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SWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1892.

Attorney-General Hensel held a hearing in the matter of the big railroad and coal deal, on the 3rd inst. Arguments were made by attorneys for the railroad companies interested. There need be no fear whatever but that the Governor and Attorney General will do their whole duty in this matter. If the constitution has been violated, its provisions will be fully enforced and the rights of the public protected.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1892.

Mr. Harrison is engaged in engineering another gigantic war scare, with the same old object in view; but as Secretary Blaine is having a fight with the grip, the little man in the White House is trying to run the machine alone, and there is danger that it may not work as it did in the Chilian business; it certainly will not if similar ultimatum buncomb is used by Mr. Harrison. Details are scarce as to why the country is in the great danger of war with Great Britain that the administration people say it is. All that is known is that Lord Salisbury has notified the Department of State that he approved of the arbitrasion treaty that was signed by Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote last Monday, but that he declined to renew the modus vivendi for the coming sealing season in Behrings' sea, and suggested in lieu thereof a close season within thirty miles of the Pribylov Islands.

There's no booming of cannon or sounding of the charge in that, so far as ordinary folk can see or hear, but it was enough to bring Mr. Harrison tearing home from his hunting trip and to cause him to call his cabinet hurriedly together for a night meeting, which was of itself enough to start the most sensational stories agoing over the newspaper special wires, and the mysterious hints dropped by those close to Mr. Harrison, of impending danger to the American Eagle, did the rest in a manner that was probably highly pleasing to that gentlemen; but now that he has his war scare fairly on its feet, what will he do with it?

Do Treasury officials make a practice of withholding payment of contracts and other public expenditures between the middle and the last of the month, in order to make a better showing than actually exists, in the monthly statement issued at the close of business on the last day of the month? Evidently Representative Butler, of Iowa, believes there is something in the charge that they do, for he has offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury between Feb 15 and 29, and of payments made on the same prior to March 1.

The legalizing of his "counted quorum" by the Supreme Court so puffed up the ex-Czar with impudence and conceit that even the patience of so even a tempered a man as Speaker Crisp was at last completely exhausted and the man from Maine found himself being artistically flayed by the Speaker, to whom he had been trying to dictate. And the general verdict, joined in by many republicans, is that it "served him right"

The anti-Harrison republicans are somewhat at sea as to who to take up for a candidate, and the names that are constantly being put forward in that connection are but feelers of the public pulse. The latest feeler is in favor of J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the republican national committee, the man who was backed by Quay and the entire national committee for a place in Mr. Harrison's cabinet, and yet was most peremptorily turned down. There is little doubt that Mr. Clarkson would take great pleasure in taking the nomination away from Mr. Harrison, if he could; but Mr. Clarkson's mental caliber is hardly large enough to make him a Presidential nominee, even of the republican party.

The House Committee on Appropriations may decide to abolish two entire divisions of the Treasury department, chose on Public Moneys and Loans and Currency, because the work done by them is but a duplication of what is done by two divisions of the Treasurer's office. All that is necessary to abolish them is to leave them out of the annual appropriation bill upon which the committee is now at work.

Although the Pension Office investigation has but just begun to get into the interesting stage, it has already been shown pretty conclusively that things are not conducted as they should be. It should be acknowledged by official witnesses that men recommended for dismissal, for cause, have not only been kept in office, but actually promoted; it has been acknowledged that the private secretary of Assistant Secretary Chandler has regularly visited the Pension Office to push the claims represented by a certain attorney, and that an employe who feloniously broke the lock of the desk of one of his superior officers in order to see some papers therein was afterwards promoted. And there is more and worse to come. Mr. Enole has introduced a bill for the production of witnesses in the employ of the Government, which, if it becomes a law, as it should, will add much important testimony which otherwise will not be obtained in this investigation.

Three appropriation bills passed in one week. Where is the man who accused the majority of the House of being slow?

SENATORS IN CLOVER.

EACH ONE HAS A PRIVATE ROOM AT THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENSE.

Opposite the senate wing of the Capitol is a large building called the Maltby, which was formerly used as a hotel, but which was purchased by the government about eight months ago for $160,000, in order to give the senate additional room for its committees. The building contains about 125 or 130 rooms.

A few days ago General Catchings, a member of the House committee on rules, went to Senator Aldrich, who is chairman of the committee in the Senate having charge of the rooms at the disposal of that body, and asked him to set apart in the Maltby House one or two rooms for the use of the House committee on rules. Senator Aldrich said it was impossible to accommodate the House in that matter, as the rooms in the Maltby building were all occupied. This appeared to be very strange.

Investigation revealed the fact that each of the eighty-eight Senators in the Senate had been provided with a private room in the new building in addition to the regular committee rooms which were at the disposal of the Senators. This is an entirely new wrinkle in Senatorial luxury. Magnificent State funerals at the cost of thousands of dollars, thousand-dollar rugs, two hundred-dollar chairs, Apollinaris water and trifles of that kind have heretofore been as far as this millionaires' club has gone at Uncle Sam's expense. Now it seems that the government has paid $160,000 for a building for the purpose of providing each Senator with a private room. Each Senator already has a private clerk.

There's a good deal of guarantee business in the store keeping of today. It's too excessive. Or too reluctant. Half the time it means nothing. Words—*only words.*

This offer to refund the money, or to pay a reward, is made under the hope that you won't want your money back, and that you won't claim the reward. Of course.

So, whoever is honest in making it, and works—not on his own reputation alone, but through the local dealer, whom you know, must have something he has faith in back of the guarantee. The business wouldn't stand a year without it.

What is lacking is confidence. Back of that, what is lacking is that clear honesty which is above the "average practice."

Dr. Pierce's medicines are *guaranteed* to accomplish what they are intended to do, and their makers give the money back if the result isn't apparent.

Doesn't it strike you that a medicine, which the makers have so much confidence in, is the medicine for you?

Mrs. Jones hasn't a gray hair in her head and is over 50. She looks as young as her daughter. The secret of it is, that she uses only Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Vanderbilts are not only the money monarchs of the day but they aspire to be the palace proprietors of the country. George Vanderbilt is to have a $6,000,000 residence in North Carolina, Cornelius Vanderbilt will put up a $2,000,000 addition to his Fifth avenue home, and while this is going on a quiet little house at Newport will absorb another $3,000,000.

The People Should Elect Their Senators.

The people constitute the State and should not delegate their choice of the State's representatives at Washington to the members of the Legislature. Especially is this true when slightly over one half the Legislature is compelled to elect a Senator that a bare majority of a party caucus has selected. The present method is vicious in its every aspect. *Buffalo Times.*

Many pleasures in life are due to good health and good looks. Manner's Double Extract Sarsaparilla will bring pleasures as it increases the appetite, relieves all disorders arising from bad blood such as Headache, Constipation Boils and pimples which when driven out of the system brings good looks. Manner's Double Extract Sarsaparilla can be found at all drug stores also at Moyer Bro's. tf.

Opposing The Kaiser.

POLITICAL PARTIES TO COMBINE TO PREVENT HIS ABSOLUTISM.

BERLIN, March 8.—The leaders of the National Liberal and Freisinnige parties are exchanging confidences with a view to concerted action against the Emperor's absolutism. The parties have too widely divergent programs to permit of fusion, but in the face of danger from a common enemy, who would destroy them both, a temporary coalition is recognized as being inevitable. The question now discussed in the lobbies of the Reichstag is what plan of campaign ought to be adopted against the Government.

The leaders of the Freisinnige party want to challenge openly the pretensions of the Emperor by raising a debate in regard to the pending press persecutions. The more cautious National Liberal tacticians, however, advocate the adoption of a policy of obstruction in the Reichstag in the estimates, using whatever constitutional checks the deputies have on the Government in granting or withholding money. The Emperor has felt the check during the week in the refusal of the deputies to vote an appropriation for the construction of cruisers and corvettes.

The proposed coalition would not be sufficient to overthrow the Emperor's pet legislative projects unless an alliance was effected with the Free Conservatives. If the advice of Prof. Delbruck, one of the most prominent of the Free Conservatives, be followed, this alliance will soon be accomplished and the Government, no longer able to rely on a compact Clerico-Conservative majority, ought to succumb, and the Emperor forced to adopt a new line of policy. But nodody expects this fortunate issue.

The Emperor might dissolve the Reichstag and Landtag, trusting to obtain a majority through the labor vote and a union of the Clericals and steadfast Conservatives, or might go further towards absolutism by governing on the strength of his prerogatives and despite the parliamentary majorities. Everything known regarding Emperor William's mood points to his Majesty's readiness to act as an irresponsible ruler if allowed to do so.

The press prosecutions are undertaken in accord with his express instructions. Those who seek to apologize for and excuse his Majesty assert that the prosecutions were initiated in consequence of the course adopted by the public prosecutor, and that they were not prompted by the Emperor and were contrary to his wishes. It is a well-known fact that the Emperor has been greatly enraged by the press comments on, and criticisms of, his Brandenburg speech, and is determined to contest the generally recognized rights which have hitherto protected the press from prosecution.

The Brandenburg speech of his Majesty continues to be the universal topic of conversation here. The phrase which excites the most comment, and which is becoming familiar as a proverb, is the one in which he advises the discontented "Norgles den Deutschen Staub von Ihren Pantoffeln Schuttelten." It is asked at whom he aimed as "slippered grumblers." It certainly could not have been the Socialists; nor could it have been the Progressionists, as neither of these parties is identified with the life of slippered ease.

It is surmised that the phrase had reference to the National Liberals, perhaps to Prince Bismarck. Another surmise is that the Emperor simply hit the phrase in a moment of vinous exhilaration. His Majesty drinks less than most wine drinkers, but he can stand less. After taking two glasses of champagne he becomes talkative, and after the third becomes indiscreet and pugnacious. His after-dinner speeches usually require toning down, published without having been edited. The prosecutions of the press imply that the Emperor has decided to abide by his recent declarations, which are very offensive to educated Germans.

To sum up the position, Germany is on the verge of a period of internal turmoil which may afford the monarchy's external enemies a long-hoped-for chance of attack.

From the Goldsboro (N. C) Herald

ATTESTED POPULARITY. One of the most honest and reliable houses we have ever dealt with is the Swift Specific Company, of Atlanta, Ga., the well known founders and manufacturers of the so very popular blood remedy, S. S. S., which to our personal knowledge has cured many people throughout this section of terrible blood diseases. Our druggists inform us that in the past six months they have sold more of S. S. S. than any other preparation for the blood, on their shelves. The success achieved by that firm is mainly due to their extensive advertising and to the purity of their medicine, which does everthing claimed for it. We are unable to record a single instance where a purchaser has been deceived or disappointed. A treatise on Blood and Skin diseases will be mailed free to all who address

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The above heads a clipping from the New York *Press*, and inserted in the *Republican*, February 25th, 1892, in which statements are made to the effect, that in English factories, employes of "textile and other trades, women are paid ten shillings a week, or about $2.40 for weaving." and that in the "jute mills of Richie & Son, Stanford, the employees could not earn more than from seven shillings and four pence to eight shillings a week—that is from $1.76 to $2.00 weekly," and adds that "they illustrate the condition to which the free traders and so called tariff reformers would like to bring down the labor of the United States, and they emphasize the fact which cannot be too often reiterated that free trade means low wages," The false imputation that "free traders and so called tariff reformers would like to bring down wages to the condition" of any foreign labor, is without foundation of fact What have free traders and so called tariff reformers "to gain by bringing down wages? Then, what is the object of tariff reform? To put on the free list the necessaries of life, and thereby remove the taxes that flow into the coffers of monopoly, and save to the consumers, thousands of millions annually, which has no more to do with wages, than the Gulf stream has to do with thunder storms in Alaska. We have before us the statistics of all the protected industries of the United States, the number of mills in each state, and the number of workmen in each industry of the several states, with the yearly and weekly wages of workingmen in each industry appended, and we will herewith transmit a few in comparison with the New York *Press* clipping in the *Republican*.

The following weekly wages are in statistics in the several industries of the United States.

SILK INDUSTRY.

	Weekly wages.		Weekly wages.
Kansas,	$2.40	Maryland,	$2.58
Missouri,	2.87	Ohio,	1.79
Vermont,	1.20		

WOOL INDUSTRY.

Arkansas,	$2.82	N. Carolina,	$2.41
W. Virginia,	2.41	S. Carolina,	1.73
Ohio,	3.72		

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

Illinois,	$2.51	Indiana,	$1.67
Mass.	3.41	Michigan,	1.84
Missouri,	3.14	Ohio.	2.44
Wisconsin,	2.31		

IRON AND STEEL.

Colorado,	$1.07	Georgia,	$2.73
N. Carolina,	2.42	Oregon,	3.58
Maine,	3.88		

BLAST FURNACES.

Georgia,	$1.98	Indiana,	$3.42
Maine,	2.88	Minnesota,	2.69
Missouri,	3.19	Oregon,	3.60
Tennessee,	3.19	Vermont,	1.31

BLOOMERIES AND FORGES.

Georgia,	$2.29	Mass.	$1.37
New Jersey,	4.48	N. Carolina,	2.40
Tennessee,	2.73		

ROLLING MILLS.

Colorado,	$1.07	Georgia,	$3.92
Maine,	4.63		

Mulhall shows approximrtely the value of all manufactured products of the world one year, 1888. Total value, $22.215.000 000; of which the United States is credited with $7.215.000.000, a little more than one third of the whole. Great Britton is credited with $4.100.000.000. The United States leads Great Brittain in valuation of manufactured products of more than $3.000.000.000.

In the year 1889, the total of the world's product of iron ore was 53.581,388 tons, of which the United States produced 14.096.427 tons, a little more than one fourth of the whole. The numder of tons of steel produced by the world in the same year was 10.746.126 of which the United States produced 3.385.732 tons or about one third of the whole. The statistics show that the protected industries of the same classes of products, in no two states pay the same wages.

Is it not an absorbtion of wealth that draws from the masses, and becomes tributary to the flood tide of wealth that flows in the interest of trusts, corporations and syndicates, the custodians of capital? The question was asked in the *Forum* for Nov. 1889, "who owns the United States"? "And reasons were given for the belief that one half of the national wealth is owned by 40.000 families and that three fourths of it is in the possession of fewer than 250.000 families." It is said that Vanderbilt's income is $20 900 per day an equivalent of 20.000 men working at $1.00 per day. Stupendous thought, incomprensible idea! Whence the source of such collossal incomes? One thing we know that protection positively boes.

The inequality is manifestly very great. Why this difference in a protected country? Is protection of a national or local character? Are its beneficiaries general, or personal?

It puts an advanced and uniform price upon manufactured products of the same classes in the home market above the cost of production for the world's market, which not only permits, but authorizes the manufactories to tax the consumers to an equivalent of the duty imposed upon imported foreign products of the same classes. One thing we know that protection positively does not do. It does not establish uniform wages of the same classes of industries in the several states of the United States, nor does it prevent the reduction of wages to any standard, neither in this nor any other country. The inequality of wages would indicate that there is greater protection in one state than in another, or that some states are free trade states, while others are protection states, reasoning from the stand point of protectionists. The surplus manufacture products are sold cheaper in the export market than in the home market, for the reason that the world's market is lower than the home market the difference of the duty on the imported foreign products.

Hence Americans pay the tariff that foreigners can buy their products cheaper, where a dollar has far greater purchasing power than in our home market. The statements in the New York *Press* clipping "cannot be too often reiterated that free trade means low wages." Where is the evidence that protection means high wages? Year by year there is a reduction of wages in the protected industries, notwithstanding the fact that the scale has always been rising in the dutiable list of importations.

So long as we have access to statistics we take little or no stock in the hue and cry of protection organs, which are only the mouth piece of monopoly and combines, to delude and decieve with such a monstrous humbug as protection, the honest workmen and farmers of this country.

As It Happened.

They had been married about three weeks when he ventured to remark: "You don't cook as well as my first wife."

"Your first wife? I never knew you were married before."

"Oh, yes. Some fifteen years ago. We only lived together about a year. By the way, my name was Skimmerhorn, then, instead of Muxby. You see, I took the name of Muxby after Uncle Jim Muxby left me his money."

"What was her name?"

"Simpson. Jane Marie Ann Simpson."

"Why, that was me!"

MARRIED.

On the 3 inst, at the home of the bride, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. O. R. Shuman of Main Township and Miss Maria C. Hess of Orange Township.

At Central, Pa. March 8, 1892, by C. E. Yorks J. P., Frank Hopper and Clara Notestine all of Jamison City, Pa.

WHAT IS

SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Naright, N. J.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Yocum, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant of said decedent's estate will sitat the office of Wintersteen, Beckley & M'Killip in the town of Bloomsburg on Friday March 18, 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m., where all persons having any claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. THOS. B. HANLY,
2-19-5t. Auditor.

An only Daughter CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that consumption can be positively and permanently cured, The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

Good Salary. To live active men we will guarantee steady employment with liberal salary and expenses. Previous experience not required. Terms and outfit free. Address, stating age, SHAW, HENRY & CO., Geneva, N. Y., Seneca Nurseries, Established 1865.

PIANOS $175, Organs $48. Want agt's. Cat'lg Free. Address Dan'l F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Hard to take—the big, old-fashioned pill. It's pretty hard to have to take it, too. You wouldn't, if you realized fully how it shocks and weakens the system.

Luckily, you *don't* have to take it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are better. They're sensible. They do, mildly and gently, *more* than the ordinary pill, with all its disturbance. They regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, as well as thoroughly cleanse them. They're the original Little Liver Pills, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest, too, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO A POPULAR AGRICULTURAL PAPER GIVEN FREE TO OUR REALERS.

By a special arrangement with the publishers we are prepared to furnish FREE to each of our readers a year's subscription to the popular monthly journal, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Springfield and Cleveland, Ohio

This offer is made to any of our subscribers who will pay up all arrearages on subscription and one year in advance' and to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance.

The AMERICAN FARMER enjoys a large national circulation, and ranks among the leading agricultural papers. By this arrangement it COSTS YOU NOTHING to receive the AMERICAN FARMER for one year. It will be to your advantage to call promptly. Sample copies can be seen at our office. tf

Wood's Phosphodine

The Great English Remedy.

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases: is the *only reliable and Honest Medicine known.* Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope 2 stamps. Address, THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by Moyer Bros., J. H. Mercer, C. A. Kleim, G. A. McKelvy and all responsible druggists everywhere.

J. W. ZIMMERMAN

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

302 CORNER MARKET AND GRANT STREETS
NANTICOKE, PA.

Estimates cheerfully given on all kinds of building. 3-1-3-m.

Fishing Tackles.

LINES,—RODS,—HOOKS,—FLIES,—REELS,—MOUNTINGS OF ALL DISCRIPTIONS, WHAT EVER IS WANTED FOR GOOD FISHING.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

S. H. BITTENBENDER,
3-4-3-m. Berwick, Pa.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Estate of William Beck Sr., deceased. COLUMBIA COUNTY S S.

To William Beck Jr. Mary Beck of Centre township; Sarah L. intermarried with Wesley Sitler of Orange town ship; and George Beck whose last known residence was Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, and all others interested

You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans Court at Bloomsburg, Pa., on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said William Beck Sr., deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, or show cause why it shall not be sold. Witness the Honorable E. R. Ikeler, President of said court, at Bloomsburg, the 1st. day of February 1892. G. M. QUICK,
2-26-4t. Clerk O. C.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harry B. Hess, deceased.

The undksigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to distribute the funds in the hands of Henry D. Welsh, guardian and trustee of the estate of Harry B. Hess under the last will and testament of Mary N. Harman, late of Bloomsburg deceased as appears by his account, to and among the parties entitled there to, will attend to the duties of her appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, on Friday the 18th. day of March next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claim before him, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

N. U. FUNK,
2-26-4t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Lavina Hendershott, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters tesamentary on the estate of Lavina Hendershott, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to N. M. Hendershott, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. N. M. HENDERSHOTT,
2-5. Executor.