

FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND,
 of New York.
 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
 of Illinois.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET
 FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
 GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
 THOMAS F. MERRITT, Berks.
 FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
 CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.
 FOR ELECTIONS AT LARGE.
 MORTIMER F. SULLIVAN, Tioga.
 J. NO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
 THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
 DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTIONS.
 Samuel G. Thompson, Clem't R. Waterwright,
 Adam S. Conway, Charles H. LaFerty,
 W. Hodwood Wright, George R. Guss,
 John O. James, William Molan,
 James Duffey, Charles D. Breck,
 S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Leiby,
 Azur Lathrop, T. C. Ripple,
 Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Rimmerleith,
 P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper,
 Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,
 Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,
 Michael Leibel, Thomas McDowell,
 J. K. P. Hall.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT TAMMANY HALL.

Monday July 4th was a red letter day for the democracy of New York City. They gathered at the large Wigwam to celebrate Independence Day, and ratify the nominations made at Chicago. Shortly after ten o'clock a man rose in the gallery and yelled, "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland!" Four thousand and followers of the Wigwam had gathered there to celebrate Independence Day. They responded to the call for cheers with such enthusiasm as to interrupt the regular proceedings for fully five minutes. Never, perhaps, in the history of Tammany Hall has the mention of a favorite son's name been received with such a welcome as that aroused by the two magic words, "Grover Cleveland."

The repeated and long continued outbursts of cheers for the Democratic candidate for President astonished the politicians. Those who are prominent in the councils of Tammany Hall and were seated on the platform watched the crowd with evident astonishment. Hundreds of men with lusty throats jumped on chairs and shouted for Cleveland. As many more threw their hats into the air. It was a wonderful Cleveland demonstration—and it occurred in Tammany Hall.

The celebration itself was one of the most successful ever held by Tammany Hall on the natal day. Under the constitution of the society, every recurrence of the Fourth of July must be celebrated in the Wigwam by the reading of the immortal Declaration and the delivery of patriotic speeches.

The large assembly room was handsomely decorated. Light blue velvet, embroidered with gold stars, was festooned around the platform, gallery and boxes. The escutcheons of the various States hung on staffs along the gallery front, and the Star-Spangled Banner was the only flag to be seen. In the centre of the platform was a bank of roses. On each side was an immense floral horseshoe. One of these bore the inscription "1776," the year of Tammany Society's founding. The other was florally inscribed with the date "1892," the 116th year of American freedom.

There was not even standing space in the assembly room at 10 o'clock. Every seat on the floor and in the gallery and boxes had been occupied long before the hour set for the beginning of the programme. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played popular and patriotic music, while the crowd awaited the appearance of the Sachems, the officers of the society and the orators.

As soon as the procession arrived at the doors of the big hall the crowd set up a shout and the band played a grand march. Reaching the platform, distinguished visitors were given front seats and Grand Sachem Gilroy took possession of the Chairman's table.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, Permanent Chairman of the Chicago Convention, were to deliver "long talks," neither was able to do so. Senator Daniel did not come to New York. Congressman Wilson arrived Sunday evening but was taken ill at the Hoffman House.

Letters were read from distinguished members of the party who had been invited but were unable to attend the celebration. Secretary McGoldrick

began reading the first letter. "Gray Gables," he said, but he had scarcely sounded the last syllable when a mighty cheer went up. He was compelled to stop reading by the continuance of the applause. It was at this point that the man in the gallery proposed three cheers for Cleveland, and the crowd renewed its enthusiasm for the head of the national ticket. Mr. Cleveland's letter was then read as follows:

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER
 GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS.,
 June 29, 1892.
 Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Grand Sachem.

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge with thanks the courtesy of an invitation to attend the celebration of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of American independence, by the Tammany Society, on the 4th day of July next.

It will be impossible for me to take part in the interesting exercises you contemplate; but I hope the celebration will be abundantly pleasant and profitable to those who are fortunately able to participate.

I believe that Independence Day should be celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm by the old and young in every part of our land and in every condition of American life. No man, woman or child within the limits of American citizenship should forget or outgrow the sentiments related to the observance of the Fourth day of July.

Because there are influences and tendencies abroad which tend to the neglect of this anniversary the valuable and patriotic efforts of the Tammany Society to rescue it from independence ought to be universally applauded.

I notice that my invitation contains the declaration that the coming celebration by the society "is designed to be of exceptional significance and extended effect." I have no fear that the design will miscarry, for I am satisfied that the Tammany Society will not lose the opportunity the occasion affords to teach the Declaration of Independence was a movement on the part of people determined to govern themselves; that the patriotism it inspires enjoins unselfish care for our country's welfare; that political endeavor is only safe and useful when undertaken in the peoples interest, and that political organization is only effective and successful when approved and trusted by an intelligent popular judgment.

Yours very truly
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Following this Senator Hill's letter was read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE.
 WASHINGTON, D. C. July 1, 1892.
 Thomas F. Gilroy and Others,
 Committee of Tammany Hall.

Engagements made prior to the receipt of your letter prevent my acceptance of the Committee's courteous invitation to be with the Tammany Society on the coming Fourth of July.

This year's celebration of the anniversary of the country's independence, preceding as it does an important political contest involving the supremacy of the essential principles of our free government, may appropriately be made the occasion of the renewal of our faith in those cherished principles which have been for so many years faithfully championed by the intrepid Democracy of Tammany Hall.

In my judgement the hope of the people lies in the success of the Democratic party. Better than any other political organization it protects their rights and represent their best interests. It has always been the defender of constitutional liberty and of the reserved rights of the State. It opposes centralization; it boldly maintains the doctrine that Federal taxation should be for public rather than private purpose; it advocates honest money—the gold and silver currency of our Constitution; favors home rule for States and municipalities; it insists upon honest and economical expenditure of public money; it opposes force bills and Federal interference in domestic affairs of States; it antagonizes monopolies; it rejects unjust sumptuary legislation; it is a friend of labor and it hates hypocrisy sham and fraud.

These tenets of our faith, thus epitomized constitute a patriotic platform, upon which every lover of his country may safely stand, and to which he may proudly declare his allegiance on this National's birthday.

In the State of New York the Democratic party intrusted last winter for the first time in many years with control of the Legislature in both its branches, nobly redeemed its promises to the people.

Our course at the present time is plain. The Democracy of New York in the approaching struggle should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour.

I remain your fellow citizen. **DAVID B. HILL.**

The fact that Tammany has fallen in line and will support Cleveland for President insures a democratic majority in New York. This will not be viewed with complaisance by the republicans, as they had hoped for a split in that state that would give them the electoral vote. It now looks like four years more for Grover.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1892.
 Mr Harrison did not enjoy his Fourth of July even a little bit. He is as mad as it is possible for a man of his glacial temperament to get. He is mad with those republican Senators who voted for the Stewart free coinage bill, but it is upon the head of Vice President Morton that the vials of his hottest wrath are being figuratively emptied. Had Mr. Morton been in his seat as presiding officer of the Senate when Senator Vest moved to postpone consideration of the free coinage bill until next December the motion would have carried, and the present dilemma escaped as the vote thereon was a tie. Mr. Morton, who is opposed to free coinage, would have had the casting of the decisive vote. Mr. Harrison is doing everything in his power to prevent the free coinage bill passing the House although it is stated that he is anxious to veto it.

Congress is not in session to-day. To-morrow the free coinage bill will be taken from the speaker's table, where it was placed Saturday when sent over from the Senate, and referred to the committee on Coinage. A meeting of that committee has been called for Wednesday by chairman Bland and, if it is attended by a quorum, the bill will probably be at once reported to the House with a recommendation that it be passed. Then the fighting will begin. The silver men will apply to the committee on Rules for a rule setting one or more days for a consideration and a time for taking a final vote; this will be opposed by the anti-silver democrats. The silver men threaten to stop all business in the House until a vote is had on the bill. The outcome will depend largely upon two things, the attendance of democrats, and the attitude of the republican members. So far as Mr. Harrison can control the republican members they will side with the anti free coinage democrats, but it is by no means certain that he can control them. One thing is certain, it will be absolutely necessary to have a voting quorum on the floor to pass the bill, as the democratic anti will not vote unless certain of victory.

Ex-Senator Farwell, of Illinois, has published a letter in a Washington paper that is causing much talk, and which shows that Mr. Farwell is no greater admirer of Mr. Harrison now than he was when he retired from the Senate to make room for a good democrat in the person of Senator Palmer. He calls attention to the fact that some three years ago he and numerous other republicans then in Congress, recommended Mr. W. J. Campbell, of Illinois, as a suitable man to be appointed collector of Customs at Chicago, and that Mr. Harrison said that Mr. Campbell was a professional lobbyist and unfit for the position, and positively refused to appoint him. Mr. Farwell wishes to know why Mr. Harrison selected a man for the responsible position of chairman of the republican national committee whom he had refused to appoint to a Federal position because of his being "a professional lobbyist."

By sticking to their guns, the House conferees on the River and Harbor bill compelled the Senate conferees to recede from the Senate amendments to which the House disagree. It is going to be just the same with a number of the appropriation bill, the members of the House being fully determined that the Senate shall not force them to accept amendment appropriating large sums of money to which they and their constituents are opposed, even if the session has to be prolonged in order to bring the senators around to correct ideas.

Senator Hill voted for the Stewart free coinage bill and says he did so because he considers it an improvement upon the present (Sherman) silver law, which it repeals if it become a law. Representative Baker, of Kansas, one of the Alliance members of the House, thinks we pay our officials too much, and has introduced a bill making the President's salary twenty-five thousand dollars, Vice President five thousand dollars, members of the Cabinet six thousand, Chief Justice Supreme court seven thousand, Associate Justices six thousand five hundred, Speaker of the House five thousand, and U. S. Senators and Representatives three thousand.

Ex-boss Clarkson, is getting himself laughed at. His proclamation occupying about a column in the newspapers explaining his relation to the republican national committee and the ticket is about as silly a bit of egotism as was ever inflicted on the reading public, which knows that the only trouble with Clarkson is that in making a bargain with Mr. Harrison by which he could have remained at the head of the committee. Friends of the administration are making it pleasant for the Secretary of State by telling every one that the appointment was only given him as a temporary make-shift, because of his knowledge of the details of matters now before that department. The fact is that none of the really big men in the republican party cared to accept a position which they knew would have to be given up the Fourth of next March.

Hood's Sarsaparilla ABSOLUTELY CURES all diseases caused by impure blood and it builds up the whole system.

BLOODSHED FOLLOWS THE STRIKE.

BATTLE BETWEEN PINKERTON DETECTIVES AND THE STRIKERS.

On Wednesday, Pittsburg had another experience with labor riots. This time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at the head to conduct the operations.

The warfare, waged from four o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to suppress the strike, unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barge in which they had been transported to the works.

BIG REDUCTION IN WAGES.

The riot was the culmination of troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale to govern their workmen in the steel plants and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping reduction in wages of skilled men and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1, the places of the workmen would be filled by others.

This was followed by a peremptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated association of steel and iron workers as such, or to confer with any committee of workmen short of an acceptance of the terms offered. The men stated that they would never submit to the proposed reduction, and announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegies to start up their plants with non-union men. The contest was precipitated by

THE WORKMEN AT HOMESTEAD

by hanging H. C. Frick, president of the company in effigy, and in retaliation the company ordered an immediate shut down of the big works two days before the time provided by the contract, under which the men were working. The employees at once proceeded to organize for the defensive and the company erected a high-board fence around the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with port holes.

The Carnegie Company had ordered out the Pinkerton detectives to aid them in keeping the non-union men at work. The detectives had been in rendezvous some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, where two model barges had been prepared for them.

The barges were of the best build, and were used in shipping iron rails down the river from the Carnegie mills at Braddock. The holds were filled up with bunks, cooking arrangements and other accommodations, and as an extra precaution, as if in preparation for the siege to which they were subjected, were lined with heavy steel plates on the inside while the whole back deck was protected in similar manner. It was the intention that the men should reach the works about three o'clock in the morning, but the guards which were on duty along the river got word of the threatened invasion of the hated Pinkerton men and prepared to receive them.

The barges were towed up the river by a towboat, but long before the Pinkerton men reached Homestead thousands of strikers had gathered on the banks of the river ready to give them a hearty welcome. When the boats attempted to land, the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and entrenching themselves behind piles of steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives.

A FIERCE BATTLE PRECIPITATED.

By four o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made there was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file, and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore. The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wildfire and thousands of men, women and children thronged to the river bank to witness the fight in progress. The Pinkerton men were determined to land and they poured volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were stricken down by the bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright.

As the battle progressed, the strikers took up a position behind a breast-work hastily constructed of steel rails and billets, and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the deck of the boats. In the meantime, Captain Hein and Superintendent Kline, of the Pinkerton men, were disabled, and the fire was so fierce that the crew of the tow boat hastily cut loose from the barge and steamed up the river, carrying as many of the wounded as they could reach Braddock from which point they were sent down to the hospitals for treatment at Pittsburg. Seven of the force were thus cared for, while the strikers that fell wounded were carried to their

home at Homestead, the dead being taken to the morgue and undertaking rooms in the town.

The strikers had secured two cannon and placed one on each side of the river. With these they kept up a constant fire upon the barge, and splintered the outside oaken timbers, but could not penetrate the steel plates. Many of the strikers were expert marksmen and sent shot after shot in the port holes doing great injury.

Hope was secured and oil spouted through it over the deck of the barge while barrel after barrel was floated down intending to ignite it and burn the barge with all the inmates.

This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn and then the men became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effect. The situation of the detectives was such as to appall the stoutest heart. The men had been left cooped up in barges at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The tow boat had left them and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of strikers that no succor could reach them. Three times they run up a flag of truce but as many times it was stricken down by bullets fired by the strikers. Then it became evident that the ammunition of the besieged detectives was either exhausted or they were too much worn out to continue the fight, and for nearly two hours before the end of the struggle was reached not a shot was fired.

Through the efforts of the leading officers of the Amalgamated Association the detectives were at last allowed to surrender.

The most shocking deeds, however, were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the street by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the street on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down. The detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads, and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and leg, and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirt and they fairly yelled with pain.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated association building the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag.

After the prisoners had been removed away from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture and then set it on fire, first securing them so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening and the noise could be heard miles away.

Married.

At Methodist Episcopal parsonage, corner Market and 5th street, June 27th, by Rev. W. G. Ferguson, Elmer Long to Miss Mary Zimmerman, all of Bloomsburg.

By same, June 28th at residence of Mr. Sober on Centre street, S. R. Van Horn of Berwick to Miss Eliza Ivy of Bloomsburg.



Mrs. William Lohr
 Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from which she could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grow stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.



Hood's Cotton Root Compound.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used for thousands of years. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for HOOD'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, take no substitute, or inclose \$1 and cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, ladies only, 2 stamps. Address: H. J. CLARK, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Conrad Kreamer and John J. Kreamer of Jerseytown, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania under the firm name of C. Kreamer & Son, was dissolved on the Twenty-seventh day of June, 1892, by mutual consent. All debts owing the said partnership are transferred to and are to be received by the said Conrad Kreamer, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. **JOHN J. KREAMER.**



—all the proper functions of womanhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the remedy. It regulates and promotes their action, and removes the obstructions and suppressions which cause trouble and misery. At the two critical periods in a woman's life—the change from girlhood to womanhood, and, later, the "change of life"—it is a perfectly safe and an especially valuable remedial agent, that can produce only good results. It's a powerful, invigorating tonic, and a soothing and strengthening nerve; a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless—and carefully adapted, by an experienced physician, to woman's delicate needs. For all the derangements, irregularities, and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, the "Favorite Prescription" is a remedy so certain that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't give satisfaction in every case, the money is returned. No other medicine for women is sold in this way. No other medicine can be.

CANDIDATES CARDS.

List of Candidates to be voted for at the delegate election held Saturday August 8th 1892, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the morning. Nominating convention Tuesday August 9th.

- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, **GUY JACOBY,** of Bloomsburg.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, **ANDREW L. FRITZ,** of Bloomsburg.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, **R. G. F. KSHINKA,** of Briar creek.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, **E. M. TEWKSBURY,** of Catawissa.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, **CHARLES M. BLAKER,** of Greenwood.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING STATIONERY, Furniture, Fuel, and other Supplies.
 In compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby invite sealed proposals, at prices below maximum rates fixed in schedules, to furnish stationery, furniture, fuel, and other supplies for the several departments of the State Government, and for making repairs in the several departments, and for the distribution of the public documents, for the year ending the first Monday of June, A. D. 1893. Separate proposals will be received and separate contracts awarded as announced in said schedules. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, and addressed and delivered to me before twelve o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1892, at which time the proposals will be opened and contracts awarded, in the Reception room of the Executive Department, at Harrisburg. Blank bonds and schedules containing all necessary information can be obtained at this department. **WILLIAM F. HARRITY,** Secretary of the Commonwealth.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martha Adams, late of Orange Co., deceased.
 Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Martha Adams, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased have been granted to Joseph A. Herff, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to **WM. H. SNEYDE,** Administrator, 6-28-92.

NOTICE.

To the holders of the bonds of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School secured by first mortgage dated September 18th, 1888.
 Notice is hereby given that the interest on all of said bonds outstanding up to September 1st, 1892, will be paid on presentation of the same to the Treasurer, at his office in Bloomsburg at any time before Sept. 15th, 1892. If bonds are not presented by September 15th, 1892 the interest will be defaulted and applied to the interest coupons. **H. J. CLARK,** Treasurer, 6-27-92.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Abbie Herring, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased, have been granted to Elmira Phillips, resident of said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. **ELMIRA PHILLIPS,** Executrix, 6-26-92.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Simon Lowery, late of Orange township, deceased.
 Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Simon Lowery, late of Orange township, Col. Co., Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to **GEORGE E. RUCKLE,** Administrator, 6-27-92.

RELIEF FOR HAY FEVER.

Dr. Hoxsies' CERTAIN CROUP CURE
 Has a peculiar and direct action on the membranes of nose and throat. Hay Fever, Croup, Diphtheria, coughs and Colds are cured as by no other remedy known. 50 cents.

A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo N. Y. Mfg'g.

Milk Preservative.
 MIREN, Creamerymen and Dairymen can keep MILK AND CREAM fresh a week without rotting, spoiling, or becoming odorless and unpalatable. SAMPLE enough to make test, mailed for 10c. The Preservative Mfg. Co., 10 Cedar St., New York, 6-17-92.