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FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1893.

C. A. KLEIM WITHDRAWS.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF
COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Having announced my name as a candidate for County Treasurer and solicited the support of many of you. I now deem it due to you to announce publicly that owing to my sickness, I have been unable to look after my interests and am still unable to canvass therefore I have concluded to withdraw my name as a candidate. I am very grateful to the Democracy of the County for the manner in which you have treated me during my first canvass.

Very Respectfully Yours,
C. A. KLEIM.

Stop the Scare.

It would be well for all persons interested in business to understand that this country is not going to smash just yet. With ample money in the country to transact all its business; with the people generally solvent; with the crops more bountiful than ever before, and with all the most progressive energies of the most prosperous country in the world, a frantic fright may paralyze business for a brief season but the people will speedily recover. It is only a question of stopping the scare; a scare that had some shadow of cause when Europe feared our departure from a sound financial policy, but for which there is no reasonable excuse at this time.

The sensible business-like interview given in to-day's paper from John Field, one of our most broad-gauged and successful merchants, will be read with peculiar interest by the public generally. It shows by incontestable facts what every intelligent person should understand who studies the present disturbed condition, but coming from a practical merchant, recording the experience of his own mercantile transactions, he reaches the marrow of the issue with directness, and proves that whenever the foolish scare can be halted, business will assume its usual serenity and values will be speedily restored.

One of the most important deliverances made since the recent business disturbance began comes from William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy. He is a practical business man; a practical politician, and a practical statesman who takes the broadest view of the whole business complication. He first calls upon the country to stop the scare, and at once puts to shame the petty panic-breeding partisan organs which are trying to intensify panic for party ends. He simply speaks the plain truth when he says that the repeal of the silver purchase law is "a palliative, not a panacea." It is the present most threatening of the ills that confront us, and therefore it should be first dealt with. Only those who seek to advance party at the cost of business tranquility, or seek to protect monopoly taxes by terrorizing business, could demand that tariff revision should be postponed indefinitely to quell a money panic.

Mr. Whitney strikes at the very root of the issue when he declares that our government "is now supported by a tax not upon property, but upon consumption," and that it is "assessed not upon what men own, but upon what they eat, and drink, and wear." Such a policy of taxation must sooner or later, and soon at the latest, paralyze industry, commerce and trade, and it is the fountain of the multiplied ills which now disturb the masses of the people. We can reach business prosperity again—first, by restoring the government to honest money and the highest standard of credit; and, second, by reducing taxes as far as may be possible upon our industries and the necessities of life. These two reforms must go hand in hand. Either would accomplish much good, but there cannot be any complete restoration of business prosperity until both shall have fully been accomplished.

In the meantime, let us stop the scare. It is senseless and destructive. There is every reason why we should have faith in our government's credit; in our country's resources and in ourselves; and whenever we shall reach that point, panic will end, values will be restored to a just standard, and business prosperity will come as surely as the morning succeeds the night.—*Times.*

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Cleveland, all his cabinet, Speaker Crisp and most members of Congress will return to Washington this week, prepared to grapple with the most serious condition of affairs this country has known for years, and that democratic statesmanship and wisdom will find a way out that will be safe, if it does not at first meet with the approval of everybody, is as certain as that Congress will meet next Monday. It is particularly noticeable that this is the predominant sentiment among democratic Congressmen already in Washington. However wide apart they may now be, they are all certain that some way will be found for getting together in the end.

Among the compromises already suggested is one that appears to be rapidly gaining ground. It is to simply repeal that clause of the Sherman law which compels the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month by the Treasury, or to merely adopt an amendment to the law authorizing the purchase of silver to be made or not made in the discretion of the President, and to let it go at that for a few months, in order to determine what other silver legislation may be necessary. A number of democrats who favor the free coinage of silver have announced their willingness to support this compromise at the extra session, leaving the question of further silver legislation to be determined at the regular session. There are not enough members of Congress yet in Washington to hazard a prediction as to even the probability of the adoption of this compromise, and some of those here say they prefer awaiting the recommendations to be made by President Cleveland's message before committing themselves.

Representative Neill, of Arkansas, says: "The Sherman silver law is vicious and ought to be repealed, but bad as it is it is not responsible, in my opinion, to any thing like as great an extent for the financial stringency as McKinleyism is. McKinleyism must be wiped out before the country can get all right again."

The financial situation is quite bad enough without exaggerating it, and the statement that 200 National banks have failed since the first of January, which has been widely published, is a gross exaggeration. The total number of suspensions has been 105—two in New England, two in Eastern states, 15 in Middle and Mississippi Valley states, 6 in Northwestern states, 55 in Western states and 25 in Southern states—and of this number only 37 have actually gone into the hands of receivers. Of the remainder a number have resumed business and many more have good prospects for doing the same shortly.

Mr. Logan Carlisle very properly takes issue with the ridiculous statement made by a civil service Commissioner Roosevelt as to the government clerks being about evenly divided between the political parties. Mr. Carlisle is chief clerk of the Treasury and he says the statement of Roosevelt is worse than ridiculous when applied to that department. He says further: "To say that ten per cent. of the classified clerks in the Treasury were democrats at the beginning of this administration would be putting the percentage too high. In some large bureaus there was not a single democrat." Roosevelt's statement was made because of Secretary Carlisle having stated it to be his intention to give the democrats a show by dismissing the inefficient clerks in his department. Deputy Commissioner Bell says that less than 20 per cent. of the classified clerks in the Pension Office are democrats, and it would be safe to say that the percentage will not run over that in any of the departments.

"Republicans," said a member of Tammany, "are talking nonsense when they say that President Cleveland's appointment of two democrats not members of Tammany to be Collector and Appraiser respectively of the port of New York is a slap at Senator Hill and Murphy, and their only object is to create dissension in the democratic party. After giving Tammany the postmastership it was perfectly natural that Mr. Cleveland should reward the wing of the party that worked for his nomination. As a Tammany man I should, of course, have been glad to have seen all the Federal offices in New York City given to Tammany men, but I did not expect it, and, while I have no authority to speak for either of them, I am satisfied that neither Senator Hill nor Senator Murphy expected it. They always take care of their friends when they have an opportunity and they both have too much manhood to attempt to make a fuss because Mr. Cleveland has exercised the same privilege. I feel certain that no objection will be heard when those nominations come up for confirmation in the Senate."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Kleim.

Receivers Appointed for the American Tube and Iron Company.

LIABILITIES OVER A MILLION.

A flutter was created in Harrisburg, July 27, by the appointment of receivers for the American Tube and Iron Company, of Middletown, and the subsequent announcement that the Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company had shut down its works, throwing out of employment about 400 employees. It was rumored a few weeks ago that the tube works would likely go to the wall owing to the stringency of the money market, and the announcement that it had passed into the hands of receivers therefore did not cause the excitement that followed similar action on the part of the Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Next to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Tube and Iron Company carried on the most extensive business in this vicinity, employing 1,500 hands and having offices in many of the principal cities in the United States. The assets of the company are placed at \$1,000,000, while its liabilities aggregate \$1,250,000. Of the latter amount \$175,000 is indebted to the Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company, which suspended operations as the best way out of the difficulty into which the collapse of the Tube and Iron Works puts it.

The American Tube and Iron Company has a plant at Youngstown, Ohio, as well as at Middletown, and enjoyed a good reputation in many parts of the country. Colonel James Young, the millionaire farmer, is its president. He and R. C. Neal, president of the Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company, are creditors, and instituted the proceedings in the Dauphin County Court for the appointment of receivers. Neither of the Judges of the court was in town, and Judge Latimer, of York county, conducted the necessary business. The receivers are A. S. Matheson, general manager of the American Tube and Iron Company; A. W. Momeyer, secretary and treasurer of the corporation, and R. C. Neal, president of the Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company. They have given a bond of \$100,000.

The annual output of the tube and iron works has amounted to \$5,000,000. The Middletown Works are valued at nearly \$1,200,000, and there is owing the company about \$700,000.

The company was organized in 1874 with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares. There are no judgments or mortgages or bonded debt against the company and the statement is made by its officers that it will soon be on its feet again if given proper time to recover from its misfortune. Colonel Young, president of the company, says: "The company started with a production of about 1,500 tons per annum and has steadily increased business until its production reached about 120,000 tons per annum when running to its full capacity. The company's assets would wipe out all liabilities, and leave the plant clear to the stockholders. There are no judgments, mortgages or preferences. The present condition of the company has been brought about by the existing strained financial situation of the country.

It is impossible to get a fair proportion of collections and what collections are obtained consist largely of notes or commercial paper, which it is impossible to have discounted or use to a sufficient extent.

"The American Tube and Iron Company has enjoyed the highest line of credit, which has never been abused or taken advantage of by it. Under ordinary conditions of trade and finances the company's ability to continue meeting its obligations would be unquestioned."

As an after-dinner pill, to strengthen the stomach, assist digestion, and correct any bilious tendencies, Ayer's Pills are considered the best. Being sugar-coated, they are as agreeable as any confection, and may be taken by the most delicate.

The "Time-Saver" is a guide to the World's Fair that deserves its name. It names and locates 5,000 of the most interesting things on the Exposition grounds, grading them according to their importance. No other guide does this. The visitor who uses a "Time-Saver" can see the Fair in one-third of the time usually occupied and find without difficulty everything he wants to see. An encyclopedia of World's Fair information that can be carried in your breast pocket. Compiled by a newspaper man, who inspected every exhibit on the grounds. Not sold on the Exposition grounds; but nothing sold there will take its place. Ask your newsdealer for it, or send 25 cents to W. E. Hamilton, Room 12, No. 283 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Fall is approaching and the evenings will soon begin to grow longer, and good reading matter will be in demand. THE COLUMBIAN and the New York Weekly World makes an excellent combination, and they cost only \$1.80 for one year. Try them.

GOOD COMPLEXION, good blood and healthy liver secured by occasionally using Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

WAR BARELY AVERTED.

France Backs Down Before England.

SIAM YIELDS ALL TO FRANCE.

Lord Dufferin Again Distinguishes Himself as a Diplomat—Great Britain Will Not Tolerate a Blockade—Lengthy Negotiations Expected.

BANGKOK, July 29.—The Siamese Government at a meeting of the Ministry yesterday, over which the King presided, agreed to all the demands of France and at once telegraphed the fact to the French Government. This ends all danger of war.

LONDON, July 31.—Beyond question the Siamese affair brought France and Great Britain much nearer hostilities than the public have realized. The Earl of Rosebery, British Foreign Secretary, has had virtually a free hand in the negotiations with France, and has found an able supporter in the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador in Paris. Each has maintained a dignified attitude far removed from bluster, but firm beyond any misunderstanding. Together they impressed on the French official mind unmistakably their intention not to let anybody ride roughshod over British interests in the East.

Great Britain's protest that the blockade of the Siamese coast was illegal, and her suggestion that interference with British commerce would not be tolerated, were made with such unqualified plainness that the French Ministers were sobered at once and conceded the justice of the British government's contention. There now is little doubt that a pacific settlement of the dispute will be accomplished shortly. That such is the case is attributable no less to Great Britain's attitude than to Siam's surrender.

BANGKOK, July 28.—Notice has been given of the blockade by the French fleet and outgoing vessels have been warned that they must clear from Bangkok and Koh-si-Chang before to-morrow or submit to detention. The blockade will extend along the entire north coast of the Gulf of Siam.

The French fleet with M. Pavie, French Minister Resident, have gone to Koh-si-Chang. The general expectation is that early in August the French fleet will attack Bangkok and land some 5,000 men. There is little doubt here that France's purpose is to make Siam a French colony.

The Siamese government is exceedingly anxious to avoid open warfare. When the gunboat Lutin was at the Menam bay yesterday the Foreign Minister sent to M. Pavie a note to the effect that the King and his advisers were most anxious to maintain peace. All such efforts, however, are believed by the English residents to be vain.

Unless England intervene to assist in a settlement of the dispute there can be little expectation or even hope that France will refrain from extreme measures. LONDON, July 28.—The Pekin correspondent of the Standard says: "Whilst China is not likely to attempt to enforce her suzerain rights so long as the scene of conflict shall be limited to the Menam and the lower Mekong, I can state positively on the highest authority that she is fully determined to uphold her dominion on the upper Mekong. If France encroaches above latitude 21 degrees she will find China in her path."

LONDON July 25.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says: "I gather that M. Derville and Lord Dufferin have agreed to a compromise on the frontier question. The newspapers have no inkling of this and are as aggressive as ever."

A Pension Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department has issued a rule in which he gives notice that after Sept. 1 next, no more than one motion for reconsideration of a decision adverse to a claim for a pension fee will be entertained by the department, and as to the one motion, strict compliance with the requirements of the office as to good faith are enjoined. This rule is issued with a view to preventing dishonest attorneys who may improperly receive pension fees which rightfully belong to another, from retaining the same by filing dilatory motions for reconsideration for the department's decision requiring the same to be refunded.

Westinghouse Reduces.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 31.—The working force of the Westinghouse Airbrake company at Wheeling, W. Va., it is stated, is further reduced by the temporary discharge of between 300 and 350 men. Those who remain at work will suffer a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent. in wages. Two weeks ago 400 men were discharged. Such reduction has not been offered to workmen in mills in the western part of the State for many years. It is not thought that the workmen will make any remonstrance.

Protesting Against Net Fishing.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 27.—The summer cottagers and hotel guests who find much amusement in hook and line fishing along the New Jersey coast resorts south of Sandy Hook have protested against the innumerable nets that are strung along the coast. A memorial is to be sent to the Fish and Game Commissioners praying them to offer some relief.

The Chinese Registration Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Thomas D. Riordan, attorney for the Chinese Six companies states that in connection with Jea Choate of New York City, and other counsel, he is preparing to make a second test of the constitutionality of the Chinese registration law at the October session of the United States Supreme Court.

To Be Confirmed as Judges.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, July 28.—At the National Commission meeting yesterday the board of lady managers sent in the following to be confirmed as judges: Mrs. R. S. Wallace, Oregon, horticulture; Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Nebraska, agriculture.

Corbett Coming Home.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—James J. Corbett starts East to-day. Within a week he will be at his old Asbury Park quarters to begin his first light training for the Mitchell fight.

Donald McNaughton Dead.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Ex-Senator Donald McNaughton, of Rochester, N. Y., chief executive officer of the New York State Commission at the fair, died last evening of ulceration of the bowels.

RUSSET SHOES,

BICYCLE SHOES



H. J. Clark's Building, Main street.
TENNIS SHOES,
BASE BALL SHOES.

Cause for Happiness.

ONE OF ALBANY, N. Y., BEST KNOWN CITIZENS SPEAKS IN WORDS OF PRAISE.

Have you reader, ever suffered from any urinary trouble, Kidney Complaint, or Stone in the Bladder, or Kidneys? If not you never need to as nature has caused the sign of pain in the back, highly colored, or thick Urine, oftentimes leaving a sediment after standing, to warn you of the approaching danger and if you will use Dr. Kennedy's Favorite remedy at once you will destroy these symptoms and restore yourself to a sound healthy being. Mr. Robert A. Male, of Albany, N. Y., speaks of how he suffered with Stone in the Bladder, for ten years and submitted to the operation by his physician of crushing and removing the stone, which soon reappeared as they always will when removed that way. His attention was finally called to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which he used, and it dissolved the formation of the new stone and entirely healed and cured him and he has had no reappearance of the trouble since. This is but one of thousands of cases where Favorite Remedy has cured and saved the patient.

More Money.

From Harper's Weekly.

One of the sages of the People's Party in Kansas some time ago delivered himself at a public meeting as follows: If all the money that is in the banks were in the pockets of the people, the country would be better off. This good man was evidently unaware of the fact that the money which is in the banks does not belong to the banks, but to people who deposited it there, and can draw it out again when they please; that, meanwhile, this money is lent out by the banks to people who can give sufficient security; and that, when so lent out, it circulates among the people in the channels of business, and is, therefore, virtually in the pockets of the people. The sage had probably applied to a bank for a loan without offering sufficient security, and the loan being refused, he concluded that the money in the banks was maliciously withheld from the people. What he really meant to say was, that if the money which was in other people's pockets were in his, he would be better off. Of which there is no doubt. But this sage and his disciples will have to consider that there are but two honest ways of getting money—to sell something for it, or to borrow it. So long as you have things to sell that other people want, such as corn, or dry goods, or your labor, you can always get money in exchange for them. If you have things of value to pledge, which the lender of money considers sufficient security that he will get his money back, such as land, or wheat, or cotton, or good railroad bonds, you can borrow money. The recognition of this fact moved another Western stump-speaker, who had turned the matter over in his mind, wisely to remark: "What we people need is not more currency, but more collaterals"—a great truth.

Deeds, mortgages and note books of all kinds at the COLUMBIAN office.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



"Every Dose Helps Me When I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I think it the best medicine for the blood. My six-year-old boy had sores on his feet, caused by FOOT-BURN. They became so large and painful he could not wear his shoes. A week after I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores began to heal up and disappear, and when he had taken two bottles he was entirely cured." Mrs. C. H. Titus, South Gibson, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or grip. Sold by all druggists. Be-

CANDIDATES.

The following persons announce their names as candidates under the rules of the Democratic party of Columbia County, and subject to the action of the Democratic County convention to be held on Tuesday, August 8th, 1893.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN N. GORDON,
of Montour township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES REICHAERT,
of Main township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
G. M. IKELER,
of Mt. Pleasant township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
J. G. SWANK,
of Mifflin Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
CORNELIUS FETTERMAN,
of Locust Township.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
CHARLES H. MOORE,
of Orange.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS B. HANLY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
MAHLON HAMLIN,
of Catawissa.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JOHN B. CASEY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
A. B. CROOP,
of Briarcreek township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
J. R. FOWLER,
of Pine township.

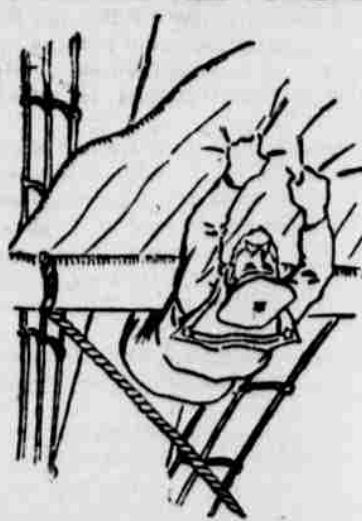
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CHARLES B. ENT,
of Scott township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOSEPH P. DEWITT,
of Greenwood township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF
THE COURTS
G. M. QUICK
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
I. J. HESS,
of Centre township.

AT THE TOP



We are at the top in the list by general consent. And why? Because we strive to please. We give honest values, and while our system of buying enables us to sell low, we are content with fair profit, and give our patrons a share in this advantage.

We are giving special inducements until the last of August in the way of prices on our lines of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver

to show you that we appreciate the very liberal patronage you have given us thus far, to induce you to come again and also to reduce our stock to make room for our Fall and Holiday goods. Come now if you want bargains.

Personal attention given to repairing of fine Watches, etc., and warranted satisfactory.

HESS BROS.,
JEWELERS AND STATIONERS.
Sign of big watch, Main St.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.