

Senator Hill Speaks.

"I WAS A DEMOCRAT BEFORE THE CHICAGO CONVENTION, AND I AM A DEMOCRAT STILL."

There was a great outpouring of the Democracy at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn on Monday night to hear Senator David B. Hill.

Senator Hill said in part: "I am reminded of the fact that it was in this office, upon a memorable occasion in 1855, that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid Democracy of Kings county the sentiment, I am a Democrat, and under the existing political situation I know of no more appropriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago convention and I am a Democrat still."

"The national Democratic convention of 1892 has passed into history with its record of its triumphs and its disappointments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. It was the court of last resort established by party usage as the final arbiter to determine the conflicting interests and claims of candidates, states and sections, and its decision will be accepted with loyal acquiescence by every true and patriotic Democrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline, and respects the obligations which he assumes in its membership."

FACTIIONAL APPEALS SHOULD CEASE. "From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned, state pride should be subordinated to the general good. Real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions should be sacrificed and individual disappointment should be forgotten in this great emergency which demands for us all the exhibition of widespread and lofty party patriotism. Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany society on July last, before the echoes of our national convention had scarcely died away, as follows:

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

"I reiterate those sentiments now. The Democratic position is a safe, logical, conservative and just position. No tariffs except for the purposes of revenue only and then limited to the

NECESSITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT honestly and economically administered is a doctrine which appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of every honest and thoughtful man. With the constantly increasing expenses of the government and the enormous amount of money annually augmenting received by the growing pension list, these tariffs which must necessarily be exacting to meet these expenditures will be for many years to come amply sufficient to afford incidentally all the protection which the most ardent advocate of the system can reasonably ask. More than this ought not to concede to any body."

"President Harrison in his ingenious letter of acceptance endeavors to place our party in a false attitude by calling attention to the fact that while our platform in 1884, re-adapted in 1888, contained an express plank upon this question of the equalization of wages, yet it was omitted in 1892, and asserts that we have changed our position. I beg to differ with him. There has been no change. It is not always practicable to place in a platform the details of the proposed legislation. The platforms of 1884-88 were elaborate and lengthy and it was desirable to simplify them. General principles were stated in 1892 rather than particulars as in 1884."

TARIFF POLICY OF THE DEMOCRACY. "There is a conflict between them. There was no necessity for the repetition of plank, as the party's position upon it had been evidenced by the Mills bill, which had not been passed before the national conventions of 1884 and 1888 were held. Parties are to be judged as much by their records as their platforms. We stand not only upon our platform of 1892, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest general Democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. The bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any elaborate platform could possibly be. If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy I should state it substantially as follows: We favor a tariff for revenue only limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered and so adjusted in its application as far as practicable, as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor but not to create or foster monopolies."

"These are the cardinal principles upon which the details of all tariff legislation should be based. I said in the campaign of 1888 in my opening speech at the Academy of Music in New York city, that if I believed that the Democratic party

FAVORED ABSOLUTE FREE TRADE. "I should not advocate its cause, and I repeat the statement here to night. I have read with care all the arguments urged by the two very able apostles of protection. Governor McKinley and Senator Aldrich, but I fail to discover that they present a single tenable ground upon which protection, pure and simple, can be constitutionally defended. I insist that neither the Democratic party nor I have changed our position upon this question, but that we stand where we have ever stood."

"Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever done since the famous tariff message of 1887. In that historic message our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon any crusade of free trade. He did not demand that our tariff laws should be wiped out of existence. There is no satisfactory evidence that the McKinley bill has increased our prosperity in any degree, or advanced the wages of a single workman. It is undoubtedly true that in this state the aggregate amount of all wages paid the year after its passage may have been greater than the aggregate amount paid the year preceding, but that does not prove an increase in the rate of wages paid and only shows that some new industries have been established or additional men employed in others."

WAGES UNDER THE MCKINLEY BILL. "And it does not appear that such increase has been any more than the usual natural increase occasioned by the steady growth of the state. It may possibly also be true that there have been a few less strikes during the past two years than during the preceding two years, but this may be attributed to the moderation and good judgment of our labor organizations rather than to the effect of any tariff law. I know this much, that the Democratic party will be entirely content to let every workman whose wages have been increased since the passage of the McKinley

bill to vote the republican ticket, if our opponents will consent that all those whose wages have not been increased shall vote the Democratic ticket, and upon that basis we will carry the country by a million majority."

THE PRESSURE OF THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

for its abandonment. The cause of industrial emancipation is pushing on. There is another issue in this campaign of equal, if not greater, importance than the tariff, which effects the rights and liberty of every citizen. The Republican party seems to be irrevocably committed to the passage of the federal elections bill, generally known as the "Force bill," and although it must be evident to the most patriotic and thoughtful members of that organization, that it is a piece of political foolishness only equalled by its mendacity, there has appeared for them no escape from its advocacy."

"It is an impeachment of the good sense of the Republican leaders that they should press the consideration of so offensive and unwise a measure at this or any other time, especially in view of the fact, now apparent to every one that it absolutely prevents their party receiving a single electoral vote in a third of the states of the union, and although as partisans we rejoice at their folly, yet as citizens, we deplore their attack upon the free institutions of our country, never before imperilled. The bill has been well described as a "menace to liberty"—the liberty of the north as well as the south, the liberty of the black as well as the white, the liberty of every citizen, no matter to what party he may happen to belong."

PURPOSE OF THE FORCE BILL. "It is conceded that the measure is without precedent in the history of the country. For over a hundred years the government had been successfully conducted, yet no such measure as this had ever been proposed. The Republican party in the days of its greatest success and glory had never ventured to suggest a scheme of this kind to perpetuate its power. In those days of its prestige and honor, under honest leadership and with patriotic methods, it appealed to the intelligence, loyalty and emotions of its followers to sustain its supremacy, but not to fraud, force, federal bayonets or arbitrary procedures against its opponents."

"I have not time to-night to enter into any elaborate presentation of the details of this bill. It is sufficient for us to know that the only purpose of the measure is to control for partisan advantage our elections, state and federal. The chief supervisors are authorized to employ whatever United States troops they may deem necessary at the polls or elsewhere for the purpose of carrying the law into effect. The homes of citizens may be ruthlessly invaded and swarms of officials, strangers to the people of the locality, may be employed, arbitrary arrests without warrant may follow, old men may be

DROGGED TO DISTANT COURTS upon technical charges to be rated under this law; the decisions of state and local courts may be set aside, federal officials are to take a reign of terror may be instituted whereby the legitimate and honest electors may be intimidated by a well concerted and obnoxious display of governmental power. This is an epitome of what may be attempted, and accomplished under the Davenport scheme to promote the "purity of the ballot box" in the several states of the union. The law would be expensive in its operation, dangerous in its enforcement, and of doubtful constitutionality. It would drag judges into politics, degrade the army, weaken respect for federal authorities, provoke conflicts between races as well as between the people and the military and the present era of conciliation and good feeling would be superceded by the prevalence of a spirit of bitterness and hate."

"The bill is a desperate attempt to prop up the falling fortunes of a once great political party; it is concocted in animosity, is urged from the narrowest and worst of motives, is unworthy a place among the STATUTES OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC."

The Democratic party desires a free, honest and fair election everywhere. It desires them not merely because it would inure to its benefit, but upon the unselfish and high ground that they are essential to the preservation of our free institutions. Our party has suffered much in the past from the corrupt and tyrannical methods of our adversaries."

The Republican party is the party of wealth, plutocracy, or corporate influence and of protected monopolies. Ours is a party of the plain people, the men of moderate means, the bone and sinew of the country. We have neither the disposition nor the means to corrupt our elections, and our party has been foremost in all the laudable efforts of recent years to place upon our statute books those reform election laws under which corruption, bribery, and intimidation are rendered difficult if not impossible. There has been no such condition of affairs at the South as to justify the enactment of the Davenport measure. It is true that the colored people in large numbers there are

VOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, but this affords no sufficient reason for taking away from them or from us the control of their own elections. The colored people were freed from slavery to become the slaves of the Republican party. The South is loyal, honest and capable, and if permitted, as it should be, it will work out its social and other problems in its own way without injury to the colored race, injustice to the North or to the Republican party or danger to the elective franchise."

"In any event the majority of the American people will never approve a measure which threatens their liberties, legalizes unfairness and absolutely guarantees partisan victories to the unscrupulous party that dares to enact it."

"Fellow citizens, I need not urge you to the performance of your full share in this campaign. Kings county was never known to falter in its duty. The interest involved demands the greatest sacrifices and our highest and best efforts. It is the welfare of the old Democratic party which we all love so well which is at stake. I plead not for individuals but for the cause. In a great contest like this men are nothing

BUT PRINCIPLES ARE EVERYTHING. "Our candidates represent our principles and our principles cannot prevail without the election of our candidates. The contest may be a severe one, but so much more glorious will be the victory if we win. You need have no uneasiness—the old guard will do its duty. Look out for the new recruits. I believe that a large majority of the people of this country are convinced of the rightfulness of Democratic principles and want them to prevail. But the election will not win itself and there must be complete organization. I repeat the injunction I uttered before the state Democratic convention at Albany in

February last. It is our duty to organize, organize, organize. "With this motto inscribed upon our banner: 'Public Office is a Public Trust,' supplemented by the other sentiments which I have endeavored to present to you to-night, no public taxation for private purposes, and no force bill, let us close up our ranks and buckle on our armor for the fight, with the determination to do all in our power for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored standard bearers—Cleveland and Stevenson."

THE BALLOT CHANGED.

IT WILL BE UNLIKE THE ONE AT FIRST INTENDED.

The Secretary of State upon advice of the Attorney General, based upon questions raised and suggestions made by Republican State Chairman Reeder has decided to change the form of "official ballot" sometime ago agreed upon by him and which county commissioners and others were directed to follow. As originally prepared by the Secretary of State, the ballot was made with all the Republican nominees in one column, the Democratic nominees in another and so on and a single cross mark (X) opposite the party name would stand to indicate a vote for the entire party ticket."

Instead of this under the new decision of the Attorney-General the candidates will be arranged in groups the electors, congress at large and supreme judge comprising one, candidates for Congress, Senate, members of Assembly and judges each constituting a group and a county ticket making up the final group. Therefore to vote a full party ticket it will be necessary to make a cross mark at each group instead of a single cross mark at the head of the ticket. The ballot will be printed with all the Republicans in one, the first, column, and all Democrats in the next as in the original form sent out. The blank spaces will be left in the last column of the ballot."

FLOWER PREDICTS VICTORY.

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR MAJORITY LAND WILL HAVE 50,000 MORE CLERGY IN THAT STATE.

Monday Governor Flower called at the Democratic national headquarters. As usual, when he makes such calls, the governor left his check for a comfortable amount. Before leaving headquarters the governor said: "The election in Maine and Vermont have given me much encouragement. They show a remarkable apathy among Republicans toward the campaign. If such apathy is as prevalent throughout the country as it was in those two states Democratic success is assured. New York will go for Cleveland by 50,000."

"I have been in pretty much all sections of the state during the last six weeks, and I find the lukewarmness among Republicans that was displayed in Maine and Vermont. In the strong Republican counties this was particularly manifest. It looks as though the Democratic victories of 1890 and 1891 would be repeated this year. There are no diversions among the Democrats of New York. We are all united and earnest for success."

The National Battle.

The finger-board State contests are now over, and there will be no further danger-signal to either party from local elections until the great national battle shall be fought in November. The September elections have all been disappointing to the friends of Harrison. While they are not all decisive, it is conceded that they have given fresh inspiration and increased confidence to the Democrats and like depression to the Republicans."

Arkansas not only proved her devotion to the party and Cleveland by electing the Democratic ticket by a large majority over the combined opposition vote, but her verdict has greatly steadied North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, and Mr. Halstead in his view of the situation for the New York, London and Paris Herald frankly concedes the solid South to Cleveland. West Virginia is admittedly debatable, but it is likely to go either way with the tide and thus not be a factor in the contest."

The falling off of fully one-third the Republican majority in Vermont and Maine, after both sides had made exhaustive efforts to poll their full vote, is significant as indicating indifference on the part of a large class of Republican voters. That is always a bad indication for any party on the threshold of a great national battle, and the temper of Vermont and Maine is likely to be felt in all sections of the Union."

New York is now accepted by both sides as the storm centre of the conflict. The party that carries New York may not need it to elect its candidate for President, but the party that loses it will lose the battle. The general situation as presented to-day at the close of the preliminary State elections, leaves the national battle fairly involved in doubt, with the odds decidedly in favor of Cleveland's success.—Times.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Stevenson as a Campaigner.

The activity and ability shown by General Stevenson thus far in the campaign demonstrates that he is one of the most effective campaigners in the country, and for that reason a vice presidential candidate who brings to the ticket an unusual degree of assistance. Not only are his political utterances judicious and effective campaign arguments in which the Republican press practically confesses itself unable to discover flaws, but he possesses that happy faculty of pleasing audiences wherever he speaks and impressing the people with his genial, hearty nature."

A thoroughgoing partisan and an uncompromising Democrat, the candidate for vice president is above all a whole souled, frank and good natured citizen, the warmth of whose nature and affability of whose manner combine to make him popular with the people. It rarely happens that a man can say as much and talk so constantly as General Stevenson does without making mistakes which can be used against him, but the tall statesman from Illinois has shown himself to be the master of tact as well as of oratory.—Omaha World-Herald.

A "Peculiarly Interesting" Organization.

General Clarkson, who was once chairman and still retains some titular dignities, says in one of his circular letters, "private and confidential," that "a peculiarly interesting form of organization would be to organize into Republican clubs all the workers employed in new industries which have been established under the workings of the McKinley bill." The general is right. Nothing would be more peculiarly interesting than such organization. The Republicans of Michigan would be delighted to carry out the brilliant suggestion and are only deterred by a lack of material. The voters to be caught by this dazzling campaign scheme are not to be found in these parts, but when they do put in an appearance the general can rest assured that his suggestion will be carried into practical execution.—Detroit Free Press.

Suspicious Reciprocity.

Democrats welcome reciprocity when it removes any needless restrictions upon commerce. They denounce McKinley reciprocity because while keeping the word of promise to the ear it breaks it to the hope; because it is with countries with which we have little trade; because it lowers prices for foreigners only and not for our own people; because its main purpose is to distract attention from the exactions of a robber tariff. The whole increase of our trade to the Latin American countries under reciprocity, even if the goods had cost us nothing, would pay the duty on tin plate for only eight months. These are the reasons that McKinley reciprocity is pronounced a sham.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A "Double Ended" Tariff.

When the protectionist organs declare that the McKinley tariff has not advanced prices they wish to be distinctly understood that it has advanced them for all producers or manufacturers who have been voting the Republican ticket in the belief that the policy of the party would enable them to get better prices for their products and wares. It is for this reason that the same organs which tell the farmer that the imposition of a duty on what he buys has really lowered the price and was intended to do so; has raised the price of what he produces and was put on for that purpose. It is a great thing, this tariff, and greatest of all in its double endedness, so to speak.—Detroit Free Press.

Governor McKinley Will Please Explain.

When Governor McKinley comes to New Haven to open the Republican campaign we hope he will explain more fully than he has yet done how it is that the foreigners pay our taxes. Many thousand dollars' worth of our government bonds are held abroad. A lucid explanation of how those foreign bondholders can be compelled or coerced to pay the interest on the bonds in their possession would be a valuable contribution to the science of political economy. To borrow money from a man and then make him pay the interest and perhaps the principal is excessively clever.—New Haven Evening Register.

The Free Trade Cry.

The Republicans propose to obtain power to continue the robber tariff by impressing the public mind with the falsehood that tariff reform will be followed by the ruin of industries and the reduction of wages, and their chief method of warfare is the cry of free trade. No party favors free trade; tariff reform is not free trade, but it is the happy medium between no protection and Republican fraud protection. Sooner or later the people will demand relief from the present unjust tariff law, and the year 1892 is none too soon to make and enforce the demand.—Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.

Startling Figures, but Correct Ones.

After paying debts contracted by the last Republican congress, amounting to \$50,000,000, the Democratic congress, now about to adjourn, has saved several million dollars to the taxpayers of the country. Had it not been for these Republican debts it may be stated that the Democratic congress would have so administered the government as to show a clear saving, over the cost of Republican rule, of between \$55,000,000 and \$65,000,000.—Raleigh State Chronicle.

What the Force Bill Means.

It is designed to overthrow popular elections in the south. It is meant to have Davenport and a gang of negro supervisors do the "electing." Under the bill just as many Republican members of congress would be selected by Mr. Davenport as the necessities of the time demanded, and congress would then be ready to respond to any requisition for more subsidies and bounties for our infant industries.—Louisville Courier-Journal.



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich. An old soldier, came out of the War greatly disabled 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.

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ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. The undersigned administrator of estate of Rebecca May late of Bloomsburg will sell on the premises on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1892, at 10 o'clock a m the following described real estate.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the town of Bloomsburg, bounded as follows to-wit: On the east by land owned by Lafayette Creasy, and on the west by land of B. B. Harrier's alley, on the south by Fifth street. This lot is 25 feet front, on Fifth street, and 100 feet deep, more or less, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE. Ten percent, of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid upon striking down of the property; the one fourth less the ten percent at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. C. G. BARKLEY, ATT. I. W. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Shuman, deceased. Letters of administration with the will annexed, of the estate of George Shuman late of Mifflin township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay. MARY M. CAMPBELL, B. FRANK ZARR, AC Administrator, Bloomsburg, Pa. 9-23-92.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe Lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York Sept. 16, 1892.