

The Columbia Democrat,

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THE COLUMBIAN. Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

STATE.

TOR CONGRESSIAN AT LARGE. GEORGE A. ALLEN, Eric. THOMAS P. MERRITT, Rerks FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venange. FOR BLECTORS AT LARGE. MORTIMER F. SLLIOTT, Tiega. JNO, C. BULLITT, Philadelphia. THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin. DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS. Samuel G. Thompson, Clem't R. Wainwright, Adam S. Conway. W. Redwood Wright. John O. James, James Duffey. S. W. Trimmer. Azur Lathrop, Thomas Chalfant, P. H. Strubinger. Joseph D. Orr. Andrew A. Payton, Michael Leibel. Cornelius W. Bull. J. K. P. Hall.

Charles II. Lafferty, George R. Guss Charles D. Breck. Samuel S. Leiby, T. C. Hippie. John D. Braden. Thomas McDowell, Wm. G. Ynengling. John Conway.

COUNTY.

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

Lord Tennyson, poet laureate of England is dead.

In 1870 John A. Logan in the House of Representatives said "When a gentleman stands upon this floor and tells me that this high, this extraordinary high tariff is for the protection of the laboring men of this country who are not skilled laborers, I tell him I do not understand how he can substantiate such a theory." What month as possible. would Logan have said about the Mc Kinley bill?

this Tariff of McKinley works against essary, to say nothing of the money him. It cuts off competition in farm. that will be saved in the printing of ing implements here. And the manu- them. There is nothing now to prefacturer who sends a horse rake into vent the commissioners from diminish the South American market and sells ing the size of the ballot. This can it for \$19 charges \$25 for it here. be done by arranging the ninety-six The Cumming feed cutter is sold in presidential electors and the state can-South America for \$60 and here for didates of the minor parties-Prohibi-\$90. The Clipper cutter is sold in tionists, People's and Labor-in three South America for \$9.50 and here for separate columns instead of one \$18. The Ann Arbor cutter No. 1 is column as in the third form, each with sold in South America for \$16 and its proper designation of office. This tere for \$28. And No. 2 is sold in would not increase the width of the South America for \$40. These are a lew of the frauds the McKinley tariff length more than one-half. Besides, practices on the farmer.

States who year after year always has voter. By this change they would a surplus is the farmer. His surplus not be required to look over the list product is of no benefit to him unless and select thirty-two electors out of he can exchange it for something that the ninety-six. - Patriot. he needs. Whatever hinders the free and easy exchange of commodities is an injury to the farmer. The Tariff levied for the protection of manufactures is an injury to him. It taxes him on everything he wears, on every article of household use, on all the implements and machinery of his farm and on the clothing of his wife and children. And it shuts the markets of the world against him. Every farmer in the land should vote against the Republican tariff.

The American laboring man has but one thing to sell, viz. his labor. If we "protect" him we must prevent competition by foreigners who would sell the same commodity in this market. To protect him we must insure a home market for American labor, The American laborer and mechanic does not sell what he produces in the mine and the shops and the factories. He simply sells his labor. To put a duty on his produet cannot protect him. Therefore the McKinley bill cannot help him. It only makes articles of necessity only way the McKinley bill could help the laborer would be to levy a tariff tax on the commodity he sells wages. -namely labor. But labor is on the

free list. ticket, is simply voting to pay higher doesn't do handsomely then nothing taxes for the benefit of capitalists. does. Have you tried it?

BALLOT MUDDLE

The Secretary of State Solves the Froblem LARGE NUMBERS IN THE NORTH and Will Not Prepare Another Form.

THE MATTER MUCH SIMPLIFIED. A Prominent Negro's Views.

Official Forms to be made up by County Commissioners.

The secretary of state has solved the ballot problem. He has finally concluded that he has nothing to do with preparing an official form of ballot to be used under the Baker law and has decided to transfer the matter to the county commissioners of the state to make up a form according to their construction of the act. He has already sent out several thousand copies from the state department of each of two special forms and now has in the hands of the state printer tor printing a third. This blanket form will be printed with a few unimportant changes and sent to those asking for it. It will merely be intended as a guide to commissioners who have been confused by the number of forms they have received from this source.

The third form is twenty-two inches wide and fifty-two inches in length. The secretary of state thinks the length can be reduced an inch or two by pulling out the leads in certain places thus making the blank spaces smaller. This the state printer will be ordered to do at once. A few copies will then be printed and filed away as a relic of the secretary's third and unsuccessful attempt to prepare a ballot satisfactory to all the political parties of the state. Those who have seen the last form say it can not possibly be made less than twenty-two inches in width and fifty-one inches

Chief Clerk Snyder, of the state department, went to New York on Saturday and had a long conference with his chief about the ballot muddle. W. D. Himmelreich Mr. Snyder took with him the process. H. B. Piper, to the governor of Chairman Reeder, of the state Republican committee; H. D. Patton, the manager of the Prohibitionists' campaign in Pennsylvania, and other political leaders against the form which was about to be issued. The secretary of state then and there concluded to get away from the responsibility of preparing another, or third, form and agreed to leave the work with the county commissioners.

THE QUESTION SIMPLIFIED. When asked about the size of the ballot Clerk Snyder said: "We have nothing to do with the size of the ballot. It is regulated by the number of candidates in the various counties. I heard to day of a county in which there are only two candidates while in another, of which I know personally, there are six or seven. It is possible that we will not send out another specimen form of ballot other than that issued several days ago until we shall have certified the nominations, which will be as soon after the 20th of the

The secretary's decision in this mat ter very much simp'incs the ballot question and makes it possible for A farmer ought to consider how every county to get all the ballots necpresent form, but would decrease the it would give the Prohibitionists and The one producer in the United with the Democratic and Republican

A SAMPLE BALLOT.

On an inside page of this issue will be found a sample ballot similar to what will be used at the election next month. The names are fictitious, and there are some offices on it that will not be voted for this fall in this county, but it illustrates the method of voting so to its instincts, promised everything clearly that any one who will take the to black men if they would again vote pains to examine it, and read the instructions along side of it, will have no Not twelve months had elapsed be things. And looking at the trouble trouble to know how to vote the straight Democratic ticket. On the country were up in arms against the Columbia County ballot none of the offices below Congress except Representatives will appear.

We have gone to some trouble and expense to furnish this information to the theory. The way in which he our readers, and we believe that it snubbed Mrs. Roberts, widow of Exour readers, and we believe that it will be appreciated, as many otherwise would have no opportunity of seeing the form of the ballot until election day. It would be well to preserve this paper for future refer-

There is something grimly absurd in the talk of protecting a laborer against and of comfort dearer and so makes "the pauper labor of Europe" while life harder to live for him. The inviting that pauper labor to come over here and compete with American working men so as to reduce their

"Handsome is that handsome The laborer who votes the Republean does," and if Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Colored Voters.

WILL SUPPORT MR. CLEVELAND-

William E. Gross of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a member of the Kings county Democracy and one of the members of the New York State Democratic

campaign committee. Mr. Gross is one of the solid Africo-American citizens of Brooklyn, whose strict attention to business has made for himself both wealth and a good get fully one half of the black vote in reputation among his neighbors. In 1876, disgusted with Republican pretenses, he shook the dust of that party from his feet and gave hearty support check this on slaught. In '88 they to Mr. Tilden's election, and has ever since supported Democratic principles mule promise, this year they have and candidates. Being well off in gone beyond that. world's goods he contributes largely to the party of his choice, and in every campaign his voice and pen is waged in Democracy's behalf. He says that at least one-third of the colored voters in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will cast their suffrages for the Democratic candidates. THE LIGHT TURNED ON.

"To what do you attribute this sudden revolution?" he was asked.

"Well, in the first place, I do not consider it a revolution; but solely and simply a gradual evolution. The colored voters of to day are fast learning political economy and as they become educated they gradually turn from the ideal to the real. They know that their citizenship means more to them than the right to support any one political party, and they are beginning to understand the meaning of 'ariff reform and honest money as being the themes that touch the very heart of the labor problem. The ne gro knows that protection, so far as it pertains to him, is a fraud, as the kind of labor he performs is not protected; but, on the other hand, he is effectu ally protected from entering the Mc-Kinley favored manufactories. Take for instance, the State of Pennsylvania, whose 40,000 black voters give their support to Republican protection. Yet how many of those favored industries give black men a fair opportunity in the struggle for bread? What is true of Pennsylvania is also true of other Northern States.

"There is not one of them where black mechanics and tradesmen are treated with even decency or fairness. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, who lives in Massachusetts is making considerable noise about the condition of the black men in the South, but seems to overlook the black mote which darkens the light in the eye of the average manufacturing industry of his native State. In Mississippi, Alabama, and in fact, in all the Southern States, the negro has a fair chance of labor, but the same is not true of the free North.

The average wages received under a protective tariff by black laboring men in the North is less than the average white laborers receive who work under an opposite tariff policy. Therefore, so far as the negro is concerned Re publican protection is a fraud pure

THE FORCE BILL.

your people toward the Federal elec-

tion bill?" chinery of elections from local juris united in their opposition to it."

"As a failure," was a quick reply. "In 1888 the Republican party, true fore the colored people all over the but his record has failed to support nothing to do with it. President Roberts of the Liberian Republic; the failure to give recognition to the race on the World's Fair commission (which, by the way, was his positive refusal to make a negro withdrawal of Messrs. Crum and Hill Postmasters, has caused general dis satisfaction, and even colored Republicans are offering these as excuses for their silence in the present cam-

THE COLORED VOTE IN NEW YORK.

you in New York and in the close ultimate recovery.

Northern States?"

"We have between 18,000 and 20 ooo in New York State alone, and a fair proportion in Connecticut, Mass achusetts and New Jersey. In the campaign of '91 when Mr. Flower defeated young Mr. Fassett, it was esti-mated by responsible Democratic authorities that fully 10,000 negroes voted for Mr. Flower. In the other States named it is admitted that this vote is the balance of power, and by this vote will Mr. Cleveland be placed in the White House." Speaking of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gross became en-thus:astic and declared that he would the North. "The Republican managers know this and they are using every means known to politicians to beat the traditional forty acre-and-a-"I am a member of most every

representative social organization of

color in my own home, and although politics is not permitted to enter their deliberations, yet the drift of sentiment is entirely in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's candidacy. His administration was a fair and economical one, and his treatment of all the people has had no parallel since Mr. Lincoln's time. In contrast with Mr. Harrison's snobbery to Mrs. Roberts, of the 'Black Republic, Mr. Cleveland showed her marked courtesy; he received Mr. Douglass with the same dignity that has characterized his public life, and the political recognition he accorded our race was in every respect equal to that received from Republican predecessors. And these are the reasons that the masses of my race are content to cast their lot with Mr. Cleveland and his party. He who doubts this let him visit the sections wherein I have canvassed and I am certain that he will be convinced of its truthfulness." Mr. Gross took an early train for New York and will resume his work in the campaign.

Harrison vs Quay. The differences between the Harri

son wing and the Quay wing of the Republican party seem to be wholly irreconcilable. In spite of all that can be done in the interest of harmony the Quay men continue to sneer at the Harrison people as "pious frauds" and "canting humbugs" while Mr. Harrison and his friends make no secret of their entire disapproval of all forms of Quayism. It is a truly deplorable condition of affairs and causes General Reeder a great deal of anxiety. He realizes that Pennsylvania with her big ma-jority must take care of herself and he understands the feeling among the proximate the result in this State, working classes in the State well With such men as Judge Cooley, Judge enough to know that she wants a Gresham and Wayne McVeagh declargreat deal of taking care of. The ing in favor of the Reform demanded new ballot law enables the employes of protected industries to express their the people, the front rank of the Rehonest convictions of the Tariff at the publican column is broken and the polls. The working men of Pennsylvania and the farmers of the State are not saying much, but they will to the Democracy. The cause of La-surely be heard from on election day bor and that of Tariff Reform go hand in a way that will make old fashioned in hand. The one hope of the masses majorities appear fabulous. Under is in the triumph of Democratic prinsuch circumstances it would be a "Mr. Gross, what is the attitude of great relief to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee if the Harrison howlers would be kind "So far as I have discerned, they do enough to let Quay alone. But they not want it. Their attitude is the won't. The Senator did gather the same as the Republican candidate for "boodle" and he did elect Harnson Vice President, Mr. Reid, was in with it, beyond all question. It is 1873. 'It is a party measure,' said true, they have the President's own Mr. Reid. 'It is really a bill to give authority for the statement that "the the president (provided he be a Re- Lord did it " But the President is publican) power to transfer the ma- certainly mistaken. The testimony is entirely the other way. As to the diction to the hands of United States Wanamaker contribution that gentle-Marshals, who shall be appointed by man himself has testined. "I told independent voter an equal chance the President.' Mr. Reid denounced Quay I would undertake to raise the the measure as being contradictory to money," and the Manufacturers' our Constitution, but he was not a Club also testifies through its organ candidate for office then; but this that it was due to Quay's efforts that does not make any material difference, their people contributed. It won't do as the negro knows that-such a meas- then to say it was "the Lord" who ure would do the race more harm than did it, and it is entirely unfair to degood, and Republican black men in prive Mr. Quay of credit for the re the South, as well as those of Demo- sult of his characteristic work. Becratic tendencies in the North, are sides the sound sense and good judgment of the people generally has led them long since to the conclusion that Mr. Harrison's election was entirely the result of "practical politics" -just as his nomination was. It is rank blasphemy to intimate that the them in power. What is the result? Lord has anything to do with these from the ourside as an impartial observer we are constrained to say that administration. To delegation after to give the Pennsylvania Senator his delegation Mr. Harrison expressed due, he did elect Harrison and it is himself as being friendly toward us, unjust now to pretend that he had

As the cool winds of Autumn begin to whistle through the shoddy-made clothing of the poor man and give him an idea of the cold comfort his McKinley taxed clothing will give not overlooked by the democratic him this winter, he will think more Governors, Pattison and Flower), and than once before he votes the Republican protection ticket. It is a ticket one of the Judges of the newly made that makes the manufacturers rich Circuit Court, supplemented by his but it affords no protection to the working man or his wife and children against the bitter winter weather.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, has ceen seriously ill for several weeks, and is still very weak. Her condition is slightly improved, and "How many colored voters have hopes are now entertained for her

IS PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIO.

Imperative instructions have gone out from Republican Leadquarters to the district chairmen throughout the State of Pennsylvania. They are con fidentially informed that the labor troubles at Homestead and elsewhere have seriously affected the party, and that the result of the Reading combine and the adoption of the new bal lot law will "in all probability" prove disastrous to the cause of Protection in Pennsylvania. Then they are urged to quietly employ every means in their power to win votes from the Demce cratic ranks, and it is suggested that "Committees of five' be appointed in each district, each committee to work on one Democrat. The method of working suggested is for them to select one man and go after him alternately, first one and then another meeting the victim and using argument, persuasion and all the "usual methods" to induce him to vote the Republican ticket. And it is most vehemently and positively urged that each committee can and must secure at least one Democratic vote for the Republican party. Then it is figured out how desirable an offset one or two votes gained from the Democracy in each district would be to this serious disaffection in Republican ranks. And the chairmen are warned that such an "offset" is neces-

To any man who will sit quietly

down and consider all the facts, the reasons for grave anxiety on the part of Republican leaders in Pennsylvania are obvious. There is none of the usual bluster and brag and "hurrah" in the State this year. Manufacturers are ashamed to tell the workingmen that they need protection to give them high wages. People no longer credit predictions of ruin and disaster to follow Democratic success The workingmen who on the eve of election, hitherto, were loudly and aggressively for the Republican ticket are saying nothing. They are reading and thinking. They have begun to understand the tariff question. This silence, this extraordinary quiet in the State is ominous for the Republican party. In fear and trembling the managers recall the campaign of 1890. They know of wha. the independent vote of Pennsylvania is capable and that it has always leaned towards Cleveland. They know how many thousands of voters have been coerced into voting the Republican ticket in the past and that the great majorities of Philadelphia and Allegheny, under the new ballot law can no longer be depended upon. And their every movement indicates doubt

and fear for Pennsylvania. There are so many absolutely uncertain quantities in the political problem to-day that no living man can apby the Democracy in the interest of leaders in Pennsylvania may well be dismayed. All the signs are favorable ciples. And the friends of Grover Cleveland may well ask themselves with hopeful expectation as the Republican leaders are doing with fearful doubt "Is Pennsylvania Democratic?"

The Republican party claims to champion the doctrine of equality of all men before the law. Does anybody believe that a committee of corporated capitalists, who met together for the purpose of locking out laborers would under any circumstances be in any danger of an indictment for treason in Pennsylvania?

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. W. S. Rishton, Druggist. 1yr.

The manufacturing establishments at Lowell, Mass. employ 1800 men, women and children. Their wages are \$480,000; cost of material \$1,000, 000; value of product \$3,000,000; net profit of capital \$1,500,000. Here when 1800 people divide one dollar between them the capitalist pockets three. Who does protection protect?



Patrolman Julius Zeidler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for-dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for Tinat Tired Feeling. I cheerfully recommend

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Life Saved.

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He'at once informed her that he could save ther life, but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terribis in the life, but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terribis in the life, but the life, but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terribis in the life, but the life, but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terribis process without moving a muscle or ultering a groan.

process without moving a muscle or ultering a groam.

Dr. Kennedy then gave Fn verite HER poisonous disease cut of her system tem, cleansed the blood, and prevented the return of the disease, and she now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance. Had Dr. Kennedy been called at any previous stage of the disease he would have a once prescribed Favorite Hemedy and LIFE to undergo this terrible ordeal, as it would have an ved her hand.

hnnd.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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