

The Columbia Democrat,

STABLISHED 1887. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

-PUBLISHED BY-ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING 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. All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Pa. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT . GROVER CLEVELAND,

of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE. GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie. THOMAS P. MERRITT, serks. FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

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

Samuel G. Thompson. Clem't R. Walnwright, Charles H. Lafferty, Adam S. Conway. W. Redwood Wright. John O. James. James Duffey, s. W. Trimmer, Agur Lathrop, W. D. Himmelreich Thomas Chalfant, P. H. Strubinger, Joseph D. Orr. Andrew A. Payton. Michael Leibel, Thomas McDowell. Cornelius W. Bull. Wm. G. Yuengling, J. K. P. Hall.

> COUNTY. FOR CONGRESS, S. P. WOLVERTON, FOR REPRESENTATIVES, E. M. TEWKSBURY, ANDREW L. FRITZ,

The Board of World's Fair Managers of Pennsylvania, assistant to the Executive Commissioner, Jere S. Black, Governor Pattison and staff, and other State officials, some of whom will be accompanied by their families, will go to Chicago on a special train of eight Pullman coaches, including dining cars, sleepers and observation coaches, for the dedication of the Columbian Exposition, on Thursday, October 20. The train will leave Harrisburg by the Pennsylvania Road at noon on the 18th, and will pick up members of the or are paid by foreigners. board west of Harrisburg along the route. The entire party will be quar-tered at the Victoria Hotel. The board will probably hold a meeting while at Chicago.



The Ex-President Accepts the Democratic Nomination.

Issues of the Campaign.

A CLEAR AND CONCISE EXPOSI-TION OF DEMCCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Tariff Raform and Other Questions.

On Monday Ex-President Cleveland issued his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President. It is addressed to William L. Wilson, chairman of the notifica-tion committee, and is as follows.

GENTLEMEN : In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the national Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the out-set that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions in-

volved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when George R. Guss William Molan. Charles D. Breck. these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the rela-Samuel S. Leiby, T. C. Ilipple, tion it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied H. B. Piper, Charles A. Fagan. with a test by which the value of any propo-John D. Braden. sition relating to the maintenance and ad-ministration of our government can be as-certained and by which the justice and hon-John Conway. esty of every Political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous. The protection of the people in the exclusive use and employment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free gov-ernment. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use or enjoy-

ment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

TARIFY LEGISLATION.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own! To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surren-der a part of their earnings and income.

der a part of their earnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely a tax upon the daily life of our peo-ple as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax-gatherer We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuad-on by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are noid by foreigners Such taxes, representing a diminution of

the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon as-surences of American equality. Every gov-ernmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to de-bauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle pa-triotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation in-volves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to faint the spirit of right and equity which is the life of our re-public; and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

TARIFF REFORM THE WATCHWORD,

Recognizing these truths, the national Democracy will seek, by the application of just and sound principles, to equalize to our peo-ple the blessings due them from the government they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride, and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmos phere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair government aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful dis tribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, insti-gated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party, comprising a majority of our people, is planning the de-struction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

FOR AND WITH THE PEOPLE.

The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interefere with and control the suffrage of the States through general agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to re-verse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to i.e regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a hold deter-mination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But what-ever may be the form of the people's curren-cy, national or State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and care-by governmental action, or by wise and care-ful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

NO DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENTS.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the de-ficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their govern-ment to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitatilty, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteris-tics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citi-zenship among us. This hospitable senti-ment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor dome it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order. The importance of the construction of the

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promot-ing commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which ad-vance the interests of the world of civiliza-tion, should commend the project to government approval and indorsement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to in-sure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism.

SOME PERSONAL REMARKS.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my life-long allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our gov-ernment and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important raths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their de-

cision. Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the su-premacy of Democratic principles, my grate-ful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the soleinn sense of my responsi-

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated. knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. GRAY GABLES, September 25, 1892

McClure Answers McKinley.

Last week Friday night Governor McKinley spoke at the Philadelphia Academy of Music ostensibly at the invitation of the Manufacturers' Club. He discussed the tariff from the republican stand point as exemplified in the McKinley tariff bill. On welfare. He may have to do so now. Monday night Col. A. K. McClure There is no other member of the answered Major McKinley, and when he got through there was nothing left of McKinley or his bill. Col McClure's speech is long, but convincing and entertaining throughout. Here is a these two men will probably be se brief extract. "There were good reasons why Mr. McKinley could not be permitted to paign. open the Pandora box of tariff taxes in Philadelphia and before the Manufactures' Ciub. They had contracted by purchase for increased taxes upon the was caused by the flat failure to people, and McKinley, as Chairman make the G. A. R encampment a of Ways and Means, was made the auditor to apportion the tariff tax raiment of the people among its pur-chasers. [Laughter.] President Dolan lit up his exquisite collegeprofessor face with its most fascinat ing smile as he planked down his \$10,000 to help Quay get an honest election in New York in 1888 (Shouts of laughter), and he made his fellow woolen manufacturers follow his example. He promptly appeared be-fore Auditor McKinley when sitting for distribution of the plunder, and was awarded the increased taxes on woolen he demanded. He had paid spot cash for it, and McKinley like at Minneapolis; it is enough to know an honest Auditor, gave him what he that he helped to disarrange plans had paid for. [Laughter.] Mr. Dobson cheerfully gave his \$10,000 to to the administration and to the G. hely Quay purify elections, and he A. R. had they been carried out and his fellow carpet contributors pleaded their contract before Auditor it is too, is that caused by the know-McKinley and were awarded their claim. [Laughter.] The Harrisons, the Spreckels and the Knights chipped in with their thousands and Auditor McKinley gave them free raw sugar and continued the tax on refined sugar. All have since sold out to the Sugar Trust because Auditor McKinley protected it, and Spreckels waved us a grateful farewell as he shook the dust of Philadelphia from his feet and hastened toward the setting sun with three millions or so as his award. Ex-Mayor Fitler gave his elegant John Hancock signature to his \$10,000 check to make sure that Quay could maintain the integrity of the ballot (laughter), as did Mr. Disston, and they, like Jeff Davis only asked to be let alone. [Shouts of laughter.] The hayseeds of the farms were murmuring against high taxes on binder twine and American mechanics were inclined to revolt against paying more for Disston's saw and tools than foreign mechanics pay for them, and Auditor McKinley awarded them what they had paid for. He did shave Fitler down a little (laughter), but the West-

binding twine was lowered. The on- ion. ly contract that Auditor McKinley had to reject was that of the Cattle Trust, headed by Armour, of Chicago. It had paid in heavily to back Quay in his battle for pure politics (laughter) and was promised a tax on hides that would have given the monopoly a clear \$250,000 per year while the people paid the piper. Auditor McKinley recognized the claim as clearly just and he put it in his bill; but while our Philadelphia Congressmen were dumb as oysters although representing the come if he did not strike out the tax on hides. [Laughter.] He struck it out, as he is an obliging man and amiable gentleman, but when the representatives of the Cattle Trust came and said: "We paid for this in cold cash, and we'er going to get it, see!" (laughter) Auditor McKinley promptly restored the tax on hides. Again New England revolted, and again he struck it out, and he was finally compelled much against his stubborn sense of justice, to report his final distribution of tariff tax favors to contract purchasers with the Cattle Trust claim rejected. [Applause.] The McKinley tariff was thus made chiefly a jumble of contract taxes upon the

people for the benefit of contributors to political debauchery, and it is not surprising that the contractors muzzled their champion when there was danger to their cause. [Applause.]

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1892. Who will Mr. Harrison name to take his place as Czar of the republican campaign machine? is a question that is daily becoming more important to republicans. The condition of Mrs. Harrison is such that Mr. Harrison will not leave her long enough to hear and familiarize himself with the reports of those who have come here to inform him of the perilous condition of his campaign and to receive his orders, and there is little prospect of Mrs Harrison becoming well enough to permit him to resume control of the campaign. He has so far absolutely refused to talk politics with those who have tried to impress upon him the necessity for an immediate delegation of his power to some one else.

Steve Elkins has been sent for and he will try to get Mr. Harrison to name a new boss, and it is possible. indeed, would be probable, that Elkins would be the man if it were not that Mr. Harrison has always regarded Elkins as being tarred with the Blaine stick, and feared to trust him in matters affecting his own political cabinet, excepting Charlie Foster, who has sufficient political sagacity and experience to do the work; so, unless he goes outside of the cabinet, one of lected to wear the republican crown

The ladies may have been quite as near prostrated as they wish ed the public to believe they were but it was not caused by the fa tigue of standing to shake hands with those who got in before the doors were closed. Among those who accepted invitations to assist Mrs. Logan in receiving were the wives of three cabinet officials and a number of ladies prominent in the social circles of Washington, while a number of young army officials volunteered to make the presentations. When they arrived at the Capitol and proceeded to the rolargest shoe industry in the world the Capitol and proceeded to the ro-Massachusetts and other New England tunda they were surprised, and some Representatives served notice on of them shocked, to find that one of Auditor McKinley that they would the receiving party was a "nigger", knock his whole tariff to kingdom the wife of ex Senator Bruce. There was immediate rumpus, and as it could not be quieted, some of the ladies refusing to stand with her and some of the officials refusing to make presentations to her, the reception was brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, and to avoid a scandal during the encampment the story about the ladies being so much prostrated as to be unable to continue was conceived and given out, Mrs. Logan has not improved her social status by inviting Bruce's wife to assist her at that reception, nor has she heard the last of it.



Willie Tillbrook Son of

Mayor Tillbrook

of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one car which the physican lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him

Hood's Sarsaparilla the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real value. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering Wall paper bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bonafide goods. We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Cleveland and Pensions.

Gen. Sickles said at the recent meeting of the Grand Army :

"The people of the United States will see that no man is ever elected to an office of profit and trust in this country who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers of the rebellion.

Some of the more reckless of the Republican organs are parading this sentiment and applying it against Grover Cleveland.

If Gen. Sickles had meant to apply it to Mr. Cleveland he would have said so. He does not usually mince his words. As an honest and well informed though occasionally too impulsive man, Gen. Sickles could not have the Democratic candidate in his mind, because during President Cleveland's Administration more pensioners were put upon the rolls and more money was paid in pensions than had ever bef re been added or disbursed in the same length of time.

The only criticism that could with justice be brought against President Cleveland is that he signed too many rather than too few pension bills.

For 1886 7-8 Gen. Black, President Cleveland's Pension Commissioner, issued 359,452 certificates, exceeding by 168,231 the last three years of the preceding Republican Administration. The disbursements for the same period exceeded those of the Republican Commissioner by \$34,000,000.

There were 345,000 pensioners on the list when President Cleveland assumed office. When he left there were 489,000-a gain of 144,000. The increase during the preceding four years of Republican rule was only 95.

President Cleveland vetoed exactly 250 private pension bills during his importation and employment of pauper labor good reasons. But he signed or permitted to become laws 1,825, which was 259 more than were approved by all the Presidents from Grant to Arthur, both inclusive.

Does this record look like hostility to soldiers or opposition to pensions? - World.

of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariif for revenue. It accords with the professionr of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a

correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutious rest. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly

enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessi-ties of a careful and proper administration of government.

THE REPUBLICAN DOGMA. Opposed to this theory the dogma is now

boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justi-fable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and en-terprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and people if they had not already been insidiousy allured from the safe landmarks of princi-

Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil' been so be-trayed to the support of a pernicious doc-trine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the op-portunities for ulterior schemes afforded by heir willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened ountrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be haid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

HOW LABOR IS AFFECTED.

These pretenses should no longer deceive-The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people' defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the ing security for his interests in organized coperation, still waits for a division of the advariages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where built up by the system he is asked to sup-

recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is, therefore their duty to secure for these whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regard-ing ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other fea-tures of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party attiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government, Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service.

SHOULD BE A ROLL OF HONOR.

But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and unvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

The assurances to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with peace and good order, is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexaious sumptuary laws which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within govern-mental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impair-ment of wholesome parental authority nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no ap; royal suffers from a competition invited and in the creed of Democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is munifested in un-The struggle for uncarned advantage at trol of personal and family affairs.

ern hayseeds became so obstreperous that he had to bend or be broken, and Pitcher's Castoria.

the remainder of the cam General disappointment has taken

command of the republicans hereabouts. The first disappointment republican campaign gathering, and by the upsetting of all the plans that had been made with that end in view. Vice President Morton was approached and asked to lend his aid to carrying out those plans; he positively refused, and also informed those who broached the subject that if any attempt was made to bring politics into the encampment he would at once return to New York. It mattered not whether Mr. Mortoa acted as he felt about this or was actuated by a feeling of revenge and a desire to "get even" with those who kept him out of the Vice-President nomination that would have been a disgrace both A. R. had they been carried out. Another disappointment, and a big one ledge that Senator Hill has gone actively to work to help carry New York for Cleveland and Stevenson just as those who know him best have maintained that he would at the proper time.

Great was the success of the G. A R. encampment, in point of attendance and in the enjoyment of the enormous crowd of visitors, it did not escape the baleful shadow of the "nigger"-few things in this country do. It has just leaked out that the reception in the rotunda of the Capital building, which Congress by special act authorized Mrs, Gen. Logan and her lady associates to hold, and which so mysterously came to an end almost before it had fairly got started' was spoilt by the aforesaid baleful shadow of the "nigger". It was stated at the time that the doors were closed in the faces of the thousands standing in line waiting their turn to pass through the rotunda, and reiterated in the local paper next day, that Mrs. Logan and her lady assistants had become so fatigued that it was physically impossible to continue the recept-

Children Cry for

Come and see us before ouying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

PRESENT \$6.55

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, una-

40 I've Worked Fight Hours, 4

Afterwards, Baby's Fast Comrades, God Bless Our Land, Go Pretty Rose, Guard the Flag, 40 I Whistle and Walt, 50 Love's Golden Dream, Go Pretty Rose, 50 Our Last Waltz, Guard the Flag, 40 Over the Moonlit sen, In Old Madrid, 50 Sweet Katle Conner, Mary and John, 40 That is Love,

We give this book to introduce to you KROUT'S BAKING POWDER And KROUT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

"neurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH. Your groces will give you a circular contain-ing additional Premium List with full particu-lars how to get them free.

ALBERT KROUT, Chemist, Phila-



r conrection, take no autostituce, or inclose d 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will sealed, by return mail. Full sealed par-airs in plain envelope, to fadies oub, ps. Address Ponp Litry Conrent, iculars in plain enveloped tamps. Address POND Litty COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich

