non performance of any duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months.

Any person or persons, who shall directly or indirectly by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or thing of value, or who shall, by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence a member of a county or executive committee of any party, a judge or clerk of any return board, in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The Senate and the Tariff.

The conference of Republican Senators held at the residence of Senator Evarts, on Wednesday evening last, decided, after a long discussion, that the Republicans must present a tariff bill to the Senate and country, and a bill is likely to be prepared by the Republican committee, sitting in secret, just as the Democratic committee of the House sat, submitted to a party caucus, and then passed by the Senate.

Congress has now been in session nearly eight months, and this the first time the Republican leaders have had the courage to say that they must pay some respect to their public pledges for tariff revision and revenue reduction by presenting a revenue bill The Republicans of the House skulked from the issue because they could not harmonize their free traders, moderate protectionists and monopoly protectionists, and the Republicans of the Senate finally accepted the responsibility of formulating a bill only when supreme political necessities demanded it. The *Press* of yesterday gives the following report of the decision of the party leaders and the reasons thereof:

The conference adjourned at midnight. No one, not even members of the finance committee, venture to guess now at the length of the present session of Congress. Senator Quay was not at to-night's conference. He was wearied by much travel and remained at home. Senator Quay, however, was among those who advocated the postponement of the tariff question until the next session. He said, however, that it was for the doubtful States to decide what should be done in the matter. It is therefore, evident that those States which are regarded as pivotal States in the next election favored the course decided upon to-night.

With a positive Republican pledge given to the nation in the platform of 1884 that tariff revision and revenue reduction would be favored by the party, this is the first attempt of the party leaders to fulfil that pledge, and then it is done because they dare not longer shirk the issue. Instead of considering it as a business question or a question of statesmanship, it is kicked from post to pillar and finally submitted to "the doubtful States to decide what should be done in the matter."

And how is party tariff revision to be proposed? Sugar is grown in Democratic Louisiana and it is to be cut 50 per cent., which will not reduce the cost to consumers, as importing combines would modify or repeal the present rebate of taxes on sugar for export. Rice is grown only in Democratic States and it is to be cut 50 per cent. McKinley's proposition to increase the woolen schedule so as to largely increase taxes on many necessaries is abandoned and the duties on woolens and worsteds are equalized as they should be, but when that is done our woolen industries will remain practically unprotected, even when the people are taxed 68 per cent. above actual cost abroad, because the high tax on wool and raw materials is continued.

Instead of meeting this question as statesmen should meet a great economic question, the demoralized Republican leaders are struggling to find some sort of a tariff that can't pass the House, and that will quiet the demand for tariff and tax reduction until after the perils of the campaign shall be over. In the meantime they will deceitfully cry free trade against the House bill that gives the highest protective duties ever before known in time of peace, and the people will be taxed a hundred millions or so for another year to cripple commerce, oppress industry and paralyze our mills and factories.

In order to recall the Republican Senators to their plain duty on the tariff as they and their fellow party leaders have taught on the subject, we reprint the admonitions of three Republican Presidents and two Republican Secretaries of the Treasury against the injustice and oppression of taxing raw materials and maintaining high taxes on the necessaries of life. With these patriotic admonitions we give the manly speech of one who died a Republican Vice President on the subject of free wool. These expressions were all given in honest devotion to the business and industry of the country and not inspired by the necessities of a party contest; but they are as wise and patriotic now as they were then, and are well worthy of sober consideration. As the Republicans must now move in tariff revision and revenue reduction, why not make an honest revision and reduction in accord with honest Republican teachers and trust an honest cause to an honest people?—*Phila. Times.*

An official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is in favor of maintaining high rates of speed in railroad travel. He says accidents come no more frequently at fifty miles an hour than they do at ten miles an hour. He admits that smashups are worse when they do occur to swift trains, but he is rather inclined to think the best way to avoid them is to run fast. He explains it in this way: "When the train is flying you will notice the engineer and fireman are very alert and wide awake. Their every sense is keyed to extraordinary alertness. When a train is crawling the contrary is true. The men in the cab are curled up, and are so drowsy that when they pull the bell the clapper seems to stick to it, and when they whistle the sound is slow and dreamy."

Let Labor Be Protected.

The investigation now being made by a Congressional Committee is something that ought to be very carefully read by every American workman. For years thousands of Italians, Hungarians and Poles have been brought to this country under contract, and the result has been to practically displace the American from the mines and many other industries.

This cheap European labor is kept in a condition of practical slavery. After being hired out at prices at which it is almost impossible for an American to support himself, not to speak of keeping a family, the contract laborer being unacquainted with the laws of the country becomes the prey of greedy contractors and padrones. An investigation by the Philadelphia "Record" shows that thousands of Italians can be procured from the New York padrones at from $1 to $1.15 a day. But with each contract the padrone stipulates that he is to have the sole right of furnishing provisions to the camp. This puts the ignorant foreigner entirely at the mercy of his shrewd and unscrupulous compatriot, and a percentage of the profits is paid to the contractor in order to keep the latter interested in shutting out competition.

It is this class of cheap European labor that has for years been forcing down the prices of unskilled labor all over the country. The mining and coke regions of Pennsylvania are flooded with Italians, Poles and Hungarians. The American and naturalized miner who is told that the tariff protects him is not only forced from the mines but driven from his home, and, with his wife and little ones, is compelled to seek work in the bituminous mines of Indiana and Illinois. What a picture of "protection!"

Americans who have positions in the counting houses, factory, foundry or mill may think that this influx of cheap contract labor has no effect upon their positions or wages. But it it certainly does. Most of the money paid to this class of labor goes into the pockets of those engaged in bringing over ship-loads of undesirable immigration. A large portion of the wages earned by the imported laborers goes to European and not American industries. When sickness overtakes these poor, ignorant foreigners neither the padrones nor the contractors have any use for them, and they have to be supported by the people. Low wages for unskilled labor has its effect upon those engaged in the trade. Whenever labor is plentiful wages are certain to be low and the highest tariff in existence could not change this condition of affairs.

The Republicans want to protect the American against cheap clothing, cheap fuel, cheap medicines and give him cheap liquor instead. What the wage-worker really needs is protection against cheap labor and this he cannot expect so long as the party that is shrieking so loud "protection to the American workman" systematically importing cheap European labor to take his place, whilst taxing every, necessary of life used by the wage-earner. —*Philadelphia Herald.*

An Absurd Deduction.

General Harrison will not help himself in the estimation of intelligent voters by the puerilities to which he descends in most of his short speeches to delegations. Puerile indeed is his argument that because "American laborers are not seeking a better country than their own," while emigrants from other lands are flocking to our shores, therefore the war tariff is a blessing.

There is not a bright school boy in Indiana who does not know that imigration has turned to America for the past forty years because here there are freedom, cheap land, a great demand for labor and a chance to "get along in this world"—because, as Chief-Justice FULLER eloquently summed it up, "The Republic is Opportunity."

The tariff has about as much to do with imigration as stump speeches have to do with the changes of the moon.

In 1857, under a 20 per cent. tariff, and before any organized efforts were made to stimulate emigration, the number of immigrants arriving in the United States was 246,945. In 1847 under a 47 per cent. tariff, the number of imigrants was only 141,857. And from 1876 to 1880, under the same high tariff, the average was only 150,000 a year.

There are a good many citizens who would think it a sufficient reason for a reduction of duties if the high tariff is really responsible for the present excessive imigration. But the truth is that as neither the Pilgrim Fathers nor the Cavaliers came to this country for the blessed privileges of being taxed to make other people prosperous, so the imigration has continued, and wages have always been higher here than in the overcrowded Old World, alike under high tariffs and low tariffs. And this would be the case if there were no tariff.

Gen. HARRISON ought to show more respect for the intelligence of the people whose votes he seeks.—*World.*

The Cross Roads in Politics.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE PREPARING TO DECIDE THE CONTEST.

From the New York Herald.

The people of this country have come to the cross roads in politics and must choose which path they will take. The one leads to a distillery and a station house, the other to a woolen mill and steady work.

Cheap clothing is worth to the poor man almost as much as religion. It is not luxury, but a prime necessity. His very life hangs on his ability to purchase a good flannel shirt. The health, and consequently the prosperity, contentment and happiness of his humble home depend on the price of wool. With warm underclothing, men women and children can resist the dread enemy of this climate, pneumonia. A glance at the statistics of mortality will prove that proper clothing placed within reach of the miner, the mason, the farmer, is next in importance to the New Testament and the Declaration of Independence.

When the working classes turn to the two political parties to discover which is more thoughtful of their interests they make this discovery:

That the Democrats would lower taxes, cheapen the price of the necessaries of life, start up the mill wheels that have been rotting with disuse, extend the American market, make the demand for labor greater and increase the purchasing power of the workman's wages.

That the Republicans would make taxes still higher in order to protect and perpetuate a wealthy class, and throw a sop to the laborers of the country in the shape of free corn juice. That is the true and only issue in this campaign.

Old Democrats Coming Back.

A few days since, says the Portland (Me.) *Argus*, we were talking with an old farmer, whom we have known for years as a staunch Republican, and we were quite surprised when incidentally he happened to remark that he would vote for Cleveland at the coming election. In answer to the inquiry he replied substantially as follows: "Before the anti-slavery issue I was a democrat. I went off on that issue and have voted the republican ticket ever since. But that issue has wholly disapeared, and Cleveland's administration has demonstrated that it will never return. Instead of it we now have the tariff issue. On that I was educated in the democratic faith. I am still of that faith, because I believe it is right. I have seen, and now see, no cause to doubt that it is the true and best way to promote the welfare of all the people and the prosperity of the country. Democratic times were the best we ever had—no strikes, no robbing trusts, and no suddenly enriched millionaires. And, believing as I do, I cannot be false to my convictions—and as an honest man seeking the good of my country I feel obliged to vote for Cleveland, and I shall do it as cheerfully as I ever cast a vote in my life. He has made a model president and I think many old democrats who went off on the slavery issue will take the same course. I know that three in my town will do so because I have talked with them."

Constables Must be Paid.

ENTITLED TO FEES FOR VISITING SALOONS AS DIRECTED BY THE BROOKS BILL.

ALLENTOWN, July 30.—Judge Albright this morning passed upon a question on which there has heretofore been no decision The High License law of 1887 compels constables to visit all hotels and saloons in their respective districts and report any violations of the law. From the fact that no compensation was allowed for this work the constables of Lehigh some time ago decided to make a test in the case of Reuben Semmel, constable of North White Hall township, against the county of Lehigh to recover mileage and fees.

The case came up for argument, the constable being represented by M. C. L. Kline and the county by James L. Schaadt. The court decided that for the service imposed under the act the constables are entitled to twenty cents for each visit to a restaurant or hotel and mileage the same as is allowed for serving summonses.

He Wants His Hens Protected.

WASHINGTON, JULY 30.—Probably the most unique petition ever filed in the House in favor of additional protection to American industries was today received from Representative Anderson, of Iowa. It reads as follows:

"Being profoundly impressed with the gravity of the occasion and the magnitude of the matter at issue, in that all my worldy possessions are invested in two dozen hens, and realizing that there should be no discrimination in regard to the protection of American industries, and being advised that there were some 16,000,000 dozens of eggs imported into the United States in the year 1887, therefore I would respectfully pray your honorable body to pass a law to protect my interest against the infernal activity of the pauper hens of Europe. Your most obedient servant,

"T. H. B. Miller, Cambrio, Ia."

So Will the People.

Congressman Knute Nelson. Republican.

Worthier, better and juster, it seems to my mind, would it be to give our people, the toiling masses, cheaper food, cheaper fuel, cheaper clothing and cheaper shelter—cheaper because released from the heavy and unecessary burden of high tariff taxes. I will put free sugar, free coal, free tobacco, under all circumstances, and so will the great mass of the American people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Send for book giving statements of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.

To J. O. Doty, Ira Doty, David Doty, Israel Doty, Luther B. Doty and Martha A. Miller, all of Columbia county; George Doty of Luzerne Co., Pa., and Sarah Elizabeth Hozelle of Ellsworth, Ellsworth Co., Kansas.

Whereas, at an Orphan's Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the county of Columbia, the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1888 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty, sons of Jonas Doty late of the township of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Penna. decd. was presented, setting forth that a petition was presented to this court on the 26th day of september, A. D. 1887, setting forth that the said Jonas Doty died on or about August 26th, 1887, intestate, and that he died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in certain real estate, which is described in the said petition, and further that the petitioners omitted in the said petition the following described real estate.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Briarcreek, and county aforesaid, containg one hundred acres more or less, being the western end of the upper Nathan Beach tract in which said decedent held an undivided one half interest reserving to his grantor and his own use all the iron ore and minerals of every description, excepting stone coal, as also the right of way and necessary privileges of access to and digging for and working all the iron ore and minerals of every description excepting stone coal as aforesaid at all times and in all places on the said tract. No partition of the foregoing tract having been had.

Take notice that in pursuance of the foregoing writ an inquest will be held upon the said premises on Saturday August 4th 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. to make partition of the land to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said decedent, or to value and appraise the same, as the case may be, under the laws of this commonwealth, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 13, 1888.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $3 to $800 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing descriptions, sent free. MYLE & LAWYER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

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For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all Kinds.

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EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna.—"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

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CANDIDATES.

Candidates named under this heading are subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
E. R. IKELER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR SHERIFF,
ALEX. KANOUSE
of Jackson.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN WATTERS
of Scott township.

FOR SHERIFF,
GEO. W. DERR
of Greenwood.

FOR SHER