

The plurality for Grover Cleveland at the late election is 369,533. He had a majority in 23 States, the smallest being 147 in California, and the largest 161,673 in Texas. Harrison, had a plurality in 16 States, Weaver 5 States. The total vote was Cleveland 5,554,361, Harrison 5,185,025, Weaver 1,055,871; Bidwell, 270,876; Wing, 21,202; Scattering, 11,130; casting 12,098,698, as the total vote cast.

James G Blaine died at his Washington home last Friday morning at eleven o'clock. He was well as usual until about 2 o'clock in the morning when a relapse occurred from which he could not rally. The funeral services were held Monday at the Church of the Covenant. He was born at the village of West Brownsville, Pa., January 31, 1830—and was therefore nearly 63 years of age.

A GOOD LAW.

Hon. E. M. Tewksbury has introduced the following which ought to secure the support of every member:

AN ACT Requiring manufacturers and merchants or persons employing females to provide conveniences by which such females when not absolutely employed and obliged to be upon their feet may be seated.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That from and after the passage of this act it shall be required of any and all manufacturers merchants or persons employing females to provide them conveniences by which when not absolutely employed and obliged to be upon their feet they may be seated.

SECTION 2. Any manufacturer merchant or person violating the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor punishable with a fine of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense collectible by any magistrate before whom information is made and conviction had said fine to be paid to the proper school fund in the district where the offense is committed.

What Might Have Been.

The Andrews Higby affair in the Legislature recalls the gubernatorial campaign of 1890, and with it the reflection of what might have been had the result of that Fall's election been just the reverse of what it was.

If George Wallace Delamater had been chosen governor of Pennsylvania there is every reason to believe that the Meadville bank scandal would never have startled the country and give to light the corruption in which a man who aspired to the highest honor within the gift of the State, was plunged. Aside from that it is just as reasonable to suppose that William H. Andrews, his campaign general, would have fallen into some of the many snags with which the G. O. P. was accustomed to reward its successful workers, and would have been dispensing patronage now, instead of occupying the inglorious position for which he has lately displayed the requisite asinine qualifications.

The present situation simply goes to show how soon a man whose usefulness is gone is dropped by his constituents. If Mr. Andrews was of any earthly use to his party there would be a decided change to the tenor of the articles which leading Republican papers are publishing daily about him. If his vote was an absolute necessity to make a Republican house the Republican press would not be slow in heaping the abuse, now applicable to Andrews, on Mr. Higby, the lawful elected member from Crawford county. But as it is the large Republican majority in the House and the ranking sore of having had the gubernatorial chair taken from them fires Republicans to vent their spleen on the political corpse who is at the mercy of his ungrateful party. Not because his ambition to usurp another's place is too ungrateful for his party, but because he failed to inflict on the people a man they did not want for governor.

Thus it is that William Andrews finds himself a despised political beggar at the door of the House of Representative.—Belleville (Pa.) Watchman.

No flowery rhetoric can tell the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as well as the cures accomplished by this excellent medicine.

ONE TERM FOR PRESIDENT.

BY C. R. BUCKALEW.

Having completed our examination of the subject of presidential elections and reached the conclusion that the popular electoral plan for their regulation would be a wise one, the main object of the present paper is accomplished. But the question of the eligibility of a president for reelection has been brought into debate along with propositions regarding the manner of choice; they are, however, perfectly distinct, not only plainly distinguishable but the considerations and reasoning which apply to the one are quite foreign to the other; therefore the manner of electing a president ought to be kept entirely separate from any question of a second term; besides it is inexpedient to connect these questions for debate or for action in Congress or in the State Legislatures; for the enemies of either of the propositions of change in case of their connection would naturally if not inevitably oppose both. Even if separate votes were permitted on the two propositions a union of the enemies of each to oppose both, might still be expected, but as the two subjects are in fact connected in proposed amendments submitted for the action of Congress we will proceed to examine the doctrine of one term, accompanied by the extension of term to six years (the form in which the question is now commonly presented) in order to ascertain whether one termism is a doctrine founded in sound reason and supported by our experience in practical government, as some persons suppose, or on the other hand is a mischievous heresy in political doctrine resting upon a fallacy in argument and wholly unsupported by facts in our political history.

One termism received a considerable impetus and growth in public opinion during the writings of Mr. Greeley during a period of forty years when he was engaged for the most part of the time in opposing the election and reelection of political opponents to the presidential office. Many honorable and discreet men receiving their impressions directly or indirectly from that vigorous and voluminous writer, remain of the opinion that an amendment to the Constitution according to his views, would have a salutary effect upon the practical administration of our Government.

The main argument if not the only one put forward in support of a one term rule is this: That if the reelection of a president be permitted, an incumbent of that office will use his power, patronage and influence to renominate and re-elect himself; that the large number of persons in office under him, and contractors engaged in public work and their employees constitute a strong phalanx of supporters independent of his merit or claim to public favor, and that an opposing and independent opinion will be, to a great extent, overborne and suppressed.

To this argument a substantial if not conclusive answer can be made, comprehensible by those even moderately acquainted with the character of political parties and the history of our Government. It is this: That the president is always the chief of a political party, and can and will use his influence and power for the nomination and election of a political friend as his successors with infinitely greater effect than he can for himself. He will always be profoundly interested in the triumph of his party, and his subordinate officials and the employees of Government will feel that their continuance in office or employment may depend upon the zeal and efficiency with which they shall second his views and assist in carrying them into execution.

A notable illustration of this fact was presented by the popular election of 1876 and by the remarkable contest which followed it. The support given by the retiring President, and by members of his cabinet and subordinate officials to the administration candidate for the succession, insured the triumph of the latter, under adverse circumstances and against difficulties which without such support would have been insuperable.

The reason why official influence will be more effective in favor of a successor to the president, than it can possibly be for his own reelection is not far to seek, it is less odious, less offensive to public sentiment, is less guarded against by ingenious minded men, and of course inspires less of opposition and countervailing effort. Criticism which would be loudmouthed against it when used to reelect a president, would be comparatively subdued and silent, when the allegation of selfish ambition and individual interest could not be made against him. If this view of the subject be true, it follows that the official influence and power of an existing administration is more to be dreaded by an opposing party when the president is not a candidate for reelection, than when he is, and that a one term limitation of his office would be no practical limitation of the evil in question; the argument is therefore fallacious and is to be rejected. Besides, there is reason to believe that with reference to past cases of alleged executive interference in contests, the facts have

been much overstated because they have been viewed with jealous scrutiny, and suppositions of sinister intent and purpose have obtained, where none in fact existed. That any unlawful, corrupt or even over exertion of executive power and influence, is to be deprecated and opposed, and wherever practicable subjected to restraint or punishment, is perfectly clear; he who denies this is not to be reasoned with, but denounced as an enemy of his country. But the considerable statesman, taking an enlarged view of the field of politics, in view of all the disturbing forces which from time to time disturb the action of government and imperil all stable policy in the enactment and enforcement of law, will admit, that executive influence lawfully and fairly exerted upon public opinion and electoral action, is a countervailing force to those exerted by the refractory, demoralizing and dangerous elements of the social body. That such influence may be usefully exerted against polygamy in Utah, Anarchists in Chicago, and church burning mobs in Philadelphia and the organizations which represent polygamy, anarchy, and mob violence will be questioned by none whose opinions are worth considering. Nor need it be questioned that such power and influence within the limits above mentioned may properly favor political organizations to which the existing administration adheres and which it represents in the Government. That the appointing and removing powers of the executive, in particular, should be exerted for the promotion of party interests or with reference to the known opinions and position of those appointed or removed, is unavoidable in all popular Governments, as well as in those of a different form. That they should be measurably subjected to fixed rules, self imposed by the executive or established by statute law, arises from necessity of guarding against abuse and to secure, more perfectly, integrity and experience in administration, but such regulations have not been extended to the principal executive officers beyond the constitutional requirement of senatorial consent to appointments before made.

The several arguments opposed to one term and which support the reelection of a president for a second term, require no great elaboration in statement, being quite plain and simple.

1st. The prospect of reelection is a great incentive to good conduct and faithful service of the president during his first term.

2nd. A re-elected president will be much better acquainted with public business and public men in his second than in his first term. He will have acquired a stock of knowledge regarding the details of executive administration and also regarding measures of legislation upon which he will be required to act by his approval or disapproval of bills, which will be extremely important and useful to him and to the country in his performance of constitutional duty. This consideration deserves more attention than it has received, in view of the fact that presidents are often selected who have no had congressional or executive experience at Washington prior to their election to the presidential office.

3rd. The two term rule tends to give consistency and stability to government policy and practice, to repress and prevent excessive innovation and change in matters of government while it does not prevent a majority of the people from interposing for cause and decreeing a change of men and measures at the end of a first term. In other words it simply permits the people to continue the service of a president whose official conduct they approve.

4th. Continued service of a President by a second term tends to prevent hasty, inconsiderate, and sometimes injurious changes in the public offices of the country, such as are sure to follow the one term rule if imbedded in the constitution.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

Hon. E. M. Tewksbury introduced the following bills in the House last week: To establish more uniform and precise game laws; to enforce the provisions of the constitution prohibiting the granting of free passes by railroad companies; prohibiting railroad companies from charging passengers more than two cents a mile; requiring persons employing women to provide accommodation for them to sit down.—Item.

Look Out For Cold Weather

but ride inside of the Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibule Apartment trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and you will be as warm, comfortable and cheerful as in your own library or parlor. To travel between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, or between Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City, in these luxuriously appointed trains, is a supreme satisfaction; and, as the somewhat ancient advertisement used to read, "for further particulars, see small bills." Small bills (and large one, too) will be accepted for passage and sleeping car tickets. For detailed information address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

READING'S LEASE LEGAL.

Consolidation with the Lehigh Valley Sustained.

JUDGE METZGER'S DECISION.

Judge Metzger has filed his opinion in the equity case of M. H. Arnot, of Elmira, N. Y., a stockholder in the Lehigh Valley Railroad, vs. the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to rescind the leases with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

This was the first suit instituted in any State against the combine and Judge Metzger's opinion is the first given by any Common Pleas Court in Pennsylvania concerning the deal. Judge Metzger sustains the master, W. W. Hart, who found in favor of the Reading.

After reviewing the history of the case and quoting section 4, article 17, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relating to railroads, Judge Metzger proceeds to show by the testimony presented before the master, that the consolidation of the Reading and the Lehigh Valley Railroads was not in violation of the Constitution.

His Honor finds that the Reading and the Lehigh Valley Railroads are not competing lines in the legal interpretation of the phrase, and hence the "combine" was not contrary to law. He says that mere incidental competition between branches or spurs of two systems will not prevent the consolidation of their main lines.

The Reading and the Lehigh Valley are not any more competing lines than two roads located in different parts of the State are competing. Where the railroads are so situated with respect to each other that it is not possible for them to be substantial competitors for traffic from the same shippers or transporters they are not within the mischief intended to be remedied by the framers of the Constitution. It is not the destination of freight or traffic alone which makes the lines competing.

His Honor orders and decrees that the exceptions be dismissed and the report of the master be confirmed and that the bill of the plaintiff be dismissed with costs. The case will be appealed.

The End of a Monarchy.

The overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and the establishment of a provisional government marks the final conquest of the Sandwich Islands. The country has been practically governed by foreigners for many years—by the missionaries first, and later by the speculators and politicians for whom they prepared the way. The native population has all the time been shrinking and melting away, as the weaker race always will fade before the stronger.

Still, the form of a native monarchy was maintained, chiefly because the rival foreign interests could not agree upon a substitute. English, German American influences contended for the mastery in Hawaiian trade, while within the official circle the native element and the old missionary ring fought one another, and it suited all parties better to keep a dusky monarch on the throne than to allow a rival to get the upper hand.

England has been the chief support of the monarchy, and has more than once defended it with good effect against the influence of the American missionaries. It has been recognized by every one that the natural tendency was toward the Americanization of the island, and the only bulwark against this was the maintenance of the farcical little kingdom, the successive sovereigns being flattered by the English and persuaded to assert their royal prerogative. The present Queen has but lately been visiting London, and was encouraged on her return to make a decided effort to restore the control of the government to native officials. It was the last struggle of a dying cause. The effort failed and her government collapsed. There was no violence. It was simply the inevitable that happened.

There is not much use of talking about constitutional rights or anything of that sort. The Hawaiian monarchy has existed only by tolerance and now that it has fallen there is an end of it. All the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men can never set it up again, and it is doubtful if the attempt will be made. The islands lie in the course of travel across the Pacific and within close trading distance of the United States and they have been gradually filling up with people holding American ideas. These people have inevitably come to the top and in the natural course of events have assumed control.

Whether the next step will be logical annexation to the United States is a more difficult question. That such is the ultimate result to be expected seems probable, but it could not be accomplished now without complications it would be better to avoid, and our government can best afford to watch and wait events. The landing of a force of United States marines at Honolulu may be regarded as merely a piece of public police service not as assuming anything like a protectorate. We must, of course, defend Hawaii against interference from any other nation, but as to taking this unfortunate little country into the Union, there is time enough for that.—Times.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate last week were the following:

To permit the Pennsylvania Railroad to remove its main office without change of charter.

To provide for a system of making and maintaining roads of county supervision.

To permit brewing companies to obtain retail liquor licenses.

To permit corporations to increase or diminish their capital stock.

To authorize the sale of medicines, soda, milk and non-intoxicating drinks, tobacco, confectionery and necessities of life, to hire horse, print and sell newspapers, operate railways, vehicles, telephone and telegraph lines on Sunday.

Bills were introduced in the house as follows:—

By Mr. Marshall, Allegheny, making it lawful to print, sell and deliver newspapers on Sunday.

By Mr. Stewart, Philadelphia, providing for the establishment of a State naval militia.

By Mr. Bliss, Delaware, authorizing electric street railway companies to carry freight; also amending the liquor law so as to allow retailers to hold stock of concerns incorporated to manufacture liquor.

By Mr. Burke, Lackawanna, requiring owners of mines to convey tools, etc., to miners at work.

By Mr. Baker, Montgomery, appropriating \$78,000 for the State Insane Hospital at Norristown.

By Mr. Clarence, Philadelphia, allowing Councils to appropriate money for a Firemen's pension bill.

By Mr. Fow, Philadelphia, prohibiting such formation of trusts as may be contrary to public policy.

By Mr. Walton, Philadelphia, authorizing boroughs to create Board of Health; also, increasing to \$5000 the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

By Mr. Crothers, Philadelphia, appropriating \$12,000 for the University of Pennsylvania; also amending the act of 1874 so as to allow the incorporation of grocery and provision companies.

By Mr. Kunkel, Dauphin, detaching Lebanon County from the Twelfth Judicial District and erecting it into a separate district.

By Mr. Talbot, Chester, to abolish the offices of Jury Commissioner.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, }
LUCAS COUNTY, } ss

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c. 2-3-1m.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the state senate proposing an amendment to the constitution limiting the rights of suffrage at general elections to those voters who may have participated at the primary election by which the candidates to be voted for were nominated.



Mrs. J. N. Aughenbaugh
of Etters, Pa.

Blood Poisoning

Intense Suffering 11 Years.

Hood's Healed the Sore in Seven Weeks—A Perfect Cure.

"I will recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as first-class. It has proved its merits to us. Twelve years ago my wife was picking raspberries when she scratched herself on a briar, the wound from which soon developed into a terrible sore, between her knee and ankle. Notwithstanding all we did for it, it continued discharging for eleven long years. We tried medical skill on every side, with no effect. About a year ago she read of Hood's Sarsaparilla and concluded to try it herself, and while taking the first bottle she felt better and continued with it until today she is entirely well and better than ever. The sore was healed up in seven weeks. Her limb is perfectly sound. We attribute her cure entirely to Hood's Sarsaparilla." JACOB N. AUGHENBAUGH, Etters, York Co., Pa.

Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Sick Headache.

\$3 COULD HAVE SAVED \$475

"It's Our Family Doctor Now."

"The Friend and Blessing of the Poor Sufferer Needs."

Mr. Cook found health, happiness and economy in the use of a simple remedy.

"I suffered for years with BILIOUSNESS and LIVER COMPLAINT, and was nearly a cripple with a sore leg, writes Mr. James Cook, of Catskill, New York, and after spending \$475 with doctors, I found myself no better. I then determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., and after using one bottle, which costs me just \$3 I was cured."

Such words from a gentleman of Mr. Cooks standing, should receive great attention from those in need of a medicine that cures disease.

We guarantee Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to absolutely cure Kidney and Liver complaints, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, all urinary troubles, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Dropsy, Constipation, Rheumatism, Skin Eruptions, Scrofula, Humors, Sore Throat, Pimples, Disordered Stomach, Sick Headache, Biliousness and Purify the Blood, it Permanently Cures All Female Weaknesses.

We could name scores of people here, and elsewhere, who have felt not actually sick, but weak, worn and weary, but who are now strong and well, solely by the use of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It's a food for the brain, nerves and muscle, thereby curing sleeplessness, headache, and all nervous troubles.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vend. ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Abijah Fritz and B. E. Long, on the east by land of Allan Cole, on the south by land of S. B. Hess, and on the west by land of Clinton Cole, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND

more or less, whereon are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of William A. Hess vs. John Cole, and to be sold as the property of John Cole.

JOHN MOURREY,
EVANS, Attorney. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of lev. fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Pa., on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain real estate situate in Pine township, Columbia County, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of John Lore and Benjamin Lore, on the east by land of Hiram Shultz, on the south by land of Preston Rogard, on the west by lands of Elizabeth Stackhouse and David Gerdner, containing

117 ACRES OF LAND,
more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of J. R. Fowler's ex. vs. Solomon Ditt, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Ditt.

JOHN MOURREY,
BUCKINGHAM, Atty. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of lev. fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain messuage, tenement, place or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Centre, in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone north 10 degrees, west 121 perches to a stone; thence by lands of Geo. Stiller north ten degrees, west 121 perches to a stone; thence north 80 degrees, east 31 perches to a stone; thence south 10 degrees, east 121 perches to a stone; thence south 81 degrees, west 11 3/4 perches to a stone; thence by land of David Stiller south 10 degrees, east 121 perches to a stone; thence 80 degrees, west, 42 3/4 perches to the place of beginning, containing

FIFTY-FIVE ACRES
and 131 perches strict measure, and being the same piece of land which Simon Stiller and Maria, his wife, by indenture bearing date of March A. D. 1888, conveyed to John Stiller, less six acres thereof sold by said John Stiller to Reuben Stiller, now owned by Elizabeth Guey.

ALSO,

all that piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Centre, in the county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone along line of land of George Stiller; thence north 10 degrees, west 31 perches to a hickory, down along line of land of Jacob Moyer; thence by land of said Jacob Moyer south 79 1/2 degrees, west 87 5/10 perches to a stone; thence south 10 degrees, east 14 perches to line of land of M. F. Barton in right of Thos. Ward; thence by the last named north 8 1/2 degrees, east 88 1/10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing

NINE ACRES AND TEN PERCHES,
CHES,

and allowances.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Catharine Zimmerman, Celestia Raup, Simon Stiller, Mahala Hippensteel, Helena Bower, Alice Harman, Catharine C. Harman, John Harman, Emanuel Harman, Wm. Harman, Emma Harman, and Simon Stiller, vs. Wm. Raup, and to be sold as the property of Wm. Raup.

JOHN MOURREY,
MILLER, Atty. Sheriff.

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CRAWFORD'S BLAINE
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Written by Mr. Blaine's most intimate literary friend.

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The only work ever published by Van Nostrand, Allen, Tilton, Prentice, Sec. Railroad, Cox, Foster, and a host of other of Mr. Blaine's contemporaries. Contains officers, secretaries, etc.; letters will outline a copy and all others live to one. Demand is simply immense. Send 30 cents for outfit and save 10 cents. Don't waste time on cheap John catch-penny books. Get the official and best terms by writing quickly to
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