

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER EVERY FRIDAY MORNING At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS:—Inside the county, \$1.00 a year in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in advance. All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1892.

FOR PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

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

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

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

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS, Samuel G. Thompson, Adams S. Conway, W. Redwood Wright, James Duffey, S. W. Trimmer, Azur Lathrop, Thomas Chalfant, P. H. Strubinger, Joseph D. Orr, Andrew A. Payton, Michael Leibell, J. E. P. Hall, CHAS. H. WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES H. LAFFERTY, GEORGE R. GUNN, WILLIAM MOLAN, CHARLES D. BRECK, SAMUEL S. LEBLY, T. C. HIPPIE, W. D. HIMMELREICH, H. B. PIPER, CHARLES A. FAGAN, JOHN D. BRADEN, THOMAS McDOWELL.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee will be held on Saturday July the 23rd, 1892 at 2 o'clock, in the Grand Jury Room, in the town of Bloomsburg, for the purpose of making an apportionment of Delegates to the several election districts in Columbia County.

JNO. R. TOWNSEND, County Chairman.

J. H. MERCER, Secretary.

We announce in the proper place this week the name of Hon. S. P. Wolvorton of Sunbury as a candidate for renomination for Congress from this district. He has made a very acceptable representative, is one of the ablest men in the state, and Columbia county will give him her endorsement for a second term undoubtedly, as no other name is announced in this county, nor have we heard any one mentioned in any of the other counties of the district. It looks like a unanimous renomination.

While Mr. Carnegie rests in the shade of Coworth Park, at his Highland summer retreat in Scotland, and his partner, Mr. Phipps, revels in the luxuries of Knebworth Castle and enjoys the society of English noblemen, the managers of their works at Homestead, this State, are building fortifications around and laying hot water pipes through their mills, preparatory to a siege with their workmen, whose wages suffered another reduction on the 1st of July. With Carnegie and Phipps it is a question of greater profits that they may make more liberal contributions to the Republican campaign fund and lavish more money on European homes and European luxuries. With their men it is a question of bread and butter for their families and the simplest and cheapest necessities that human beings can exist upon.—Eaton Sentinel.

Taxed From Head to Foot.

The American laborer in the most highly protected industries goes upon a strike against the lowering of his wages, wearing a cap taxed 50 per cent., a shirt taxed 80 per cent., and a suit of clothes taxed 100 per cent. He talks the situation over with his wife, and until the Sheriff distrains on him for his rent he rests his feet, wearing shoes taxed 25 per cent. on a carpet taxed fifty per cent. He cuts the bacon produced by the unprotected farmer with a knife taxed 100 per cent., and if his wife cries over their prospects she wipes her eyes with a handkerchief taxed 55 per cent. If she does not persuade him to go back to work at lower wages his place is supplied by the foreign pauper labor of Bohemia or Poland, and he has leisure to reflect on how protection helps him.—Baltimore News.

Good Ground for Hope in Illinois.

When you come to think that the Democrats of Illinois have fourteen Representatives in Congress in a Delegation of twenty, a majority in the State Legislature and a Democratic Senator, and in 1891 elected their State ticket by a majority of nearly ten thousand votes, it doesn't seem altogether unreasonable to put it in the list of debatable States.

Pattison Will Visit the Troops.

THE CALL TO HOMESTEAD TAKES THE PLACE OF THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

Governor Pattison has received the following telegram from General Snowden dated Homestead: "The troops are all in camp and in position. A strong provost patrol is scouring the town. There is no trouble and no prospect of it at this time—6 P. M. Sheriff McCleary has gone home but leaves a representative."

The Governor expects no news from Homestead, believing as he does, that there will be no trouble. He says he will visit the troops there when inspection takes place, as the present outing will take the place of the annual encampment. The men will be drilled and inspected as usual on those occasions, so far as their duties as preservers of the peace will permit.

The Governor said to-night in the course of a conversation relative to the impression which prevails at Homestead and elsewhere, that the troops will have nothing to do with protecting non-union men, that the State authorities will not concern itself with inquiring whether the men are union or non-union men. The troops are there to preserve the peace and to protect all persons in their rights. Colonel Volkmar, of the United States army, is expected here to-night to join the party of inspection as the representative of the United States Government. The party will go to Mount Gretna first.

Cleveland Says No.

HIS WIFE'S NAME MUST NOT BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

"NEW YORK, June 26, 1892.

"MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND:—DEAR MADAM:—It gives us great pleasure as representatives of that great body of women of Democratic sympathies to inform you that a Frances Cleveland Influence Club has been formed by the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of New York Democrats. We have taken the liberty of using your name for the first of the many Influence Clubs which we trust will spring up throughout the country, and after November 8 will confirm the judgment of that Republican leader regarding 1892, that 'the women did it.'"

"We feel that this campaign is to lift the burden of taxation from the homes of the land, and we, as home defenders, desire a part in the struggle. Yours respectfully, "MARY FROST ORMSBY, "President Frances Cleveland Influence Club, No. 1." GRAY GABLES, BUZZARDS BAY, MASS., July 6, 1892.

"MRS. MARY FROST ORMSBY:—"MY DEAR MADAM:—Mrs. Cleveland has referred to me your letter informing her of the organization of a 'Frances Cleveland Influence Club.' It is by no means pleasant to dissent from the methods which sincere friends adopt, when their efforts not only demonstrate their friendliness but when they also seek to subvert the public good and are, therefore, engaged in a patriotic service.

"It is, however, impossible for us to approve of the use of Mrs. Cleveland's name in the designation of clubs designed to do political work.

"We trust you will not undervalue our objection, because it rests upon the sentiment that the name now sacred in the home circle as wife and mother may well be spared in the organization and operation of clubs created to exert political influence.

"Yours very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Situation.

Gov. Pattison called on the troops at the right time and in the right way. He waited as was his plain duty to do, until it became evident that the civil arm was inadequate. He then ordered out the military in such force as to render its simple presence sufficient, probably, to repress all disorder without its actual use. Such action was as humane as it was wise.

There is but one thing for the locked-out men to do. They must submit to the law. They must keep the peace. Their quarrel is with their employers. They must not make it a quarrel with organized society. It is a protest against wage reduction. It must not be made a revolt against law and order. They must not resist the authority of the State. They must not make war upon the community.

On the other hand there ought to be a concerted effort to secure justice for these men. Whatever law or logic may say, it will be a grievous hardship if they are refused, as Mr. Frick threatens, even the opportunity to negotiate for restoration to their employment.

There is no reason for an attitude so vindictive and no justice in it. Society, which properly insists that the men shall not by force exclude the owners of the works from the possession and use of their property, should also insist by every means open to public opinion upon an abandonment of the intolerant attitude assumed toward them by the Carnegie Company.

The case is one for negotiation and arbitration, not one for the arbitrary condemnation of men to a permanent loss of employment.—World

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1892.

Representative Gates of Alabama, who is chairman of the House committee which has gone to Homestead to begin its investigation of the murders at that place by men in the employ of the Pinkertons, is very much in earnest about getting to the bottom of the horrible affair. He could have taken the committee to Homestead sooner, but he wished to give Carnegie's men an opportunity to bury their murdered comrades before calling upon them for testimony.

After getting statements from the workmen and from Carnegie's representatives the committee will return to Washington where the two Pinkertons have been summoned, to be put through a most rigid examination as to their share and responsibility for the Homestead tragedy. A number of labor leaders, including Mr. Powderly, have also been notified to appear before the committee when it returns to Washington. Congress has made up its mind, in advance of any report from the committee, that the Pinkerton method of employing and arming bodies of men is vicious and un-American and must go.

Upon being shown that more money would be needed during the current fiscal year than had been appropriated by the House, the House conferees agreed to Senate amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill increasing the total amount carried by the bill nearly \$12,000,000. The bill as it now stands appropriates \$146,737,350.

Senator Wolcott agrees with Senator Vest and others of his colleagues in believing that the U. S. Geological Survey is of very little use aside from furnishing snug berths for friends of its Director, and, as it costs about a million a year, he has introduced a resolution authorizing an investigation as to its usefulness and the necessity for its continuance. The lobbying experience of the Director will make it easy for him to "hang up" this resolution.

For some time a sub-committee of the House committee on Manufactures has been engaged investigating the numerous trusts and combines. Its report to the full committee, just made, says that trusts, combinations and associations are in control of the production, distribution and prices of very many of the articles of most general consumption; that prices to the consumers are increased, while wages of those employed by the trusts are reduced; that all past legislation on the subject is insufficient and impracticable, recommends as a remedy the placing of all articles which are under or may come under the control of a trust upon the free list. This recommendation is neither new nor novel, but it is good, hard, horse sense all the same, and if carried out would throttle nearly every trust now existing in this country.

The House World's Fair committee presented a supplementary report containing additional reasons for making that \$50,000,000 appropriation for the Fair. A minority report, signed by Representative Little, of New York, and Wheeler of Alabama, declares that the exposition is in no sense a government undertaking and that no money should be appropriated therefor, except for the expenses of the national commission. Congressional sentiment is largely in favor of the appropriation, and there is little doubt of its being made.

Senator Mills has gone to Texas to take the stump against the third party movement which, in the absence of serious opposition, has been making considerable progress in that State.

As indicated in this correspondence, weeks ago the House committee which investigated the Pension Office has recommended the dismissal of Commissioner Raum from Office, on the ground of his general unfitness to supervise and govern a large number of employees, and because he has prostituted his office for private gain and for political purposes. The committee also recommends numerous reforms in the business of the Pension Office, including a reduction in the Attorney's fee to \$5, without authority to stipulate for more. This report which will be approved by the House makes pleasant summer reading for Mr. Harrison, who is solely responsible for Raum's continuance in office.

One day's record of the House, under a suspension of the rules: Passed, the tin plate bill, the silver lead ore bill, the bill amending the land grant act of 1890, the bill giving Utah home rule, the bill limiting the quantity of clothing that may be brought in free of duty by returning travelers, and the bill providing for the use of automatic car couplers on all freight trains.

The House committee on Rules will report a special order for the consideration of the free coinage bill on Wednesday and the succeeding legislative day. The bill can be passed under this order if a majority of the House so wills.

Eaglesmere Railroad.

The last rail on the railroad leading to Eagle's Mere, the Summer resort on the top of the mountains, was laid Saturday. The first train steamed up the steep grades, and the whistle of the locomotive for the first time broke the primitive stillness. Passenger trains will be run regularly hereafter.

And Then—What?

General Snowden is in peaceful and complete possession of the Carnegie Works at Homestead. Being as discreet as he is courageous as a soldier, he declined the mockery of a welcome to the storm-centre of lawlessness to the music of the bands of the lawless.

There is peace now; but when the narrow of the issue shall be reached, then—what? Mr. Frick, who fully represents Mr. Carnegie in this struggle, has never misled anyone as to his purpose. He has been bold and explicit in expressing his intention to sever the Homestead works from all control of the Amalgamated Association, and to employ men, either in or out of that organization, who would accept his scale and rules. Being now restored to the possession of his property, he will doubtless employ new men to start his works, and then—what?

This is the very marrow of the dispute, and it was this violently disputed right of Mr. Frick to employ whom he preferred that led to riot and bloodshed and that has brought the troops to Homestead. It is idle to say that the violence was solely against the mercenaries of the Pinkertons. If the workmen had not taken lawless possession of property in which they had no pretense of ownership, to prevent the employment of any but themselves, the Pinkerton men would never have been summoned there; and it should not be forgotten that the troops are now there to do lawfully just what the Pinkerton men were called to do without authority of law. When the new workmen come to start the Homestead works, then—what?

The crucial test of the willingness of the striking men at Homestead to obey the law will come very soon, as Mr. Frick has announced his purpose to start his works with such new labor as he shall find acceptable and such of his employes as shall renounce allegiance to the Association. If the new workmen shall be permitted to enter upon their service without molestation or threat, the mission of the military will be ended. But when these new men come to work, and old employes are invited to desert the Association to retain employment, then—what? Times.

The Convention Ended.

CLOSE OF THE GREAT CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR GATHERING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The last day of the great Christian Endeavorers began at 9 o'clock this morning with a prayer meeting in the Madison Square Garden, conducted by A. B. Pennell, of Boston. Ten thousand delegates were present, and after several prayers and much hymn-singing the meeting adjourned at 10.15 o'clock to enable the delegates to attend regular services in the different evangelical churches of this city.

The afternoon session at the Garden began at 2 o'clock, President Clark presiding. Fully 15,000 delegates were in attendance, despite the intense heat. After the prayer and praise meeting brief reports were received from the committee conferences, under the direction of William Shaw, treasurer of the united society, who reported the greatest enthusiasm had been manifested by the delegates at different denominational rallies held during the convention. At one of them \$1,500 had been subscribed for the completion of a missionary church at Salt Lake City. The Friends or Quakers, he also said, formed a Christian Endeavor Society at yesterday's rally of their delegates.

"Throw Out the Lifeline," was sung by Mr. Stebbins, after which Ira D. Sankey spoke on the subject of Christian Endeavor in Great Britain. He had just returned, he said, from a six months' campaign with Mr. Moody in Scotland and, having attended the National Christian Endeavor Convention, held six weeks ago in the city of Chester, he had an opportunity of seeing something of the working of the society in the old country, and he was glad to say that it was making great progress in England, Scotland and Wales. Ireland, he said, was very far behind, but if there were more Christian Endeavor societies there it would be the best kind of home rule Ireland could have.

An address on gospel temperance was given by John G. Woolley, of Minnesota, followed by singing and a paper entitled "Among the Northwest Indians," by Eric Young, of Toronto, Ont. The Rev. John Henry Barrow, D. D., of Chicago, spoke on the "Possibilities of the World's Fair."

ETNA'S FIRE AND ASHES.

A VILLAGE REDUCED TO RUINS AND MANY THOUGHT TO HAVE PERISHED.

ROME, July 13.—The eruption of Mount Etna is rapidly increasing in violence. The fires in the crater show great activity. Loud explosions are continually taking place. A severe earthquake shock occurred this morning, which reduced to ruins the village of Giarre, on the coast of Sicily five hours' journey from the craters of Mt. Etna.

The population of Giarre is about 18,000. No mention of loss of life is made, but it is feared here that many have perished.

Cyrus W. Field Dead.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 12.—Cyrus W. Field died at 9.50 o'clock this morning at his home at Ardley Park. Those at the deathbed included David Dudley Field, Mrs. Isabella Judson, Cyrus W. Field Judson, Mrs. Dudley Field, Frank Judson and the attending physician.

Cyrus W. Field was born in Stockbridge Mass., November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native village. At the age of 15 he went to New York to carve out his fortune. He obtained a position as clerk in the store of A. T. Stewart. Before he was 21 years old he had saved some money and gone into business on his own account. He began the manufacture and sale of paper, and within a dozen years he was at the head of a large prosperous business. In 1853, having amassed a fortune, he retired from active business.

For thirteen years Mr. Field gave his time to the Atlantic cable. He made scores of visits to Europe, personally oversaw the laying of the first cable, which parted in mid ocean and was lost, but he was not discouraged. The out-break of war delayed the project, but did not dampen his ardor. When the war was over he went to work and secured the co-operation of the United States and Great Britain. Both of the Governments loaned big war ships to assist in laying the cable, and the great work was accomplished on July 27, 1867.

Two cables were laid in the effort to make one complete, and both are in operation to-day. Congress voted him a gold medal and the thanks of the nation. England would have done the same had she not been prevented because he was a foreigner, the Chamber of Commerce of New York a gold medal, thanks of the state of Wisconsin with a gold medal, a decoration from King Victor Emanuel of Italy and an entire service of silver from George Peabody. He was personally a man of striking characteristics keen, alert, vigorous.

A Chance for Composers.

In order to stimulate American composition, The Ladies' Home Journal has just made public an attractive series of liberal prizes for the best original musical composition by composers resident in the United States and Canada. The prizes call for a waltz, a piano composition, a pleasing ballad and a popular song, an anthem and the four best hymn tunes. The competition is open until November 1st, next. The opportunity has an additional attractiveness since the prize compositions will form part of a series for which Strauss is writing an original waltz, and Charles Gounod and Sir Arthur Sullivan each an original song.

A "Flyer," Indeed.

THE FASTEST SCHEDULED TRAIN IN AMERICA RUNS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE SEA VIA THE READING'S ROYAL ROUTE.

That there is a streak of "sporting blood" in the veins of the most sedate among us is evidenced by the universal interest manifested in railway speeds and the delight with which the average man hails each successive triumph of the locomotive over the combined elements of time and distance.

The much-vaunted "Flying Scotchman" express train between London and Edinburgh, in Great Britain, is still regarded by many persons as the fastest regularly scheduled train in the world. This, however, is a mistake, the speed of the "Scotchman" having been excelled by several railroads in this country, notably by the New York Central, whose "Empire State Express" between New York and Buffalo has, until within a few days, claimed the title of the fastest regular train in the world. This celebrated train runs from New York to Buffalo, a distance of 440 miles, in eight hours and forty minutes, which is at the rate of seventy-one seconds to each mile, or fifty and two-thirds miles per hour. Deducting all stops the average running time of this train is fifty-two and twelve one-hundredths miles per hour.

Now, however, comes a new claimant for high speed honors. It has been discovered that the Reading Railroad's 3:30 P. M. train from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, known as the "Seventy-Minute Flyer," is actually the fastest regularly scheduled passenger train in the World. The distance from Chestnut street wharf to Camden terminus of the railroad is about a mile and a half, and the ferry-boat trip and transfer of the passengers from the cars occupies ten minutes. This leaves sixty minutes for the rail ride, and that is precisely the time allowed by the schedule to cover the fifty-five and a half miles which intervene between the Camden depot and the station in Atlantic City. A little figuring will show that this is a speed of sixty-five seconds to the mile, or a rate of fifty-five and a half miles per hour, beating the former record six seconds per mile and almost five miles per hour.

It should be understood that this refers to the speed of regular scheduled trains over the entire length of their scheduled runs, and not to mere bursts of speed or stretches of fast running to make up for lost time or delays. The rate of fifty-five and a half miles per hour is exceeded every day on the Reading Railroad, and possibly on some other lines, but on no railroad in the world, so far as known, is there a train run from end to end of its route at so great an average speed as that of the "Seventy Minute Flyer."

When the latter was established it was not with the purpose of breaking a record, but the officials were confident of their ability to run a train safely and promptly in the specified time, or less if required. It was determined, however, to limit the train to six cars in order to insure quickness. This was found to be impracticable, and for more than a week the train has been carrying eight cars, including one or more heavy Pullmans, and making schedule time on every trip.

President M'Leod can now congratulate himself that his road holds the "world's record" for the fastest mile (39.4-5 seconds, as timed August 27, 1891, by President M'Leod, Mr. William M. Singlerly, of the Philadelphia Record, and others), and also has upon its time table the fastest regular train in the world!

It's Flying in the face of Nature to take the ordinary pill.

Just consider how it acts. There's too much bulk and bustle, and not enough real good. And think how it leaves you when it's all over! Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets act naturally. They help Nature to do her own work. They cleanse and renovate, mildly but thoroughly, the whole system. Regulate it, too. The help that they give, lasts. They're purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest, and best to take. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured. One tiny, sugar-coated Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the good you get. This is true only of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

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 CONGRESS, S. P. WOLVERTON, of Sunbury.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, GUY JACOBY, of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ANDREW L. FRITZ, of Bloomsburg.

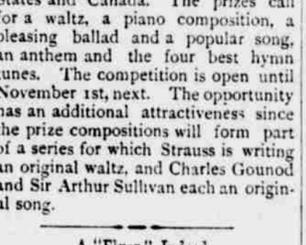
FOR REPRESENTATIVE, R. G. F. KSHINKA, of Briarcreek.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, E. M. TEWKSBURY, of Catawissa.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, CHARLES M. BLAKER, of Greenwood.

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Mr. Chas. N. Hauer

Of Frederick, Md., suffered terribly for over ten years with abscesses and running sores on his left leg. He wasted away, grew weak and thin, and was obliged to use a cane and crutch. Everything which could be thought of was done without good result, until he began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Hauer is now in the best of health. Full particulars of his case will be sent to who address C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best for constipation, biliousness, headache and biliousness.