

# The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,  
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1892.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT  
GROVER CLEVELAND,  
of New York.

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

## STATE.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE  
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.  
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE  
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

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

## FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel G. Thompson, Clerk H. Wainwright,  
Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty,  
W. Redwood Wright, George H. Gress,  
John O. James, William Moran,  
James Duffey, Charles D. Beck,  
S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Luff,  
Azur Lathrop, T. C. Mipple,  
Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelfreid,  
P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper,  
Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan,  
Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden,  
Michael Lotbel, Thomas McElwain,  
Cornelius W. Bull, Wm. G. Yungling,  
J. S. P. Hall, John Conway.

## COUNTY.

### FOR CONGRESS.

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

Some bets have been made here on the election. The Republicans offer money on the general result, but no takers can be found among them on New York. Edward Murphy, a New York Democrat has put up \$50,000 at the Hoffman house in that city, that Cleveland will be elected, but up to Wednesday no one covered it.

Let every Democrat in the State of Pennsylvania make up his mind that if he shall live until the 8th day of November, he will go to the polls and vote. Not again for four years will he have an opportunity to strike a blow for the principles which are the only safeguard of Republican institutions.

Remember, that the Republican organization is weakened in every stronghold. In the county of Allegheny, it is probably defeated. Every Democratic vote is going to count this year. We are not fighting a hopeless fight. Tens of thousands of Republicans are with us. If the full Democratic vote is brought out, we may carry the Keystone State for the cause of honest government.

Let election officers certainly remember that in allowing help to illiterate and disabled voters, when they are receiving votes on the 8th of November, the spirit of the law requires the exercise of the greatest caution. One object of the new law—is to preserve the secrecy of the ballot. Before any person can be permitted to go into a voting booth with another, he must declare specifically he cannot read, or is so disabled as to be unable to mark his ballot. And it is the duty of election officers to warn those who ask for aid, that the taking of any person into the voting compartment to assist without sufficient cause, will subject the voter to the penalties of Section 31, for illegally showing the ballot.

Of course the protected manufacturer is for a Protection system out of which he can get the wages of his employes paid and have a handsome bonus besides. Steel rail makers are protected \$13.44 per ton, and they pay \$11.59 in wages. Sugar refiners are protected \$11.25, and they pay \$3.04 in wages. Pig iron workers are protected \$5.72, and pay in wages \$3.35 per ton. It is easy to understand why a protected manufacturer should be for the McKinley bill. But why in the name of common sense should the mechanic, the laborer, or the miner, the storekeeper, the car driver, the professional man, or any of the great unprotected class want to keep up this great scheme of fraudulent taxation? They don't want to do so. And they will say so at the polls.

## THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

At this writing, Thursday morning, there is no reason for the Democrats to feel discouraged. New York is virtually conceded to Cleveland, and Indiana is almost equally as certain. The attempted bluff by Republican leaders in New York did not have the desired effect. They offered to bet large sums on Harrison's election, and their bets were promptly taken until their fund was exhausted. Having lost confidence, their hope was that by bluff they could give their side a boom by betting big money, but it didn't work.

The Philadelphia Times of Thursday contains the following:

There will be a bold show of a fight for New York, but in point of fact all hopes of electing Harrison are based upon some wild idea that he may be elected without the Empire State by capturing Connecticut, Indiana, Delaware and West Virginia. It is conceded that Weaver will receive the Electoral votes of Nevada, South Dakota and four in Minnesota, and it is now more than an even chance that the Harrison Electors may be defeated in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, North Dakota and Montana. In addition to these dangers it is entirely logical to say that Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois are much more likely to vote for Cleveland than Connecticut, Indiana, Delaware and West Virginia are to vote for Harrison. These possibilities on the Harrison side and probabilities on the Cleveland side are well understood by the leaders of both parties. The boogie bluff has played its part and perished before it was fairly started, and at no stage of the contest have the Democrats been as confident of success in both State and nation as they are tonight.

## STEVENSON'S LETTER.

### THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FORVALLY ACCEPTS.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, has sent the following letter of acceptance to William L. Wilson, the president of the National Democratic Convention:

When in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic Party of the United States.

Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people of many States of the Union of the issue emphasized by the convention and represented by our candidate for President, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee.

The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for Vice President has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was as complete that I can do little more than indorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

## THE POWER OF TAXATION.

The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggle of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power by right to a tax, a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government and to benefits which may be shared by all.

Whenever this power is used to pay tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves.

It is plain that our present unequal system of tariff taxation has promoted the growth of such conditions in our land, favored though it has been by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil, and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed, the development of these unfavorable conditions must continue, until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation and privileges originally conferred by the confiding people for the preservation inviolate of their own government.

## IN ACCORD WITH TARIFF REFORM.

There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of war tariff in time of peace and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which

will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or be sure safeguard of legislation as shall insure the purity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in payment of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound and honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential of our country, while to the wage-earner or the farmer it is all important that every dollar whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

## THE FORCE BILL.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the Force Bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its act in the Fifty-first Congress and by its platform in its late National Convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass when it has the power, no sane man can doubt. To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all important.

Since my nomination I have been in eight of the Southern and South-western States of the Union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils, which is believed would result from the passage of the Force bill of similar threatened legislation.

I found that the industries established by Northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration in a languishing condition, that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to these States by their then peaceful condition had in a large measure ceased.

## LOST PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

The enactment of the Force Bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the States at which it is especially aimed, would incite in many communities race troubles and invite retaliatory legislation which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of Northern investment. And its reflex action upon the Northern States would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relation with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity.

I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Force bill, which was pronounced by a Republican Senator. "The most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." I appeal to the instinct of self interest and the sense of common justice in the American people.

The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self government, which furnishes an instrument to discredit federal power, to perpetuate itself, which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interest and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me.

## VOTE RIGHT.

In the Columbia county ballot there are three places to be marked by all who want to vote the straight Democratic ticket, viz: at the top of the electoral ticket, congress and Representatives. A cross should be marked at the right of the word "Democratic" in these three places, and no where else. If, for instance, in voting for Representatives a cross should be put opposite E. M. Tewksbury's name, and not opposite A. L. Fritz's, a vote would be counted for the former, and the latter would lose a vote, and vice versa. Make the cross in three places thus:

DEMOCRATIC | X

## Judge Heydrick.

All over the State, intelligent, right-thinking men without distinction of party, are joining in the movement in favor of the election of Judge Heydrick to the Supreme Bench for a full term. The reason for their acquiescence in this effort in the direction of a non-partisan judiciary are obvious. Every fair-minded man agrees that the administration of justice should be removed as far as possible from even the suspicion of political bias. Judge McCollum is the only Democrat now upon the Supreme Bench in this State. This in itself, is a sufficient reason why so excellent a Judge as the Democratic candidate should be elected.

The Pittsburgh Press, the leading Republican Protection paper of West Pennsylvania, of October 23d, 1892, speaks thus:

## JUDGE HEYDRICK.

"The Post this morning contains some very sensible and just remarks upon Justice Heydrick, that might be endorsed by any good citizen of Pennsylvania, regardless of politics. While there is no reason why the Supreme Court should be regarded as a partisan body, and every reason why it should not, it is allowed that Justice Heydrick has proven an able and active member of Court and probably a better man could not be had for the place.

Judge Dean may be as good a man, but he has not been tried, Justice Heydrick has been tried, and is therefore, not an experiment. The Press would be content to see Judge Heydrick elected believing that he would do as much honor to the important position as any man now upon the Supreme Bench."

Christopher Heydrick is the son of the late Charles H. Heydrick of Venango County, where, on the 10th of May, 1830, the Judge was born. His paternal ancestors were German natives of Lower Silesia, who emigrated to Harpersdorf in the principality of Liegnitz in 1726, and from thence came to America in 1734, and settled in Montgomery County. His early education was acquired at a preparatory school in Ohio, known as Grand River Institute. In 1852 he graduated from Allegheny College and commenced the study of the law, being admitted to the Venango bar in 1854. He was a successful practitioner in Mercer, Crawford, Forest, McKean, Elk, Clarion, and Butler counties, having a large business in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District, and becoming well known as a persuasive advocate and a sound legal adviser throughout the counties of the Northwest. The Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., but until Governor Pattison appointed him to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late lamented Judge Clark, he had never filled any public office. Since he has been serving the people in the Supreme Court of the State, his tireless industry, conscientious fairness, and comprehensive grasp of legal principles, have won for him the respect of his Associates upon the Bench and the confidence of the people.

It is to the interest of all the people, without distinction of party, that Judge Heydrick should be elected to this important office. Every citizen is interested in removing from the people any suspicion that the Supreme Court is swayed by political prejudice, and for a hundred reasons that will suggest themselves to any thoughtful man, it is expedient that it should not be left with but a single representative of the minority party to have a voice in its important decisions. We, therefore, most earnestly urge upon our Republican fellow citizens to throw aside all considerations of partisan politics in the matter of the judicial vote, and to cast their ballot for Judge Heydrick and a non-partisan judiciary.

Mr. Carnegie writes a long letter to the "London Times" to the effect that Free Trade is what England needs, and that is the best policy for the United States. In other words Carnegie likes Free Trade for the country in which he can live at the lowest cost in his Scotch Castle or London mansion, but he prefers protection for the country in which he makes his enormous profits out of steel.

One of the Carnegie contracts which he was unable to fulfil because of the strike at Homestead, was for 6,000 tons of steel armor plate at \$600 per ton. It has been given to the Bethlehem works—a job of \$3,600,000.

Before the Congressional Committee Mr. Frick refused to testify what was the total cost of producing a ton of steel armor plate. But a number of experts have carefully considered every item of cost, and they make the total, \$49. Add wear and tear of machinery, interest, etc., and call it \$50. Profit for Carnegie on that one job, \$3,300,000. Certainly Carnegie is for protection here!

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE AGENCY FOR OUR GOODS  
in Bloomsburg, and vicinity is good for TWO TO THREE THOUSAND a year to an active agent. Address at once  
R. NAGLE, LYNN, MASS.

## Wanamaker, Carnegie and Frick.

WANAMAKER TO THE RESCUE—RAISING A NEW CORRUPTION FUND—CONSULTING WITH THE HOMESTEAD PEOPLE—FRICK AND CARNEGIE TO BUY THE VOTE.

The condition of affairs political in the state of Pennsylvania, has seriously alarmed the "party of moral ideas," and the determination of Quay to do nothing but look after the Legislature in his own interest, compels the Harrison wing to take a hand. Mr. Wanamaker who is a great collector of funds in the interest of honest elections, and whose position in the Sunday-School Association compels him to remain in ignorance concerning the particulars of their disbursement, sees danger to the Protective policy by which he has so largely benefited. Allegheny County is in a condition of revolt against Carnegie and the shot gun policy. The Protection policy is not the policy of the people, and they are declaring against that particularly unjust and obnoxious form of taxation so emphatically, that State Chairman Reeder is in a frightful state of bewilderment and dismay. His frantic appeal has aroused the pious Mr. Wanamaker to a sense of danger as a Federal office holder and favored Protectionist and casting aside all considerations of Civil Service Reform, he has started out to raise another such a fund as he "saved the country" with four years ago. And he will put it into the hands of the ungodly but practical politicians, and will "not inquire where every cent of it is spent"

On Monday night, at Pittsburg, he had a very short, sharp, and decisive interview with Mr. Frick, the Homestead Manager, and a number of prominent Pittsburg protectionists. The interview took place in the Postmaster's private car. He had intended to stop at Pittsburg, but the news of the death of Mrs. Harrison compelled him to change his plans and go on to Washington. The full particulars of what transpired, cannot be gathered from any of the parties, but enough has leaked out to make it plain that the good Mr. Wanamaker expressed the greatest surprise at the terrible position of the party at Allegheny, and regretfully admitted that, since the majority was past praying for, it was absolutely necessary to raise more money for the wicked politicians to get "an honest election" with. That the good Mr. Wanamaker himself, headed the list, and that he left it with Frick and his friends to fill up, seems to be accepted as a fact. And that Frick (who had a profit of over \$3,000,000 on one job under the McKinley bill) subscribed liberally for Carnegie, goes without saying.

Now when the good Mr. Wanamaker goes to gathering funds to continue the present system of tariff taxation, the voters who know what was done with the last fund of \$400,000 the good man raised for this purpose, may well ask themselves the question: "Is the Presidency to be purchased by protected manufacturers money?"

Let the honest vote of the country—the vote that Wanamaker funds can never buy—answer this question at the polls.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. W. S. Rishton, Druggist, 17r.

## We Must Have Party Unity.

In every district of the State in which there is a division or the slightest discord existing which divides the party into factions, it is the solemn duty of the leaders to see now that our people get together. We must pull together all over the State; There is division and discord in the Republican ranks. There must be a unity of purpose and harmony in action in every part of the State in our own.

All the signs indicate that the Democracy will carry Allegheny County. In Philadelphia the employes of the protected manufacturers will, without doubt, vote for Tariff Reform. Outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, the State is beyond all question Democratic.

Don't let division and discord within our own ranks rob us of a victory in Pennsylvania which is within our grasp.



Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He washed away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent all who address  
C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
HOOD'S PILLS cure the best after-dinner Pills, cure constipation, cure headache and biliousness.

## \$3 COULD HAVE SAVED \$475

### "It's Our Family Doctor Now."

"The Friend and Blessing the Poor Sufferer Needs."

Mr. Cook found health, happiness and economy in the use of a simple remedy.

"I suffered for years with DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT, and was nearly a cripple with a sore leg, writes Mr. James Cook, of Catskill, New York, and after spending \$275 with doctors I found myself no better. I then determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., and after using three bottles which cost me just \$3 I was entirely cured."

Such words from a gentleman of Mr. Cooks standing, should receive great attention from those in need of a medicine that cures diseases.

We guarantee Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to absolutely cure Biliousness and Liver complaints, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, all urinary troubles, Diabetes, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, Scrofula, Humors, Ulcers, Sores and Pimples, Disordered Stomach, Sick Headaches, Biliousness and Family Bile. It is Permanently Cures All Female Weaknesses.

We could name scores of people here and elsewhere, who have felt not actually sick, but weak, worn and weary, but who are now strong and well, solely by the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It's a food for the brain, nerve and muscle, thereby curing sleeplessness, headache, and all nervous troubles.

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

## REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned executor of Lafayette Eger deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Pine township, Columbia county, O. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 26th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises to-wit:

All that certain farm and tract of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, Pa., consisting at a post thence by land of John Sanders 17 degrees west 70 perches to stones, thence by land of Widow Paus south 75 degrees east 116 perches to a post, thence by land of John Sanders north 17 degrees east 70 perches to a post and stones, thence by land of John Reider and heirs north 75 degrees west 116 perches to the place of beginning, containing

50 ACRES

and 2-4 about measure, more or less, upon which is erected a 2 story plank

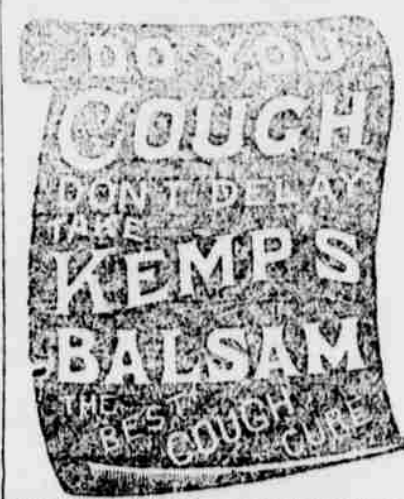
## DWELLING HOUSE

a large bank barn, wagon shed and out-buildings, in good condition, but recently erected. There is a good spring at the house. Five acres of the said farm are timbered, the balance cleared. The land is in a good state of cultivation. There is a good apple orchard, fine pastures and a variety of good fruit trees.

Terms of sale, One-third of the purchase money will remain in the land during the lifetime of the widow. Ten percent of one-fourth to be paid at the settling down of the property, the balance of the one-fourth at expiration of said term, and the remaining three-fourths less the one-third secured to the widow, in one year with interest from that date to maturity. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. All personal property and stock in the premises secured, if needed will be given upon the payment of the one-fourth of the purchase money.

DR. E. W. BRETHER, Executor.

GRANT HERRING, Attorney.



It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, a reliable cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by Dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00.

## THE CALIFORNIAN

### ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

Published in San Francisco, California, has a circulation all over the world; its growth during one year is positively phenomenal in the annals of Magazine Literature. It surpasses every other magazine in the world in the same space of time. The reasons are obvious.

Its strong financial backing. Its contents are replete with typical descriptions of California and Pacific Coast subjects— scenery, climate, fruit and flowers.

Its range of topics is cosmopolitan, embracing articles of European and Oriental interest and character.

It discusses without bias or partisan zeal the living questions of the day. It owns and controls the entire plant, including type, the largest presses on the coast, a complete litho- and photo-engraving outfit, and employs its own artists. Its aim is to develop the natural, commercial, social and literary capacities of Western and Interior America; to present, only what is pure in tone; to give value in matter and interesting in form.

The price of this magazine is \$3.00 a year, postage prepaid. The subscription list is increasing over two hundred a month, and it has a larger circulation on the Pacific Coast than any Magazine in the world. We present to every annual subscriber a beautiful picture, 10x12 inches, one of the old California Missions, or a view from the famous Yosemite Valley. It is the intention of the Publishers to offer a variety of beautiful premiums for annual subscriptions, commencing with the January 1893 number.

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Academy of Sciences Building

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GREAT PREMIUM LIST

From a Californian. Curiosity to a \$100.00 O'Connell. Oct. 25, 92.