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FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE. GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie. THOMAS F. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE. CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE. MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga. JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia. THOMAS E. KENNEDY, Franklin. DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS. Samuel G. Thompson, Clemt H. Wainwright, Adam S. Conroy, Charles H. Lafferty, W. Redwood Wright, George H. Guss, John O. James, William Mohan, James Duffey, Charles D. Brock, S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Leiby, Arur Lathrop, T. C. Hippie, Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelsreich, P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper, Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan, Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden, Michael Leibell, Thomas McDowell, J. K. P. Hall.

Contest at Chicago.

SENATOR HILL'S PROBABLE VOTE.

A TAMMANY LEADER CLAIMS HE WILL HAVE 250 VOTES ON THE FIRST BALLOT AND CLEVELAND PROBABLY 500—STRENGTH OF THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Up to date the managers of Senator Hill's canvass for the presidential nomination have not given out any figures tending to verify their claim that the senator has more than an even chance to win at Chicago. One day last week a very prominent leader of Tammany said that Hill would have at least 250 votes on the first ballot, and Cleveland probably 500. There has been a tally kept of the preferences of delegates so far as could be ascertained.

National delegates from the mid-Winter state convention yesterday canvassed the roll of states carefully, with these resulting totals: Total delegate, 893; necessary to choice (two-thirds), 599; Cleveland, 453; Hill, 335; Palmer, 48; Carlisle, 35; Toles, 26.

These results are arrived at by splitting delegations, but it is believed most of the states will vote under the unit rule. If they do, Mr. Hill's vote would be reduced to 215, and Cleveland's increased to 577, or within twenty-two of the requisite number. In this event either the vote of Kentucky, Iowa, or Illinois would nominate the ex-president, unless South Carolina and Virginia, whose delegations are claimed to be equally divided, should cast their forty-two votes for Hill. The nine Cleveland men prefer Hill for second choice, and that is about the way the Hill managers figure most of the delegations. They feel confident that if Cleveland does not win in two ballots, his chances are destroyed.

Richard Croker, Edward Murphy, and Lieutenant Governor Sheehan start for Chicago Wednesday. On Thursday the delegates leave, and on Friday at least 1,200 picked braves will take their departure.

Some School Law.

A CASE OF INTEREST TO BOTH TEACHERS AND DIRECTORS.

A young lady who taught school in Phillipsburg, Clearfield county, one month and was dismissed by the principal for incompetency, brought suit against the school board to recover her salary for the remainder of the term and damages to the amount of \$2,000. When the case was opened the plaintiff's attorneys produced the minutes of the school board, which showed she had been elected for eight months. The attorneys for the defense raised the question as to the manner of election; and showed that instead of balloting, as required by law, the election was done by yeas and nays; consequently the election was illegal, and as the plaintiff was not legally elected she was no teacher in the eyes of the law and could not sue for teacher's wages. Judge Furst sustained the point and instructed the jury to render a verdict for the defendants, which they did.

Members of school boards will note in this decision that there is a premium placed upon illegal conduct in office, at least under Judge Furst's jurisdiction. It would be well for school boards all over the State, in order to be prepared for a similar emergency, to adopt the yeas and nays method of voting for teachers instead of voting as the law directs.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is not accidental but is the result of careful study and experiment by educated pharmacists.

HARRISON NOMINATED.

Benjamin Harrison was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis last Friday, on first ballot, by a vote of 535 to 6 for Harrison, 182 to 6 for Blaine, 182 for McKinley. Whitelaw Reed, editor of the New York Tribune was nominated for Vice-President.

A PURCHASED NOMINATION.

The Republican Convention was probably the most corrupt assemblage of its kind in the history of the party or of the country. It was controlled by office holders and venal Southern delegates who were openly purchased.

In open defiance of the principles of civil-service reform, 130 Federal office-holders were delegates to the convention in behalf of their chief, and hundreds more were working for him on the outside. More than sixty negroes notoriously for sale, according to Republican testimony on both sides, were members of the convention.

Of Mr. Harrison's 535 votes 244 came from the Southern States which are surely Democratic. These votes were his in return for favors and rewards past and hoped for.

The President was not the choice of the Republicans of the States that are or have been surely Republican. From those States he received only 193 votes while his opponents received 246 votes.

If it were not for the purchased loyalty of the Southern delegates and the selfish venality of office-holding delegates Mr. Harrison could not have been nominated. The proceedings at Minneapolis placed a blot upon our political system. They were worse than elections in the English rotten boroughs before the passage of the Corrupt Practices act. By as much as the nomination represented a hope of success it was practically a sale of the Presidency to the highest and shrewdest bidders.

It is not creditable that such a nomination, so made, will be ratified by the voters.—World.

Trying to Defeat Cleveland.

HIS POLITICAL OPPONENTS AT WASHINGTON TRYING TO CREATE A REACTION AGAINST HIM.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Minneapolis pilgrims were expected back here this morning, but none of them have yet arrived except Colonel New, who, though greatly fatigued, is naturally enthusiastic over the result of the convention. He predicts united action by the party in the coming campaign, and says that the anti-Harrison men in the convention will now work zealously for the re-election of the president.

The Democrats are making active preparations for the approaching convention at Chicago. Several of the leaders have already started, and many more will start directly. The anti-Cleveland men are exerting themselves vigorously to create a reaction against Mr. Cleveland and are trying to form all kinds of combinations. A diversion in favor of Morrison as a compromise candidate is being engineered in some quarters on the assumption that he might attract a number of lukewarm Cleveland delegates and destroy chances for getting the necessary two-thirds majority; then on the second or third ballot possibly Gorman or some other dark horse acceptable to the anti-Cleveland men might snatch the nomination even if their favorite Hill could not. The friends of the senator from New York have by no means given up the fight, and Hill himself insists that he is in it. In other quarters Carlisle's name is being boomed quietly. Few believe that the first ballot will settle it at Chicago as it did at Minneapolis.

Quay's Battle in Pennsylvania.

Senator QUAY has been defeated in the last two Republican National Conventions, and his prestige as a national leader is necessarily somewhat shattered. In 1888 he was not regarded as the chief of the SHERMAN leaders whose cause he espoused, and he had a broken delegation then, as he had in the late Convention at Minneapolis. His delegation was divided in 1888 under the inspiration of personal hostility to himself, and the more serious division in his delegation in the late Convention was largely inspired by the same purpose. MAGIE has, for the first time, won a substantial victory over QUAY, and one that will strengthen him very materially if he shall choose to lock horns with his old adversary in future battles for individual supremacy.

QUAY was the embodiment, the inspiration, of the opposition to HARRISON'S renomination. He was not for BLAINE. He accepted BLAINE only because he believed him the most formidable candidate to throw into the contest against the President. He had twice before aided in the defeat of BLAINE, and in 1876 was probably the one man who did more than all others to accomplish the overthrow of the Plumed Knight at Cincinnati. In the Convention he battled earnestly for BLAINE as he previously battled against him, but he had a discordant, undisciplined militia force to lead against trained veterans, and he was outgeneraled, outmaneuvered and outvoted at every turn. The sincere friends of BLAINE will not award him credit for having crucified their favor-

ite before the multitude, and the opponents of BLAINE will not award him credit for BLAINE'S defeat. In short it was a misfit political venture on the part of Senator QUAY, and has resulted in the serious weakening of his leadership in Pennsylvania.

It must not be assumed, however, that QUAY is overthrown because of his failure at Minneapolis. He possesses the entire machinery of the party in Pennsylvania. He holds its reins with a tight grip, and no individual or combination can wrest them from him until the great battle shall have been fought. He has carried instructions for himself for Senator in every county where the issue has been made, and the Republicans of the State will be compelled to choose between QUAY candidates for the Legislature or Democrats; and it goes without saying that in the white heat of a Presidential contest, in most instances the Republicans will fall in with the party procession and vote the ticket, so that the loss of the Legislature is hardly among political possibilities. The Republicans will carry the Legislature, and when elected, it will be a QUAY Legislature. But how may QUAY fare if President HARRISON shall be re-elected?

There is now no likelihood of HARRISON and QUAY getting into cordial and sympathetic relations with each other. HARRISON is one of those men who never forget to remember those who offend them in politics. He had the courage to hold QUAY at arm's length when his nomination was trembling in the balance, and it is quite probable that, if re-elected, he will have the courage to say to the Republicans of Pennsylvania that the interests of the party and the country require the defeat of QUAY. He will have all the prestige and power of patronage before him to appeal to the countless throng of expectants, and it is reasonable to assume that QUAY'S gravest peril in his battle for re-election in the Senate may come from HARRISON, if he shall win the national battle of 1892.—Times.

Chances at the Send-off.

Time enough has elapsed to develop some of the obvious weaknesses of the Republican ticket.

It is a weaker ticket than was Blaine and Logan in 1884 or Harrison and Morton in 1888. Both Blaine and Logan were names to conjure with. They had magnetism and hurrah in them. They had staying power as well, as the Democrats discovered. The present ticket is cold and chilling at both ends.

Four years ago all the elements in the Republican party were united in a determined effort to wrest the Government from Democratic control. Factional quarrels were suspended, individual jealousies were forgotten and personal rivalries were subordinated in a determined effort to put the party again in power.

The great body of steadfast Republicans was strengthened by fearful protection Democrats and guided by the most adroit politicians of the country. The worshippers of Blaine were brought into line by persuasive eloquence of their chief. There were no disappointed office-seekers, no grudges against any unfortunate dispenser of patronage, no vengeance to pay, no dissension. All were bound together by ties of supposed public policy and certain personal interest. There was unlimited capital to use and men skilled in the corruption of voters to use it.

No lack of money need be anticipated now. The McKinley bill has built up a campaign for further protection, and it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Reid would not have been nominated but for an understanding that Mr. Mills will match Mr. Morton's contribution and go considerable better.

But where are the men accustomed to the effective use of money on so large a scale? Quay cannot be expected to buy up Kings County for Harrison a second time, even if our new election law did not render efficient bribery difficult. Platt can hardly assume charge of the canvass of an Administration for which he has words only of scorn and derision. If the logic of this convention be borne out Hiscock and Depew will be held responsible for New York. The democratic advantage from such an arrangement cannot be estimated in votes. Similar conditions prevail in other States.

So much for the practical side of the coming campaign.

In principle the protection Democrat has ceased to be a factor. His successor, as demonstrated beyond question by the latest Congressional elections, is the low-tariff reformer. The Democratic party is thoroughly united in support of tariff reform. And the country has learned through higher prices and lower wages what McKinleyism means.

The magic name of Blaine cannot be invoked in aid of a President and his friends who have displayed only petty jealousy, ungrateful suspicion and finally brutal contumely towards the real leader of his party.

The record of the Administration, in its ascent to extravagance, its looting of the offices as spoils, its protection of rascals and reward of corruptionists, its bluntness diplomacy, has made history of Democratic predictions.

The labor revolt against the candi-

date for Vice-President, who cannot be separated from his chief, promises to be formidable.

Nothing could be more obvious than the disadvantage of the Republican party in 1892 compared with 1888.

Against it must be put the prosperity which a beneficent Providence has vouchsafed in large crops at home and short crops abroad, and the extraordinary capacity of the Republican party to present a united front in times of danger.

Against it, too, must be considered the possibility of a blunder in Chicago. If the delegates to the National Convention shall meet the evident wish and expectation of the party it may be accepted with a good degree of certainty that—

The next President will be a Democrat.—World.

A Beaver Falls man, it is reported, has invented and patented a process for gas making which he claims will revolutionize old ways. A company has been formed, buildings will be erected and machinery placed in them. It will be thoroughly tested. Those interested are perfectly satisfied that the process will produce gas that rivals electric light in brilliancy and natural gas in heat. This process is very simple. It consists of forcing a column of air through a mixture of certain chemicals, and will produce gas at two cents per thousand feet.

The Rev. Father Joseph Mollinger, priest of the Church of the Most Holy Name, Mount Troy, Allegheny, and for twenty years famous because of the cures wrought by him in the name of St. Anthony, died at 2.15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. His death was the result of an unsuccessful operation to remedy a rupture of the stomach, which was aggravated by his exertions on Monday, when 10,000 patients awaited before his chapel to receive the St. Anthony Day blessing.

Half Rates to Cincinnati, O. Via Pennsylvania Railroad

For the benefit of delegates and visitors to the Prohibition National convention at Cincinnati, O., on June 29th and 30th, 1892, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cincinnati, O., from all principal stations on its lines, at a single fare for the round trip. The tickets will be sold June 27th and 28th, good going only on date of sale as stamped on back, but not later than for trains leaving initial point of ticket June 28th. The return coupons will be good to return on date stamped on back by agent at Cincinnati, but not good for return passage to initial point after July 6th.

An elegant line of neck wear at Lowenberg's.

Parental Foresight.

From the Chicago Tribune. Father of the Family. "No, John is not what you would call a promising boy, but I am going to do the very best I can for him. I expect to send him to college, give him a full classical course and let him choose a profession. He will be able at least to earn a living, with such a start as that."

Guest. "How about George?" Father (with conscious pride). "Ah, George can take care of himself. That boy, sir is going to be one of the best base ball pitchers in this country!"

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other."

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." Mrs. R. L. A. Goff, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by J. C. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A recent discovery by an old physician. Sufferers need monthly by thousands of it. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. No substitutes. If you send, sealed, by return mail, full sized particulars, plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address: Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.



In the place of a woman who's weak, ailing, and miserable, why not be a woman who's healthy, happy, and strong? You can be. You needn't experiment. The change is made, safely and surely, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It's a matter that rests with you. Here is the medicine—the only one for woman's peculiar weaknesses and diseases that's guaranteed to help you. It must give satisfaction, in every case, or the money is promptly returned. Take it, and you're a new woman. You can afford to make the trial, for you've nothing to lose.

But do you need to be urged?

You don't want size in a pill—it means disturbance. You want results. With Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, smallest, cheapest, easiest to take, you get the best results. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

CANDIDATES CARDS.

List of Candidates to be voted for at the delegate election held Saturday August 6th 1892, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. Nominating convention Tuesday August 9th.

- FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ANDREW L. FRITZ, of Bloomsburg. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, R. G. F. KSHINKA, of Briarcrest. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, E. M. TEWKSBURY, of Catawissa. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, G. W. STERNER, of Bloomsburg. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, CHARLES M. BLAKER, of Greenwood.

- PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING STATIONERY, Furniture, Fuel, and other supplies. In compliance with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby invite sealed proposals, at prices below maximum rates fixed in schedules, to furnish stationery, furniture, fuel, and other supplies for the several departments of the State Government, and for making repairs in the several departments, and for the distribution of the public documents, for the year ending the first Monday of June, A. D. 1893.

PROPOSALS.

- Proposals will be received by the Committee on Grounds of the Columbia County Agricultural Society up to Saturday, June 25, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon for furnishing materials and erecting a grand stand on their fair ground in Bloomsburg. Size and manner of construction to be similar to the grand stand of the Shamokin Fair Association. Proposals for the stone and wood work received separately. Additional information furnished upon application by any member of the committee. Privilege reserved to reject any or all bids.

STATEMENT OF THE BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1892.

Tax rate 34 mills for school purposes and 2 mills for building purposes.

Table with columns for item, amount, and balance. Includes entries for U. H. ENT, Collector, M. C. WOODWARD, Collector, and various dues and balances.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

Table showing bonded indebtedness for various years from 1884 to 1892, with amounts and interest.

OTHER INDEBTEDNESS.

Table showing other indebtedness, including Treasurer's commission and balance in Treas. hands.

LIABILITIES OR ASSETS.

Table showing liabilities or assets, including balance due on dupl. and balance in Treas. hands.

Table with columns for name, amount, and balance. Includes entries for O. W. Cherrington, Arthur Roberts, H. D. Quick, P. A. Evans, Geo. W. Meigs, W. M. Menon, Jas. Kistler, Geo. Kistler, Chas. H. Lee, and T. L. Work.

Wm. CHRISMAN, Treas.

Table showing bond no. redeemed, amount, and balance in Treas. hands.

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

Table showing balance on dupl. and amount dupl.

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT.

Table showing bonds redeemed, coupons and int. paid, exonerations on dupl, and other items.

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT.

Table showing balance on U. H. Ent. dupl., balance on dupl., and amount dupl.

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Milk Preservative.

Milkmen, Creamerymen and others who keep milk and cream fresh and sweet without using any of the usual preservatives, should use this. The Preservative 376, Co., 10 Cedar St., New York.