

ABOUT HIS HATSHIP.

THE SOUP KETTLE YAWNS FOR BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Governor Peck Says He Will Lose Wisconsin—Not So Strong in Indiana as He Was in 1888—Boies Can Beat Him in Iowa.

The following opinions of leading Democrats in different parts of the country will be of interest:

ILLINOIS.
President Ewing, of the Iroquois club, the banner Democratic organization of the city: "McKinley was their logical candidate, but they had not the courage of their convictions, and so chose Harrison. Of course we shall beat him."

"Harrison will never again make as good a race as he did in 1888," said Potter Palmer. "You can't enthuse with him, and this Blaine quarrel will cripple him from the start."

Carter Harrison voiced the general sentiment of Democrats when he said, "We can almost certainly elect the Democratic nominee if we only use discretion in choosing him."

MICHIGAN.
O. M. Barnes, a member of the Democratic national committee, says: "I think Harrison as a candidate is weaker than McKinley. Harrison will have to bear the odium of the McKinley high tariff enactment, and he lacks the personal popularity of the Ohio man. The campaign will be fought upon the tariff question. Harrison is certainly no stronger than he was in 1888. He can offer nothing new; he will fail to arouse the enthusiasm of his party, and will be beaten."

L. E. Rowley, deputy secretary of state and editor of the Lansing Journal, says: "I do not believe that Harrison can carry Indiana. The opposition to Harrison in New York is as irreconcilable as it is in Indiana."

MISSISSIPPI.
Governor Stone thinks that "if the Democrats can beat anybody they can beat Harrison. If the Democrats act wisely at Chicago Mr. Harrison will not be elected."

Chief Justice Campbell believes Harrison will be as easily beaten as any Republican who could be named, far more so than Blaine.

Attorney General Miller's fears are relieved. He says, "It is the best thing that could have happened for the Democracy."

GEORGIA.
Hamilton Douglas: "Blaine was by all odds the strongest Republican in the field. The sore in the Republican party caused by his defeat cannot be healed. The nomination of Harrison means the supremacy of small men."

Josiah Carter, editor of The Herald: "The Minneapolis convention is a blot on American politics. The Blaine movement was conceived in sin and born in treachery and lived by corruption. The Harrison strength was bought and paid for with money and offices and promises. From the highest to the lowest the corruption extended, the rival candidates debauching a convention to secure the highest place in the gift of the people to cover themselves with loud smelling 'honors' of office."

WEST VIRGINIA.
Governor Fleming: "This suits me. In my opinion Harrison has less strength in this state than any one else the Republicans could have nominated. The nomination of no other presidential aspirant would have so encouraged the Democrats of this state. Harrison's record as to the force bill is especially objectionable. The steps taken in 1890 to colonize negroes for political purposes in this and two other states, in which scheme persons very near to the president were engaged, will give the administration party more trouble than perhaps they expect."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
L. B. Brown, managing editor of The People and Patriot, and one of the best informed politicians in the state: "The nomination of Mr. Harrison must be regarded as a sore disappointment to the Republicans of New Hampshire. The feeling of the rank and file of the party in the state was largely and unmistakably in favor of the nomination of Mr. Blaine, if his health would admit of it, and if not then of taking some new man. The ticket will fail to arouse a particle of enthusiasm among New Hampshire Republicans and will be the easiest to defeat in this state of any that could have been named from the mentioned list."

INDIANA.
Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic state central committee, said: "Harrison is not as strong in this state by several thousand votes as he was in 1888. A great deal of this is due to his failure to remember the men who did the hard work in 1888, and the appointment instead of men who simply looked wise and gave Mr. Harrison a large amount of highly colored but extremely worthless advice. Before state pride cut a large figure. I want to say now that state pride this year is a barren ideal."

Attorney General Green said: "Harrison comes out of the convention with a good many quarrels on his hands. I don't think he is as strong now as he was in 1888."

Secretary of State Matthews, Democratic candidate for governor, said: "I think there is such a breach between the Harrison and Blaine elements that it will be an extremely difficult matter to reconcile them. Indiana will be Democratic notwithstanding Harrison's nomination."

W. E. English: "Harrison is not as strong today as he was three months ago, particularly in Indiana."

KENTUCKY.
Speaker William M. Moore, of the Kentucky house of representatives, said: "I am satisfied, and if the Democracy act judiciously at Chicago they will defeat Mr. Harrison next November. I think the tariff will be the prominent issue, and the campaign will be the hottest one in the history of our country."

BEWARE OF SIDE ISSUES.

Democrats Must Present a Solid Front to the Enemy.

Here are some facts for the consideration of those Democrats at the south and elsewhere who are disposed to embarrass counsel with Alliance issues, third party movements and the like.

John L. Davenport, under Senator Hill's cross examination, has declared upon oath that he was the author of last year's force bill, and that he will bring it forward again to secure for Republican officials what Mr. Lodge called for—"a bayonet behind every ballot."

That bill was passed as a party measure by the Republican house last year and only beaten in the senate by a splendidly brilliant combination formed by Senator Gorman.

The Republican president not only favored its enactment, but was active and urgent in its behalf. This force bill champion is the candidate of his party for re-election to the presidency.

Not one of the Republican leaders whose influence is felt in the party has had one word to say in opposition to this scheme for the control of elections by force and fraud. All of them favor it as the surest method of retaining power for their party irrespective of the popular will.

The platform adopted at Minneapolis means force bill if it means anything. In brief, the Republican party is committed to the force bill policy, the Republican campaign will be for the force bill's passage, and if the Republicans win the force bill will become law.

With such a prospect staring them in the face it is no time for Democrats anywhere to indulge in disagreements, to pitter over secondary issues, to divide strength with strange "movements" or to do anything else except work with might and main for the selection of the strongest men at Chicago, and for the election of the candidates selected, wherever they be.

So long as this force bill threat hangs over the country the Democratic party confronts a danger that should solidify it like a crystal.—New York World.

Chauncey Has Changed.

Even the brilliant eloquence and vivid imagination of Orator Depew were not equal to the task of presenting adequate reasons why there should be a continuation of tariff robbery and Republican extravagance in the administration. He took refuge in abuse of the Democracy and in the usual platitudes regarding the prosperity of the country since Mr. Harrison had been steering the ship of state. Association with monopoly has mightily changed Mr. Depew since 1872, when of all oratorical indictments of the Republican party his was the most cogent and scathing.—Philadelphia Record.

The Wanamaker Idea.

Brother Wanamaker's great idea of free postal delivery in the rural districts gets a conspicuous place in the miscellaneous department or bargain counter of the Republican platform. Curiously enough it is coupled with a reaffirmation of the pledge of 1888 to reduce letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment. But the practical effect of Brother Wanamaker's rural free delivery is to increase to two cents the postage on drop letters on which the rural inhabitant has been paying one cent.—New York Sun.

Flapdoodle.

The platform is mostly pure buncombe—mere flapdoodle. The most impudent thing in the whole structure is a four line resolution "commanding the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service." This in a convention dominated by 200 office holders, in behalf of an administration that looted the public service for spoils quicker and cleaner than the job was ever before done in the history of the government.—New York World.

Depew's Childlike Optimism.

Mr. Depew told the convention in his speech that this year's political battle "will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison." That is true, and Mr. Depew's optimism was never more sharply emphasized than in the cheerful way in which he contemplated such a prospect for his party.—New York World.

Reward the Shepard!

Why doesn't President Harrison thrill the country by appointing Colonel Shepard to the vacant secretaryship of state? The colonel would then have a chance to demonstrate from the office files that Harrison, and not Blaine, actually filled the office of secretary and imparted to it the luster which has even dazzled the eyes of far Cathay.—New York Advertiser.

For English Consumption.

The argument put forward in defense of the McKinley tariff by Andrew Carnegie that "it possesses free trade features to a greater extent than protective ones" is intended for English use only. On this side of the water the tariff is defended for other reasons.—New York World.

Platt's Forte.

Evidence accumulates that Mr. Platt's forte is the express business. As a newspaper correspondent he is a deception, and as a political leader he is a calamity.—New York Advertiser.

Someheads at the Polls.

"Individual disappointments" have not controlled the Republican convention. But they may have considerable to do with the election.—New York World.

Backed by Officeholders.

A president with 150,000 officeholders at his back is a pretty hard man to beat in a convention.—New York Advertiser.

And Before Them Too.

Some of the Blaine shouters are coming home with their bridges burned behind them.—Philadelphia Record.

OFFICEHOLDING WINS.

President Harrison Will Be Overwhelmed at the Polls.

President Harrison, after all, has been renominated.

Officeholding wins. Sentiment, personality, magnetism, patriotism, gratitude for party and for national services, indebtedness and gratitude for personal services, the amenities, ethics and good faith which are commonly supposed to subsist between politicians of honor, no longer hold sway in the Republican party. All these have gone by the board, with the signal overthrow of the Republican party's idol, James G. Blaine, by Benjamin Harrison's remorseless use and abuse of the forces in the federal offices.

A renomination thus obtained is the reverse of an honor. It is a condemnation of the man who snatches it and of the political system that has made such a result a possibility. The temptations and the demoralizing tendencies to which the opportunity of a renomination has exposed the presidential office have always been a matter of criticism and concern with all thoughtful Americans. It has remained for President Harrison to carry them to their most dangerous and most revolting extreme. Thus his administration, comparatively free from lesser scandals, has culminated in this vast scandal.

Mr. Harrison enters on his campaign for re-election handicapped not alone by the crop of resentments which has been sown in Minneapolis, but by the entirely new and deep seated popular indignation and distrust which his personal struggles and his open and unscrupulous employment of the highest and the lowest of the federal officials at his command have awakened. This distrust and condemnation are new, because no president before Mr. Harrison has ever afforded anything like such occasion for them. Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland, under widely varying circumstances, each studiously avoided identifying his administration with anything like a demand for a renomination.

President Benjamin Harrison will take in American constitutional history the useful but unenviable place of the president who brought the nation to a realizing and a vetoing sense of the evils and perils of a second term. After Mr. Harrison shall have been overwhelmed at the polls the people of this land might formulate in law their hostility to a second term. No more second terms is likely to be the issue of this campaign.—New York Telegram.

PLATT AND NEW.

The New York World's Opinion of Them as Newsgatherers.

We are obliged to Mr. Platt for letting the public know through The World what he thought he wished the people to think he thought about the situation at Minneapolis. But we are compelled to say that, sorry as we are for Mr. Platt's impending retirement from politics, the reputation he has earned for accurate reporting will not secure him a permanent job on The World.

Our compliments to Mr. New for his very accurate work in reporting for The World the situation at Minneapolis. New's newspaper training has stood him in good stead. Should he wish to retire from the consular service or from partisan politics he can obtain a steady job in the news department of The World.—New York World.

Sectional Politics.

The Republican platform denounces "the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the Union." But not a word about Port Jervis. The thirty-six electoral votes which Mr. Harrison expects to receive from New York should not have restrained the platform makers from expressing an honest protest against lynching either in New York or Texas.—New York Advertiser.

Harrison Is Handicapped.

Harrison is handicapped with the faults of a personal administration; with the scandals he has drawn upon himself through the Wanamakers, the Porters, the Raums and others of his associates; with his advocacy of a force bill, and with the secret if not the open enmity of some of the most active political managers in his party.—New York Evening World.

And He Will Be the Last.

Benjamin Harrison is the first president who ever secured a renomination by an open and unblushing use of the power and patronage of his great office.—New York World.

The Nigger in the Woodpile.

The Republican platform conceals a purpose to revive the force bill with undisputed truisms about "a free and honest ballot."—New York World.

Played Out Plumes.

For Sale—A number of white plumes somewhat damaged by smoke. Inquire of T. C. P., dealer in secondhand goods.—Evening World.

Lost in New Hampshire's Woods.

Among all the "booms" at Minneapolis, it is strange that nothing was heard of the ex-Senator Blair "boom."—Philadelphia Record.

Blaine Not in It.

We feel authorized to state that Mr. Blaine will not be in Mr. Harrison's next cabinet.—New York Advertiser.

Don't Give Him Another Chance.

Benjamin Harrison signed the billion dollar appropriations that squandered the surplus.—New York World.

Do You Want More of Harrison?

The convention was in favor of a second term. Now to hear from the country.—New York Advertiser.

An Unlucky Ticket.

Will the Friday ticket be hung up by the people?—Evening World.



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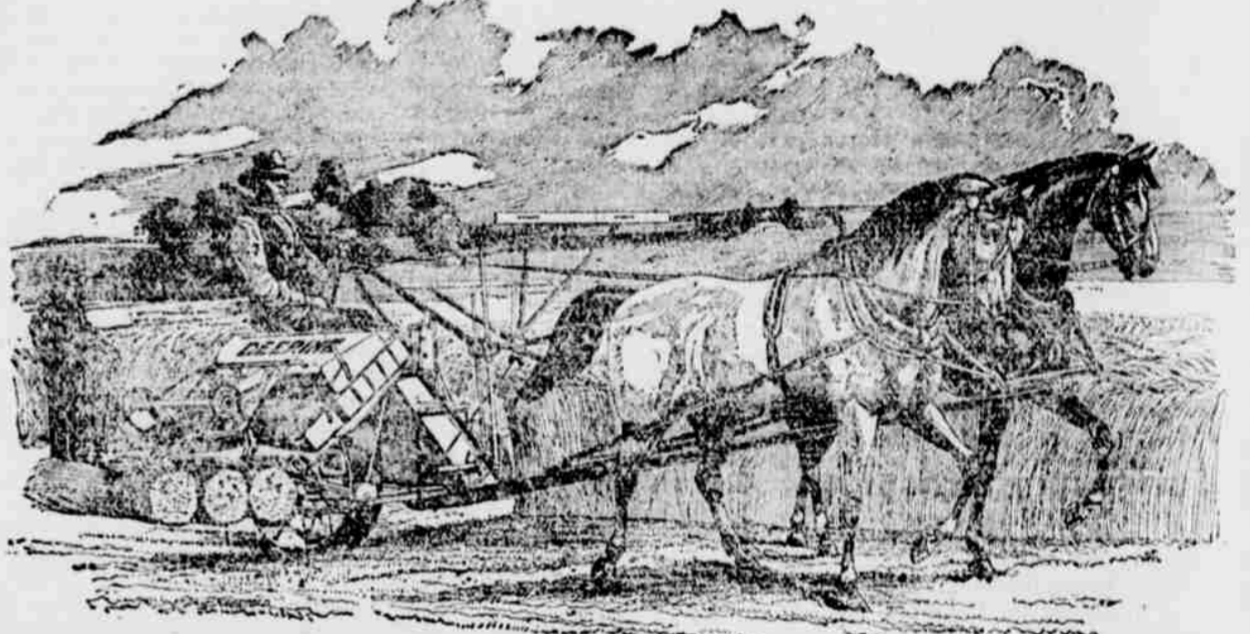
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