

RUE DEMOCRACY.

Speeches of Chairman John M. Garman, and Congressman Joseph C. Sibley at the Meeting of the Democratic State Committee, April 21st., at Harrisburg.

When Chairman Garman called the committee to order the board of trades unions were filled with committment and interested spectators. In an eloquent and forcible speech the state chairman showed how the party's prospects were brightening, congratulated the committee on the result of the faithful performance of its duties, pointed out the failure of the Republican party to keep its promises and advised that a straight ticket be named in every district. His remarks in full were as follows:

Gentleman of the Committee—I congratulate you upon the large attendance of this meeting. Considering the fact that the result of the election of last fall was not favorable to the principles which we represent, it is still a matter of congratulation that you gentlemen representing the democratic organization are so full of enthusiasm and spirit and fight that you will, notwithstanding the hard times, thus earnestly and faithfully perform your duty.

While the result of the recent election in Pennsylvania was not as we had hoped, so far as the reduction of the Republican majority was concerned, still considering the result from the standpoint of the efforts made to demoralize us and comparing the conditions of affairs with those of New York and other eastern states, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Democratic organization stood true and loyal to the cause of the people, and though beaten is still ready to engage in battle for Democratic principles.

While the result of the election last fall was not satisfactory to us, in that we hoped that the brilliant young commoner, William Jennings Bryan, of the Democratic party should become President William Jennings Bryan of the United States, it is still less satisfactory to those sterling patriots who, wiser than their own party, hastened to lend a helping hand to their enemies; because the enemy no sooner found himself the victor than the demands and cries and pleadings from the mercenary camp were entirely disregarded.

The great city of Philadelphia, which rolled up such a tremendous majority for McKinley is worrying today for the welfare of its leather and carpet manufacturing industries. Those former friends of ours, who made common cause with the enemy have found that they supported a president who seeks to improve the times by increasing the burdens of the people and believes that the people may be made wealthy by increasing the amount of their taxes.

But the campaign of 1896 is fought and ended, and while it is well to review the battle and its incidents, it is equally well to turn our faces to the future. The Republicans have for thirty years controlled this great commonwealth, and having grown arrogant through their long lease of power have reached such a condition in their history when the people of this commonwealth should rise in their might and hurl them from power.

Since 1874 they have constantly disobeyed the mandate of the constitution on the question of apportionment. The language of the constitution is as follows: "The general assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution and immediately after each United States decennial census shall apportion the state into senatorial and representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next succeeding sections." Each senator and each representative of the Pennsylvania legislature has sworn faithfully to support, defend and obey that constitution.

I understand that the edict has gone forth that there shall be no apportionment this year; wherefore the majority of our legislature seem to be willing to commit a moral perjury rather than to disobey the orders of a boss. Our people have always believed in the right of representation and a careful study of the senatorial apportionment of this state will convince any honest man that the right of representation has been grossly trampled upon and that certain portions of this commonwealth are highly favored at the expense of other portions and against the provisions of the constitution.

We have seen during the present session of the legislature commission after commission appointed at Republican requests to investigate alleged Republican misdoings. During the recent senatorial contest the charges of corruption and bribery, preferred by each faction of the Republican party against the other, were outspoken and positive.

For years the Republicans have promised in their party platform legislation reforming certain evils which they themselves admitted to exist. As stated in their platform of 1896 there are "needed reforms in state and

municipal government and in the purification of elections and the exercise of the election franchise." They professed to the people that they favored a civil service law, that they were opposed to the granting of exclusive franchises and last but not least (though the resolution was passed amidst derisive laughter) they "decry the growing use of money in politics, and the corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils, political primaries and elections and favor laws to correct abuse."

With the constitution disobeyed, oaths violated and promises broken by the Republicans, why should we not with clean candidates and candid declarations of principles go to the people in this year, when no national issues are involved, and ask them to elect a Democratic treasurer and a Democratic auditor general who will make a real investigation of the treasury and satisfy the people whether or not their affairs have been honestly administered?

Unless the people of this state are willfully blind or totally demoralized they must see that the professions of reform made by the Republicans are insincere. Among the promises of their last platform was a declaration in favor of "aiding in the improving of the channel of the Delaware river, so that Pennsylvania may have a free and unobstructed highway for commerce, as now carried by the steamships of the greatest draft which would enable us to compete with our sister state on the Atlantic coast in doing business with the outside world."

We cite the resolution as showing the insincerity of Republican profession; for, though as we have said they have had continuous power in both state and nation for many years it is a well known fact that almost every vessel that comes up the Delaware river is forced to plow her way through the mud as well as through the water. With Republican admissions, which are as numerous as the sands of the sea, that they have not fulfilled their promises to the people; with a crying demand on the part of the people for a state government economically administered; with an honest statement of our principles; and with candidates whose characters shall command respect it seems to me that the campaign of 1897 should be an active and hopeful one.

Inasmuch as this is a meeting of the Democratic state central committee, I also desire to submit to your consideration whether it is not better that in every district throughout the commonwealth a clean, straight Democratic ticket should not be presented to the people at each election. A fusion with disgruntled Republican elements may be of temporary personal advantage to some of the members of our party; but a man's patriotism is not high nor his indignation great, if, when dissatisfied with his own party, he cannot vote the ticket of the opposition without receiving for that vote some price or reward.

An honest minority will always grow in strength because excessive majorities become corrupt and top-heavy, but a truckling dealing minority, with no thought but for the loaves and fishes, will never command respect and will only be awakened by fusion with the enemy.

SPEECH OF JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

Mr. Sibley spoke as follows: I believe that under Providence events since the election have so shaped themselves as to make plain the correct position of the Democratic party during the last campaign. Each day shows the correctness of our assertions during the campaign and the falseness and the hollowness of Republican promises and also the absolute inability of our opponents to make good their promises.

They promised the people prosperity, after the election. The people took them at their word, and conferred upon them the power of government and of all the departments. They now stand committed to the inauguration of an era of prosperity; they said the forges would be lighted and the spindles would run. But, instead of these good times, the forges remained unlighted and the spindles were silent.

Then they deferred this prosperity until after the special session of congress, but prosperity still remains away. Now they say prosperity will come after the passage of a tariff bill. Well, after that, for awhile there will be some prosperity. There will then be an attempt on the part of every manufacturer to increase the output of his goods.

For ninety days there will be labor for the workman, and the manufacturer's products will be stored up in warehouses. They will manufacture more iron and other products, and then they will wait until the consumer comes to buy. But so long as the grover of wheat and corn, the raiser of pork and of cotton, continues to receive but small prices for his products, the people will not be able to purchase; and after ninety days the manufacturer will close down; and then they will demonstrate the utter futility of the claim that their

tariff will bring about good times.

The Republicans are in power, and I believe the Democrats in congress should in no way interfere with the passage of a Republican tariff bill as high as the Republicans please to make it. Then it will all come home to the people, and this will be the last time, as the future will show, that the political managers will be able to lay a tribute on the manufacturers to pay campaign debts. And further, it will then be demonstrated that whether we have a high or a low tariff, under a single good standard no tariff can bring prosperity.

I believe that for the first time in history the Democratic party presents the spectacle of a party evolving from defeat in better condition and with a stronger organization to wage a successful contest than it ever had.

There was heard on every hand promises of prosperity from the Republicans, but the people now know that these promises were pledges made to the ear but broken to the hope.

We Democrats follow the teachings and the principles of Jefferson and reaffirmed by Jackson; principles that are coeval with history and which are bound up in our political codes. And so long as we are faithful to these principles, more and more will be the assurance of victory for Democracy. In the last campaign we brought out extraneous matters; and by misrepresentations public fear was aroused. We were charged with anarchy and disorder. Yet, I believe, if ever there was a party that stood for the people, for the common humanity, it was the Democratic party.

We have been through one campaign, and now the people have become acquainted with the problems brought out during the last campaign, and the people will not again take fright. We have nothing to take back. Instead, we must assert those fundamental principles again.

We must follow the precept of Jefferson that government is the art of being honest. The good and true men, who make up the ranks of all political parties, will in the future line up shoulder to shoulder and we shall then go on to success.

Perhaps it was well that we did not win last year. We were not ripe for victory. The fruits of our victory would not have been so great as the people were anticipating. Already the Republicans have shown their absolute inability to do right, to govern well; and we can look into the future with the confident hope that the people will, at the next presidential election, bestow upon us the government.

We were told during the campaign that Democratic success would bring a panic. Well, there might have been a brief panic. There would have been sharp clashes; but the storm would have soon rolled by and the sun of prosperity would have soon shone forth. Now the country is down in the miasma of the dismal swamp. The panic is not a short, sharp one; it is a continuous trouble, involving all classes of people; it is a seven-year plague and this panic will not spend its full force until 1901; then we shall have Democratic success; and the panic will end then, and our store houses and granaries will be running over.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black endeavored to leave the room during the applause which followed but the keen eye of Chairman Garman saw him and W. A. Hagerly was appointed to lead the general York statesman before the committee. Mr. Black made a few remarks which were loudly applauded and was followed briefly by Hon. De Witt C. DeWitt, of Bradford.

Loud calls were heard for ex-Chairman James Kerr, but Mr. Kerr had left the hall.

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that contains Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. It's a wise woman that knows enough not to say anything the next morning when her husband has a wet towel around his head.

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT CURES PILES.—Itching, Bleeding, and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. A cure in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. etc. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Shucking Oysters.

There are three motions in shucking oysters—picking up the oyster, hitting it with a hammer, opening the shell and throwing out the meat. The last motion is a continuous one. An expert inserts his knife into the shell, cuts the oyster loose as he does it, and throws it into the receiving pail without removing the blade of the knife. It is necessary to avoid cutting the oyster as the operator opens the shell, and to try and prevent particles of the shell from getting into the pail. The pail used is always a large one, and when it is full it is turned over to a person called the "skimmer," who measures the quantity and give a check for the amount. A skillful opener can open anywhere from five to seven hundred oysters per hour, although it all depends on the kind of oysters. A small flat oyster is hard to open, and it takes time, and it is a great strain on the wrist to get them open. Such an oyster requires lots of patience, and it would take a good shucker an hour to open one hundred.

It does not require a great deal of strength of wrist to open oysters. There is a "knack" or "sleight" about the business, and when the peculiar twist or wrench the shuckers have acquired, you have the secret of the trade. It is a trick of the trade requiring considerable practice before the operator becomes proficient.

As a rule the shuckers are paid by the thousand oysters opened, and the price ranges from eighty cents to one dollar. A first class shucker can, if he gets plenty of work, make six dollars a day. But to do this he must work early and late.—Fishing Gazette.

ONE SHORT PUFF CLEARS THE HEAD.

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive. These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years standing it's just as effective. Sold by C. A. Klein.

Editors and Statesmen.

Chauncey M. Dewey says: "I have always wondered why an old editor did not write his reminiscences. If he should truthfully tell the stories of the men who in his time have filled a large place in the public eye, who have craved his support, who have sought to mitigate the punishment he was inflicting and have tried to induce him to change the course of his paper, and if he should reveal also the number of the wives and sisters and the sweethearts who have brought their blishments to bear upon him, he could present to the world a picture of the weakness of human nature in its best estate which would justify the doctrines of Calvin. In the evolution of our times the great editor who made a popular idol of a great politician no longer exists. There are no more Thurlow Weeds and William H. Seward, no more Horace Greeley and Henry Clays. The most delightful of the recollections of a fighter in politics whose battles antedated the civil war cover the editorials of Thurlow Weed in the Albany Evening Journal and of Horace Greeley in the Tribune when Seward or Clay formed the subject. And with these original and powerful writers there was no subject, from a panic in Wall Street to the discovery of a comet, from the burning of a city to the booming of a town, from a defeat to a victory, which did not suggest that all which was good was due to Seward or Clay, and all which was unfortunate might have been alleviated had either of them been consulted."

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 19, 1896.

ELY BROS., Dear Sirs:—Please accept my thanks for your favor in the gift of a bottle of Cream Balm. Let me say I have used it for years and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims, if directions are followed.

Yours truly,

(Rev.) H. W. HATHAWAY.

No clergyman should be without it. Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

There never was a married woman who sympathized with an old bachelor, and there never was a married man who didn't.

E. A. RAWLINGS.

DEALER IN— All Kinds of Meat. Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

CENTRE STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Telephone connection.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Table with columns for STATIONS, A.M., P.M., and times for various routes including Northumberland, Cataraugus, and others.

Table with columns for STATIONS, A.M., P.M., and times for various routes including Scranton, Harrisburg, and others.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Pottsville, and other points.

W. F. HALLSTAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Table with columns for SOUTH, STATIONS, and NORTH, listing times for various routes.

HUMPHREYS' Witch Hazel Oil

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

Ask your Druggist for a generous TRIAL SIZE. Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury, or any other injurious drug.

COLD IN HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membranes. Restores the senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c; Trial size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect Nov. 15, '96

Table with columns for STATIONS, A.M., P.M., and times for various routes including Scranton, Harrisburg, and others.

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Atlantic City Division. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

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