

ESTABLISHED 1866. The Columbia Democrat, ESTABLISHED 1877. CONSOLIDATED 1880.

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER EVERY FRIDAY MORNING At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS, Samuel G. Thompson, Clerk R. Wainwright, Adam S. Conroy, Charles H. Lafferty, W. Redwood Wright, George R. Guss, John O. James, William Mohan, James Duffey, Charles D. Breck, S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Leiby, Azar Lathrop, T. C. Hippie, Thomas Chaffant, W. D. Emmelbrech, P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper, Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan, Andrew A. Payton, John D. Brisden, Michael Leibel, Thomas McDowell, Cornelius W. Bull, Wm. G. Yuenfaling, J. K. P. Hall, John Conway.

COUNTY. FOR CONGRESS, S. P. WOLVERTON, FOR REPRESENTATIVES, E. M. TEWKSBURY, ANDREW L. FRITZ, MRS. HARRISON DEAD.

Mrs. Harrison wife of the President, died in the White House on Tuesday last. The sympathy of the entire nation goes out to Mr. Harrison and his family in this hour of their great affliction.

BENTON MASS MEETING. AN OLD FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC GATHERING. Last Saturday was a big day at Benton. Democrats were there by hundreds, and the eloquent speeches were listened to attentively for more than two hours by the large crowd on the Fair grounds.

MR. BUCKALEW'S SPEECH. Mr. B. after stating that he had just published in the newspapers, an address to the people of the County, upon the Force Bill and the McKinley tariff act which were the main issues of the campaign, and that he should not repeat his views contained in that address, proceeded to commend the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, in view of his established character as a statesman of experience, courage and patriotism.

Senator Teller of Colorado, who is one of the men mighty in this silver crusade against the public treasury, informs his people at home, in public speeches, that an unlimited silver coinage bill will be signed by Harrison if he is re-elected: and they are apparently satisfied: and it is possible,

Cleveland's letter thereon, and upon other topics of the campaign, as follows.

THE SILVER QUESTION. There are quite a number of our states and territories in the mountain regions of the west that produce gold and silver.

States having goldmines and silvermines, but I speak now more particularly of silver. This silver-mining is mainly done by great corporations and by wealthy men: and by the way, these are the men that control legislatures in those states, and many of them come into Congress, and particularly into the Senate, the millionaires.

Now, gentlemen, the mining interests of the West represented by these men, many years ago concluded that it would be a good thing for them to have the United States as their sole and only customer.

Without any laws in their favor more than for other men, left to the ordinary competition in trade, they would have to mine their gold and silver and sell it as they best could—sell to the United States what it needed for the purpose of coining; sell a portion of it to the manufacturers of gold and silver vessels and utensils of various kinds; and send the residue abroad in convenient quantity when there is a demand for it there: in other words, they would have to dispose of the gold and silver product of their mines, just as a farmer would dispose of the wheat which he grows on his farm. He sells what he can in his own neighborhood and the adjoining parts of the country where it can be cheaply taken, and if there is anything left over he sends it across the ocean. Just so it should be with these silver-miners. I talk upon this subject because it is not often spoken about or discussed in a popular manner, so that common people can understand it, and because it is introductory to what I intend to say as to Cleveland's action with reference to the pretensions of the silvermen.

They saw that it would be better for them if they could get the United States to be their sole customer, buying from them on demand all their silver. Coining it into money was equivalent to doing this. They could thus keep up the price of the article, because they could sell to the government at a fixed valuation the product of their mines, which product was otherwise liable to go up and down, or to fluctuate in value, just as other produce whether of farms or of mines. They began to pass laws at Washington through their representatives in the senate and in the house—all their representatives banded together in their interest. The object was to keep up the price of silver. I speak of silver particularly because it is that one of the two metals about which we are more nearly concerned.

They passed a law, finally that the government should coin two million dollars a month in silver alone, that the government should buy two millions a month and coin it, so that when ever more than fifty or sixty millions of silver are coined which is the amount that will circulate in the United States, for all purposes of exchange, the surplus must be put up in the banks and held in reserve or deposited in a government depository or disposed of in some other way—stored up some where and watched for safety when the country did not need it as currency.

They commenced by enacting a law for having the government coin two million dollars a month. In the last congress the Republicans passed a law that the coinage of silver should be increased from two millions a month to two millions and a half; and they also provided that the government should purchase over fifty millions every year in the shape of bullion, or in the rough state, and should pay for it according to the market-price, that is, at the price which such government purchase would keep up. What has been the result? Hundreds of millions of silver piled up in government buildings, unused, drawing no interest, out of circulation—the silver bullion of the millionaires purchased by the government at a high price and turned into coin under these laws, and stored in government buildings and guarded there, all at public expense. What do the silver men want besides? They wanted the government to take the whole of their product and pay good money for it made legal tender by law—and that they got from Congress under the administration of Harrison. The silver miners and silver men carry their silver to the government, deliver it, and get for it money or certificates—what are called silver-certificates;—and the next thing is by act of congress to make those certificates legal tender equal with gold, so that everybody shall be forced to take them. When this legislation shall have gone to the whole extent of making the government the sole and exclusive purchaser of all the silver they offer their object will have been attained: and that end I have no doubt they will reach in case of the re-election of Harrison.

How much did we export last year and how much did we import and what was the difference between the two amounts? Mr. Harrison tells you in his letter of acceptance that we sent abroad mainly of agricultural products more in value than we imported, by over two hundred millions of dollars last year, the last fiscal year, which you know ends with the thirtieth of June. What were those articles of export? Cotton from the south, petroleum from Pennsylvania—wheat and corn and the flour of wheat from the West, and pork from Ohio. All these are agricultural, with one exception; and every one of them belongs to the unprotected industries of the United States; there is not one of them that has an atom of protection from the McKinley bill, or has any pretense of it. These two hundred millions of dollars in our favor in our trade with Europe have entered into trade-circulation and commerce between city and country, have kept the wheels of manufacture in motion; and if they have for a while made times, apparently easy and prosperous, what has Harrison's administration done with it? Did his administration produce short crops in Europe and cause our corn and flour to be sent there? Did Harrison's administration cause the prairies of the West to yield their burden of golden grain for shipment? Of course it had nothing to do with it. Take another view. During the same time there were a hundred and fifty millions paid for pensions, and that money was scattered into every community in the North and the West; none of it to the South, the South happened to be on the wrong side to get pensions. The hundred and fifty millions were distributed to the North and the West out of the public treasury. That money went into every neighborhood and from the individuals that received it entered into general circulation, quickening the pulses of trade throughout the North and the West, and there has been less distress and suffering because of the distribution of this vast amount of money among us of the North and the West. Of this sum we contributed by taxation but two-thirds, the remaining one-third or \$50,000,000, being contributed by the South and afterwards distributed to us. Is not that fifty millions a pretty handsome sum of money, having a tendency to make times a little easier here than they would otherwise be? The present condition of things in the money market and in business circles has nothing whatever to do with Harrison's administration; it is owing to other causes, which would have existed, possibly if his administration had never been. It is Blaine's argument that Irishmen should vote against the Democratic party in this country because there are free-traders in London who sympathize with our party on the subject of the tariff. That is the argument, Mr. Blaine forgets that Gladstone and his liberal party in London are the friends of home rule, and that Gladstone is about fighting a desperate battle in parliament in order to get home-rule for Irishmen, and that this Gladstone and his followers are the free-traders in England, whereas, on the contrary, it is the Tory party that is opposed to absolute free trade in their country, it is the Tory party that is in favor of what they call fair trade, which is really something like Blaine's reciprocity; it is not exactly like it; it is not so badly jointed, has not so many weak places; they are in favor of government interference to some extent; and, therefore, according to Blaine's logic, all the Irishmen ought to vote for protection in this country and ought to vote for the Tory party in Great Britain—or, in other words, against Ireland and home rule.

When I finished this speech of Mr. Blaine, with those two points as the whole of it, I concluded that the Republicans in this campaign were exceedingly weak, were standing upon ground so weak that they thought that it would not bear to be stated even by the ablest leader among them.

therefore, that Colorado and two or three more of these silver states may be, though reluctant, held by the Republican party, because that party promises the silver men everything that they want. They seem to want the earth, and they are promised that they shall have it.

Now, what could the government sell this silver for to-day, that it has been buying and been issuing paper money for, made legal tender? What could it be sold for to-day, supposing we were to throw our silver hoards all into the market? Sixty-five or seventy cents on the dollar; that is probably all. We have been buying silver at a fictitious price, at a valuation beyond the general market price in the markets of the world; because the silver-producers are the Republican senators from these mining states, and stand by one another. And yet, gentlemen, while all this is now a fact, and while the people of the United States are now being plundered in this shameful manner by this silver legislation which Harrison and his party have passed, Republican speakers of all rank have been pressed and coerced into its laudation as a great measure for the benefit of the laboringman. Was there ever anything more absurd and preposterous? We are to be told that when you have enabled the silver men to make money by operation of law, the country will be better off, times easier, the people more prosperous. Can anything be more absurd than to claim that the buying of silver in bullion, melting it and casting it into coin, and hoarding that coin in government storehouses, would produce those results.

There has been a check, however, upon the demand of the silver men, their demand being exactly what I have described it. They wish to mine their silver, take it to a government assay office or mint to be coined into money or stored as bullion for the treasury, and then get legal-tender money for it—not for its actual value, but for a fictitious value, the government paying a hundred cents for what is worth sixty-five or seventy. Now, they demand that Congress shall pass a law for taking the whole silver product and all that can be brought here from abroad without limitation of amount; all that is offered year by year. That is what is called unlimited Silver Coinage and that measure was gravely proposed to Congress, and occupied the attention of both houses. I remember well McKinley, the author of the present tariff-law, coming across the chamber and asking me to say a few words against it, to assist in its postponement or defeat. It was put off for the time by a lean vote in the Republican house. How will it be in the future? At that time came a letter from Grover Cleveland, that was read in Congress and read all over the country, in which he called a halt. He openly and roundly denounced unlimited silver coinage, and opposed to it his whole influence; reaching thinking men of all parties, and causing the silver men to pause in their purpose; and nothing else under heaven but that action of Grover Cleveland could have prevented the unlimited coinage bill from passing the house, and the silver men from gaining absolute control over the treasury of the United States. This act of courage endeared him still more to the hearts of the people.

BLAINE'S SPEECH AT OPHIR FARM.

Mr. Blaine made a little speech the other day, after strong solicitation, at Ophir farm. That is a very good name. Ophir is where King Solomon got the gold for his great temple in Jerusalem. We do not know exactly whether it was in Asia or in Africa, or where it was; although a writer of modern fiction, H. Rider Haggard, has located it somewhere in south Africa, and has built up a very interesting story upon that assumption—that somebody found King Solomon's mines down there.

At Ophir farm resides Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for vice-president; and Mr. Blaine was induced to go from Maine to Mr. Reid's farm to pass a few days socially there along with other persons of distinction; and then it happened, strangely enough, that a few farmers came to visit Mr. Reid about the same time; and the farmers naturally wanted to see Mr. Blaine, and Blaine appeared before them and by request made some remarks—only about eight or ten minutes long; within that limit of time, his speech was the best development of Republican weakness in this campaign that we have yet had presented to us from any quarter.

Mr. Blaine said: The country is prosperous; therefore the administration of President Harrison should be sustained, and he ought to be re-elected. He said that there were in England a great number of persons that were free-traders, who had supported that policy in their own country and looked to its success over here; therefore—observe the logic—therefore every American Irishman ought to go and vote against the Democratic party of the United States.

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PENSIONS

This is a subject too long for me to speak upon fully. The pension-system as it now exists is not a matter for present argument. The pension-laws, as you know them or as you have heard of them, are upon the statute-book, and they will remain upon the statute-book until they shall expire from natural limitation, because the subjects of their bounty no longer exist. The pension-system is like a screw; which has one direction; it will move upward, but it will never move downwards so far as legislation is concerned. Therefore you may take it for granted that the pensions will be paid as long as the beneficiaries exist; when they die, the pensions will die also. The charge on the government having taken this specific form, cannot now be altered; it is too late to go back and substitute any other plan. Therefore the pension-system is not a subject for political debate. The pension-laws, most of them, were passed in Congress by the votes of both political parties. Yet you will hear Republicans saying: "Cleveland vetoed pension-bills." If you will make investigation you will find that in almost every case it was of a private bill, when these bills were being rushed through in batches by the dozen or by the hundred and were brought to the president for signature, he like the honest man that he is, referred to the pension-

office for the facts—usually an application having been first made there. If from the report of the claim office he was satisfied that the claim was unjust—one in a hundred, say—was false, had already been passed upon and rejected for cause, he refused to sign the bill. But no honest claim was ever vetoed by him, and when he did veto a dishonest claim no honest soldier would blame him for doing so.

STATE BANKS.

It has been represented by some Republican newspapers that there is a resolution in the Democratic platform in favor of state banks of issue—created by the state to issue paper money; and they point out that in former times when such money was issued it was often at a discount below par, not worth its face value. In the first place, the resolution in the Democratic platform is one of denunciation of an act of congress which under color of the tax power lays a tax of ten per cent, upon the issue of state banks. That was done during the war; it was done for the purpose of clearing the road for the national banks, in order that their money should circulate; it was a war measure. Congress, of course, had no power to pass such a law under the constitution of the United States; and the only meaning of that resolution is, that act should now be repealed. Its purpose having been completed a generation ago, it ought to be repealed because it violates constitutional rights. The United States has no right to pass a law abolishing a state institution that the state has lawfully created; it might just as well pass a tax-law to destroy any other institution. The state properly fixes the degree of taxation upon its own property.

But the Democratic party is not in favor of state banks of issue after the old fashion—corporations to have a capital-stock, a reserve of one-third coin and to issue notes. Our party is dead against it, and it is one of the absurdest things in the world to charge the Democratic party of the United States with being a dangerous party on the subject of banks and banking. We have been fighting the abuses of banking every since I can remember, ever since the beginning of Jackson's administration down to this time—opposed to a bank having paper floating around at a discount, and people being thereby oppressed or injured. Against bank abuses we have been fighting for two or three generations. This is a most absurd charge to make against us; we have been opposed to speculative banking and shall always remain so.

THE BAKER BALLOT LAW.

There is now a law for voters and for voting in this state, called the Baker ballot-law. Baker, a representative from Delaware county, got the legislature to pass the ballot-law. I believe some of his friends amended it in certain ways that he did not approve. However that may be, we have from the Republican legislature a sort of elephant on our hands—a law full of inconveniences, a law with a great many imperfections, and so complicated that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain it and a very smart man afterwards to follow the explanation. Without saying anything further about the law, the character of which you will understand a little more of when you get into the caboose and have to hunt your ticket on the day of election—ever since I can remember there has been complaint in this state and in this country that voters are coerced, intimidated, to some extent, at elections; that some employer of laboring-men will go to the polls and stand there and see how they are going to vote. For many years of my life, election after election, I saw a very able man of respectable character, the manager of great business-establishments, go and place himself near the election-window, where votes were received, and remain there all day, and see how every man employed by him—thirty or forty in number—voted each as he came up. He attended, every year to that business just as strictly and just as carefully as he attended to the carrying on of his business as a manager of his own works. For a dozen or fifteen years

I saw that spectacle—men at the election-time bossed and supervised and controlled; and yet the result of voting makes our laws, that you and I have to obey.

Great complaint was made that this thing was all wrong, that it was still going on, and hence it was said that we must have a law to stop it, to prevent it in some way; and the idea of how to do that came all the way from Australia round by the way of England to us, and in some other states than ours they have adopted the idea. And it is all well enough in this, that the voter at the time he prepares his ballot for deposit shall be shut off from supervision by others, that he shall be so situated that nobody shall see how he votes. That is all well enough, if you can carry it out in some efficient practical way. It may cost some money, and we won't begrudge it if we can accomplish the end sought; but I am afraid that this Baker ballot law will not produce satisfactory results, and that the next legislature will take advantage of the general discontent arising from the bunglesomeness of the law to repeal it altogether and let the whole plan fall to the ground.

Let me state to you what my idea is—and I obtained it from a man with a remarkable amount of brain but not exactly a saint, Benjamin F. Butler.

In his recent book he informs us that in 1851 the Coalitionists in Massachusetts—made up of Democrats and Free-soilers—passed a ballot-law, going into effect in that year and remaining unaltered in 1852 and 1853 three years—a plain success, commending itself to the judgment of all reasonable men. But in 1854 the old whig party, gone to seed down in Massachusetts, again got control of the legislature. They dared not repeal the ballot-law, but they proceeded to pass a supplement—a little innocent supplement—which was that every voter might vote secretly or openly as he pleased. Of course it took the life out of the law, that broke it down; that would be the end of secret voting, because whenever a laboringman went to election, and with his employer standing by, did vote secretly, that was telling his employer and everybody else that he was about to vote on the other side, and you perceive, therefore, that under this supplement the law became a dead letter.

That law was that the state shall provide an envelope of a particular design and with an official stamp which could be counterfeited only on pain of the usual punishment follow conviction for such an offense. The state provided these envelopes and nothing else; then the voter fixed up his ticket at home, at the polling-place, or elsewhere, put it into the envelope, and voted it.

This involves little expense to the state; there is no troublesome or cumbersome machinery, no foolishness about it. Anybody could print tickets and have them ready in good season, and everybody that wanted an additional supply of envelopes could have them by paying for them. But now, as we have these cabooses or booths all made and paid for, I would allow the voter to use the booth in voting. If his employer did manage to put into his hand a sealed envelope, the voter when he got into the caboose could quietly put that envelope into the waste basket and put his own choice into the ballot-box. That is my idea of a proper ballot-law for this state.



Mrs. Edward Myers.

Torturing Erysipelas. ONE OF THE WORST CASES EVER REPORTED.

Mrs. Myers' Hand Amputated. Her Life Saved. The case of Mrs. Edward Myers of Athens, N. Y., furnishes an apt illustration of a woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for Erysipelas of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of IT putrified flesh, and her life despaired of, did she turn to Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of FAVORITE REMEDY, for help.

She was informed that she could save her life, but that it was impossible to save her hand—it must be amputated. She received this terrible news with a quietude, determined to take either, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan.

Dr. Kennedy then gave FAVORITE HER REMEDY, which drove the poisonous disease out of her system, cleaned the blood, and effected 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 prescribed FAVORITE REMEDY and once it was administered he would have had her undergo this terrible ordeal, and it would have saved her hand.

Are you reader, troubled with Erysipelas or any eruption of the skin, it may be Erysipelas in its incipient stage—don't trifle with it a moment, but use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it will cure you, for it is

DEATH TO ERYSIPELAS.



Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Me., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from Dyspepsia. She could not eat vegetables or meat, and even toast distressed her. Had to give up household work. In a week after taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grow stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, gained 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.