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

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1888,

DEMUGRAT O TICKET. NATI NAL

GROVEN CLEVELAND,

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

J. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna County.

STATE.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THIS JUDICIAL CHARLES G. BARKLEY,

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

Democratic State Committee

The Democratic State Committee The Democratic State Committee will meet in the city of Harrisburg at 2 p. m., on Tuesday, August 28, at the Bolton house, to nominate a candidate for auditor general, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. BENJ. M. NEAD, ELLIOTT P. KISNER,

TO THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBIA AND

AN OPEN LETTER.

Owing to many misrepresentations and falsehoods concocted and indust-riously circulated in regard to my can-didacy for the office of President Judge of the District composed of Columbia and Montour, I deem it proper to answer such as have come to

my knowledge.

First. My name was announced as a candidate in all the democratic news-

papers in Columbia county June 1, last past, and in Montour County.

SECOND. Is had not been the custom heretofore for candidates for judicial office to announce their names in the column set apart for announcement to a purely political office, and there-fore my name was not therein publish-

THIRD. I have not made a personal canvass for the office, because I deem it improper to do so—because it tend-ed to lower the dignity of the position, and debase it to a mere political scram-ble. I had and have more respect for the voters and people of the Dis-trict than to travel about and offer and self; and not as has been most falsely alleged against me, because I thought or felt myself in any degree superior to them or any of them. If I am nominated and elected every citizen of the county will stand before me with the county will be county will stand before me with the county will be count

No man has heretofore canvassed, by personal solicitation, for the office of President Judge of the Courts, and I trust that there may never be snothor such exhibition as is made by my present opposition. I have not done and I will not do it, and prefer to low the illustrious example of those distinguished gentlemen who have heretofore been elected to that high office. Those who desire to keep the judiciary uncontaminated by political methods will know how to choose, and to them I commit, with great confi-CHARLES G RADKIEV.

Bloomsburg, August 2, 1888.

American Interests.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests to stop the collection of a continuous surplus of \$125,000,000 a year and leave the money in the pockets of the people whe earn it.

The Democratic party believes that

it would promote American interests to take off the unnecessary taxes from the food, the fuel, the clothing and the shelter of American citizens.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests, as against British or any other foreign interests, to give our manufacturers their raw materials free and thus enable them better to compete in our own market and in the markets of the world with competitors that now beat them because not handicapped with taxes on materials and machinery.

The Democratic party believes that

it would promote American interests to secure steadier work at better wares for American workingmen, instead of subjecting them to the lock outs, shut downs and strikes of the past dozen years. It would do this by widening the market for our products and thus nereasing the demand for them.

The Democratic party believes that it would promote American interests to keep the control of the Government in the hands that have so successfully administered it during the past three years.—Ez.

Defend the Judiciary.

There are complaints in more than one of the interior districts of Pennsylvania of candidates seeking judicial

nominations by means altogether un-worthy of an aspirant to the bench.

Of all the offices in the gitt of the people the office of a Judge is especi-ally one that should seek the man and not be sought by him—certainly not schemed and havening for or heads. ed and bargained for or bought. The law which denounces the employment of corrupt means to secure nomination or election should not b nomination or election should be be needed in the case of a Judge, for one who would so seek a judicial nomination who would so seek a judicial nomination to the

It is important that the citizens both parties should scrupulously de-fend the honor and integrity of the Pennsylvania judiciary by avoiding any and every caadidate whose record or whose canvass is not beyond suspi-cion or reproach.—Phila. Times.

TO THE CITIZENS OF COLUMBIA

My opponent Mr. Barkley, has pub-lished an open letter which has no doubt fallen into the hands of many of During this campaign it has been my purpose to treat my opponent as a gentleman, and I have avoided all allusion to bim which would in any way reflect upon his personal character. It is unbecoming any man to endeavor to elevate himself to public position by speaking disrespectfully of an opposing candidate.

As the candidate of the democratic party for the nomination, I have announced my name subject to its rules.

This is in accordance with the rules of the party and the practice of candidates for the same position in other

I clip the following from the weekly Sun & Banner of July 26, 1888, showing the method of announc ment of candidates for Judge in the neighboring courty of Lycoming. JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce the name of Hos. Buon H. Cummn, of Williamsport, as a can-didate for President Judge of this District, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Con-

The above announcements appear in the same column with those for representative, jury commissioner and other "purely political offices. At the same time we are credibly informed that both Judge Cummins and candidate J. J. Metzgar are both making a per-sonal canvass of Lycoming county to secure the democratic nomination. Of course in this County it has no been done for twenty-six years last past because during that time Judge

Elwell has had no opposition. While Mr. Barkley has personally visited but few districts in the county yet it is well known that he has per sonally solicited, in the fown of Bloomsburg, the support of voters from every district, and for two months last past, has had his agents traveling and electioneering for him in all the townships of the county.

E. R. IKELER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Senator Faulkner, who has just re turned from his home in West Virginia, says Cleveland and Thurman will carry that state by an increased major-

Members of the national democratic committee, are much pleased with the outlook. They say the committee is in excellent trim for hard fighting, and they express satisfaction that there has been no leak in the committee which speaks volumes for the harmony exist ing among its members.

A prominent Connecticut democrat said here to-day; "The Mills tariff bill does not hurt any of Connecticut's industrier, it helps several of them. Connecticut is sure to yote for Cleve-

land, Thurman, and tariff reform.

The near return of "Jingo" Blaine seems to have a decided effect upon at least two Senators of his party -Riddleberger and Teller. Jingoism is give them money to work, electioneer its worst form was indulged in by both of them in speeches against the fisherself, or have someone else to take them to the beer saloons and fill them floor" of the Senate chamber with the with drink. I have not gone about mane of the British lion as they swung the county shaking hands with my that animal around by the tail. This

Senator Gorman returned from the neeting of the national committee just in time to give that eminent railro attorney, George F. Edmunds, who also represents the state of Vermont in the United States Senate, a good dressing down. He reminded Mr. Edmunds of the fact that he had been the paid attorney of railroads upon whose interests he was to vote as a Senator.

Representative Lawler of Illinois says he thinks Cleveland will carry that State.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Senate for a select committee to investigate the commercial relations between this country and Canada, and for the Senate committee on interstate commerce to investigate the relations of the Canada Pacific railroad, to our transportation.

The Interior department before which the case of the Northern! Pacific Railroad against Guilford Miller, a homestead settler, has been pending for two years, has made a decision against the railroad. There are two thousand similar cases before the Gen eral Land Office which have been held up, waiting for this decision.

Representative Richardson, chairman of the House committee on print ing, was presented with an immense loral horseshoe and shield by the em ployes of the Government printing of fice in honor of his renomination. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson, who has been working very hard this summer, has taken a vaca

pen-ion legislation, taken from Repre-sentative McKinney's speech in the House last Thursday: "During the last three years of Republican administration, the total number of pension ciaims issued was 191,221. During three years of Democratic administra-tios, the claims amounted to 359,454. The republican administration in three years disbursed for pensions \$183,393 000. In three years the Democratic administration di-bursed for same pur-pose \$217,399,000. The President during his term has signed 1,264 pri vate pension bills, as against 1,52 signed by all the Republican presidents from Lincoln to Arthur. These are acts taken from the official records

which are open to all men. The Democrats of the House Ways and Means committee have removed the injunction of secrecy from the pro ceedings of that committee during the formation of the Mills bill. This was done in order to show up the position of the republican members of that committee on the tariff.

Beginning to day the Senate meets at 11 o'clock instead of 12. Representative Outhwarte does not think there is much chance to pass any Pacific Railroad legislation this sess

Chief Justice Fuller, who was a week, has gone back to Chicago straighten out his private affairs. has leased a residence here, and will move into it this fall. He will be sworn in at the October term of the court. NOTES AND NEWS.

John Boyle O'Reilly for Cleveland.

We believe that the tariff needs just such reform as Mr. Cleveland has in-dicated, that it will lower living expenses and help the masses, and we do not believe that protection, as Republicans claim, has enriched the labor.— Boston Pilot.

President Cleveland's Ancestors

A Newburyport (Mass.) correspondent of the New York Evening World says that Rev. Stephen N. Cleveland, a brother of President Creveland, visited the parish of Byfield on Saturday engaged in hunting up family records.
Though there are none of the name
now living in the place many of the
ancestors of the Clevelands once resided there, and from the carliest setpresent century the family gave to the world some distinguished men. Cap-tain Ebenezer Cleveland was a brave officer of the Revolution; Dr. Parker Cleveland was a prominent physician; Professor Parker Cleveland, LL D., was a professor at Bowdoin; Nhe-miah Cleveland, LL. D., Preceptor at Dummer Academy, and John P. Cleveland D. D., was President of Michigan University.

"Hurrah for Oleveland "

"Hurrah for Cleveland!" This ejaculation, coming from the lips of Colonel H. F. Fellows, President of the Spring-field Wagon Company, the largest manufactory of the kind west of the Mississippi, was directed toward the surprised ears of the New York Herald correspondent at Springfield, Io., en Sunday morning. Colonel Fellows was one of the five Republicans of Greene county who dared to vote for Lincoln in 1860, and was a few years ago elected Mayor on the Republican ticket.

"Are you going to vote for Cleve-land?" asked the reporter. "Yes, sir, as between the two tickets I have no hesitancy. As a manufactur-er I endorse the Cleveland idea of tar-iff reform, looking not to my own interests alone, but to those of my employes and the laboring men in General. If a reduction of the tariff eral. If a reduction of the tariff would paralyze the industries of the country, as claimed, why don't the the tariff would enhance the prosperity

The Republicans appear to be run ning this campaign on the 1840 cry of "Tippecanoe," with the change, how-ever, from "log cibin and hard cider" to "log cabin and temperance;" which, to judge from their Convention, might be better adapted if it was "Monopoly's mansions and free whisky," A little volume entitled "Life and Time of William Henry Harrison," by S. J. Burr, New York, 1840, came into my hands during the week, and on consulting it I found a few discrepancies between the attitude of the "Can-peists" of '40 and those of '88.

(1) Tippecanoe voted in February decrease the duty on salt, "it being ecessary of life.

afterward gave it up, saying: 'In that way I shall sin no more In the first place, we find that Tippe canoe was not up with his successor on the slavery question. In the se-'tariff reform." In the third place, he ave a more sincere evidence of his hange of heart on the temperance question than they have, with empty platitudes on temperance and a plat-form of free whisky.

As to the Mugwumps.

Since the Chicago Convention the Mugwumps or the Independent Repu-blicans who distrusted the civil service reform professions of their party, and who could not support Mr. Blaine, have left no room for doubt or nisapprehens'on concerning t'e attitude in this Presidential campaign.
In the current number of Harper's
Weekly Mr. George William Curtis
defines the position of that journal with great clearness and force. In an article in which he sketches the history of the Republican party on the question of protection he says that this is the first time the Republicans have made a high tariff their political shibboleth. He quotes the declaration of Garfield, "I am in favor of a protective tariff that leads ultimately to free trade," and the message of Arthur, in which the propriety of tariff reduction is urged. In further support of his position he mentions the fact that three Secretaries of the Treasury in Arthur's administration -- Folger, Grehan and McCulloch-were all of them strict Republicans and outspoken friends of Tariff Reform.

In another article Harper's Weekly declares that the civil service reform proffesions of the Republican party are the merest humbugs. The nomi nation in 1884 of Blaine, in whom the spoils system is personified, showed how the Republican party proposed to realize its civil service reform promises. Blaine was the embodiment of the platform of 1884, and, as the New York Tribune claimed, he is also the embodiment of the platform of 1888. Ex-Senator Harrison was nominated without the least knowledge of his position on the subject. While it can-not be denied that President Cleveland bas not always resisted the pressure of 1885. Democratic spoilsmen, Harper's Weekly asks: what would become of the cause of civil service reform if pol-iticians of the Blaine stripe should obtain control of the Government! The deplorable fact that the Democrats are not true civil service reformers does not make such out of the Republicans. The article concludes with the declaration that the adoption of the Chicago platform as a rule of internal and for ign policy would be an immeasurabl

The New York Times and the New York Evening Post, which are dealing heavy blows against the Chicago platform and the candidates, have been joined by the Commercial advertiser, which supported Blaine four age increase in these cases is estimated to be \$9 per month or \$108 per year, whisky platform was more than the Advertiser could digest. In New England the Boston Herald and Springfield Republican are outspoken in the support of Cleveland and his Tariff Reill form policy. The Republican declar-be es that no man who desires to move in good political society can attach him 1887, which has placed on the pens self to the Republicans this year, and rolls 21,704 survivors and widows

that the men of proper courage and sagacity will gravitate more and more to the other side. To these influential New England newspapers must be added the Providence Journal, which supported Blaine in 1884, but cannot stand on the Republican free whisky and the supported the Act of January 7, the sagacity will gravitate more and more to \$96 per year. The annual amount in money which these 21,704 Mexican pensioners will receive by reason of his reproval of said act is \$2,083,584.

WIDOWS' ARREARS.

He approved the Act of January 7, platform, with its thin veneering o temperance and morality. In the West the Mugwumps have been rein-forced by the Chicago Staats Zeitung,

the most widely circulated daily news-

paper in that region.

These newspapers stand at the very head of journalism in the country, and in undertaking to disparage their inflnence the party organs only confess and betray their own weakness. There was a sneaking hope that the Mugwumps might return to their party allegiance if Blaine should not be nominated for President, but the elements that made up the Chicago Convention and its reactionary plat-form, to say nothing of the candidates put such a movement wholly out of the questior. Although Blaine was not nominated, his spirit pervaded the Convention and controlled its actions. The position of the Mugwump news-papers plainly indicates that the work of disintegration in the Republican party is steadily and surely going on Of course it is impossible to estimate the political strength of a body of independent voters who have no need of leaders and are without organization, but are held together by common sentiments in regard to current political questions. The strength of the "vestpocket" voters can not be ascertained antil the ballots shall have been count ed, when the regular parties may re-cognize the existence of a force when they have hardly known or appreciat-ed. Men who know how they are going to vote, and what they are voting for, have little occasion to hire a club house or marching in torchlight processions. As the Mugwumps or Independent Republicans inclined in 1884 the victory was decided; and there are very strong indications that they will turn the political scale in

What the Official Records Show.

WHAT CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION HAS L'ONE FOR THE SOLDIER AND THE SOLDIER'S WIDOWS

For years, prior to the accession of the Democratic party to National pow-Republicans allow the Democrats to carry out free trade measures, and thus kill their party? The fact is the Republicans are afraid a reduction of the stock arguments of the Republican press and speakers in every campaign, was, that should the Democratic party be entrusted with Republicans are afraid a reduction of the administration of National affairs, er, one of the stock arguments of the the interest of Union soldiers in the of the country and redound to the glory of the Democratic party. I say, Hurrah for Cleveland and Thurman!"

the interest of Clinical Solution in the interest o ficial records show has been done in the way of pensions for Union diers, their widows, orphaus and de-pendent relatives? Let us see. Let us compare the new with the old, as shown by the official records of the

Pension Bureau. The annual reports of the Commis sioner of Pensions for the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885, show that during those years 108,121 original, 79,-268 increase, and 3,852 miscellaneous certificates were issued. Total claims admitted during the last three years of Republican rule, 191,221.

The annual reports of the Commis-1819, for the admission of Missouri 1886 and 1887, and the records of the 1819, for the admission of Missouri without restrictions regarding slavery.

(2) In 1824, was elected to the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasionally as usual, and his licans assert "We can not elect a remaining the legal to coasional the legal to coasional the legal to coasional the legal the legal to coasional the legal missioner for the last year not having yet been made,) show that through those three years 156,226 original, (3) He established a distillery, but 181,173 increase, and 22,055 micellaneous certificates were issued. Total years of Democratic rule, 359,452. Excess of certificates issued by the

NET INCREASE TO PENSION ROLLS The net increase to the rolls during the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885 was 59,428. The net increase to the pension rolls during the fiscal years 1886, 1887 and 1888, was 104,875 Excess of net increase under Democrats, 45,447.

FUNDS DISBURSED.

During the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885, \$183,399,216 31 was disbursed on account of pension. During the fiscal year 1886, 1887 and 1888, \$217,309,757 30 was disbursed on ac count of pensions. Ercess of Disbur sements by Democrats, \$34,000,541

During the fiscal years 1883, 1884 and 1885, 108,121 new names were added to the rolls. This includes however, the names of 15,996 nev names added to the rolls by General Black, from March 17, 1885, the day on which he assumed charge of the Pension Bureau to June 30, During the fiscal years 1885, and 1887, 156,226, the names of the 15,906, new pensioners a ided to the rolls by General Black, during the last three and a half months of fiscal year 1885, it makes a total of 172,132 new names added to the pension rolls since General Black assumed ing the Republican administration the benefit of 15,906 new names added to the rolls, during the last three and a half months of the fiscal year 1885, during which time the Pension Bureau was under Democratic control. we find the excess of new names added to the rolls by the Democratic administration during its first three years exceeds those added to the rolls luring the last three years of Republican administration 48,105.

Now let us see what the official re Cleveland in his official capacity for

ex-Union soldiers, their widows, or-phans and dependent relatives, since his insugeration on the 4th of March,

He approved the act of March 19. 886, which has increased to \$12 per month the pensions of 102,568 widows

INVALIDS INCREASE. He approved the act of August 886, which has increased the pensions of 10,082 crippled and maimed Union soldiers of the late war from \$24 to \$30, from \$30 to \$36, and \$30 and \$37.50 to \$45 per month. The averand the total annual increase in granted to these 10,082 pensioners b reason of his approval of said act of August 4, 1886, is therefore \$1,089,-

He approved the act of January 29

He approved the Act of January

1888, granting arrears of pensions to widows from the date of of their husbands' death in all cases filed subsequent to June 30, 1880. All those fil d prior to July 1, 1880 were entitled from date of death of husband under the arrears laws of 1879, provided, of course, they established their right to such pension. The approval of this Act of January 7, 1888, will immedi-ately affect some 19,000 widows of the ate war whose claims have already been allowed from the date of the filing of the same. The average amount in money which these 10,000 wid received by reason of his approval of this Act will amount, it is estimated, to an average of \$108 in each case, making a total of \$1,080,000, and the allowances of widows, cases which have been filed since June 30, 1880, during the present fiscal year will probably increase the amount paid to such pensioners during the present year to over \$1,500,000.

So it will be seen that since the inauguration of President Cleveland, he

as approved General Pension Acts which directly and pecuniarly benefit some 144,864 ex-Union and Mexican war soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives, and that the money value of this benefit will be over \$9,000,000 per annum.

PRIVATE PENSION ACTS. Since the inauguration of President Cleveland, he has approved, or allowed to become laws by limitation, over 1.200 private acts granting pensions, while but 1,524 private pension acts were approved, or allowed to become laws by limitation, during the entire twenty-four years that the Republican party was in power. There is little doubt that before the present Congress adjourns, he will have approved, or allow to become a law by limitation, nearly or quite as many private pension acts as all of the Republican Presidents

from Lincoln to Arthur.

The above figures taken from the official records, show, beyond cavil or question, that no such liberality to exoldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent relatives, in the matter of pensions, was ever shown by any adminis-tration in the history of the Republic, and that no former administration has ever extended the munificence of the government to so many of the beneficiaries of the pension laws as has the administration of President Cleveland.

Sheridan Dead.

HE EXPIRED SUDDENLY AT 10:20 SUNDAY NIGHT.

General Phillip H. Sheridan, mander of the United States Army, died very sudde dy at 10:20 Sunday night of his old heart trouble. It was only on Saturday that his condition was reported to be good, and that he was slowly improving.

Previous to the sudden appearance

of heart failure at about 9:30 there had been no premonitions of any unfavorable change in his condition. The weather had been warmer than usual and the General was, at times, a little neighbors in order to secure the Lomi restless, but seemed generally bright nation of Krickbaum. Is this part of and cheerful. His voice was strong; the bargain of 1884, or can it be pos he took a full supply of nourishment, went to the hotel for supper and soon after their return the usual prepara- would caution democratic voters not to tions for the night were made. At about 9:30 Colonel Sheridan said be a cat's paw for them. At the nex "good night" to his brother and went to the hotel, there having been through the day no sign whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition. At who is not under any obligations to 9:30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared and Doctors O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful in all similiar previous attacks, but this time they were without effect and despite all that could be done the General gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10:20 he breathed his last, Mrs. Sheridan, the sisters Madam and Justian, and the faithful body servant Klein, were also at his bed-ide throughout his dying hours.

Republican Manufacturer Denounce

Moropoly. One of the largest manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania is that of A. B. Farquhar, of York Pa., who makes agricultural implements. was a warm personal friend of Gared for Cleveland. In an interview re-cently he said: "I have not left the republican party; it has left me. I bebecame a republican because I believed that every man, woman or child in America, white or black, had an equal right to liberty and the untrammeled pursuit of happiness. I voted for all of our republican presidents. The reples of its noble founders and now stands for the policy of shackling trade and taxing labor to give bounties to favored classes. It has become the party of centralization and monopoly imagining that the government was in stituted for its benefit, while I, in com mon with its former great lights, Lincoln, Chase and McCulloch, believe in the economic principles of Jefferson. To old time republican owes apology for advocating tariff reform.

PREE RAW MATERIAL A BENEFIT.

"After the war I remained with the party called republican so long as I be eyed the national credit (more important than systems of taxation) was safe in its hands. But President Cleveland's administration has proved there is no difference between the parties in this respect, and his tariff reform policy is certainly in the direction of national progress. The effect of high tariff rates is to encourage monopolies and trusts, and the farmer is beginning to understand this very well. Manufact-urers seek to terrify farmers with a Union soldiers. The total annual increase in money granted to these 102.568 pensioners, by reason of his approval of said act, is \$4,923,264. open a dozen factories where it will close one. It is, besides, demonstrably impossible to break up any considerble portion of the manufacturing in (I am very sure that I would not have to stop, but would rather do so than have the community taxed to support me), while it is certain that with a ower tariff the farmers' supplies might

be more cheaply obtained. THE FARMER DERIVES NO BENEFIT. "In short, no benefit is derived by the farmer from the protective system; it is, however, very certain that the in-creased price he has to pay for supplies impoverishes him and makes the mono-polist a millionaire. If wool was plac-

to the farming community.
"Although the prices of agricultura implements are enhanced by the tariff, the implement makers suffer by the present war tariff system in several ways. He is at a disadvantage in the export of his wares. He is at increas ed expense for his raw material. His sales are diminished, and the high tariff, bearing particularly hard upon his onstomers, the farming community, he suffers with them. Were the president's policy carried out, he would, while able to sell his implements at lower prices, make more of them and make better profits upon his business.

THE FALLACY OF PROTECTION.

"Protection is the father of millionires and paupers, and the question simply is, shall we continue thus to tax labor and trade to fill the already overflowing treasury vaults and the pockets of the millionaire, with a cerain following of bard times and disastrous commercial release? It should seem that everyone must know by this time how tariffs are made—lobbied through congress by those who expect to reap the benefit. Protection is asked for infent industries, but the larger they grow the more is demanded. It is eternally dinned into the care of the workingment that all this is ears of the workingman that all this is done in his interest. Who is to teach him the truth that protection is always The duty must fall, indirectly or directly, on the congressmen.

"As to President Cleveland, his

standard of duty lifts him above par-tisanship. I like his administration well enough to continue it. He has a place in the hearts of the people such as never could have been acquired by any amount of scheming."

A Matter of Record.

William Krickbaum came to this town in 1866, having been appointed commissioner's clerk, at a salary of \$600 per year. The next year it was raised to \$650 and sub-equently to \$800 and \$900, or until with extras it aggregated over \$1,000 per year. 1878 he resigned the clerkship to ac cept the office of prothonotary-in which he served six years-having as is commonly reported, accumulated over \$30,000 besides his living for

eighteen yeas. After he was defeated in 1884 for a third term as prothonotary, he attempted to defeat the regular nominee by a deal with the republicans of the county. Not satisfied with the wealth he accumulated from the taxpayers, he is urging his nomination fo representative with no other excuse than that his opponent is a lawyer. If after an official capacity of nearly twenty years be should be granted a lease of office, it will be simply to add to his wealth with very little reward to the democrats of Columbia county. His ungratefulness was shown in 1884 -nor is this the only evidence. we find republicans everywhere to-day who are influencing their democrati nation of Krickbaum. Is this part of sible that we are ready to have repul when he gets to Harrisburg. be mislead by the republicans. Don't session of the legislature the Senatoria apportionment bill will be considered and we should have a member there the republicans but who will work t secure a district that will be to the in terest of the democrats of this county

Don't Want Any Ships.

A champion of the war tariff defends the Republican policy which has ban-ished the American flag from the high seas. Because England can build and seas. Because England our laws per-sail ships cheaper than our laws perter off for being out of that business than we would be if in it," says a Prolectionist organ.

and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of a lot of ground owned by John Hooper, on the northwest side of Fifth street of Bloomsnation with 1500 miles of seacoast and tide-water is better off without ship ping fits in queerly with the Protection logic. If the United States should go without ships bee use foreigners can build them cheaper, why should our people be taxed to sustain other industries here that can be conducted more cheaply abroad? The argument for Protection is that it tends to make this country independent of foreign name with the country independent of foreign name on the northwest sade of Firth street of Blooms burg, and running thence along said street southwestwardly sixty feet to the corner of an alley; there along said alley northwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to John Hooper's lot aforesaid, and thence along said street southwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to the place of beginning, continuing thirty-five acres one-fourth percent. ping fits in queerly with the Protection logic. If the United States should go country independent of foreign na-tions. And the amount of protection that is required for this purpose which is by no means an average of 40 per cent.—can be defended very uccessfully with this argument. here is a party arrogating to itself the exclusive love and care of American nterests, that has banished the Ameri an flag from the ocean and driven American commerce into British and derman bottoms, and which defends he policy because these nations can carry it cheaper than we can.

What sort of "protection" is this for or to John G. PREEZE, American shippers, to leave them at the mercy of foreign carriers?

The American sailors and skipper do not admit themselves fairly beaten on the seas. Give them the same opportunity that their triumphant rivals have of buying ships where they please, or of building them without any artificial enhancement of their cost, and they will soon demonstrate their ability to "beat the world." the cold fact stands that the Republi cans have killed our foreign shipping, and glory in the shame of it becau foreigners can do our carrying cheaper .- World.

Chairman Kisner Happy.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY EXPECT ED IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

Man Kisner wore a big smile when he board of the train for Philadelphia Saturday night. He had spent the day with the Democratic leapers here and was highly gratified with the reports they made to him. Four years ago the Democratic party in Luzerne was torn and shattered by Blaine's candidacy and it was not until two years after that it regained its equilibrium. Now everything is serene and a Demo-cratic majority of 1,800 on the national ticket is predicted.

The Republican leaders of this see

tion have wisely concluded, for the good of their own party, to drop the ery of "Protection to American Workngmen." The rank and file of he Republican party in Luzerne—composed mostly of Welsh miners and laborers—say the cry of protection is a farce, in that it does not protect the American workingmen. Chairman

ed on the free list it would simply be what the wool growing states desire. The older states are growing less and less dependent on wool, but farmers everywhere suffer more from increased cost of clothing than they would gain by tariff on wool, and a reduction of tariff, therefore, would prove a benefit to the ferming arms that the ferming arms that the ferming to the ferming to the ferming that the ferming tha

bor he pleases and the result is that there is a surplus of labor.

Th's prevents the working of fu'l time, and the Welsh miner is the sufferer; hence the dissatisfaction. Hard ly a day passes but a carload of Poles, Huns and Italians are dumped into Luzerne county to compete with native labor. These facts, now made public officially by the Knights of Labor will ha e considerable influence on the fall election, and large accessions to the Demo ratio ranks are expected from the coal counties,

A Labor Leader for Grover-

Connelsville, Pa., Aug. 7 .- J. A

Rankin, master workman of district No. 11, Knights of Labor, comprising the Connelsville and Latrobe coke re gions, outlined to a Pittsburg Pos correspondent yesterday why he is a supporter of Cleveland. He said: "I was a republican until the Hayes campain in 1876. I then became a green backer and since then have really had no politics, but I most assuredly intend to support Cleveland. Prior to 1872 I was a radical protectionist, believing fully that the panies of 1817, 1837 and 1857 were caused directly by a reduction of a tariff on imported goods. have learned differently, however, and I am now radically in favor of a reduction of all duties. The principle of protection is wrong. It is neither right nor just that one section or all of a country should be taxed in order to fester the interests of another section. We need protection no longer. When our government was young in-terests were weak and needed protect ion. But under the existing prosper-ous condition of trade the taxes of the war period or previous have no application. The workingmen are begin-Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrham, Chajings, Stings, Piles, Sore Eyes, Feet, Infammation and Hemorrhages of all kinds. CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is grunine. Sold ceryphere. Price, 505, 81, 81, 75. POND'S EXTRACT CO.. 76 5th Av., New York. ning to waken up to the fact, or rather the question, "Does protection pro-tect?" They are beginning to observe that high tariff duties have protected the capitalist, but labor, the workingman's only commodity, has been freer "If the Democratic party has the courage of its convictions, and would indi cate to the workingmen their position they could carry Pennsylvania like a

Home Evidence

No other preparation has wen success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad."

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Lowell Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett,

employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Eric Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to

tral Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fort-

night, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we sak you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., the un-lersigned trustee will expose to public sale on the

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded

by bond and mortgage.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, 88.

Estate of Henry Hoffman

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased,

Deen 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, in 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, at the case may be, under the laws of this common wealth, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 18, 1881.

Praise

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Cen-tral Street, Lowell, had

CANDIDATES.

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

POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE

OR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th E. R. IKELER, of Bloomsburg.

SOLDIN

ONLY,

ALEX. KANOUSE of Jackson.

JOHN WATTERS of Scott township, GEO. W. DERR

of Greenwood.

JOHN B. CASEY of Bloomsburg.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER ESQ. Ot Bloomsburg.

B. FRANK ZARR, of Bloomsburg. E. M. TEWKSBURY

> of Catawissa FOR REPRESENTATIVE, JAMES T. FOX, of Beaver township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, GEN. C. M. BLAKER. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, M. E. COX.

MARKET REPORTS.

of Bloomsburg.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET. Wholesale, Retail, " bbl..... hickens ...

NEW YORK MARKETS.

teported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reads St., N. Y. New York, August 6, 1888. Reported by G. S. Palmer. Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Rends N. N. Y.

New York. August 6, 1888.

Owing to the incessant warm weather, the height of the summer season now beling at hand, the week spens comparatively quiet, and but little business doing about the produce market. Choice lots of fruith however, such as peaches, grapes, pears, etc. are in very fair request and going out readily at good prices, the demand beling equal to the supply. Apples are generally poor and sell slowly at irregular prices, Nyock and Oranae Pippin \$2 to \$3 a bbl., Astrachan \$2 to 250. Blackberries are not plenty and mostly soft. Selling to-day 5 to 7c. a qrt. Currants scarce and worth 10 to 12c a qrt., 7 to 11c a lb., latter for large cherry. Huckelberries 8 to 10c a qrt. 75c to \$1 a box. Muskmelons in liberal supply but worth to-day from 1 50 to \$3 a bbl., as to kind and quality. Grapes, southern, Del. and Niagara, 12 to 18c a lb., Concord 5 to 8c. Peaches plenty and prices show but little change over previous quotations, and Troths worth 75c to \$1 a qrt., Mt. Rose \$1 to 1 25; Jersey 40 to 75c a basket. The market well supplied with pears; selling Bartlett, near by, \$1 to 150 a crt., Sugar Top \$2 to 250; Bell \$3 to 350 a bbl., Ge. LaConte \$50 to 4 50. Plums 1 50 to \$2 a crt., 6 to 7c a qrt. Watermelons in large supply and prices lower, \$13 to \$20 a 100, as to quality. Butter, fancy creamery, 20 to 21c; select dairy tubs and pails 17 to 19c. Eggs continue firm in price, State and Pa. fresh, 19 to 20c, fancy white leghorn strictly fresh, 22 to 25c. Live spring chickens 12 to 16 cts. a 1b. as to size fowls 13 to 15c. Choice dressed yeals 8c. Potatoes, red or yellow, \$3 to \$450 a bbl., Cabbage \$4 to \$5 a 100. Egg plant \$2 to 350 a bbl. Onlone, red, \$3 to \$3 a bbl., yellow or white, \$3 to \$4. Tomatoes 40 to 50c. Rye straw 65 to 80c. The undersiped, auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator, will meet at the office of C. E. Geyer Esq. at Catawissa, Tuesday September 4th, at 9 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims, c. 'be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLIMKYER, Auditor.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN LAUF 10-P-46.

money to be paid when the deed shall be executed for the property; the three-fourths in one year with interest from date of deed, and to be secured A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of George W. Belt of Sugarloaf townsm