

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS:—Inside the county, \$1.00 a year in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1892.

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 P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE. CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE. MORTIMER F. SULLIVANT, Tioga. JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia. THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin. DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS. Samuel G. Thompson, Clemt R. Weidwright, Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty, W. Redwood Wright, George H. Guss, John O. James, William Wolan, James Duffey, Charles D. Brock, S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Letby, Azur Lathrop, T. C. Hipple, Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelfreich, P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper, Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan, Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden, Michael Leibell, Thomas McDowell, J. K. P. Hall.

THE CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

Wednesday evening was a memorable occasion at Madison Square Garden, New York city. Over twenty thousand enthusiastic democrats gathered to see the democratic candidates and hear their speeches accepting the nomination.

Secretary Nicholas Bell read the notification address. When the democratic candidates appeared upon the platform in response to the notification, the vast audience became wild with enthusiasm.

Ex-president Cleveland in response spoke as follows: "Our party responsibility is indeed great. We assume a momentous obligation to our countrymen when, in return for their trust and confidence, we promise them a rectification of their wrongs and a better realization of the advantages which are due to them under our free and beneficent institutions.

"Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated.

DECEIVING THE WORKINGMEN.

"Our workingmen are still told the tale, oft-repeated in spite of its demonstrated falsity, that the existing protective tariff is a boon to them and that under its beneficent operation their wages must increase—while as they listen, scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection that mock the hopes of toil and attest the tender mercy the workingman receives from those made selfish and sordid by unjust governmental favoritism.

"We have also assumed in our covenant with those whose support we invite, the duty of opposing to the death another avowed scheme of our adversaries which, under the guise of protecting the suffrage, covers but does not conceal a design thereby to per-

petuate the power of a party afraid to trust its continuance to the unammelled and intelligent votes of the people. We are pledged to resist the legislation intended to complete this scheme, because we have not forgotten the saturnalia of brutal control which followed another federal regulation of state suffrage; because we know that the managers of a party which did not scruple to

ROB THE PEOPLE OF A PRESIDENT, would not hesitate to use the machinery created by such legislation; to revive corrupt instrumentalities for partisan purposes; because an attempt to enforce such legislation would rekindle animosities where peace and hopefulness now prevails, because such an attempt would replace prosperous activity with discouragement and dread throughout a large section of our country, and would menace every where in the land the rights reserved to the states and to the people which underlie the safeguards of American liberty.

"I cannot, therefore, forbear reminding you and all those attached to the Democratic party or supporting the principles which we profess, that defeat in the pending campaign followed by the consummation of the legislative schemes our opponents contemplate, and accompanied by such other incidents of their success as might more firmly fix their power, would present a most discouraging outlook for future Democratic supremacy and for the accomplishment of the object we have at heart.

"Moreover, every sincere Democrat must believe that the interests of his country are deeply involved in the victory of our party in the struggle that awaits us. This patriotic solicitude exalts the hope of partisanship and should intensify our determination to win success. This success can only be achieved by systematic and intelligent effort on the part of all enlisted in our cause. Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe and how we propose to serve the interest of the entire country, and then let us after the manner of true Democracy, rely upon the thoughtfulness and patriotism of our fellow countrymen.

HARRITY FOR CHAIRMAN.

The selection of William F. Harritt of Philadelphia, and the present Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to be the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, was practically agreed upon before the meeting on Wednesday. His rise to the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Campaign Committee would seem phenomenally quick to anyone who has not studied his character and attributes of leadership.

Less than three years ago he was the post master of Philadelphia. His political opponents were predicting that he would never be heard of in politics after he retired from that office. He was acknowledged to be the leader of the local Democracy, but it was said that he owed his influence to the men who were under him in the Post-Office, and that when he left that office he would lose his political power.

STILL RETAINED HIS LAW PRACTICE.

But while Mr. Harritt has been so rapidly forging to the front rank of Democratic leadership he has had other matters to occupy his time and attention besides politics. He has never allowed politics to interfere with his law practice or any other business enterprises with which he may have been identified. During the last two years and a half, while he has been winning his greatest political successes, he has also looked after his law business, helped materially to build up a successful trust company and for the greater part of that time filled the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

His ability as a political organizer was recognized by the late Congressman Wm L. Scott, who was Mr. Cleveland's personal representative in Pennsylvania, and it has been said that he was the first man to call Mr. Cleveland's attention to Harritt's political sagacity. After Mr. Scott's death, Mr. Harritt took his place in the Democratic National Committee and also succeeded him as Mr. Cleveland's personal representative in this State. He is probably almost as close to Mr. Cleveland to-day as was Mr. Scott during the last half of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

HIS FIRST POLITICAL FIGHT.

Mr. Harritt's first political fight was in 1882. At that time the Democracy of Philadelphia was split into two factions and there was also trouble in the Republican party. Gov. Pattison was then controller of Philadelphia. He and his friends thought there was a chance of his securing the Democratic nomination for Governor and, with a united party at his back, that there was

reasonable hope for his election. It was then that he and Senator Kennedy persuaded Harritt to go into the City Committee. Kennedy and Pattison began to advocate his election as chairman. He at first protested, but they persuaded him to make the contest. There was a fight in the committee, but Harritt won and became chairman of the badly divided organization.

About thirteen wards had elected contesting delegates to the State Convention. He recognized the fact that it would injure Pattison to have these contesting delegates go to Harrisburg, so he immediately set about to harmonize matters. He appointed a harmony committee of five, and in company with that committee he went into every ward where there was a contest and succeeded in settling all but one. As a result of this work Pattison's nomination was made possible.

HE BECOMES POSTMASTER.

After Cleveland's election Mr. Harritt was offered the Postmastership of Philadelphia. At first he declined to accept on the ground that his duties would interfere with his law practice, but the organization, hearing that he was wavering, began to indorse him for the position. He was indorsed by every ward committee but one, and by nearly every Democratic club in Philadelphia, he finally consented to take the office. Although severely criticised for his partisanship in the early part of his career as postmaster, when Mr. Harritt retired from the office he received a testimonial to the excellent postal service during his administration from many of the leading business men of Philadelphia, including John Wanamaker.

THROUGH SENATOR QUAY'S FOLLY.

He was made a powerful State leader through the folly of Senator Quay forcing Delamater's nomination for Governor in the Republican convention of 1890. Mr. Harritt early in the preliminary canvass, saw the chance for Democratic success, and when it became certain that Delamater was to be nominated, he announced that he was in favor of nominating Gov. Pattison on the Democratic ticket. Ex-Senator Wallace had been in the field for the Democratic nomination for several months, and had undisputed control up to the time Harritt came out for Pattison. Back of Harritt was the almost solid Philadelphia delegation. He took charge of Gov. Pattison's canvass, and single-handed won the fight.

Characteristics of Hood's Sarsaparilla: The largest sale, the most merit, the greatest cures. Try it, and realize its benefits.

To the Public.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society needs no introduction. Its last exhibit was in 1891, at the Bethlehem Fair Ground, and was attended by thousands of people.

The Lackawanna County Agricultural Society put forth efforts, to secure the Fair for Scranton, and articles of agreement for a joint exhibition have been signed. Therefore, the 38th annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will be held at Scranton, Pa., September 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1892.

The Lackawanna County Agricultural Society's Fair Ground are enclosed and embrace nearly forty acres of land, admirably located for the purpose intended, being within the city limits, and fronting on prominent thoroughfares. The facilities of access are ample and convenient. The electric cars run direct to the ground.

Scranton is accessible via Jersey Central, Delaware Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

The officers and managers will use every effort to make the exhibit the most attractive and interesting ever held in Pennsylvania. Not only the farmer and mechanic, but every man, woman and child should be interested and give encouragement to these exhibitions intended for mutual benefit.

Agricultural Society and Fair are mediums through which the people can have free interchange of opinion with each other and thus become familiar with all the improvements in every branch relating to agriculture, horticulture, mechanics and household arts.

Hon. A. B. Longaker, of Easton, Pa., has been appointed General Superintendent, and is now on the ground and will remain there alighting space, etc.

There will be liberal premiums for the product of the farm and garden. Liberal premium for mechanics and the household arts. New attractions and new features. Liberal premiums for trials of speed, etc., etc.

It is the intention to make the best fair held in the State.

Premium list, and further information, can be had by calling on or addressing J. SCHALL WILHELM, Secretary, Penn's State Agricultural Society, Harrisburg, Pa.

or, G. A. JESSUP, Secretary, Lackawanna County Agricultural Society, Scranton, Pa.

Don't be discouraged about that eczema till you have given Ayer's Sarsaparilla a persistent trial. Six bottles of this medicine cured the complaint for George S. Thomas, of Ada, Ohio, when all other remedies failed to afford any relief.

CARTER FOR CHAIRMAN.

The hunt for a Chairman of the Republican National Committee was ended last Saturday when the republican national executive committee met at the Fifth Avenue hotel and Thomas H. Carter of Montana, the present Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, was elected to the position. The honor had been previously declined by at least a dozen men.

Mr. Carter's selection was clearly a case of the office seeking the man. He did his best to get out of the way, but was practically forced to accept it. Mr. Carter was Mr. Harrison's chief manager at the Minneapolis convention, it is regarded as fitting that he should manage the campaign for the President. The friends of Mr. Blaine professed to be much relieved that one of their number was not going to be at the head of the National Committee. The responsibility for the management of the campaign now they declared would be where it belonged, on the shoulders of the President and his friends.

Late Friday night the available men for the Chairmanship seemed to be narrowed down to Henry C. Payne and John Spooner. Mr. Payne got a dispatch from Senator Sawyer soon after his arrival Friday which had been forwarded to him from Milwaukee. Mr. Sawyer informed Mr. Payne that either himself or Mr. Spooner must take Chairmanship; that it was the personal desire of the President. After conferring with some of his business associates Mr. Payne told the representatives of the President, Rusk and Sawyer, that he could not take the place. This was final, he said, but neither Rusk nor Sawyer seemed to so regard it. They went about whispering in the ears of their friends that "Payne would take it."

The hour for the meeting of the Executive Committee was 11 o'clock, but it was nearly 12 before they all assembled in parlor "D. R." on the second floor. These gentlemen were present: James S. Clarkson, Iowa; J. H. Manley, Maine; Thomas H. Carter, Montana; William A. Sutherland, New York; Cornelius N. Bliss, Sam Fessenden, Connecticut; H. C. Payne, Wisconsin; J. R. Tanner, Illinois and R. C. Kerens, Missouri. Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, was represented by Mr. Battle, and William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, by Mr. Sparks.

Wm A. Sutherland was elected temporary chairman. Mr. Payne then made a formal announcement that he could not take the Chairmanship, as he could not get released from his business obligations. Mr. Manley's name was proposed.

"Not on your life!" exclaimed the life-long friend and confidant of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Manley's declination was so emphatic that his associates did not urge him further. Mr. Manley explained later that he had declined the position on account of the press of his private business and also because he did not wish to neglect the campaign in the Pine Tree State. The State election in Maine takes place early in September, and Mr. Manley said he should devote himself to the contest there up to September. After that he will come to New York and do all he can to elect Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Hobart's name was suggested by Mr. Payne as an excellent man for Chairman, and had been upon the ground there is no doubt that the honor would have been thrust upon him. But as he is in Europe and will not return for several weeks it was considered best to drop him. It would not be safe, the committee argued, to elect any one Chairman until they had positive assurance that he would accept, as a subsequent declination would place them in a worse fix than ever.

It was decided to take a recess until 3 o'clock in order to hunt up a Chairman. Before this was done, however, Whitelaw Reid, who was in waiting at a convenient point, was invited to come before the committee and address them. No report of Mr. Reid's speech was made by the Acting Secretary, but he confined himself to campaign platitudes, except that he dwelt for a moment on the importance of the committee's electing a Chairman and perfecting an organization at once.

The delay in choosing a Chairman, he said was liable to be misconstrued by the country. The impression might go abroad that the Republican leaders were not hopeful of success.

Mr. Reid was listened to with attention and most of the gentlemen present agreed with him that it would be desirable to elect a Chairman before they adjourned for the day. At 1 o'clock they took a recess until 3 o'clock.

During the interval of two hours there was a great deal of conferring and canvassing among the leaders. They all appeared to be at sea again. There was a report that the President, acting on the advice of his representatives, had telegraphed to Mr. Clarkson asking him to take the Chairmanship. Mr. Clarkson denied that he had received any such telegram from the President, but it was learned that the report had this foundation: Mr. Rusk and Senator Sawyer, after their failure to get Payne or Spooner, conferred and sent a man to Clarkson to ask him if he would consent to take the

Chairmanship if the President would make a personal request for him to do so. To this messenger Gen. Clarkson replied that he could not think of it for one moment, and that ended the matter. "At no time," said Gen. Clarkson to a reporter, "have I ever been willing to take the Chairmanship of the Campaign Committee. My health would not permit it. I could not stand the drudgery of the place. The proposition to make me Chairman of the National Committee at the meeting in Washington came from the friends of the President. They thought it would be desirable to elect a representative of the opposition and cement the party the same as was done in 1888, when Mr. Quay was made chairman. Mr. Quay you will remember, supported Sherman in the National Convention of 1888. The President was of the opinion that I ought to be Chairman of the Committee up to the Sunday night before the meeting of the Committee. Had I been elected I should have insisted upon some other man's being selected to take charge of the campaign or Executive Committee."

Mr. Clarkson said he thought Mr. Carter would make a good Chairman. He was perfectly satisfactory to the friends of Mr. Blaine.

SAWYER AGAIN ASKED. Before the committee resumed its session at 3 o'clock Mr. Sawyer was asked again to take the Chairmanship. But for his advanced age (he is seventy-eight) he would have accepted. Finally they all turned to Mr. Carter and insisted upon his taking the place. Mr. Carter modestly held back, but in the end yielded to the pressure. Mr. Clarkson was asked to nominate Mr. Carter, and consented, so the Blaine wing is in a sense responsible for Mr. Carter's selection.

In presenting Mr. Carter's name for chairman Mr. Clarkson employed some taffy. He declared that there was no better man in the the Republican party to lead the party to victory. Mr. Payne seconded Mr. Carter's nomination, and it was carried by acclamation.

In relinquishing the gavel, which he had held for four hours, Mr. Sutherland made a few remarks in which he dwelt upon the importance of united and harmonious action.

Mr. Carter appeared to be slightly embarrassed upon taking the chair. His brief speech of acceptance was delivered in a low tone of voice and with his eyes upon the floor. He is a short, thick-set man, and could easily be made to do duty as a typical Uncle Sam of the caricatures.

Why and Wherefore.

Every Democrat in the country should do his utmost to elect GROVER CLEVELAND this year because—

The election of CLEVELAND means the restoration of Democratic principles in national affairs, not for a term but permanently.

Because the election of CLEVELAND will put an end to Billion-Dollarism. Because his election will bury the Force bill idea with no hope or chance of a resurrection.

Because his election will be the first step toward the breaking down of that kind of tariff taxation which aims to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

Because it will put a final end to the policy of centralization in which the Republic's greatest danger lies.

Because it will free the country from the scandal of RAUM, ELKINS, WOODS, WANAMAKER and the rest of the personal shames that have blotted its fair name.

Because it will restore the Democratic idea of Government by the people instead of government by a favored class for gain.

Every independent should do all he can for the election of GROVER CLEVELAND, because his election will go further than anything else could to restore that purity and honesty of government which independents seek.

Every workingman should do all he can for election of Mr. CLEVELAND, because his election means popular government, the equality of men and an end to the false condition which make CARNEGIES possible and permit Pinkertonism to run riot. It means equal laws for equal men and an end of favors to the few.—World

Good Committeemen.

The democrats in every township should look about for good men for members of the standing Committee. The first inquiry to be made should be have you time to attend to the work; and the second, equally as important will you do personal work in your district. This year we vote under the Baker ballot law, and there are but few who understand the new method of voting; it will be the duty of the committee to give as much information on that subject as possible. Every voter should be thoroughly acquainted with the issue of this year's great national battle; and the Committeemen can do valuable service in winning votes to the democratic side. But the Committeemen alone cannot do all the work—they must be upheld by other workers in the party. Two years ago, in the election of Governor Pattison the COLUMBIAN pledged to the State Committee that Columbia County would give at least 2500 democratic majority and we would work to make it 3000. We prepared an estimate of what vote ought to be polled in every township, and were gratified to find that the vote came within twenty five of our estimate. Our majority was 2808.

Every Committeeman should know just how many votes were polled at the last election, how many new ones will be added this year, and how many can be relied upon to get to the poles and vote. It is the ballot that counts, and every effort should be made to poll the entire democratic vote and we can give Cleveland and Stevenson a majority of 3000.

There is but two weeks until delegate election, in which time the best men could be agreed upon in every township. We ought to have young, active, hard working Committeemen.

To Prevent Runaway Disasters.

From Invention.

It is reported from Paris that M. B. Blaedel has invented an apparatus by which a driver of a vehicle can release a carriage from runaway horses. The action takes place in the traces. By a simple mechanism, the driver, by pulling a strap, works a spring buckle fixed at the end of the traces, they immediately fall to the ground, and then the horses release the straps fixing the pole to the collars, the straps being provided with similar spring buckles, which are opened as the horses press forward.



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There's a wide difference between the help that's talked of and the help that's guaranteed.

Which do you want, when you're buying medicine?

If you're satisfied with words, you get them with every blood-purifier but one. That one is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With that, you get a guarantee. If it doesn't help you, you have your money back. On this plan, a medicine that promises help is pretty sure to give it.

But it's because the medicine is different, that it's sold differently. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which are said to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. At all seasons and in all cases, it cures permanently, as nothing else can, all the diseases arising from a torpid liver or from impure blood.

It's the best blood-purifier, and it's the cheapest, no matter how many doses are offered for a dollar.

With this, you pay only for the good you get.

Can you ask more?

CANDIDATES CARDS.

List of Candidates to be voted for at the delegate election held Saturday August 6th 1892, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. Nominating convention Tuesday Aug. 10th.

FOR CONGRESS. S. P. WOLVERTON, of Sunbury.

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.

SOCIETY CARDS.

Members or any of the orders in town can obtain appropriate cards at THE COLUMBIAN office. Samples in great variety can be seen.



Mrs. Anna Sutherland Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre From her 16th year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is now free from it all. She has urged many others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It will do you good. HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.