

## The Columbian.

J. H. Bissell,  
Editor.  
BLOOMSBURG, PA.  
FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

Charles H. Berger, the Harrisburg lawyer and former proprietor of the *Telegraph*, says that Dauphin county will give a decided majority against prohibition, depending upon the size of the vote. It will not, in his opinion, be less than twenty-five hundred, and may reach four thousand. He says the country people are almost solid in their opposition, but that the harvesting season may keep many of them from the polls.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.  
Washington, May 27, 1889.  
Postmaster General Wanamaker, or as the irreverent press is calling him "Cheap John" is deserving of a leather medal as the champion hair-splitter of the age. Saturday afternoon he tendered the use of his newly purchased steam yacht "Restless" to Harrison and a party of friends, all men this time, to go on a Sunday excursion down to Chesapeake Bay, but asked to be excused from accompanying the party on the ground that he could not be away from his Philadelphia Sunday School on Sunday. He was probably thought to ease his conscience for lending his yacht to the Sunday excursionists by staying away and attending to his Sunday School class, but what would the members of that class have thought if they took their instructions from Mr. Wanamaker yesterday, could they have seen at that very time the gay party aboard of the "Restless," which was being needlessly run on Sunday under the orders of, and at the expense of their teacher. What a picture of man as he professes to be and man as he actually is would that have put before those Philadelphia young people. Harrison and the other junkies returned to Washington today.

This is quite a family sort of an administration. The latest appointment is that of R. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, brother of Senator Spooner, to be U. S. consul at Prague. Any other Senators or Representatives of influence having brothers or sons to be provided for will do well to address J. G. Blaine, Department of State, at once.

U. S. Treasurer Houston who is incidentally chairman of the republican state committee of Indiana, has gone home in a terrible pet because Corporal Tanner of the Pension office, and the Postmaster General would not allow him to name a lot of appointments in their offices. But he is actually a good man, and he is not likely to give it up because he can't get a few places for his strikers.

Corporal Tanner has already announced that there will be a deficit of at least \$15,000,000 on account of pensions during the fiscal year beginning July 1, and he is trying to make it appear that the late Commissioner Gen. Black is responsible for it. To anyone familiar with the rulings of Tanner and of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bland, and who know that there is no difficulty in placing the responsibility for this deficiency, I shall be greatly surprised if it isn't nearer \$25,000,000 than \$15,000,000 and besides I am satisfied that there is a large deficiency for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, and which Tanner has yet said nothing.

Senator Quay's bluster has had its effect. Harrison has surrendered, and the Pennsylvania boss gets all he wants in spite of the opposition of Postmaster General Wanamaker, Boss McManes and Representative Singmaster. Quay has had the following Pennsylvania appointees by Harrison: B. F. Glickerson to be secured Comptroller of the Treasury; S. B. Holliday to be Commissioner of Customs and David Martin to be collector of Internal revenue for the Philadelphia district. Senator Callahan and his friends are so fortunate. They are still flourishing around in the shadow thrown by the influence of Representative Cannon, of Illinois. It is very strange that a Representative is strong enough to down two Senators of his own party, but "Joe" Cannon is the exception.

Harrison is going slower instead of faster in the matter of making appointments and the dissatisfaction among republicans is laid spreading and the growth growing louder, as the cause of all the trouble Harrison's weakness becomes more apparent to the disappointed man who nominated and elected him.

Washington sent a big delegation to Alexandria, Virginia, last Friday to witness the unveiling of a statue erected in honor of the Confederate at that city. The principal speech was delivered by Col. and General Harrison.

Gen. Twigg's famous sword which have been on exhibition in the Bureau of engraving and printing, in this city, ever since their capture during the late war have, in accordance with the recent decision of the court claims, been turned over to the State of Virginia.

The standing of parties who passed the civil service examination will be made known hereafter. This is a victory for the people, and will to a great extent prevent favoritism.

## Politics and Prohibition.

Chairman KISSER, of the Democratic State Committee, has issued instructions to the Democratic organizations of the various counties in Pennsylvania, that "the Democratic party is free from responsibility for the enactment of the prohibition issue, and therefore is not called upon to advocate, as an organization, either the adoption or rejection of the amendment, and cannot be held to any responsibility for the result of the June election." This attitude of the Democratic leader is certainly good logic, good philosophy and good politics.

The official attitude of the Republican organization is practically that assumed by the Democratic Field Marshal Andrews can't give a straight answer to the question of the neutrality of Republicans as a party. As political organizations, both parties stand on strictly neutral ground; but the fact remains that a majority of the Republican voters will vote for prohibition, while a majority of the Democratic voters will vote against it.

It is now apparent to all who view the issue dispassionately that the pre-emption of the proposed prohibition

amendment at this time is unfortunate alike for the cause of prohibition and for the interests antagonistic to it. Prohibition is not now face to face with the people because the people demand it. Had the question stood on its own distinct merits, entirely disentangled from political considerations, the Legislature would have favored the submission either in 1887 or 1889. It was solely the creation of political necessity.

Party leaders saw that prohibition was gaining among the people, and that there was party danger in the air. Instead of meeting the issue by legislation, as was the most direct and practical method to reach results, a party platform declared for the submission of a prohibition amendment; at the succeeding Legislature a party caucus adopted the plan of amendment and ordered its passage; succeeding party conventions declared in favor of submission and in the Legislature of last winter a party caucus mandate again forced its passage and fixed the date for submission at a special election. The opposing party was not slow to see the danger of this shaping either the amendment or the time or manner of submission. It was solely a political necessity, recognized by deliverance in party platforms and passed by caucus orders, and Chairman KISSER truly says that his party is free from responsibility for the present submission.

And it is equally true, as alleged by Chairman KISSER, that the Republican leaders have very embarrassing alliances on the issue, because they are committed to prohibition by a fair interpretation of party action, and have also been beneficiaries of the liquor traffic of the State. They have been proffering prohibition to prohibitionists in one hand and proffering protection to the liquor traffic, in return for party contributions, in the other. Now, for the first time they find themselves in a position not surprising that they are awfully rattled, dazed by the special election approaches. They gave prohibitionists the naked submission of prohibition and held them to the party; now prohibition must be defeated to save the party, and the party itself in prohibition is really the public fraud that has played upon them. Altogether the issue is an embarrassing one for the party whose convention deliverances and caucus mandates forced the issue solely as a party expedient, and the Democrats are free to await results and to be satisfied with the result, fundamental or statutory laws when it becomes a square issue, on its distinctive merits, before the people of Pennsylvania.—Times.

## 70,000 Famines.

EACH CAN HAVE A HOMESTEAD IN THE LAND OF THE SIoux.

The Sioux Commission left Chicago Tuesday, for the purpose of opening the settlement of the land reserved by law—eleven million acres of land. If, as is confidently expected, the Commission secures the signatures of two-thirds of the adult Indians on the great Sioux Reservation this enormous tract of land will be opened within three or four months, and a rush of settlers may be looked for that will make the recent Oklahoma craze seem a tame and insignificant affair. Eleven million acres! An empire in extent, yet only one-half of the great Sioux Reservation, which contains 22,000,000 acres. The southern boundary of the reservation is the Niobrara River in Nebraska, its eastern the Missouri, its northern the Canadian, which flows a few miles south of Bismarck, N. D., and its western the 103rd meridian, which runs through the Black Hills. The reservation may be said, in general terms, to embrace an area averaging 325 miles in length, by 140 in width. A barrier to civilization, the great reservation stands between the people of the East and one of the richest mining sections of the country. Save here and there at the agencies no white man is seen on the land, unless it be some traveler on his way to the Black Hills. One may travel for days in fact, and never see an Indian, for the Buffalo are gone and little game is left to attract the redman from his tepees. The great rolling prairie (prairie) lying between the Missouri and the Black Hills, and bounded by the Cheyenne on the north and the White River on the south, is a part of the reserve that will be opened in ninety days to settlers and restored to the public domain subject to the acceptance of the Act of March 3, 1875, by the different bands of the Sioux nation and the President's proclamation announcing the opening. The price stipulated by the government for the lands that the Sioux are prepared to relinquish is \$1.25 per acre. The entire tract is equivalent to 11,000,000 acres and the price is almost equal to the total cost of the Louisiana purchase, \$15,000,000. The first Consul sold an empire for what the helpless and witty Sioux now demands for a fraction of it. The land to be opened in ninety days is the great Sioux Reservation, the Missouri to the Black Hills and then north. It also includes a portion of the rich Winnebago Crow Creek reservation on the east bank of the Missouri, south of Pierre. The latter is the land that was thrown open by President Arthur six days before the expiration of his term, and the order was rescinded by President Cleveland. It was the opinion of the Arthur administration that the Indians had no title to the land. Cleveland's advisers thought differently, and after 1,000 settlers had taken up claims upon the reservation the Arthur order was revoked and the settlers directed by the President to move out. They resented this interference and raised a great howl, but it availed them little. The military was ordered out and one woman and her family were the sum of the evictions. Nearly all the settlers withdrew after they were convinced that their titles would be indefinitely clouded. A few, however, have remained and are there now.

## A VALUABLE TRACT.

The Winnebago-Crow Reservation is a valuable tract of land. It is crowded on every side by wealthy settlements, except on the river side. The portion of this reservation that will be opened is contiguous to farms and cultivated fields. The location alone makes it valuable, and the rich, inexhaustible soil crowns it as the most desirable strip of public domain in the United States. The homesteader will move upon 160 acres of land that is worth \$10 an acre for speculation, and as a farm is as far advanced as a New England farm after fifty years of hard work. There are not many of these east side farms, sloping to the river, watered and timbered, but there over two thousand. Homesteader—twenty-five acres from 20 to 60 cents, a rate which will compare favorably even with Chicago taking interest on the plant into consideration.—A.

## Out of Electric Light.

The City of Providence, R. I., has just contracted for 300 electric lights at a cost of 44 cents per lamp per night, the contract to run for three years. This is the cheapest rate any city has yet obtained, with the exception of St. Paul, Minn., where the cost is 41 cents per lamp per night, and New York where the cost is 40 cents. Philadelphia pays 47 cents, a number of cities from 50 to 60 cents, while Boston pays 65 and Sacramento, Cal., touches the limit at 69 cents. The great difference in the cost of electric lights when supplied by the cities and towns themselves and when contracted for with private parties has yet to be explained. The stated price at Chicago which manufactures its own electricity, is 15 cents per lamp per night. This discrepancy ought to be looked into before long-term contracts are made.

The city of Scranton has a three-year contract, which averages out at a cost of 44 cents per lamp per night. As a consequence a great many solicitous fathers and mothers are rejoicing over the prospect of speedily weaning their boys from the

River. The Indian never consents to take over land for a reservation, and the proud, defiant Sioux in the past always chose the best. He was born upon the great water-shed of the Northwest and long dwelt in the land of singing pine-trees. He was bred at forest and plain, the richest on the continent. He surrendered, portion after portion until 1868, when he made a stand for all of Southwestern Dakota. He held that intact until Custer invaded the Black Hills and reported gold in the roots of the bunch grass. That famous report turned the head of the white man and the Black Hills were followed. A treaty that was never ratified was made—a treaty born of irresistible demand for a foothold in the auriferous hills; resisted, however, until the revenge of Rain-in-the-Face put a nation in mourning. The last resistance was broken, skillfully and bloodily. It was a fight for the great Sioux Reservation as solemnly defined in the treaty of 1868. It was a useless resistance, but natural. The loss of Black Hills was ominous. The Sioux chief understood it. It seemed to him that the white man was taking the land of the dead. It could be no worse in the end. There came a Miles to revenge the White Chief with yellow hair.

The last rally of the Sioux end, as the white man knew it must, fatally. Forever subdued, the remnant of the great nation, the Sioux, were left the reservation. They fought for the country. They knew it was rich in minerals, rich in feed, rich in game, "brant and beaver" "bear and bison." They knew if the white man gained a little he would want more. The hills were not to be relinquished, but what probably no spot like it on the face of the earth. The Sioux knew what they lost in the forced surrender of the Hills. They had plenty of territory left for their own use, but not any too much to speculate upon at old time prices. After years of searching, it is not surprising that they are awfully rattled, dazed by the special election approaches. They gave prohibitionists the naked submission of prohibition and held them to the party; now prohibition must be defeated to save the party, and the party itself in prohibition is really the public fraud that has played upon them. Altogether the issue is an embarrassing one for the party whose convention deliverances and caucus mandates forced the issue solely as a party expedient, and the Democrats are free to await results and to be satisfied with the result, fundamental or statutory laws when it becomes a square issue, on its distinctive merits, before the people of Pennsylvania.—Times.

It happened in this instance that the white man wanted badly what lay in the path between the Missouri and the Elorato (the Black Hills) which they did not give up in 1876. For this they thought they should have \$1.25 per acre, and the government has consented to give it to them. They state the best reservation in Dakota, and their education since the Centennial war has been economic. In Dakota there have been rapid settlements, probably not surpassed in the history of American immigration, but there has been nothing that will stand comparison with the rapidity of the settlement made upon this land of the Teutons and Minniconjous in Sioux. Bishop Hare's description of the settlement five years ago east of the Missouri is often quoted and is still current. The Bishop said:

Language cannot exaggerate the rapidity with which these communities are built up. You may stand ankle deep in the short bunch grass of an uninhabited wilderness—next month a mixed train will glide over the waste and stop at some point where the railway has decided to locate a town. Men, women and children will jump out of the trains and their chattels will be tumbled out after them. From that moment the building begins. The courage and faith of these pioneers is something extraordinary. Their spirit seems to rise above all obstacles. I have ridden across a Dakota prairie, and pitched my tent. After my supper, looking upon my buffalo robe, I have looked around and seen nothing but a wolf that looked down from a hill into the valley to see who the intruder was. When I visited the valley next year I saw a long train of Pullman passenger cars. In that same valley, in the flat-bottomed land near the Missouri River. There was no sign of civilization there but a log hut with a mud roof. It was the home of a Frenchman who had married an Indian woman. Within the year I revisited the spot and saw a town. It has increased since to 2,000.

## HOMES FOR 70,000 FAMILIES.

The Bishop is not familiar with land offices statistics, but they show that the Sioux tract is equivalent to 11,000,000 acres and the price is almost equal to the total cost of the Louisiana purchase, \$15,000,000. The first Consul sold an empire for what the helpless and witty Sioux now demands for a fraction of it. The land to be opened in ninety days is the great Sioux Reservation, the Missouri to the Black Hills and then north. It also includes a portion of the rich Winnebago Crow Creek reservation on the east bank of the Missouri, south of Pierre. The latter is the land that was thrown open by President Arthur six days before the expiration of his term, and the order was rescinded by President Cleveland. It was the opinion of the Arthur administration that the Indians had no title to the land. Cleveland's advisers thought differently, and after 1,000 settlers had taken up claims upon the reservation the Arthur order was revoked and the settlers directed by the President to move out. They resented this interference and raised a great howl, but it availed them little. The military was ordered out and one woman and her family were the sum of the evictions. Nearly all the settlers withdrew after they were convinced that their titles would be indefinitely clouded. A few, however, have remained and are there now.

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A Scranton Bank Goes.  
GEORGE JESSUP DEFALTS TO THE AMOUNT OF \$135,000.

Scranton, May 25.  
Nothing could have stunned the business and financial circles in this city more effectively than did the announcement to-day that the Scranton City Bank had suspended.

The immediate cause of the bank's embarrassment is attributed to the reckless handling of its funds by Cashier George A. Jessup, whose accounts are said to be about \$135,000 in deficit. A hurried meeting of the directors was held at Scranton House this afternoon, when it was decided to bring the business of the bank to a close until such time as there can be a thorough overhauling of its affairs and adjustment of Cashier Jessup's accounts. It was the opinion of the directors that radical measures should be instituted to protect the bank depositors, and it was decided to secure the arrest of Mr. Jessup. According to Charles Tropp, one of the directors, went he believed that the cashier had placed a warrant for Jessup's arrest. The information upon which the warrant was issued declared that "one G. A. Jessup did feloniously abstract and embezzle from the Scranton City Bank various sums of money, amounting to \$100,000."

This was signed by Charles Tropp, one of the directors, and the warrant was placed in the hands of Police Officer Ridgway, who was instructed to secure the arrest of Mr. Jessup without delay.

In the meantime the report that the bank was in trouble began to reach the ears of depositors who had placed their money there to-day, and their chagrin was intense that they had not been notified of the affair by anybody connected with the institution. They could hardly believe that the bank was permanently disabled, but when they learned that the cashier's accounts were short \$100,000 they began to fear the worst.

Suspicion first fell upon the lax management of Cashier Jessup when it was ascertained that J. E. Payfar, at the time of his recent failure, was the bank's debtor in the amount of \$60,000, for which amount the only security was a life insurance policy. Later on other evidences of careless financing were observed and two days ago S. B. Mott, the accountant was called in to overhaul the books. The discovery he made were astounding. He told the directors that Mr. Jessup's shortage would aggregate \$135,000. This amazing information fairly dazed the directors. The board consists of Dr. B. H. Tropp, Henry Ambrose, Victor Koch, Charles Tropp, Morris Goldstein, Edward M. Mott and Cashier George A. Jessup, who is a large stockholder in the institution as well as its vice-president.

Cashier Jessup was arrested in the bank at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Officer Ridgway, in the presence of the Board of Directors, who had journeyed to that place from the Scranton House. He was evidently laboring under great excitement and seemed to feel keenly the embarrassing position. He requested time to arrange his papers in the bank and the officer waited for him to do so. He was taken to the Alderman Roeder's office where Dr. Tropp went with him in the sum of \$25,000.

At a meeting of the directors late this afternoon it was decided to close the bank for the present and place it in the hands of an assignee. The failure of the bank is attributed to the reckless handling of its funds, his speculation in unprofitable coal lands and various ventures that took large sums of money without yielding a return.

Cashier Jessup's bond to the bank in the sum of \$25,000 is signed by his wife, Mrs. H. E. Jessup, and his brother, Judge William H. Jessup.

It is said that the bank holds nearly \$75,000 of the county funds, which were deposited with it when the office of County Treasurer was turned over to Daniel J. Campbell last year.

It is also said that the Deputy Revenue Collector deposited a considerable sum of government money out of friendship for the directors.

Great Distress in China.

TWO MILLION OF PEOPLE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION—THINGS GROWING WORSE.

Ellinwood, of New York, has received the following letter from the Rev. J. L. Nevius, D. D., dated Chefoo, China, March 26:

"Letters have just been received from the famine field giving most harrowing accounts of the distress there, and requesting us to make immediate and urgent appeals for further contributions for famine relief. Nearly two millions of people in that locality are now on the verge of starvation. Many have already died. This fearful state of things must continue and grow worse and worse until wheat harvest in June."

"The English Baptist missionaries from Chung Chowfu and the members of our own mission in Wei Hien, reinforced by Dr. and Mrs. Neal and Dr. and Mrs. Maier, of Tung Chow, are working together in the same vicinity and on the same general plan, and are co-operating heartily. Frequent centres of distribution have been organized, from which 80,000 persons have been enrolled as beneficiaries. They receive an allowance of one cent a day. The work can be indefinitely extended if funds are contributed in sufficient quantities. Besides the daily one-cent allowance, which is used for buying a little grain to mix with chaff and leaves, we are very desirous to make a further grant of seed grain."

Dr. and Mrs. Neal have taken with them several trained medical students to assist in looking after the sick. Our great dread for all our noble band of distributors is the famine fever which is sure to prevail, and which is so dangerous. Will you ask that special prayer may be offered that they may be kept in health and safety and that abundant supplies may follow their self-denying and most difficult work. Yours truly, "John L. Nevius."

Youngsters take to pipes.

THEY CAN NO LONGER BUY CHOCOLATES, BUT THEY MAY PURCHASE TOBACCO FREELY.

That a very large number of boys and young men take annually from the evil effects of an "ankle" cigarette is a matter of medical record, and the sale of these articles to people of all ages and conditions has become such a flagrant abuse that a bill prohibiting the sale to persons under 16 years of age under a severe penalty has been passed by the Senate and House, and is now signed by the Governor and is now a law. As a consequence a great many solicitous fathers and mothers are rejoicing over the prospect of speedily weaning their boys from the

obnoxious habit, and according to what several prominent dealers in cigars and cigarettes said yesterday they will co-operate with the parents in discouraging the practice of smoking cigarettes.

"It is only an infernal nuisance, any way," said one of them, "and I would be better pleased if the manufacture and sale of cigarettes should be stopped entirely. There is no profit in them for the dealer unless he sells them at wholesale. If a retail store does a large cigarette trade it is necessary to employ an extra salesman to deal them out, and his salary in one week would amount to twice the profits accruing from the sale."

"I have learned by observation," said another dealer, speaking more to the point, "that the small boy who smokes cigarettes buys them from the little candy store in a side street as a general rule. These little places depend upon the sale of the small boy for an existence. When a youngster comes in here to get cigarettes I give him a lecture if I have time, but if not I yell and try to scare him so that he won't go elsewhere to get them. I hope the law prohibiting their sale to boys will be rigidly enforced."

The youngster, however, view the situation from a different standpoint. Finding themselves prohibited from the purchase of cigarettes they have taken to pipes, there being no restriction upon the sale of tobacco to young lads, and already boys may be seen in the streets and secluded corners triumphantly pulling away at long days and laughing at the shortening of the law.—Philadelphia Record.

The Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England, publishes a statement that 52 per cent. of the patients in that institution had unsuspected kidney disease. Every drop of blood in the system passes thousands of times through the lungs in each 24 hours. The same blood passes through the kidneys for purification. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition or able to expel the poisons or waste matter the acids return to the delicate tissues of the lungs and produce irritation, which results in the symptoms of what is known as consumption. This explains why 52 per cent. of the consumptive patients have unsuspected kidney disorder. Warner's Safe Care puts the kidneys in a healthy condition taking the acids from the blood which vitiates the lungs and causes consumption.

T. C. Mitchell, of Thomsville, Ga., caught a mother fox and three little foxes a few mornings ago while out hunting. Mr. Mitchell carried one of the foxes home and placed him among a litter of newly born pups. The mother of the pups gives him the same attention that she gives her own offspring, and the little stranger bids fair to be raised by its foster mother.

Take  
Hood's  
Sarsaparilla  
100  
Doses  
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and it is merit that has made Hood's Sarsaparilla a household name. It is a medicine that cures the most stubborn cases of blood poisoning, skin diseases, and all the ailments that result from impure blood. It is a medicine that is safe, reliable, and effective. It is a medicine that is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists. It is a medicine that is sold at a low price. It is a medicine that is sold in every part of the world. It is a medicine that is sold in every language. It is a medicine that is sold in every form. It is a medicine that is sold in every size. It is a medicine that is sold in every color. It is a medicine that is sold in every shape. It is a medicine that is sold in every way. It is a medicine that is sold in every place. It is a medicine that is sold in every time. It is a medicine that is sold in every manner. 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