

The Columbia Democrat, STABLISHED ISS. CONSULIDATED 1869.

-PURLISHERS BY-GEO. E. ELWELL EVERY PRIDAY 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, AUGUST 18, 1893.

#### Democratic State Convention.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, at a meeting held on the 26th day of June, 1803, in the City of Philadelphia, the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will be held in the City of Harrisburg, Tuesday, September 19th, 1893, at twelve o'clock, noon, in the Opera House of that City.

At the State Convention the following candidates are to be elected: One person for Judge of Supreme

One person for State Treasurer.

The present prospects are that the

Wilson bill which provides for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, will pass the House by a majority of thirty. There is war in the camp among

the republican candidates for county commissioner. This is the only office in the county of any importance that falls to that party, and hence there is always a scramble for it. The delegate election will be held next Saturday, and the county convention on Monday.

Senator Voorhees has introduced a bill in the Senate providing that National Banks may issue currency to the amount of the bonds on deposit in the U. S. Treasury. This will increase the amount of currency by \$19,000,000, and help the banks to that extent, while the increased circulation is well secured by the bonds. The bill is meeting with much favor, and will no doubt pass, as it ought to

Pennsylvania Day will be observed at the World's Fair on September 7. Governor Pattison has issued a proclamation which concludes as follows:

"Now therefore, I. Robert E. Pattison. Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby notify and proclaim to all the people that Thursday, September 7, 1893, will be 'Pennsylvania Day' at the Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, Illinois, and I invite the citizens of Pennsylvania and the representatives of all her interests participating in this Exposition, and the officials of all the municipalities and other political sub-divisions of the state, to join in making this occasion worthy of the wealth in whose honor it has been devised.

"I recommend and request the people of Pennsylvania to visit the World's Fair at that time and to assemble at the Pennsylvania State Building to participate in the commemorative exercises. I especially invite the people of other states, formerly citizens of Pennsylvania or kindred with our people in blood, sympathy or interest to join with the residents of our Commonwealth in this celebration, and I invoke for it the interest and hearty co-operation of all who honor the history and rejoice in the prosperity of Pennsylvania.

#### GOLD MINING.

SILVER BULLION.

The United States produce more gold and silver than all the world besides. It is a mercantile commodity, it is bought and sold, it is traded and bartered. You can't eat it, you can't wear it, but it buys your coat and your corn, your pants and your potatoes. It is the best medium of exchange. Nations as well as individuals deal in it. When it moves, everything else moves. The wheels of industry, the cars of commerce, the ships of trade sail in unison.

### BUSINESS BETTER.

MONEY EASIER'

Our exchanges from all parts of the country are in a hopeful mood, and give reports of mills resuming, of industries steaming up their works, of workmen gathering to their old places, and of an increase of currency. Payment of small accounts to tradesman is being made everywhere, and thus money is again going its rounds. Keep it going. The world is not com-ing to an end. Business, trade, gold and silver are abundant, keep them moving.

NOTHING is more destructive of beauty than a bad complexion, and nothing is more certain to secure a good one than the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

## THE SENATORIAL SNAG IT PROTECTS THE SEALS

A Tie on Silver in the Finance Committee.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF EARLY ACTION

Another Day of Debate in Congress and Gossip Outside-A Proposition to Have the Government Guarantee National Bank Depositors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The Committee on Finance of the Senam held a meeting vesterday at which for an hour and a half the silver question in its various phases was discussed. The only result of the meeting was that foreshadowed, authorizing Mr. Voorhees to favorably report the bill increasing the circulating notes of National banks to the par value of the bonds deposited. In the committee room there was some very persistent opposition to the reporting of this measure by Messrs. Vance, Jones of Arkansas, and Harris of Tennessee. The discussion only tended to show that the Finance Committee was far removed from common ground on the question of general legislation on the financial situation and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law in particular. It was decided that with the long time between the meetings of the committee the members could never come to an understanding, and it was agreed that the committee should therefore, beginning with to-morrow, hold daily sessions. The members of the committee are as firm and as unyielding as the day they first met. The anti-silver men on the committee are Senators Sherman, McPherson, Morrill, Allison and Aldrich, silver men are Senators Harris, Vance. Vest Jones of Arkansas, and Jones of Nevada, with Mr. Voorhees, the chairman, holding the balance of power. How he will vote may decide the action of the com-mittee. He has said that he is in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, either with conditions or without, that he will vote for it without conditions, but by so doing does not give up his allegiance to silver as a money metal. He has said that the vote on the repeal will not indicate the standing of the Senate on the question of bimetallism at all, and for that reason is willing to go on record in that way. On the other hand should the ultra-silver men agree upon some measure, not too radical in its character, it is said that possibly Mr. Voorhees might go with them. So far the committee is divided on lines that show the extremes of the proposition. The silver men insist that they will submit to nothing but free coinage at the present ratio, and the other side with equal emphasis assert that the only thing they will

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 .- In the Senate yesterday several important bills were introduced.

endorse will be the unconditional repeal of

the purchasing clause.

Mr. Hill, of New York, offered a very brief bill repealing Federal election laws; the repeal, however, not to affect any proceeding or prosecution now pending under

Senator Butler introduced a bill repealing the State bank tax.

Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, introduced a bill providing further issue of \$300,000,000 of flat money, exchangable for government bonds at par.

Senator Chandler, reintroduced his bill of last Congress, establishing additional regulations concerning immigration to the

Senator Voorbees introduced a bill to increase national bank circulation, which is

as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that upon any deposit already or hereafter made of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law, any national banking association which has made or shall hereafter make the same, shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exexeding in the whole amount in circulating notes thus issued the par value of the bonds deposited; provided that at no time shall the total amount of such notes sued to any such association exceed the

Senator Hill introduced a resolution, which lies on the table, declaring the sense of the Senate that nothing but financial legislation shall be undertaken during the present special session.

amount at such time actually paid in as its

capital stock."

#### Debate in the Hou

Washington, Aug. 16.—The debate in the House yesterday was not especially imthe House yesterday was not especially important. It merely gave an opportunity for four members, Mesars. Hutchinson (Dem., Texas), Blanchard, (Dem., Louisiana) Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio), and Snodgrass (Dem., Tennessee), to give expression to their views. The mest interesting speech—because it was really the first Republican protest against free coinage—was delivered by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and which was lacking neither in sareasm nor satire.

Mr. Snodgrass, a Democrat, from Tenn-Patterson, on account of the position taken by that gentleman against free coin-

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

To Protect Depositors. Washington, Aug. 16 -A new proposi-tion called out by the financial stringency is tion called out by the manners that the United States shall guarantee deposits that the United States shall guarantee deposits and a contain conditions. A bill has been prepared and will probably be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, which enacts

Sec. 1. Every national bank existing and doing business at the date of the passage of this act, shall, as soon as practicable, thereafter report in writing its true financial condition to the Secretary of the Treasury, and if found by said Secretary to be in a solvent condition. deposits thereafter made in such bank in good faith, in the due course of business, by persons not officers of the bank, nor stockholders in the corporation doing the banking business, shall be and they are hereby guaranteed by the United States to be paid to the depositors or their lawful assigns, or transferees when drawn on by draft or check, but no person shall be al lowed to overdraw his account in any man-

Sec. 2. To indemnify the United States from loss by reason of the guarantee given and made in the first section of this act, an annual tax is hereby levied on all deposits hereafter made in the banks scribed in this act, equal to one-fourth of one per cent of said deposits; the said tax shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury on the last day of each month of the year on the deposits of that month.

The Main Point of the Behring Sea Decision.

NO EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS FOR US

A Close Season Established and Various Safeguards Provided-The Result Generally Satisfactory to Both the United States and Great Britain. . . .

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Behring Sea decision, handed down yesterday by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, is generally satisfactory. Telegrams from Paris and London report the concensus of opinion among the American agents and counsel to be that, though technical success rests with Great Britain on legal points, on practical grounds the victory is to the United States, as the arbitration was entered upon to preserve the scals, and the decision achieves that result. The herd of scals is to be protected from the sealers while breeding by the establishment of a close season from May 1 to July 21.

This close season shall be observed in the Northern Pacific as well as in the Behring Sea. This protects the seals in their passage from the winter quarters across the ocean to their breeding grounds, the Pribyloff Islands. This decision is against the carnest contention of Sir Charles Russell, the counsel for Great Britain, who held that the Northern Facific must be free grounds at all seasons for these scalers.

Poaching in the deep sea must cease, as the use of firearms in scaling is prohibited. It is impracticable to engage in sealing, except in a small way, without the use of buckshot.

The finding of the tribunal on the five points of Article VI. of the treaty of 1892 is against the United States. This article covered the claims to exclusive rights in the Behring Sea as obtained by the United States in its Russian purchase. The sealing restrictions established by the tribunal are sufficiently severe to more than com-

pensate for this point.

The treaty under which the Tribunal of Arbitration was appointed recites that the governments of the United States and Great Britain, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of the questions which had arisen between them concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea and concerning also the preservation of the fur seal in or habitually resorting to the said sea and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur seals, agreed to submit the questions to a tribunal of arbitration to be composed of seven arbitrators, two named by Great Britsin, two by the United States, one by France, one by Italy, and one by Sweden and Norway.

The arbitrators selected were: By the United States. Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan.

By Great Britain. Lord Hannen and dr S. D. Thompson. By France. Baron de Courcel, who was subsequently chosen President of the tri-By Italy. Marquis Bailio Visconti-Ve-

By Sweden and Norway. Judge Gram. Articles II, III, IV, and V, of the treaty provided for the meeting place of the ar-bitrators, and for other matters in regard

to precedure, etc.
Article VI was worded as follows:-In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators, it is agreed that the follow ing five points shall be submitted to them, in order that their award shall embrace distinct decision upon each of said five

11. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea known now as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Aluska to the United States!

"2. How far were those claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain! "3. Was the body of water now known

as the Behring Sea included in the phrase Pacific ocean, as used in the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in the Beliring Sea, were held and exclusively exercised by Russia by said Treaty! "4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to

jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea east of the water boundary, in the Treaty between the United States and Russis of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States in that Treaty!
"5. Has the United States any right,

and, if so, what right, of protection or property in the tur-seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea when such seals are found outside the Article 6 referred to the liability of each

government for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or its citizenta-in connection with the claims presented and urged by it.

Article IX provides for the appointment

of four commissioners, two American and two British, to examine into and report on the question of damages.

Article X. Xi. XII. XIII. relate to the

payment of the expenses of the tribuna... and to the time in which a decision shall be rendered.

Article XIV reads as follows: "The high contracting parties engage to our-sider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration as a full, perfect aufinal senttlement af all questions reterred to the arbitrators.

Article XV relates to the ratification of the treaty.

California's Midwinter Fair. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The finance committee of the Midwinter Fair has a art. \$400,000 in sight and proposes to begin active work this week upon the site in the park. "Work will begin about Wednesday," said Col. Andrews, one of the execu-tive committee, "and as soon as the ground is broken we will have no trouble in getting

A Bankrupt County.

carry out our plans to perfection.

the balance of the half million needed to

O'NELL, Neb., Aug 14 -- It is feared Holt county is bankrupt. More than a week ago Treasurer Scott left for Stone. City to be absent estensibly a day, has not returned and of \$70,000 of count funds that should be on hand only \$20, 80 can be found, three fourths of that being in a defunct bank.

Three Receivers for Northen Pactac. New York, Aug. 16.—Thomas F. Onless of New York; H. C. Payne, of Mittenances and Henry C. Rouse, President of Missouri, Kausas and Texas Ratiway C pany, were yesterday appointed recovers of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the United States Court of this city

#### What To Do.

From Harper's Weekly. For the immediate future, and for

the coming session of Congress, the thing to do is simple. Repeal the Sherman act : stop the currency based on silver purchases and containing the threat of reducing our currency to the ty-five cent basis; and for the rest. take time for consideration.

Whatever may have been the original merit or demerit of the Sherman act, the time has come to be done with it, and with the whole policy of which it was a part. We will admit, for argument's sake, that when passed it was necessary in order to stave off a free-silver bill, and that a compromise with the silver party was then the best policy. But the time for compromise is past, and the country must make up its mind to cease playing with fire. The Bland act was a dangerous compromise with the silver men, the Sherman act was another; we can afford no further experiments in the issuing of bad money which displaces good We might continue on the verge of a breakdown for still a space, and not come to grief. But we can no longer

afford this perilous experimenting.

The present financial crisis adds a further and urgent reason for immedi-ate repeal. We will again admit, for argument's sake, that it is a mistake to lay all our present troubles at the door of the Sherman act. Other things have contributed to bring about the crisis, and we will not quarrel with those who lay more stress on this cause or on that. But no one will deny that the Sherman act was one potent scource of trouble. We all know that in times of financial tribulation the one thing needful is confidence-a reasonable and firm assurance that the future will bring better things, and a willingness not to press rights and debts, in the certainty that they will have their due when the proper season comes. The spirit of confidence has been shattered more by the Sherman act than by any other cause. The peril of the government's finances, the distrust of foreign investors, the wonder what unexpected breakdown the next day may bringthese have been the fruits of that unhappy measure. Remove the incubus, and the calm and orderly course of business affairs will be resumed. The one thing now to do is to promote calm, order, hope. Whatever other causes may have disturbed them, here is one cause which legislation can set right. Let Congress repeal the act, and restore to the community that confidence without which the modern machinery of trade cannot work.

Scrofula cannot resist the purifying owers of Aver's Sarsaparilla. Sold powers of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by druggists.

The President Gone Back to his Summer Home at Gray Gables to Rest from Official Labors.

President Cleveland has returned to Gray Gables after spending a week in Washington. Before leaving he made the following statement for publica-

"My absence from the capital at this time may excite some surprise in view of my intense interest on the subject now awaiting the determination of congress. Though my views and recommendations have already been officially submitted to that body, and though I am by no means certain I could further aid in bringing about the result which seems so necessary, it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could remain at the scene of action. But whether I am here or elsewhere, I shall look with hope and confidence to the action of those upon whom the responsibility now rests of relieving our people from their present dangers and difficulties.

"I am going back to my Summer home at the seashore because I am not sufficiently rested from the strain to which I have been subjected since the 4th of March to fit me again to assume the duties and labors which await me here. I have been councelled by those whose advice I cannot disregard that the further rest I contemplate is absolutely necessary to my health and strength. I shall remain away during the month of August and shall devote myself to rest and outdoor recreation.

"My doings will be devoid of interest to the public, and I shall be exceedingly pleased if I can be free from the attentions of newspaper correspondents."

It is widely reported and quite gen-erally believed that the President is more seriously ill than has been supposed A Democratic Senator who recently called upon him stated that the President is far from well and the fact that he has returned to Gray Gables adds to the general anxiety as to his condition-

#### Good Looks.

Goods looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Billious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great al-terative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples Blotches, Boils and gives a good complerio... Sold at C. A. Kleim's Drugstore, soc. per bottle.

# RUSSET SHOES,





H. J. Clark's Building, Main street.

#### TENNIS SHOES,

BASE BALL SHOES

#### WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, 14, 1893. The democratic leaders of the House

proved themselves equal to the occasion, and broke the record for a new Congress by getting to work on the silver question on the fifth day of the session. They also disappointed the republicans who were cocked and primed to arraign the democrats at the bar of public opinion on the charge of intentional procrastination. The re- howlers. It is said that everything in publicans have been so surprised at the ease with which the democrats mosquito, whose use, however, has not reached an agreement to take up the yet been discovered. The calamity silver question, in advance of the appointment of committees, discuss it the universe. Perhaps it is to keep fourteen days and then vote upon the people awake during the summer va. bill for the repeal of the purchasing cation and prevent their falling into clause of the Sherman law and amend- too seductive a repose. ments thereto for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16, 17, 18, 19, or still goes on. It is not so much about 20 to one, and for the substitution of the financial crisis now. People got the old Bland act, which was the law tired of sensational headlines about before the Sherman act was passed in bank failures and predictions of impend-1890, that they have just begun to ing woe, and the panic-mongers themcharge the democrats with railroading selves seem to have wearied of their the matter through the House. The efforts or to have become frightened democrats are perfectly willing to at the spectres of their own conjuring. plead guilty to the charge of railroad. But they are not going to abandon the ing, and that the people had a right to pleasure of startling people. It is a expect it. The agreement under which the debate is now being conducted is thoroughly democratic; it provides for an equal division of time and for a vote upon the bill and the amendments named without filibustering, and the decision of the question is to be made solely by the majority in the House. It looks now as though the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law would pass, although there is a probability an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at an increased ratio may be added to the bill. Up to this time the debate has been

carried on in a spirit of toleration, al though some of the speakers on both sides-silver and anti-silver; there are no political sides recognized in the debate-have made some rather strong statements. The small attendance is surprising, in view of the great interest throughout the country in the result. Of course everybody knows that it is easy for members of the House to find more comfortable places than their from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, but it does seem that more of them should tation of cholera. But the calamity regard it a duty to attend the sessions organs are printing double headed disthan do. While there is no actual necessity for their being present, if they do not intend to speak, until the voting begins, still it would look better to other cholera panic, they will do it. see them in their seats. The democratic Senators have not

found it so easy to agree upon a programme for the disposal of the silver question in the Senate, although the committee appointed by the democratic caucus, of which Senator Gorman is chairman, has made some progress towards a compromise, and there is reason for the belief that it will eventually succeed. The most radical silver men in Congress are republican fort, though themselves may suffer Senators, and it is their influence which makes it difficult to get the democratic Senators to agree upon a compromise substitute for the Sherman law. There is little, if any probability that a bill for the repeal of the entire law or of the purchasing clause can get through the Senate without being accompanied by a substitute. The town has been full of silly rum-

ors about President Cleveland's health since his return to Gray Gables, under his physicians orders, in search of much needed rest. The case is very simple and there is no occasion for rumor. There is nothing the matter with the President's general health. but he has been overworking himself ever since the fourth of March, and being only human, his system is now paying the penalty, and demands the rest which he has not before felt at liberty to give it. There is really no good reason why he should be in Washington during the discussion of the silver question. In fact, there are more reasons for his being away. Had he remained here he would constantly have been charged with trying to influence votes in some way or other. Being away he can get needed rest and no one can accuse him of trying to interfere with the Constitutional rights of Senators and Repre-

The agreement to take up the silver question in the House was a great relief to Speaker Crisp, as it will enable him to take his time in making up the committees, for there will be nothing for them to do until after the silver question is disposed of.

While there has been nothing in the

shape of an official agreement to that effect, there seems to be a general understanding among the democrats in the House that the committee on Ways and Means will as soon as its membership is announced begin the work of reforming the tariff.

#### August Panic-Mongera.

This August would be a dry, dull month if it were not for the calamity nature has its uses, including even the howler must also have his purpose in

Whatever its purpose, the buzzing poor day that will furnish no material for a scare.

The health of the President is a fine theme for the calamity howlers. A few weeks ago they had a very poor opinion of the President and didn't believe that he could do anything useful anyhow. Now they are convinced that he is dreadfully i'l and the country is in imminent danger in consequence. This is at once a foolish and a cruel attempt to make a scare. There is not one known fact on which to base it, and if it has any other motive than idle gossip it can only be to distress Mr. Cleveland and his family and to add to the anxieties of the country.

Then there is the cholera scare. That had to come up again, of course. A single vessel with some cases of cholera aboard arrived in the harbor of New York and was detained at quarantine; all the sick persons were isolated and most of them are doing well, while there have been no additional cases. On the whole extent of seats in the House to spend their time our coast there has been nothing else that so much as suggested the imporpatches from Swinburne Island with scare heads of the most startling sort, and if it is possible to work up an-

> These same papers have also discovered that the crops are a failure, among other things, and we may fairly expect them to find some terrible portent in the alarming spots on the sun. The great advantage of the way in which they are overdoing the scare business is that they are making it ridiculous, but there are still some peowho find it annoying. Even mosqui-toes may cause a great deal of discommost in the end .- Times

### Not Essential.

Annie Howe-Mamma told me not to encourage him, and I always obey mamma.

Violet Blue-And yet you were engaged to him in three days.

Annie Howe-Yes; fortunately he isn't the kind that needs encouragement .- Puck.



Mrs. Theresa Hartson

Por fourteen years I have suffered with kidney troubles; my back so laine that sometime I Could Not Raise Myself up out of my chair, nor turn myself in bed. I could not sleep, and suffered great distress with my food. I have taken four bottles of

# Hood's Sarsaparilla. I feel like a new person, and my terrible sufferings have all gone. Life

ts comfort compared to the misery it used to be." Mrs. Theresa Hartson, Albion, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restor