

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 HEYDRIK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE. MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga. JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS. Samuel G. Thompson, Clem's H. Walzwright, Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty, W. Redwood Wright, George H. Guss, John O. James, William Molan, James Duffey, Charles D. Beck, S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Leiby, Azur Lathrop, T. C. Hippie, Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelreich, P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper, Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan, Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden, Michael Letzel, Thomas McDowell, J. K. P. Hall.

Call For County Convention and Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters will meet at the several places for the holding of the general elections in their respective districts, on Saturday, August 6th, 1892, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m., and elect delegates to County Convention, and vote instructions for the persons there to be nominated, subject to the rules of the Democratic party of the County. The Delegates elected will meet in County Convention at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, August 9th, 1892 at 11 o'clock a. m. and place in nomination one person for member of the U. S. House of Representatives for the Seventeenth District, two persons for members of House of Representatives of the State, and transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

J. H. MERCER, JNO. R. TOWNSEND, Secretary. Chairman.

George Shiras Jr., of Pittsburg has been confirmed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The new war cruiser Columbia, launched last Tuesday at Cramp's ship yard, is said to be the most formidable vessel afloat. It cost the government \$2,725,000, and is 400 feet long. It can overtake the fastest steamer, and can steam around the world without recoaling.

Judge Pershing has been renominated by the Democrats of Schuylkill county, and it is said that his defeated competitor, John W. Ryon, has announced himself as an independent candidate. Judge Pershing has served two terms, but is still a man of vigor and good health. He is one of the ablest Common Pleas Judges in the state, and ought to be re-elected, and doubtless will be.

The only contest in County politics thus far is for representative on the North side of the river. Mr Tewksbury has no opposition from the south side. On the north side Hon. A. L. Fritz, who served in the legislature in the sessions of 1885, and 1887, and Guy Jacoby Esq., of Bloomsburg, Gen. C. M. Blaker of Greenwood, and R. G. F. Kshinka of Briar Creek are contesting for the nomination, and each will no doubt present his claims with increasing vigor as the campaign draws to a close. It is to be hoped that no attention will be paid to eleventh hour campaign falsehoods, which are some times indulged in.

Ex-Democratic State Chairman Elliot P. Kiser has about decided to be a candidate for the State Senate in the Twenty first district before the Luzerne Convention, soon to meet. Colonel J. Ridgway Wright, the county chairman, and Captain Brodhead have been in the field some time, but there is a disposition to give the nomination this year to the Fourth Legislative district, where the Democrats roll up big majorities. Four years ago Senator Hines had a majority of 1,254 in a total vote of 27,376. Mr. Kiser is classed as in favor of a division of the county, the new county of Hazle, with Hazleton city as the county seat, and they are fighting him close at the Wilkesbarre end.

WORLD'S FAIR NOT BANKRUPT.

Some ignorant or malicious person started the report that the World's Fair is bankrupt; that it had drawn its last cent and used its last postage stamp. And this false report has been published in hundreds and probably thousands of newspapers. It is still spreading, and naturally is doing the Fair harm. The fact is that the Exposition has now \$2,500,000 cash in bank and about a million more in sight. It has not had, at any time for a year and a half, less than a million dollars to its credit in cash, and has had as much as \$8,000,000 at one time. During the last six months the money has necessarily been expended rapidly for constructing the great Exposition buildings. About three-quarters of a million a month has been paid out for this purpose. A like expenditure will be necessary for several months to come, and more money will be needed by October. The bulk of the receipts of the Fair from admissions, etc., will not begin to come in, of course, until the Fair opens. It is in order to tide the enterprise over until that time that the Government has been asked to advance \$5,000,000. The most conservative estimate of the Fair's receipts and expenditures places the former about \$4,000,000 in excess of the latter. There need be not the slightest fear of the Fair being bankrupt, or even of its becoming "hard up" if the Government gives the aid which has been asked and which is confidently expected. Should such aid not be given, the public can rest assured that Chicago itself, though it has raised almost 11,000,000 and ought not to be expected to do more, and will put its hand deeper into its pocket and will provide enough money to carry the Fair through to the grand success which it is determined it shall be and which it certainly will be.

The Fair is not bankrupt and will not be bankrupt. The only foundation for the injurious report referred to is the fact that the National Commission, or supervising body, has expended all of the money which the government appropriated for its expenses for the current year. That body does not provide the money for constructing the buildings, gathering the exhibits, or otherwise putting the Fair in complete condition for the inspection of the public. This is done by the World's Columbian Exposition, or local Chicago corporation. The Fair will be dedicated and open on time, and all bills will be paid.

LEGISLATIVE FIGHT.

The Legislative fight on the north side of the river has developed, as usual, into a fight between the two rings. These factions are bound to elect their men or "bust" the party. It is a known fact that no one need run for an office unless he belongs to one of these rings, and in most instances their candidates are men who can be used in more ways than one, and often against the people's interests as well as the principles of the Democratic party.

Personally we have nothing against either of the Bloom candidates for the legislature, but we do decidedly object to this boss rule. This factional fighting is getting worse each year, and is always so arranged that a man who will not stoop to ring rule is "frozen out" by being told that he is "not in it." We think this "eating crow, or dog," at every primary election is about played out.

Bloom, we think, is not entitled to all the offices. They have the Senator, and to give them a member every time is giving the lion's share and putting too much power in the wrong place. But, happily, there is a good chance now of defeating these rings by voting for R. F. Kshinka, of Briar creek, a gentleman of ability and integrity, and who is abundantly able to discharge the duties of that office. Mr. Kshinka has proven by the determined stand he took for Pattison when a delegate to the Scranton convention that he is a man who will represent the wishes of the people regardless of bulldozing or boodling, and since he is outside of these rings we think every democrat who is in favor of throwing these factional fights of the Bloom rings overboard should give Mr. Kshinka his support. He would be a credit to the party and a faithful servant at Harrisburg. Will you help accomplish this?

ANTI-RING.

AN ERROR CORRECTED. As Mr. Kshinka is unable to see every voter in the county on account of his farm duties, an impression prevails, which is much fanned by over-zealous office seekers and their friends, that he is a foreigner from Poland. This is very wrong. He was borne in our neighboring county of Sullivan, his father being a native of Berlin, Germany, where this family resided for generations. x it

Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is extracted from the Honduras root, which only of Sarsaparilla has the true alterative properties. Also, that it is a highly concentrated and powerful medicine, and hence its wonderful results in all forms of blood disease.

Speech of A. L. Fritz,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 27TH, 1887, ON THE EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

[The bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.]

MR. FRITZ. Mr. Speaker, the equalization of taxation between all classes of persons and all classes of property is a subject worthy of the consideration of this House. Session after session of the Legislature, petitions and memorials have been presented from all parts of the State, and perhaps more requests have been made by the people of this Commonwealth for a change in our system of taxation than for any other object. The farmers and real estate owners in my section of the State are almost unanimously in favor of some measure that will more equally divide the burdens of taxation. I therefore ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes upon this question. While it will be admitted that it is impossible to make an exact equalization of taxes upon persons and property, no one will deny that there could be a more equal division than our present tax law gives us.

There is no subject before the Legislature that more directly and deeply interests the people than taxation. It cannot be denied that great inequalities exist. The burden for local taxation for county, school, poor and road purposes falls almost entirely upon real estate. Unequal taxation, and other discriminations have greatly depreciated the value of farm land and real estate in general in this Commonwealth. I have heard it said that if we do not exempt certain classes of personal property and certain industries from taxation that they would be driven out of the State—I might say out of existence. But there is another class of taxpayers that these burdens fall heavily upon—more heavily than any other in the State. I mean the farmers and real estate owners. According to the Constitution of the State "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects." The burdens of taxation should be equalized between all classes of persons and all classes of property. The high and low, the rich and poor, should be taxed in proportion to the valuation of their property.

The capital of the farmer and real estate owner is taxed four or five times as much as the capital of corporations. This is certainly an unwarrantable and unjust discrimination, oppressive to real estate, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and natural equity. It would seem, if any distinction were made, that it should be in favor of that form of capital that is most productive—in favor of the hard working, laboring classes of this Commonwealth. But all that we ask is there should be an equalization, as near as may be, of the burdens imposed on each form of property. The farm lands and real estate in general are suffering to-day from the onerous burdens of taxation, and the cry for its relief comes to us from a class in the community whose appeals should be carefully considered—the owners of homes and the tillers of the soil. The irregularity is too great against the large majority of tax-payers of this Commonwealth—the farmers and laborers—and a change must come sooner or later.

Those who have made the subject a study, are almost unanimous in the opinion that corporate and personal property has not and does not bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation. Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs gives the total value of real estate in this Commonwealth at one billion, six hundred and ninety-seven million dollars (\$1,697,000,000.) The total value of personal property, which is far below its real value, is one billion, four hundred and sixty-three million dollars (\$1,463,000,000,) which includes corporation stock, corporation loans, national and State bank stock, county loans, municipal loans and money at interest. But there are other classes of personal property that are not included in this list. So that the estimated aggregate value of personal property is equal if not higher than that of the real estate. The Auditor General claims that there are four hundred millions of dollars held by corporations that is not returned, and for which no tax is paid. This sum added to the figures just given shows that the value of personal property is more than two hundred millions of dollars greater than the value of real estate. The estimated total tax paid on real estate in this Commonwealth, is thirty millions, three hundred and ninety five thousand dollars (\$30,395,000), and the estimated total tax paid on personal property is five millions nine hundred and sixty two thousand dollars (\$5,962,000.) Now, if personal property paid the same mill rate as real estate it would pay twenty-six millions, one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (\$26,130,000,) or would exceed the amount it now pays by twenty millions of dollars (\$20,000,000,) according to the amount returned of each class of property. But if the total value of all property in this Commonwealth is returned as it should be, and the total amount of taxes paid is about thirty-six millions of dollars, real estate should pay eighteen millions of dollars, or twelve millions less than it now pays, and the corporations and all

classes of personal property, should pay the same amount, or about twelve millions more than it now pays. Now, if the figures given by the Auditor General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs are correct, and I think no one can dispute them, in order to equalize as near as may be, the taxes of this State between all classes of property, something should be done by this Legislature toward giving the relief asked for by the great mass of farmers, real estate owners and laborers of this Commonwealth. It has been estimated that monied capital earns about five per cent per annum and that real estate earns about two and one-half. If two men should have five thousand dollars each to invest, the one purchases a farm and the other invests his money in corporate stock or some other class of personal property. There is no doubt but that the farmer pays about five times as much tax as the person who has his money invested in personal property. Is there any doubt that the burdens of taxation are unevenly divided?

The bill under consideration does not propose such a radical change as illustrated by the figures which I have just given you. These figures were based upon the statistics and facts given by those officers who have charge of the finances of this State, and cannot be disputed. It is, therefore, our duty as representatives of the people of this great Commonwealth, to give heed to the demands made by the great majority of citizens of this State—the largest class of property owners. They have been knocking at the doors of this Legislature, ever since the session opened, and they are still waiting to be heard on this question—hoping and expecting that some relief at least, will be given them. Every unbiased student of our financial policy will admit that there is an unfair division of our taxes at the present time. This inequality is apparent to all. Now, sir, knowing these facts, is it not our duty as Legislators to place upon the statute books some law which will make a more equal division of these burdens?

The farm and the workshops should bear their proportion of the public burden; so should the corporations, the bonds, the stocks and other monied capital and personal property of the State. The practical operation of our present law is that the corporations and personal property in general pay but a small proportion of our taxes, which adds to the burdens upon real estate, while the latter is taxed without regard to the actual interest of the owner in it. This presents a proper subject for action, and the suggestion that real and personal property should be placed upon an equal footing, for all purposes of taxation, is worthy of most serious consideration.

I might give you illustrations of men who are worth from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, who have all their money invested in corporations or other personal property, and who only pay a small occupation tax, or perhaps, a tax upon a horse. Why, sir, Mr. Speaker, the farmers, the mechanics, the laborers, who own small homes, and all other classes who have the bulk of their money invested in real estate and who constitute more than four-fifths of the citizens of this Commonwealth, are asking us to pass some law in reference to making a more equal division of these burdens. It cannot be denied that money owners do not pay one-fourth as much in proportion to the amount of property or income as the owners of real estate, which, in the present as in the past, bears the heavy burdens of local and municipal taxation. The property of a corporation is no more sacred than a farm or the small home of the laborer. Both are property and are protected by the laws which surround them. Should not each bear its share of the burdens of State and local taxation in proportion to their value and income? Shall we throw aside and refuse to listen to the requests of three-fourths of the taxpayers of this State? It is our duty as representatives of the people in passing laws, to treat all classes alike. The corporation, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and all other classes of citizens should be put upon an equal footing. Shall we throw the arms of protection around the corporations and the wealthy moneyed men, who constitute only a small portion of the citizens, and not heed to the wishes of all other classes? It is our duty to pass laws, not for one particular class of men, but in the interest of the whole people. Generally the corporations and other personal property make a net annual return of from five to twenty per cent. The farm and other real estate in Pennsylvania, after deducting insurance, taxes, improvements, repairs and hired labor incident to managing the same, does not yield a net return of more than two and one-half per cent upon the amount invested. In some of the richest agricultural counties of the State the net returns from farms is not more than two and one-half per cent. The Auditor General, in his report of the finances of the State for the year 1886, in recommending a revision of the tax laws, claims that it will be admitted by any one familiar with the subject, that our tax laws are in a mixed and muddled condition, and breed fruitful and endless litigation. Were it possible, all our laws relating to State, county, township and municipal taxation should be revised, codified and put in

an intelligent and intelligible shape. It is difficult to determine in many cases what law is upon a given subject. For fifty years acts have been repealed, and others have been amended, until too frequently no one can tell what act is in force and what is not. Others have been drawn in great haste and amended when almost on final passage, and at times the amendments contradict the terms and intent of the original bill. To codify and put in proper shape these acts of Assembly is no easy task, but the demand is almost imperative.

Under these laws more than thirty-five millions of dollars are annually collected, and they personally affect every citizen of the Commonwealth. In many cases they are worse than the laws of a certain Roman Emperor. His were printed in letters so small that they could not be read from the street. Ours can be read without difficulty. There is no trouble with the type, but they are so conflicting in terms, and so obscure in language, that eminent judges differ as to their meaning, and the average lawyer and taxpayer is lost among their mazes. A more just, intelligent and consistent system, distributing the burdens of taxation more equitably between corporations and individuals, could certainly be adopted. No subject more deserving is before the members of the legislature. Mr. Justice Paxton in 17 W. N. C., 455, commenting upon our tax laws, says: "Our entire revenue system needs to be remodeled in accordance with the new constitution. It has been for many years a disjointed system, subject to frequent and arbitrary changes, in many instances loosely and obscurely worked, making its construction and enforcement matters of no slight difficulty. To re-cast it now in entire harmony with the original law is a serious matter."

Now, Mr. Speaker, no one will deny that great inequalities exist and that some change should be made in our system of local taxation, so that the burdens of local taxation upon real estate will be somewhat removed. If the corporations and other personal property are paying at the present time one-fourth or one-fifth as much tax as real estate, according to the valuation of each class of property, there should be no objection to the passage of a law that will make a more equal division. If the real estate is paying four or five dollars tax to every dollar paid by corporations and other personal property, and the valuation of the one class is about equal to the other, is it reasonable to object to a change in the system of our local taxation? Why, sir, some of our corporations are almost entirely free from taxation, while their net income is from two to ten times as great as the income derived from real estate. Is it any wonder that real estate has been depreciating in value, and that the owners are pressed down with the burdens of over-taxations and other discrimination? Where one class of property is compelled not only to bear its own burdens, but the burdens of all other classes, is it any wonder that there is a great depreciation in value.

All classes of property should pay as near as may be, its share of taxes for all purposes of this Commonwealth; or, at least, our present system of local taxation should be changed so that there will be, as near as possible, an equal division according to the income or value of the respective properties. Judge Paxton of the Supreme Court, said, in his opinion on the tax law "it is, perhaps, vain to expect that any system of taxation shall produce exact uniformity; it is, however, both reasonable and possible to lay the taxes in such a manner that substantial justice and uniformity shall be the result."

I am not here to defend any particular class of property or persons, but I wish to treat all alike. When I see and know that there are unreasonable discriminations against certain classes, I feel it my duty to advocate some measure that will have a tendency toward removing the objectionable features from our present tax laws.

The Philadelphia City Troop and the Eighth Regiment have been ordered home from Homestead.



Mr. Joseph Hemmertch. An old soldier, came out of the War greatly entebled by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R. HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Ho Stands By the Record.

It is amusing to hear papers like the Tribune say that Mr. Cleveland in his speech at the Notification meeting ran away from the Democratic tariff record and modified the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. The truth is that these papers have falsified that tariff record and misconstrued the tariff plank, or else never understood them.

When Mr. Cleveland declares that it is not his nor his party's intention to injure American interests he merely says what is amply proved by the entire record of the Democratic party in its relation to American industry. All the great industries of the country were started, were invigorated were more than brought through their infancy, were pushed into lusty maturity under Democratic tariffs—just such tariffs as the Chicago platform declares for, as distinguished from the monopolistic fraud that has filled every branch of production with trusts, and blocked every channel of competition with protected combinations.

The tariff organs have been so accustomed to falsely associate the Democratic tariff record with free trade that when Mr. Cleveland does no more than present it in its true character as not injurious to American industrial interests, they declare that he runs away from the record and modifies the platform. He does neither, but nobly stands by the Democratic policy, which, while its purpose is to supply the government with revenue, affords sufficient protection to industry, but confers none of the favors that foster monopoly—Ez.

A Chacon to Visit Cresson. A Top-over Allowed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

All tickets to points west of Cresson as well as all coming east of that point are good to stop off. This stop makes a delightful break in the journey, as few points on the system embrace the attractive features of this crowning point of the Alleghenies.



The shadows that fill your life, if you're a feeble, suffering woman, can be taken out of it. The chronic weaknesses, functional derangements, and painful disorders peculiar to your sex, can be taken away. The one unfailing remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It corrects, cures, and builds you up. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and strength. For periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, leucorrhoea, and all kindred ailments, it's a positive specific—one that is guaranteed. If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is returned.

The great, gripping, old-fashioned pills make trouble. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent it. Their's is the natural way. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved and cured. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take.

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 August 9th.

- 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.

Advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, featuring an illustration of a child and text describing its benefits for various ailments like pimples, blackheads, and general weakness.