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**PATTISON'S CAMPAIGN.**

HOW HE WAS RECEIVED IN LUZERNE.

A Grand Demonstration in Wilkes-Barre--Don Cameron's Attempt to Buy the Labor Vote.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times

Mr. Pattison's visit to Wilkes-Barre is opportune from a purely political point of view. Mr. Stewart has just spoken here and the Democrats are quite ready to begin their campaign in earnest. There exists a state of affairs in this portion of Luzerne county which inspy the Democracy with confidence. The city is a strong hold of the Independents, many of the leading Republicans and business men having given their support to Stewart. This factional division, which is the most serious in any town in the state, has been aggravated and emphasized by Stewart's speech, and now, at the proper moment, the Democratic candidate presents himself to consolidate the forces of his party and array them for the final struggle in November.

In such an exigency Mr. Pattison appears to great advantage. He is cautious, deliberate and grave in his private as well as his public utterances, and he impresses every one with a feeling of the responsibility which rests upon him. He is not a demagogue. No Democrat who meets the candidate for governor feels like slapping him on the back, or doing anything but talking seriously of the campaign and the principles involved in it. They see that their candidate is really in earnest and adopts an entirely different method in his intercourse with the people than the old style of the "hurrab boy" days. The Wilkes-Barre Democrats have paid Mr. Pattison extraordinary attention. A committee of reception, consisting of Judge Dana, Hon. H. C. Fry, Hon. J. H. Cook, George R. Bedford, J. K. Bogert, A. F. Derr, J. D. Coons, Edwin Shertz and R. B. Brundage, met the train at Pittston and on arriving at Wilkes-Barre escorted Mr. Pattison to his hotel. The list of visitors included the names of Colonel Charles Dorrance, E. L. Dana, E. P. Darling, D. L. O'Neill, D. L. Rhone, J. K. Bogert, Hon. C. L. Lamber-ton, Mayor Thomas Broderick, Hon. Stanley Woodward, Frederick Mercur and Hon. R. B. Stewart. Mr. Coons, a member of the bar, introduced him before and after dinner. During the afternoon Mr. Pattison made a call on two or three personal friends and received calls from Judge Stanley Woodward, Edwin Shertz, Judge Dana and other well-known Democrats of Luzerne.

The Wilkes-Barre Meeting.

The meeting in the evening at Music hall was attended by about 1,500 people. A. F. Derr called the meeting to order and Eekley B. Coxo was chosen chairman. The list of visitors included the names of Colonel Charles Dorrance, E. L. Dana, E. P. Darling, D. L. O'Neill, D. L. Rhone, J. K. Bogert, Hon. C. L. Lamber-ton, Mayor Thomas Broderick, Hon. Stanley Woodward, Frederick Mercur and Hon. R. B. Stewart. Mr. Coons, a member of the bar, introduced him before and after dinner. During the afternoon Mr. Pattison made a call on two or three personal friends and received calls from Judge Stanley Woodward, Edwin Shertz, Judge Dana and other well-known Democrats of Luzerne.

An Extraordinary Oration.

The speech of D. J. McCarthy, a minor, and the former Burgess of Freeland, near Hazleton, created a decided sensation. He openly charged the Republicans with paying cash to form a labor reform party in this county. The speech of Mr. McCarthy was as follows:

"I have never received any education, and have been a Labor Reformer until 1880, when I voted for General Hancock. I was a theoretical Greenbacker, but a practical Labor-Reformer. But J. Donald Cameron is a practical Greenbacker; for here is some of his money, a genuine gold coin. This money was given to me (the bill) I received from one of Mr. Cameron's agents for the purpose of helping to organize a Greenback Labor convention to help to defeat the Democratic ticket, for every vote polled for Armstrong is one vote from Patison, and would counterbalance the effect of the votes given for Stewart. I made up my mind that I would expose the monstrous fraud and accordingly immediately went to work. I followed J. D. Birmingham, who has charge of Cameron's work in Luzerne in the Labor party, and discovered that he was buying up delegates to attend the National Greenback-Labor Reform convention, to be held in Wilkes-Barre, Thursday, October 12. The price paid per head was three dollars per day, a free ticket, and all necessary expenses. Birmingham's agent, Edward Rogers, of Hazleton, who afterwards helped me to expose the frauds, suggested to me that I would make a formidable candidate for clerk of court in the Labor ticket, assuming as his reason therefor that I was an Irishman with a clean record, and one that could make a vigorous canvass; and capable of taking the stump; that the candidate of the Democratic party was unpopular with the Americans and Irish, and that the Irishmen of Pittston would not vote for him because he was a Jew. The candidate on the Republican side being a German, they would not support him. He further said I would surely be elected. I apparently took the bait because I knew that it would lead me into their conclave. Then I suggested that I was a poor man I could not neglect my business and devote the time necessary to prosecute a vigorous campaign. Said Rogers: "Never mind that, we will furnish you with plenty of money to defray all your expenses." I replied: "If I am defeated what will support my family in the meantime?" Said Rogers: "If you are elected the office will pay you well, and if you are defeated we will pay you for your time." I said, "It's a bargain. Here goes; hit or win."

Then I knew I had Rogers's confidence, and that I was sure to win. On Wednesday evening last, in company with John D. Hayes, attorney-at-law, of Freeland, Luzerne county, and Patrick M. Boyle, of Drifton, I took the train at the latter place for Wilkes-Barre. When we got to Wilkes-Barre I went to the Luzerne house, and there met John D. Birmingham, and one of his agents named Drivin of Sugar Notch. Birmingham greeted me warmly by the hand and asked me if I came to attend the convention. I told him yes, and he again suggested that I should become a candidate for clerk of court.

Plenty of Money.

He also informed me that they would furnish me with plenty of money to run the campaign. He asked the same reasons that Rodgers did, showing that they had their plans well concocted to drive the honest Irish laboring voters. I gave him to understand that I would accept. He had me good night and said he would see me in the morning, that he had to go out of town to drum up some delegates to attend the convention. Instead of waiting until morning he returned soon, and told me that there was \$50,000 put into this state to carry the labor vote for Armstrong. Next morning we went to where the convention was to meet, but Mr. Birmingham did not put in an appearance. We waited until eleven o'clock, and while Mr. Hayes remained at the hall I went in quest of Birmingham and found him with eight other persons at his place of business on North Main street. After he had asked me if I was sincere I was introduced to Frank S. Heath, editor of the

Corry Herald and chairman of the Green-back state committee. Mr. Heath thought advisable to hold a conference before going into convention. Mr. Heath was introduced to the eight or nine delegates present and made quite a harangue to us arraiguing Pattison as the subtle tool of monopoly and as subservient to the Pennsylvania railroad company and the Standard oil company. During all his speech he said not a word against Cameron or Beaver. In addition to this he charged Pattison as being an intolerant bigot. I was indignant, but I thought it better to curb my feelings. I was then called on to make a speech and suggested the propriety of going to the hall, and went over to Atlantic City Garden hall. Mr. Birmingham called the meeting to order and said that he would have opened the convention at the proper time, but he had not the necessary funds to pay for the hall.

Heath to Furnish the Funds.

Mr. Heath said he would furnish the money and let the business go on. Mr. Hayes and Bequire Moorey, of Sugar Notch, were nominated for chairman and the former was elected, receiving twenty-three votes and the latter ten votes. Heath was directed to count them, and he announced that Moorey received twenty-eight votes and Hayes fourteen votes.

Then I knew my time had come, for if they had captured the committee on credentials I knew that we would not get seats in the convention; for, to use a vulgar term, they smelt a mouse. I heard the committee on credentials agree to rule Mr. Heath out of the convention. Mr. Heath was introduced by the chairman to speak while the credentials committee were deliberating. After he had spoken a short time I intimated that I desired to speak. He at once gave me the floor and I arraiged Heath and Birmingham as being agents of J. Donald Cameron, and said that was the senator's money that brought the convention together. I put my hand in my pocket and produced a five-dollar bill, which I referred to the court-house steps in the city of Wilkes-Barre from "Patrick Donogherty, who also did what he could to help me break up this scheme. Donogherty told me when he gave me the money that it was Republican money, and that they thought he was fool enough to help defeat the Democratic ticket when there was a good chance of success. Donogherty received the money from John D. Birmingham, as did Edward Rogers by a postoffice money order payable at Hazleton. Birmingham told Donogherty that the money came from the Republicans. Birmingham gave Donogherty an additional sum in cash for his trouble in procuring delegates. At this stage I left the convention in disgust, and two-thirds of the delegates followed. In a few minutes I returned from the hall and was engaged in a friendly conversation, and admitted that he had given money to several parties. He further said I must have told him that I had a number of delegates for sale. Mr. Rogers informed me that a great many delegates were present who were picked up on the streets, having no credentials, and suggested that I should prepare them for them. I prepared several, some of which I have and here they are (showing the credentials). Among other delegates who received money for acting delegates on these fraudulent credentials was Mr. Macandreas, from Pittston, who got nine dollars and fifty cents, and nine others whose names I will not mention.

A Check for \$300.

Rogers told me that Birmingham had a check for \$300 from Joseph A. Soranston, which was to be cashed in the convention and the money was to be given to the Republicans. The check was presented and payment refused, because, as Rogers said, the contract with the Republicans was not fulfilled. The night of the convention I saw Frank Hayes, Mr. Beaker of Coonville and an old man whose name I do not know, in a room at the Luzerne hotel, in Wilkes-Barre, dividing a sum of money amounting, I should judge, to several hundred dollars in ten and twenty dollar bills. They disputed warmly over the division of the money, each claiming more than he received. The clerk of the Luzerne house witnessed the operation and overheard the conversation. Senator Coxo authorizes the statement that McCarthy is a truthful, honest working man who knows his own mind. There is not enough money in Luzerne, said Mr. Coxo, after the meeting, "to buy this incorruptible laboring man."

Mr. McCarthy's speech caused the greatest excitement in the audience. The speech is the talk of the town. Senator Coxo, for whom McCarthy has worked for years, said that he personally knew him to be an honest, truthful and incorruptible man. The senator further remarked: "I made up my mind that if Matt Quay got under me in Luzerne county he was a smarter man than I thought he was."

Pattison's Speech.

When Mr. Pattison was introduced the cheering was loud and long. He said: "The manifestations of your enthusiasm are an evidence of your interest in this canvass and to the questions that are being discussed. Entering your beautiful valley a kind friend pointed out to me a monument commemorating the massacre of Wyoming. It recalled the fact of the suffering of the early settlers in this region. Then my mind naturally reverted to Valley Forge, where the blood-mark of our brave forefathers evidenced what our forefathers endured to establish this government. Still further eastward from this point, in thought I recalled the crossing of the Delaware by General Washington, the hardships he and his army endured, and the triumph they achieved. It occurred to me, then, how strongly it was imposed upon the citizens of to-day the duty of handing down to our posterity unimpaired the principles and government those men suffered, bled and died to fix on this part of the globe. In its simplicity and purity there is no government that has ever existed which surpasses our own in yielding benefits to the people. How are we to hand such a government down to our posterity unimpaired? The way is by the execution of all public trusts under the public eye. The greatest guard that can be thrown about an officer is the inspection by his constituents of his official acts.

Seeking Needed.

No officer, from the highest to the lowest, if he honestly and faithfully executes his office, can suffer anything in letting in the sunlight of public inspection.

Mr. Pattison then referred to the constitution and Declaration of Independence, and said all officials have in view the public welfare there will be good government. He referred to the bosom of George III, who reached his hand 3,000 miles across the sea and annoyed and harassed the American colonies until they protested and separated from the mother country on account of his tyranny. "Have we anything like that to say?" asked Mr. Pattison.

"In further answer of the question, how shall this government be handed down to posterity unimpaired, I would say by conducting it in the most frugal and economical way. A great evil is the enormous number of unnecessary officers.

"There are officers who do nothing but walk the streets or stand on the corners and swing a cane. They are not strangers

to you and if they are this county is more fortunate than many other sections of the state. Such useless place-men plunder every dollar they receive. One of the questions of the day is: How shall they be put off and their names wiped from the pay roll? While we have been blessed by Providence with a grand country, fertile lands and rich mines, bear in mind that wealth is fleeting. It is only by keeping alive in its purity, simplicity and integrity that government handed down to us by those who founded it, that we can secure ourselves the full benefit of our great heritage. Those principles will make this government as stable as the everlasting hills."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pattison's remarks there was loud applause. After it had subsided the chair introduced General Davis of Doylestown; General Snowden, of Philadelphia; and Judge Lyall of Wilkes-Barre, all of whom made short speeches, which were well received.

The trip from Towanda was unattended with any important incident. At Tunkhannock, when the train stopped for a few minutes, Mr. Pattison met a number of people. At Pittston, where dinner was taken, he met with a most enthusiastic greeting. The street about the depot was full of people, many minors in their working clothes. Mr. Pattison shook hands with the crowd and addressed them as follows:

Pattison's Pittston Speech.

"I am here to look into your eyes and feel the pressure of your hand rather than to make a speech, but I will suggest one or two thoughts that occur to me. In looking upon this country in my trip down from an agricultural section to this point there is one fact that has forcibly impressed me. The census reports disclose a remarkable similarity to the aggregate product of the agricultural industries of the state and that of the mining industry. The great product of these mines, reaching millions of money in value, represent the result of labor in various forms. It represents not only the efforts of capital, but the toil of individual laborers. The wealth of the hills is nothing unless the hand of labor is brought to the task of transforming it into valuable shape. The soil may be rich and fertile, but the arms of labor must guide the plow along the furrow, and its hands drop the seeds into the ground. The coal must be picked by sturdy toil from its fastnesses in the earth, placed in cars, sent to the great commercial centres and distributed throughout the world. There is thus a close chain of interest and a common link between all classes of people, employer and employed, engaged in this vast industry. The interest of all are thus indissolubly joined. Government is established to protect these interests and foster these industries. The good of the whole people is the object that should underlie every public fabric. That was the purpose of the founders of this government, and is the reason why every citizen has a personal stake in maintaining a pure and economical administration.

Mr. Pattison and his party left late on Saturday night for Philadelphia.

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