

## VICTORY IN ILLINOIS.

CARTER H. HARRISON THINKS THE STATE IS DEMOCRATIC.

All That Is Needed Is to Open the People's Eyes with an Old Fashioned Ringing Campaign—The President's Weakness and Stevenson's Popularity.

From the tone of eastern exchanges received by The Times it is evident they do not fully realize the importance of the "old northwestern" states in this year's contest for the presidency. The "old northwestern" states here alluded to are the five of which Illinois is the geographical center and Chicago the metropolis—Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. Indiana has been pending several national political contests, a doubtful state, with a disposition to go Democratic, more because of the strong hold upon its affection secured by the old Democratic warhorse, Thomas A. Hendricks, than because of any general change of political sentiment. The other four have no very prominent man under whose leadership the Democracy could or would rally and stand shoulder to shoulder.

These four states have been considered by the Republicans safely and securely theirs. They have thought Illinois their impregnable Gibraltar. Silently, insidiously, slowly and almost imperceptibly at times, however, the foundations of their fortification have been undermined, and during what are termed off years the whole superstructure has seemed ready to topple over. The causes of this disposition to disintegration are inherent in the very makeup of the party. The bulk of its members, rank and file, imagine themselves thinking men, and are prone to run after new notions and to bow down before political fads. They think themselves men of moral ideas, and as such are easily ready to ally themselves with those who are in pursuit of catching ephemeral isms.



CARTER H. HARRISON.

Political ideas and great fundamental political truths are rarely one and the same. The Democracy boasts not of ideas. It intrinches itself behind a breastwork of fundamental truths. These are and have been ever one and the same, varying somewhat as times change, and expanding more or less as men grow and wax in education and experience. Democrats are satisfied with the doctrines of Jefferson, of Jackson and Tilden, and run not after new things. If they are sufficiently moved to go to the polls they vote straight in off years as well as in presidential years.

The Republicans, on the other hand, priding themselves in their progressiveness and independence, are apt to run after new fangled isms in off years and then satisfy their political consciences by voting straight at presidential elections. The east is far more homogeneous than is the west, and is more under the influence of neighborhood opinion. Even in Illinois, an old state compared with those behind her, men are known to each other only for a comparatively short time, and are less afraid of the charge of having changed an opinion. Having deserted their party during an off year and thereby permitted a Democrat to get into office, Republicans find such Democrat to be an honest man and that their affairs have not been ruined.

The political monster heretofore seen through the mists of party prejudice now becomes a man and a fair one. They drop insensibly away from their party and drop into Democratic folds, or more probably they stay away from the polls. This process goes on very slowly, but steadily, and has a more lasting effect than when men run off in masses after a favored leader. Iowa fell off from the Republican party because of prohibition. There is a well grounded hope that the falling away is permanent. Wisconsin in the off year deserted the Republican party because it proposed to rob the parent of the control of the education of its child. Wisconsin Democrats are confident they will carry the state for the national Democracy this year.

The same contest has been made in Illinois, but has not as yet been decided. It was a drawn battle. The opponents of paternalism laid down their arms, not have been keeping them bright and a good order, and this year will renew his engagement with undiminished courage and sturdy resolve. The Republicans are trying to dodge the issue. Their leaders declare it is dead. The Republican press, which two years ago had the "little red school house" standing out on each page of every issue, now freely promise that the obnoxious features of the compulsory education law shall be modified. But the large and determined Lutheran electorate and the huge Catholic population refuse to trust them. They fear the too freely offered "wooden horse." The Lutherans have heretofore been staunch Republicans. They do not object to paying their taxes for the support of public education, but they prefer to send their children to their own parochial schools and pay for their tuition.

The compulsory education law de-

mands that every child of a certain age shall each year attend a public school twelve weeks, but permits that a certificate of attendance for a like number of weeks at a private school shall exempt the child's parents from fine, provided such school shall be approved by the regular board of education, and that certain elementary studies shall be conducted in English.

The Lutherans object to both of these provisions. They claim that it is difficult for them to force their children to continually speak German; that the tendency is to speak the dominant language of the country, and that the habit of acquiring the elementary studies in German alone grounds the language into their minds so they will retain it through life; that pride of appearing well among the larger American population tends to make all American born children of foreign parentage acquire English and speak it well, in spite of their use of their own language in the parochial schools; that therefore the compulsion to study the elementary courses in English is a needless act of tyranny. They claim, too, that so long as they pay their school taxes the attempted espionage of school boards into their parochial schools systems is unrepugnant and naked tyranny.

The Democracy holds that the natural guardian of the child is its parent, and while the state may possibly have the right to compel a reasonable amount of education, it has no right to demand through a school board by whom that education should be imparted. That a certificate that a child has been to school twelve weeks in the year is as much as the state should demand. It does not believe in a paternal government, and holds that the home and the family should have the right to have inscribed over the doorway "Intrane non" to every one, except under necessities of public safety.

The obnoxious clauses in the law were forced by a Republican legislature and signed by a Republican governor, now again candidate for re-election, and at the last legislature, though promises were made to expunge the obnoxious features, it was a promise made only to be broken. The Lutherans will vote for the Democratic candidate Altgeld almost to a man. They will more probably carry to him from 20,000 to 30,000 votes heretofore solidly Republican. Now, look back twelve years. In 1889 Garfield's majority in Illinois was 40,000; Culloum's a little less. In 1894 Blaine's majority over Cleveland was 23,122; Oglesby's, over your correspondent, 14,500. In 1888 Harrison's over Cleveland, 22,193; Fifer over Palmer, 12,500. The Lutherans at each of these elections voted a straight Republican ticket. There is reason to believe that to a man the German Lutherans will oppose Fifer, and it is hoped that a heavy percentage of the Swedes and Norwegians of the same church will rally with their German coreligionists.

State pride will carry many wavering and weak kneed Republicans to Stevenson. All men respect and honor Cleveland.

But, on the other hand, Harrison has winning ways to make men dislike him. Reid's name falls out west as a cold blanket. But Adlai Stevenson appeals largely to men's hearts. He is known to be a frank, kindly man who belongs to the people—is one of them. In this respect the Democratic ticket is stronger than the Republican. No Republican ever speaks with any warmth of either Harrison or Reid. All they can say is Harrison has given a clean administration. But what president gave a cleaner one than Cleveland? No Republican will deny that the country will be safe in his hands. It is a common expression among business Republicans that no harm will come to the country with either Harrison or Cleveland.

There is as yet no enthusiasm in politics in this state. The skirmish line has not been thrown out. The cleanness of the last two administrations to a great extent tends to repress any marked enthusiasm. This condition continuing will have a worse effect upon the Democracy than upon their opponents. Why? Decorous quietude tends to keep men in accustomed lines. Now, there is a general tendency among the young men to lean toward Democracy; possibly from the natural disposition of young men to set up for themselves and to show themselves free from leading strings. In the east young men go west. In Illinois young men stay in the state. These young men delight in the excitement attending a presidential election. They are disposed to join in a hurrah. Without this hurrah they will be apt to vote as their fathers have done; with it they will gravitate to the Democratic party. There is an army of young men in the state who have never voted for a president. Their first vote for one is to them a momentous thing, and they will wish to cast it to the tune of political music.

A change of 11,000 votes from those of 1888 will carry Illinois from Harrison to Cleveland. These will easily be found among the Lutherans and among the young of all kinds if there be but music enough to put life and metal in their heels. A cold campaign will give the state to Harrison and Reid, but not to Fifer. He is doomed. A red hot campaign will give it to Cleveland and Stevenson. State pride can be aroused with the name of Adlai Stevenson. A campaign full of dash and noise will cause the young to rally about their own fellow citizen. Cleveland's name and administration are a better theme for a stump speaker than that of Harrison. The national committee should look well to it that from the opening of the campaign to the day of election the western prairies should hear the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon. Democratic national committees have heretofore found delight for their manipulations only in the east. The Republican committees have had able representatives in the west. The result has been marked. Let the Democratic committee awaken to the fact that Illinois is a battleground where victory may be won or lost.—Carter H. Harrison in New York Herald.

## AN ACLEBODIED INFANT.



How our infant industries expect to be helped along.

### A MIRACLE WORKER.

The McKinley Bill Makes Goods Cheap and Makes Goods Dear.

Ask the first protectionist you meet why American manufacturers need protection, and he will say that without a tariff foreign manufacturers would put goods into the American market at prices so low American manufacturers could not live.

That is the only excuse for a tariff. The only necessity is to protect American manufacturers against low prices. The tariff is intended to secure for the American manufacturer better prices than he could command without it. He is supposed to distribute a portion of his returns in better wages to his men.

Manifestly a tariff which does not accomplish this purpose of maintaining prices is a failure. American manufacturers do not have to be protected against high prices. High prices benefit them. It is high prices they are seeking.

Free trade, we are told, would "flood the country" with cheap goods; our manufacturers could not meet these low prices and live. Hence the tariff.

This has been the argument back of every tariff bill which has been pushed through congress. This has been the burden of every argument in behalf of a tariff from Hamilton to McKinley. It was this dread of cheap clothing which inspired every speech Mr. Harrison made in the campaign of 1888, and every Republican orator sought to terrify the American workmen with the specter of cheap goods bringing low wages.

But now consider the arguments with which the Republican journals are loaded. The whole theory of protection as taught prior to 1890 has been abandoned, and today we are told that low prices are not an injury, but a benefit to the country; that low prices are always accompanied by high wages, and that the McKinley tariff secures both these boons for the American people.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Sheehan Is a Democrat.

Since the Chicago convention the attitude of Mr. Sheehan, though he was a sorely disappointed man, has been such as to inspire a high opinion of his loyalty and zeal, even among Democrats who had been factionally opposed to him. He has certainly displayed an honorable and unselfish spirit, and his energy and good example in the early days of the campaign will not be forgotten. In his own county of Erie Mr. Sheehan will, we have no doubt, give satisfactory proofs of his earnestness and good will, and through the state his influence will be exerted to the advantage of the ticket.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

### One Result of Protection.

That which chiefly conspires to make Pennsylvania the seat of bitter strikes is the fact that in its mountainous mining sections the land affords few resources for locked out men. If enforced idleness in summer is to remain a standing result of overprotection the deserted farms of New England offer a summer refuge for the unemployed in industrial establishments, attended with the best of moral, sanitary and money saving results.—Boston Globe.

### The Milk in the Coconut.

Republican organs are making a great ado over the appropriations of the present congress, which threaten to reach those of the billion congress. While we would like to see much smaller appropriations, it must not be forgotten that Czar Reed's billion dollar congress cunningly increased the permanent expenditures with pension bills, sugar bounties, river and harbor steals, etc., so that the hands of the present congress have been tied.—Saratoga Sun.

### Another Nail in Harrison's Coffin.

Here is another ugly nail for the president's political coffin. He cannot afford to lose Indiana, yet it is plain that it is impossible for him to carry it. Dudley is not to manipulate the blocks of five this year, and the secret ballot checks the course of corruption. Harrison has made enemies, the Blaineites are after him and Hoosierdom is in the hands of his foes.—Maquoketa (Ia.) Sentinel.

### A Rocky Road to Washington.

It is a noticeable fact that Republican organs and stump speakers are this year bending their energies not to the gaining of new converts to the faith, but are endeavoring to inspire a little enthusiasm in the breasts of "the old guard" and to win back the runaway sheep into the fold.—Alton (Ills.) Sentinel.

### Hill Will Help.

If Senator Hill should decide to take an ocean trip he will remain away but four or five weeks, and will actively participate in the campaign on his return.—Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium.

### Get Ready to Shell Out.

Mr. Harrison, through Mr. Carter, will soon begin the "fat frying" again, and notice is hereby given to the tariff beneficiaries to shell out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The difference in women. Some women are tireless in their home work. Some are tireless in their work for the church. They laugh, they sing, and are happy.

You remain at home broken-hearted, for you are utterly unable to make any effort whatever.

The horror of "Female Complaints" is upon you; you have that distressing "bearing-down" feeling, your back aches, you are nervous and despondent, don't care to move, want to be left alone, your digestion is bad, and you are wholly prostrated.

Ah! dear sister, don't you know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will reach the cause of all this trouble, and you will surely be well.

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