

About the only people who are showing any interest in a constitutional convention, are a few editors who want a pull at the State Treasury for publishing a new constitution after it is framed, as required by law.

WRIGHT ON TAXATION.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic campaign was opened at Greensburg, with a rousing mass meeting which was largely attended by the farmers of Westmoreland county. Robert E. Wright, the party candidate for Auditor General, made an eloquent speech, in which he defined the basis upon which the equalization of taxes can be effected so as to relieve those interested in agricultural pursuits from the burdens they are obliged to bear at present.

There is no branch of legislation in which the power of an influence other than the will of the people to shape its course has been more forcibly illustrated than in the matter of the tax laws of your State. One of the worst results of the system of special legislation existing before the adoption of the present Constitution was the condition of our tax laws. The whole system was but a patchwork of special acts enacted from time to time to meet temporary emergencies.

There was an absolute want of uniformity of objects and rate of taxation and of machinery for their collection. The system of collecting a State tax on real estate based on local assessments had fostered a practice of under-valuations resulting in the grossest injustice, and sometimes in absolute fraud.

CAUSED A PUBLIC SCANDAL. This inequality existed not only as between counties, but between townships and towns in the same county, and finally became so general as to create a public scandal.

Washington, October 14. Congressman T. L. Bunting, of Hamburg, N. Y., was here recently on his way from New York, where he attended a meeting of the heaviest consumers of tin plate in the United States, with a view of running down the "tin plate liars" and locating some of the numerous tin plate concerns which the Republican papers of the country are exploiting.

The meeting was entirely non-political. Its object was to secure reliable data concerning the state of the tin plate industry. Mr. Bunting says that a year ago both Major McKinley and Senator Allison assured a committee of the consumers of tin plate that within a year from October 6, 1890, when the tariff bill went into effect, forty American tin plate factories would be running and turning out all the tin plate required for consumption in this country.

FRENCH AND COMPANY'S OFFER. "The year is up," continued Mr. Bunting, "and I defy any man to find one solitary box of tin plate that has been manufactured in this country. French & Company have a standing offer to pay 15 per cent. above the market price for 10,000 boxes of American tin plate. There have been sporadic efforts to produce a little tin plate in Ohio and elsewhere for political effect, but it is of a very poor quality, contains a great deal of lead and very little tin. Though it can be used for roofing, it is not only absolutely useless, but proven poisonous for canning purposes."

"What is the extent of the industries affected by the tin-plate duty?" "I have made careful estimates," replied Mr. Bunting, "and you will be surprised to learn that it affects, directly or indirectly, 3 per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States who are engaged in planting or growing fruits, packing or boxing vegetables, meats, oysters, fish etc. Two million people are directly or indirectly interested, and every family is more or less of a consumer."

THE MONEY GOES ABROAD. "How much have the consumers paid this year as a result of the tax?" "In the first instance the figures are accurate; in the second approximate. There are 2,000 canning establishments in this country. They alone have paid \$5,000,000 in the increased cost of tin plate. This raises the price of every can or piece of canned goods from a half to a cent of the wholesaler. The wholesaler and the retailer each still further advance the price that it is difficult to tell just how much the final consumer, who eventually pays it all, has been mulcted. I want to impress also the fact that the United States did not get from us the five million we have paid directly in the increase cost of tin plate. The speculators in Wales reaped the harvest.

half of a cent to present an argument against one provision of the Taggart bill—a provision which they deemed unconstitutional, and which they claimed would result in inequality of taxation—and I there endeavored to impress upon them the thoughts to which I have just given expression. I objected to one provision of the bill as unwise and unconstitutional; but I declared that, in my judgment, corporations are not paying their proportion of taxes and the farmers were paying too much. I presented to the committee the outlines of a bill that would have met all the objections urged against the Taggart bill by its enemies. I know that the sincere friends of that reform on both committees approved of my suggestions, but were powerless to adopt them.

If the principles outlined in that argument had been followed you would have had true tax equalization, but it was not. By almost a strict party vote in Senate and House the Taggart bill was thrown out by the Republican bosses, and yet these men ask that farmers shall vote for them again. I am before the people of Pennsylvania to-day to regret no single word spoken, and to withdraw no principle announced in that argument. I present to the farmers of Pennsylvania as my plea in favor of that equalization of taxation for which they have so long fought.

A Reliable Assistant.

The poet and the almanac-maker agree that all seasons have their signs, but those of spring are most active and insistent. It is then, also, that nature throws off the lethargy of winter and prepares to renew her bounties. It is then, also, that nature attempts to throw off the impurities that have lain dormant in the human system. This effort manifests itself in various ways—in the increased activity of old affections, in the appearance of boils, carbuncles and other eruptions, and in the various symptoms so familiar to those who have suffered. It is at this period that nature finds an active and a trustworthy assistant in S. S. S., which, in the work of purifying the blood and strengthening the system, has proven to be the most perfect spring medicine ever offered to the public.

WHERE IS THE TIN PLATE?

Not a Solitary Box Manufactured in This Country.

CANNERS PAY \$5,000,000 IN INCREASED TAXES, EVERY CENT OF WHICH GOES TO THE SPECULATORS IN WALES.

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Pennsylvania Game Laws.

The appended synopsis of the Game and Fish Laws of Pennsylvania has been carefully compiled and revised up to date and is believed to be correct:

Elk and deer may be killed from October 1 to December 15; but, owing to an error, it is illegal to have deer in possession after November 30. The killing of fawns when in spotted coat, chasing of elks or deer with hounds, and the killing of deer when in the water prohibited.

Squirrels, September 1 to January 1. Hares or rabbits, November 1 to January 1. Hunting or killing of rabbits with ferrets prohibited.

Wild turkeys, October 15 to January 1. Plovers, July 15 to January 1. Woodcocks, July, 4 to January 1. Quails, November 1 to December 15.

Ruffed and pinnated grouse, October 1 to January 1. Rails or reed birds, September 1 to December 1. Wildfowl, September 1 to May 1. Insectivorous birds protected, except English sparrows. Pigeon nestings protected against fire arms to a radius of one fourth mile from roosting or brooding place, and penalty for disturbance in any manner while nesting; and snaring or netting for the purpose of killing during the nesting season prohibited. Snaring, netting or catching of game birds by torchlight prohibited. Sunday hunting and shooting prohibited. Shooting of wildfowl limited to use of shoulder gun only.

Fish.—Sea Salmon, April 1 to July 1. Speckled trout, April 15 to July 15; under five inches in length protected. Lake trout, January 1 to October 1. Black, green, yellow, willow, rock, Lake Erie and grass bass, pike, pickerel, and wall-eyed pike or Susquehanna salmon, June 1 to January 1. Bass less than six inches in length protected.

German carp, September 1 to May 1. Artificially stocked streams protected for three years after stocking. Hook and line fishing only allowed; use of nets or traps of any kind, poisons, etc., prohibited.

Is there a public and general demand for a constitutional convention? If so; let us have it, if not, vote against it.

Nothing can be said in favor of the best medicine in the world that may not be said of the most worthless. In one case, it's true; in the other, it isn't;—but how can you distinguish? Judge by what is done. There's only one blood-purifier that's guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and this is what is done with it; if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you get your money back. Isn't it likely to be the best?

All the year round, as well at one time as another, it cleanses and purifies the system. All blood-poisons must go. For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, or any blood-taint or disorder, it is an unequalled remedy. It's the cheapest, too. With this, you pay only for the good you get. And nothing else is "just as good." It may be better—for the dealer. But he isn't the one that's to be helped.

Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.



HOOD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No To Itself other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE. AUDITOR GENERAL, ROBERT E. WRIGHT.

STATE TREASURER, A. L. TILDEN.

DELEGATES AT LARGE, CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. CHAS. B. BUCKALEW, CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, GEORGE A. JENKS, GEORGE M. DALLAS, S. GUS. THOMPSON, DAVID W. SELLENS, HENRY W. SCHALL, FRANK E. MOSAGHAN, WM. S. McLEAN, FRANK M. VAN DILING, JOHN LATTI, ROGER SHERMAN, WILLIAM WEIHE, THOMAS LAZEAR, SAMUEL GRIFPHITHS, GRANT WEIDMAN, GEORGE B. ZEIGLER, H. MORGAN ROOT.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, C. G. MURPHY.

SHERIFF, JOHN MOUREY.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. EDWARD CORMAN, OF MONTOUR, ANDREW L. FRITZ, OF COLUMBIA.

JURY COMMISSIONER, M. B. MCHENRY.

CORONER, DR. F. W. REDEKER.

POULTRY NOTES.

No. 34. Q. What male would be most desirable for crossing with common hens? Ans. That depends on what result is required. If you desire eggs, a Red Cap, Leghorn or Minorca would be a good cross, if you wish to raise broilers; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or some large, quick growing stock should be used.

Q. What color should the legs of a pure bred Plymouth Rock be, and should there be any feathers on the leg? Ans. The color of leg may vary from light to dark yellow, but must invariably be yellow.

No. There should be no feathers on the leg. Q. By crossing two non-setting breeds, will they be good layers and will they be non-setters? Ans. Yes, they would be good layers, but as a result from such a cross, you would get those that would set.

Q. Will kerosene kill lice on chickens? Ans. Yes. It is one of the most effective lice exterminators we have, but don't put it on the fowl. Use it on the perches, and cracks and crevices of nest boxes &c. Dust the fowl with insect powder.

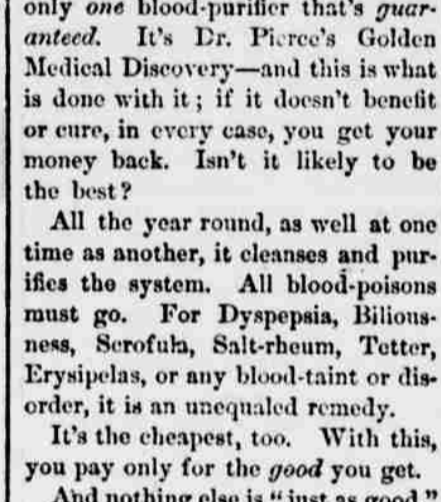
W. B. GERMAN.

Reader, do you feel that there is a necessity for a constitutional convention that will cost the state a million dollars? A thing to which so much apathy is shown cannot be greatly needed.

Nothing can be said in favor of the best medicine in the world that may not be said of the most worthless. In one case, it's true; in the other, it isn't;—but how can you distinguish? Judge by what is done. There's only one blood-purifier that's guaranteed. It's Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and this is what is done with it; if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you get your money back. Isn't it likely to be the best?

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN B. CASEY, High Sheriff of Columbia County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of Columbia, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1891

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month) for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, to-wit:

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-seven persons for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania (no voter to vote for more than eighteen.)

Three persons for delegates from the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia (no voter to vote for more than two.)

To vote "For a Constitutional Convention" or "Against a Constitutional Convention."

One person for Associate Judge of Columbia County.

One person for Sheriff of Columbia County.

Two persons for Jury Commissioners of Columbia County.

One person for Coroner of Columbia County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Columbia are as follows, viz:

Beaver township, at the public house of C. A. Shuman, in the town of Beavertown.

Benton township, at the public house of Lemuel Drake, in the town of Benton.

East Berwick, at the little office of the Jackson & Woodin MFG Co., in Berwick.

West Berwick, at the office of J. G. Jacoby in Berwick.

East Bloomsburg, at the Court House, east side, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloomsburg, at the Court House, west side, in Bloomsburg.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the public school house near Krasville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of G. W. Getzlander, in the town of Catawissa.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of Michael Brennan.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Crossy.

North Conyngham District, at the township school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham district at the house of Mrs. Thos. Monroe.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. R. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

East Greenwood at the house of Wm. Black in Robinsonburg.

West Greenwood at the house of J. R. Rice in Middleburg.

Hemlock township at the house of Charles Dieterich, in the town of Buckhorn.

Jackson township, at the public school house at Walker.

Knott township at the public house of Nathan Knorr, in Nantidale.

Madison township at the public school house in Jerseytown.

Main township, at the public house of Addison W. Shuman, in Mayville.

Milburn township, at the public house of John Kneis in the town of Milburnville.

Montour township, at the public house of Edmund L. Hargest at Hager.

Mill Pleasant township, at the Millertown public school house.

Orange township, at the public house of Albert Heckman in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre school house.

Fishingcreek township, at the house of Samuel Ledy.

East Scott at the public house of M. Q. White in Espy.

West Scott at the public house of J. L. Crawford in Lightstreet.

North Sugarloaf at the public house of E. P. Albertson.

North Sugarloaf, at the house of Albert Casey. Polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock p. m. when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public, and Persons in the militia service of the State who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the laws of the State or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or city or incorporated district, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of those inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district. The qualified voters of this county are hereby authorized and required to vote by ticket printed, written or partly written or partly printed, and partly written (one ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts, voted for, and to be labelled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State," one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, Members of Assembly and Member of Congress, and to be labelled "County," and each class be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1891.

YOUNG MAN. If you contemplate attending Commercial School, it will pay you to visit the ROCHESTER BUSINESS COLLEGE, before deciding where, though you may live a thousand miles away. It stands at the head of the list of commercial schools in its character as an educational force, as a medium for supplying the business men of the country with trained and capable assistants, as a means of placing ambitious young men and women on the high road to success, and in the extent, elegance and cost of its equipment. Thorough COURSE IN SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, CALCULATING, ENGLISH COPIES. The Twenty-Seventh Annual Catalogue will be mailed to any address. Williams & Rogers, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

WANTED

A good qualified Salesman here. First-class pay guaranteed weekly. Commission or salary. Quick selling new Fruits and Specialties. FARMERS can get a good paying job for the winter. Write for full terms and particulars. FRED E. YOUNG, Nurseryman, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We will \$300. Salary and Commission to Men, PAY and women. Teachers and Clergymen to sell our NEW POPULAR EXHIBITION. Marvels of The New West. Superior book published. Over 300 choice engravings. 10,000 copies sold in one week. Endorsed by the greatest men of the country. This is no humbug offer.

Write at Once FOR PARTICULARS IN REGARDS TO SALARY. The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwalk, Conn. 10-9-3-11.

Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 66 WARREN ST., NEW YORK. Price 50c.

"Seeing is Believing." And a good lamp must be simple; when it is not simple it is not good. Simple, Beautiful, Good—these words mean much, but to see "The Rochester" will impress the truth more forcibly. All metal, tough and seamless, and made in three pieces only, it is absolutely safe and unbreakable. Like Aladdin's of old, it is indeed a "wonderful lamp," for its marvelous light is purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light and more cheerful than either. Look for this stamp—THE ROCHESTER. If the lamp dealer has not the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send us for our new illustrated catalogue, and we will send you a lamp safely by express—your choice of over 2,000 varieties from the Largest Lamp Store in the World. ROCHESTER LAMP CO., 42 Park Place, New York City.

LOWENBERG'S CLOTHING!

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOTS.

FALL SEASON 1891.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

LADIES SHOULD SEE THE PRETTY SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

THE LATEST COLLARS, NECK TIES, DRESS SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS &c.

THE FINEST LINE OF FALL PANTS IN TOWN.

Call and examine and see for yourselves that LOWENBERG'S is the right place to buy your clothing.