

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES ACCEPT NOMINATIONS

Auspicious Opening of the Campaign at Williamsport on August 25--Able Speeches and Enthusiastic Audiences the Order of the Day.

The meeting held at Williamsport on Wednesday, Aug. 25 to notify, officially, the candidates of the Democratic party for state treasurer, auditor general and justice of the supreme court, of their nomination was worthy of the place and the occasion. Williamsport, variously known as the "Queen City" and the "Garden City," was at its best in hospitality and appearance. The honor which had been conferred upon the community through the nomination which had been bestowed upon one of her leading and most popular citizens had aroused the people to the highest measure of enthusiasm, and irrespective of party and without distinction as to political affiliations, they joined in a determined purpose of making the event a magnificent success. That they succeeded is beyond question.

At noon the members of the committee and distinguished citizens of the city, county and state assembled in the spacious east parlor of the magnificent Park hotel, where introductions were made and an informal reception held. After luncheon the party was conveyed in special cars of the Williamsport Traction company to the splendid clubhouse of the Young Men's Democratic club, which is, by all odds, the best equipped political club home in the state. An hour spent there was thoroughly enjoyed by all the visitors. The members welcomed their guests with characteristic hospitality, and the visitors inspected the building and grounds with genuine enjoyment. At the conclusion of this happy event the party marched to the court house.

Nothing could have been more perfect than the arrangements for the formal notification. The members of the committee, with the candidates, occupied the bar, and the enthusiastic citizens of Williamsport and vicinity, including a number of ladies, filled the auditorium to its limit. Hon. Charles J. Reilly, a leading member of the local bar and Mr. Munson's first student-at-law, welcomed the guests in an address which was as eloquent as it was poetic and appropriate. Hon. Bruce F. Sterling, of Fayette county, who presided over the Harrisburg convention, delivered the notification address, and the candidates responded in the order named. Hon. George Washington Kipp spoke briefly, and upon the invitation of President Sterling, Dewitt C. Dewitt, of Towanda, his friend and neighbor, told of the esteem in which he is held in his home. Mr. Clark and Mr. Munson followed, and, as one of the local papers observed, it was "a welcome that will become traditional in the history of the state." It was an old time political gathering.

Duties of Auditor General.
J. Wood Clark, the candidate for auditor general, in responding to the notification address, said:

The duties of auditor general are of more importance than the average citizen or voter may imagine. If indeed it has been thought of the matter at all, in fact, the candidates and influence of Pennsylvania voters as to who they choose to public office, is a sad reflection on their judgment and good sense. In fact, if we should judge by the record of the past, and I refer more particularly to the period of administration and equipment of the state apital building, I should say that our people of the state preferred to be ruled up and robbed, and herewith I am humiliated as a citizen of a country circus hoodwinked by the display of his blandishments and his display of impossible performance on painted canvas, and in exchange willingly and readily accepts the proffered coin from the hand of the willing silver-tongued man who later realizes that it is the same old show he has seen since his childhood. The office of auditor general, I say, is of much importance, for as very good reason, that it should serve as a check to extravagance and corruption in expending the state funds.

Selected by Political Boss.
You may ask, have those who professedly held the position of auditor general, placed there by the leaders of the Republican party, have they been true to their constituents, honorable and upright in conducting the affairs entrusted to them as officers? Unfortunately, in one case, at least, we need not investigate the records of the office, nor call to your attention the names of any previous incumbents, it sadly and painfully refer to the final courts of Dauphin county, and the answer is contained in their records. Far be it from me to say that the Republican party as a political party is entirely responsible for the conduct of one of its members to whom they have entrusted the duties of a public office, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that the party has chosen those representatives in its office of auditor general and state treasurer for many years. They, also, have been dictated by the self-constituted political boss, who sits in his den at Philadelphia, or in the senate chamber at Washington, and the Republican conventions at Harrisburg do a bidding without a protest. Remember, citizens, the voters of this our and glorious state can take away its power, and it is your duty as citizens to take it away. Remove these such-abused privileges from corrupt offices, and place it in the hands of those whom you may designate as proper parties to do your business as members of the business firm "State Pennsylvania," by name. Let me ask you which one of you in the hearing of my voice would delegate the management of his private business here in Williamsport to a man whom

You had no hand in selecting, but on the contrary was chosen by an outside party to whom nothing of your business, and who cared less as to its success.

A Change Is Needed.
I appeal to you as citizens, not as Democrats or Republicans, or Prohibitionists, or what not. The business part of a state, its management, its honest dealings ought to be taken care of by you not by outsiders. We hold that a change in official care of the departments of auditor general and state treasurer is very much needed, and that the fair and impartial trial of one who happens to be a Democrat will not affect the party standing of any voter in the state.

In brief, the qualities necessary to the position of auditor general, in addition to an average education and a fair amount of ability, are a little bit of common sense, and a big bit of common honesty.

You have forgotten that when a corrupt dictator forces a man of his selection in office, that man must do his bidding, though he approaches the gates of prison in so doing, and that situation has occurred here in Pennsylvania, within your memory. Let us do everything in our power to rouse the voters from their lethargy and indifference. Let all fair-minded citizens, independent of their political faith, join us, and do our duty toward our sovereign state.

Munson on Supreme Judgeship.
Hon. C. Larue Munson amply justified the action of the Democratic state convention in his speech of acceptance. He showed not only a keen appreciation of the compliment bestowed upon himself, but a just estimate of the importance and dignity of the office for which he has been nominated. No man is worthy of such an office who is not thus equipped, and no man who accepts an appointment to the nomination at the hand of a boss can be so equipped. Mr. Munson said:

The honor conferred upon me by the free and unanimous choice of the Democratic state convention, voiced by you as its representatives, compels a ratification not easily expressed. It is appreciated the more because your other nominees are such distinguished gentlemen as George W. Kipp and J. Wood Clark, whose abilities and high character eminently fit them for great service to the commonwealth in the important offices for which they have been nominated. Greater, however, than the honor is the call of a united Democracy to every citizen, irrespective of his previous political affiliations to join in a vigorous effort to vindicate the fame of Pennsylvania; by making impossible the spoliation of its treasury; by resisting any attempt to make seats upon her bench of justice a subject of partisan or private favor; and by wresting the state from the grasp of any combination whose motive is selfish and its bond of cohesion the division of the offices of the people as political spoil. The call to perform any part in such a movement transcends all personal considerations, and should be stronger than any party ties. It is the obligation of patriotism.

The office of justice of the supreme court is so long a term, of such importance, involves so great responsibilities and demands such high qualifications as to command the serious consideration of every citizen of Pennsylvania. We elect the president of the United States and the governor of the commonwealth for terms of four years, and we choose our representatives in congress and in our state legislature for two years; but the justices of our supreme court hold their positions for terms of twenty-one years, so the ruling that time five presidents and an equal number of Pennsylvania's governors will occupy their executive chairs, while ten congressmen and legislators may have followed each other in Washington and Harrisburg. Judged then by the length of term alone the importance of the proper choice of our supreme court justices is most apparent, but measured by the power vested in that great tribunal it is manifest that no office within the gift of the people, indeed no office of any kind, is of such paramount importance as that held by those who are chosen to sit in final judgment upon the destinies of their fellow men. Legislation is created by our law makers, with the power in the executive only to approve or negative those laws a power limited in negation by the right of the law making body to override the veto so the majority of its members. But with the supreme court rests the greater power, not only of constraining legislation, but of actually nullifying it, if in their judgment such laws are in violation of the constitution. The executive authority also extends, although in a somewhat limited form, to the appointment to certain offices, but then only with senatorial consent, while the appellate courts may be called upon to place the final seal of approval upon the right to hold or the tenure of any office conferred by the gift of the executive, or even secured by the exercise of the elective franchise.

Powers of the Court.
Important as are these duties of courts of last resort, there is a further power conferred upon those tribunals so great as to elevate them above any other earthly position; a power which is one of the attributes of Divinity; that of judging without question and without appeal the rights of their fellow men, whether of life, liberty, or of property. A man may live or die, as may be the judgment of the supreme court; he may be deprived of his liberty during his life or for a term of years, as they may determine; his character and reputation may be preserved or destroyed, as they may be judged; or his property may be conserved to him or swept from him forever, as may there be finally adjudicated. It is, therefore, undeniable that there is no office within the gift of the electors of our commonwealth so important in the preservation of their rights, if properly administered, or so fraught with danger to all they hold dear, if unjustly exercised, as that of the courts in the supreme court of Pennsylvania; a position which should be held by those only whose judgment shall be unbiased, perfectly just, and

at all times wholly impartial and unprejudiced.

It was never intended by the framers of our form of government that the selection of those who are to preside over the destinies of the state, whether in the courts of law, or in the tribunals of last resort, should be placed in the hands of a small number of men, whether they may be now or hereafter, who should exercise their power over the spoils of the politics or the rewards of partisan services, such a selection would be abhorrent to every good citizen, and we may well believe that Pennsylvania will never deliberately resort to that crime of its highest judiciary shall come to the bench of that great tribunal smirched with the mire of the lowest form of political partisanship, or labeled with the proprietary mark of any clique or faction. Should the hour ever come when seats upon the appellate bench of our commonwealth—that last barrier against anarchy and civic destruction—shall in any degree be held by those who have been selected otherwise than by the people, the principle first expressed in their preliminary conventions, and finally by their honestly taken and counted ballots at the polls, the day will have dawned when civil righteousness and liberty shall cease, and wickedness and injustice shall direct our destinies.

The Issue Before the People.
Until 1850 the selection of the judiciary of our commonwealth was confined within the appointive power of the governor, but always and only by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the members of the state senate, a body chosen by the votes of electors, answerable directly to them and in every sense, therefore, the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. In that year, and by the adoption of the amended constitution, this system was abolished, solely because the citizens of our commonwealth demanded that all those who were to sit in judgment upon their rights of life, liberty and property should be chosen directly by them. Jealous of these rights, the people of our commonwealth demanded that they alone should be vested with this power, purposing thereby to protect themselves from the great wrong which might be done them by the selection of their judges should remain with one man, even though he might be the one they had elected as their chief executive and his choice required the approval or consent of a legislative body. Not for one moment did the voters for the constitutional amendment of 1850 believe that by its approval they had enabled that choice to be wrested from them by any body of men, however important they might be, who were not chosen directly by them and voiced their will; much less could they have conceived that the time might come in Pennsylvania when a small number, and not clothed with any power directly from the people, could so manipulate politics, or obtain such control of any party, that by or through any political machinery they could name any one of the members of a court having the power to pass in final judgment upon the rights of the citizens of this commonwealth to their lives, their liberty, their honor and their property. If that condition has now been brought about, we may well say that there is an issue before the people of Pennsylvania more important than any they have ever met, and we may rest assured will be determined by them with no uncertain voice and for the full protection of their rights, to the end that this shall be a government by the people under the law.

He who may receive the favor of the majority of the suffrages of our people on November second next by an election as a justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, will be endowed by them for twenty-one years with superlative power over all that concerns every citizen's welfare and happiness. The importance of the position, the awful responsibility which will rest upon him, and the necessity for his purity of life and honesty of action must weigh upon his soul with thoughts to make him tremble. I accept your nomination to this great office only with the honest desire and firm intent to secure to every citizen, justly and impartially, should they in their wisdom make me their choice at the polls, I will fairly and honestly endeavor to win their votes, and if successful will assume the duties of that office unswayed by any obligations, trusting always to be Divinely guided in the right way, the path of rectitude, of impartial justice and full integrity.

STRIKE-BREAKERS ABUSED

Blackjacks and Pistols Used Freely to Intimidate the Men.

The measure of advantage which labor receives from the new Republican tariff may be conjectured after reading the testimony of strike-breakers before the United States district attorney at the plant of the Process Steel Car company of Shesville, near Pittsburg, which is under investigation. No industry has been more generously protected than that, and though there was a pretense of decreasing the rate on steel in the Payne-Aldrich bill, the protection on the structural steel used in making the cars was largely increased.

The strike in that plant, which began several weeks ago, and promised for a time to develop the proportions of a civil war, was less on account of wages than because of the ill-treatment of the men. The schedule of wages was based on the piece plan, and it was alleged that men were cheated in the totaling of their earnings. In other words, the complaint was that a piece of work in the process of construction would pass through the hands of different operatives, and in the calculation of the wage due each some of them would be left out altogether. Redress being refused, the men struck, and the state constabulary, known as "troopers," was called in to subdue them. Following is some of the testimony:

Martin Hart, of Newark, N. J., was the first witness called. He came to the plant eight days ago, but insisted that he didn't know he was hired as a strike-breaker "I wanted to leave the plant," said Hart, "when I got to the gate I was held back by the guards. I asked for my money, and that very moment a guard ran up and struck me over the head with a blackjack, I was unconscious for ten minutes. Hart produced a shirt, which was covered with blood, and which he said he wore when he was assaulted.

R. C. Modernd, of New York, testified that he had been present when Hart was beaten into the office and called for help," said Modernd, "but they told me to get to hell out of there; that it was none of my business. They said 'Don't you dare to interfere or we will knock your head off.'"

REGISTER S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators, executors and guardians' accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Wills of Columbia County and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 27th, A. D. 1909 at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

- No. 1 First and final account of C. W. McCaslin, administrator of the estate of William Jones, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Pa.
- No. 2 First and final account of W. H. Gable and W. A. Gable, administrators of the estate of H. H. Gable, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.
- No. 3 First and final account of W. C. Oliver, administrator of the estate of Alice Miller, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.
- No. 4 First and final account of Clyde C. Creveling, administrator of the estate of Benson H. Creveling, deceased, late of Scott township, Pa.
- No. 5 First and final account of Clyde C. Creveling, administrator d. b. n. e. t. a. of the estate of Dorothy A. Creveling, deceased, late of Scott township, Pa.
- No. 6 First and final account of C. D. Rowers, administrator of the estate of Catharine Rowers, deceased, late of Catawissa borough, Pa.
- No. 7 First and final account of Isaiah W. Helwig, administrator of the estate of Emma Helwig, deceased, late of Locust township, Pa.
- No. 8 First and partial account of M. A. Markle and D. A. Markle, administrators of the estate of Susan D. Markle, deceased, late of Berwick borough, Pa.
- No. 9 First and final account of David H. Walsh, administrator of the estate of Honora Burke, deceased, late of Centrella, Pa.
- No. 10 First and final account of Alice A. Richard and Lester L. Richard, administrators of the estate of W. Clark Richard, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
- No. 11 First and final account of John M. Welsh and Archibald Patterson, executors of the estate of Abner Welsh, deceased, late of Orange township, Pa.
- No. 12 First and partial account of Cora Conner, administrator c. t. a. and L. Creasy Conner, administrator of C. A. Conner, deceased, who was the administrator c. t. a. of the estate of George Conner, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
- No. 13 First and final account of William P. Vanderslice, administrator of the estate of Clara A. Vanderslice, deceased, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Pa.
- No. 14 First and final account of John S. Scott, administrator of the estate of Lydia Remaley, deceased, late of Center township, Pa.
- No. 15 First and final account of Arthur B. Naylor, executor of the estate of William W. Barret, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
- No. 16 First and final account of W. E. Geiger and Isaiah B. Geiger, executors of the estate of Samuel Geiger, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
- No. 17 First and final account of L. B. Knorr, administrator of the estate of Samuel Knorr, deceased, late of Briar-creek township, Pa.
- No. 18 First and final account of Joe. W. Helwig, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Jacob Pettermann, deceased, late of Roaringcreek township, Pa.
- No. 19 First and final account of Frank Iseler, trustee, to make sale of the real estate of Delilah Cramer, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
- No. 20 First and partial account of Elizabeth Parker, executrix of the estate of Wm. U. Parker, deceased, late of Greenwood township, Pa.
- No. 21 First and final account of Anna Elizabeth Marsch (now Mrs. Perry Swisher) administratrix of the estate of Elmira Marsch, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
- No. 22 First and partial account of F. A. Witman, executor of the estate of James M. Seesholtz, deceased, late of Berwick, Pa.
- No. 23 First and final account of William Mensch, executor of the estate of Hester J. Barton, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa.
- No. 24 First account of the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company and Elizabeth Johnston, trustees under the will of William H. Johnston, deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa. as stated by the Commonwealth Title Insurance & Trust Company, surviving trustee.
- No. 25. First and final account of W. H. Maust and E. V. Maust, administrators of the estate of Joseph Maust, deceased, late of Madison township, Pa.

FRANK W. MILLER, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., August 25, 1909.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

In the Orphan's Court of Columbia County.

In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Abraham Stine, late of the Town of Bloomsburg.

To the heirs, Mary Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa., Sarah S. Billman, Liverpool, Perry County, Pa., Isabella Mourey, Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Pa., Edward Stine, 30 North 8th Street, Reading, Pa., Jane Chrisman, Bloomsburg, Pa., Hattie Yeager, Bloomsburg, Pa., Mary Jones, Sagan, Northumberland County, Pa., Jessie E. Stine, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Description of the premises in question is as follows: All that certain house and lot situated in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., beginning at the northwest corner of West First street, and Murry Alley, thence westwardly along said First street eighty-six feet to a corner, and land of J. H. Geiger, thence northwest along the said land, one hundred feet to the eastern bank of Fishing Creek, thence eastwardly along said creek one hundred feet to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a Double Frame House and out-buildings.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Columbia, aforesaid, a writ of partition has issued from said Court to the Sheriff of the said county, returnable on the 4th Monday of September Term of the said Court, being September 27th, 1909, and that the request will meet for the real purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said decedent on Friday, September 17th, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, upon the premises, at which time and place you are requested to be present, if you see proper.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 16, 1909.

The R. E. Hartman Store
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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In order to open our Fall Stock with an entirely changed store, we are closing out everything in Summer Goods at prices most interesting to every buyer. Our new plan of doing business is to sell to every buyer at the same price and to open every season with entirely fresh stocks. No old goods at any time.

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PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
HAVE YOU SMOKED A ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?
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You Will Find a Nice Line at
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PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO
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September 8, 22, and October 6, 1909
Round-Trip Rate \$7.30 From EAST BLOOMSBURG.
Tickets good going on train leaving 11:45 A. M., connecting with SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches running via the PICTURESQUE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY ROUTE.
Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS, including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning. Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.