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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1893.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts,
G. M. QUICK.

For Register and Recorder,
C. B. ENT.

For County Treasurer,
J. H. FOWLER.

For County Commissioners,
G. M. IKELER,
J. G. SWANK.

For District Attorney,
THOS. B. HANLY.

For County Auditors,
W. A. DREISBACH,
J. F. HARRISS.

For County Surveyor,
C. H. MOORE.

The story of President Cleveland's illness published by the *Press* last week, seems to have been very much exaggerated. It is likely that some sort of an operation was performed on the President's jaw, but otherwise he appears to be in robust health. He has returned to Washington and is attending to his official duties as usual.

There is a general increase in the deposits at the banks all over the country, which indicates that the hoarding of money by individuals is drawing to an end. The premium paid for currency has nearly disappeared, and better times are looked for very soon. The probabilities are that there will be a boom in the fall trade.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1893.

President Cleveland never worked harder since he became President than he has done since his return to Washington. In addition to his desk work, he has held important conferences with every member of his cabinet upon matters pertaining to their several departments; with numerous Senators on the outlook for the passage of the silver repeal bill, and with chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee upon the new tariff bill, public hearings upon which were today begun by that committee, to be continued until the 20th inst. In short, Mr. Cleveland has, after his vacation, taken up his numerous public duties with the vigor which has always characterized his administration of public affairs. To see him and talk with him two minutes will convince any man that the talk about his health being undermined and broken is arrant nonsense. He was overworked; needed rest; and now that he has had it is all right again.

It is now acknowledged by the staunchest opponent of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law that the opposition to repeal is gradually melting away. A majority of the Senators will vote for repeal when a vote can be reached, and the only delay that can arise after all the Senators have been given an opportunity to express their sentiments will be by filibustering. To what extent filibustering will be carried is not yet apparent, but it is certain that a number of Senators who are strongly opposed to unconditional repeal—such men as Morgan, of Alabama, and Peffer, of Kansas,—will refuse to aid in filibustering to prevent a vote, and Senator Voorhees, who is in charge of the repeal bill, has given notice of his intention to use extreme measures, if necessary, to force a vote upon the bill, as soon as it becomes apparent that the debate is being prolonged for no other purpose than to stave off a vote. It is now thought by those who favor repeal that a vote can be reached in two, or at the outside three weeks. The gamblers are usually good judges of the way the wind blows and they are offering odds that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law will be repealed before the first of October. I saw one bet of \$100 to \$40 made, the gambler taking the \$100 end, and later offering to give four to one up to \$1000, without takers. Still, it is certain that the bill will not pass the Senate without a bitter struggle, which will probably be one of the most memorable in the history of the Senate. This struggle is expected to begin with a continuous session of the Senate, when the attempt will be made to wear out the opposition, and thus force a vote.

The House is still debating the proposed new rules reported from the committee on rules last week, and until they have been adopted no bills

can be introduced, except by unanimous consent, and that is seldom given. Among the most important amendments which the House has already added to the rules is that giving the committee on Coinage and the committee on Banking and Currency the same privilege that the committee on Appropriations and that on Ways and Means have had—that of reporting bills at any time. During the debate ex-Speaker Reed has continuously sought to make discord among the democrats, but up to this time he has succeeded in doing nothing except making an exhibition of himself. While the democrats have differences among themselves as to some of the rules reported, they are able to settle them, and will settle them without Reed's interference.

Senator Dolph made a speech in the Senate Saturday afternoon in favor of his bill appropriating \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of the Geary anti-Chinese law that hardly made pleasing reading for the new Chinese minister, who the same day presented his credentials to Secretary Gresham.

SUSPENSIONS OF PENSIONS.

COMMISSIONER LOCHREN ISSUES AN ORDER MODIFYING THE PRACTICE OF THE OFFICE.

Pensions Go On During Inquiry.

Commissioner Lochren, of the pension bureau, has issued an order modifying the practice of the office as to suspensions of pensions. The most important change is that which directs that hereafter there will be no suspensions except in cases where the record shows on its face that the soldier was not entitled to any pension whatever. It is believed, however, that the number who will come under this class will be very small. The order reads as follows:

In the re-examination of all cases allowed under section two of the act of June 27, 1890, the practice of the bureau is hereby changed and modified as follows: First, where it appears prima facie on the face of the papers that the pensioner was not entitled to any pension under a prior law, and that he is not entitled under the act of June 27, 1890, to any higher rate of pension than was so allowed under such prior law, he shall be notified that his pension under the act of June 27, 1890, will be dropped and his pension under such prior law restored, unless within sixty days from such notice he shall file competent evidence showing his right to pension.

MUST FILE COMPETENT EVIDENCE.

Second. Where on the face of the papers it appears that the pensioner is entitled to a less rate than he is now receiving, he shall be notified that his pension will be reduced to such less rate unless within sixty days from such notice he shall file competent evidence of his right to a higher rating.

Third. Where it appears on the face of the papers that the pensioner had been allowed a pension under a prior law, and that he is not entitled under the act of June 27, 1890, to any higher rate of pension than was so allowed under such prior law, he shall be notified that his pension under the act of June 27, 1890, will be dropped and his pension under such prior law restored, unless within sixty days from such notice he shall file competent evidence that he is entitled to a higher rate than was granted by his pension under such prior law.

Fourth. Every notice shall inform the pensioner that upon his application to the commissioner he will be immediately ordered for examination by a local medical board, to enable him to obtain the necessary evidence to show his right to a pension.

Fifth. When any pensioner shall have complied with the requirements of such notice, and furnished evidence tending to support his

CLAIM TO BE CONTINUED ON THE ROLLS the case shall at once be a "special case," and be promptly adjudicated. There will be no preliminary suspension in any case hereafter except as provided in the first sub-division of this order.

In speaking of this new order today Commissioner Lochren said: "The secretary has for some time questioned the fairness of the old practice of the pension bureau which suspends pensions during inquiry as to the right of a pensioner to the pension rate he was receiving. At his request the whole matter has been carefully considered and the present order modifying that practice, so as not to suspend in doubtful cases, has been agreed to as more equitable."

"During the progress of the examination of cases under the act of June 27, a larger number of pensioners were found liable to suspension under the old practice than had been anticipated and cases were found where persons have been suspended where disabilities have increased since the date of being pensioned and who are now entitled to remain on the rolls. In every instance, as soon as these cases were called to the attention of the bureau, the correction was promptly made; but it was feared that the suspension might work hardship by preventing the payment of pensions to those who at the present time were legally entitled to the same, though they were not at the time the pension was granted."

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, grayed or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

TALK GETTING TIRESOME

Stewart's Exhaustive Speech in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 6.—If any particle of interest existed in the mind of any Senator in connection with the legislation of 1873 by which the silver dollar was dropped out of coinage, remaining only until the passage of the Bland-Allison act, he had an opportunity of learning from Mr. Stewart every incident bearing upon it before, since, and at the time of its enactment. Mr. Stewart's version of the old history differed from the version given by Mr. Sherman last week. Little attention was paid to Mr. Stewart's speech, and at one point of it he complained that the Senators were in the cloak rooms, and not in the chamber.

A call of the roll, however, quickly secured a quorum. At another point he declined to permit Mr. Hoar to interpose some remarks—designating them as "a lot of trash," and Mr. Aldrich met similar treatment, his interference being called "aggravating." Mr. Stewart occupied over three and a half hours delivering his speech from type-written sheets, not having finished when the Senate went into executive session, by a vote of 35 to 28.

A resolution changing the hour of meeting from noon to 11 a. m. was offered by Mr. Voorhees, and is to be called up for action to-day.

A concurrent resolution for a joint select committee on Finance, seven Senators and seven Representatives, was introduced by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and is also to be called up by him to-day.

The most remarkable proposition of the day was a bill introduced (by request) by Mr. Peffer for a department of education, and for an appropriation (in aluminum coins) of eight hundred million dollars.

The executive session of the Senate was the result of a desire on the part of the friends of silver to give Mr. Stewart, who had been speaking three and a half hours, a rest, so that he might go on with his speech to-day refreshed. The vote was a triumph for the silver men. After the doors were closed the nomination of John J. S. Hassler, of Forest City, S. D., to be receiver of public moneys at Enid, Okla., whose confirmation has been objected to, was favorably acted upon. Then Mr. Morgan moved that the Senate adjourn. This was antagonized by the repeal forces, who stated that they thought Mr. Stewart should continue for another hour at least.

The yeas and nays were taken, showing 30 votes for adjournment and 27 against. It was another victory for those fighting for time, and when the doors opened silver men emerged from the chamber smiling over the second victory they had scored within an hour.

There was no session of the House yesterday.

LOVE AND LAW.

Congressman Breckenridge Files a Technical Demurrer in His Breach of Promise Case.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 6.—Representative William C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, yesterday by his attorneys, Phil B. Thompson and Enoch Totten, of this city, filed his demurrer to the declaration of Madeline V. Pollard, filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, August 12, 1893, charging him with breach of promise of marriage and asking damages in the sum of \$50,000. This was the last day, under the rules of the court, on which an answer could be filed to save a judgment being entered by default, and it was within 15 minutes of four o'clock, the hour of closing the edifice of the court, that the demurrer was handed to the clerk. The demurrer was exceptionally brief and avers that the declaration of the plaintiff was bad in substance, particularly as to the third count. The demurrer is based on the three following points of law which will be argued in its support:

1st, the said declaration consists of three separate counts which improperly allege three separate contracts of marriage, and allege that said three contracts to marry were subsisting at one and the same time.

2nd, not more than one contract to marry can subsist at the same time between two persons.

3rd, the third count of said declaration is bad because it alleges matters and things which cannot, in law, be considered substantive facts necessary to constitute a cause of action thereby violating rule 26 of the common law rules of the court.

Emma Goldman Case.

NEW YORK, Sep. 6.—The grand jury adjourned soon after being sworn in yesterday. The papers in the case of Emma Goldman, arrested in Philadelphia on a charge of inciting to riot, which were prepared in the District Attorney's office last week, were handed to the foreman, E. W. Bloomington, by the District Attorney, and the jury, it is said, will indict her on all the counts when they make their first presentation in court.

A Handsome Gift.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Sep. 6.—The Pennsylvania World's Fair Commissioners have resolved to present their State building to the city of Chicago after the Exposition. Its location, just opposite the Art building, will make it useful for kindred purposes. It is a solidly built of brick with iron girders, and is credited with being the handsomest building on the grounds next to the New York building. It cost \$85,000.

Mexican Border Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 5.—No definite arrangements for the withdrawal of United States and Mexican troops and the release of Mexican customs officers and the flock of 3,000 sheep at the Havana ranch on the Rio Grande, pending the settlement of the boundary dispute through diplomatic channels, has yet been made. Matters at the ranch appear to be even more complicated than ever.

The Pope's Gift.

ROME, Sep. 6.—Father Frederick Hooker, who has left Rome for America with letters from the pope to Mr. Sattoli and Cardinal Gibbons, was commissioned also to present to the Cardinal a portrait of His Holiness. The portrait is carved in stone, and is set in a frame of gold studded with precious stones. The whole work was done by the Vatican artificers and is a masterpiece of its kind.

Learning to Love Germany.

BERLIN, Sep. 5.—The newspapers here comment upon the cordial reception given to Emperor William at Metz as proof of a change of feeling towards Germany in Alsace-Lorraine.

STATE BANK CURRENCY

A Subject of Growing Interest at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 5.—The question of repealing the tax on State banks as called for in the Chicago platform is already before the Senate in the shape of a bill introduced some days ago. Also in the Butler amendment to the Voorhees bill offered yesterday and in the shape of another amendment to Mr. Voorhees' bill, providing for the extension of the circulation of national banks. The latter bill has been effectually side tracked and there appears to be little hope of resurrecting it, so that the last named amendment will go the way of all amendments to bills that have been killed by the process of slow strangulation.

Senator Voorhees, is perhaps the most outspoken champion of the State banks on the floor of the Senate. What he means by a State bank is not the bank so commonly remembered and associated with ill-reputable to good banking principles, but the chartered State banks which have a circulation based upon specie itself—gold or silver. Senator Voorhees said that when he made the statement in his speech a few days ago that no man had ever lost a dollar through a chartered State bank, he uttered a truth that had not to this day been denied and could never be. That is the sort of bank he contends for. He is not one of those who believe the security of the notes should be found in State or municipal bonds, but he holds that it should be based on the precious metals themselves. This means that there should be at all times in the vaults of the banks one third of the amount of its notes in gold and silver, an amount amply sufficient, from his point of view, to redeem any of the notes of the bank that might at any time be offered for redemption, and upon which to transact the business of the community in which the bank is located. His plan also contemplates governmental supervision and inspection, a combination which will, he believes, offer a solution to the problem now before the people and give them a system of banking as firm and reliable as any ever devised by man.

There is no gainsaying the fact that a bill with this end in view will be one of the first to be introduced when the House has adopted its rules, and Democrats in the Senate are thus early discussing the probability of its passage. In the Senate it is unlikely that the Democrats will have the assistance of the eastern Republicans as they now have in the attempt to repeal the Sherman act. Whatever may be the bill introduced, according to Mr. Voorhees, it will be carefully amended and guarded so that in no sense can it be charged against the Democratic party that it is seeking to return to the days of so-called wild-cat banking.

Pennsylvania Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 5.—Major General Snowden and Brigadier General Dechert, accompanied by members of their respective staffs, a portion of the governor's staff and the city troops, which is to act as the governor's escort, left yesterday for Chicago. Gov. Pattison, Brigadier General Gobin, the remainder of the governor's staff and several ladies, boarded the train at Harrisburg, and Brigadier General Wyley and staff joined the party at Pittsburgh. All of the party will take part in the Pennsylvania Day exercises at the World's Fair on Tuesday.

Crushed by a Crowd.

PATERSON, N. J., Sep. 5.—While 200 persons made a rush to board an open car on the Paterson Central electric railway, on Ellison street, which was going to Washington Park, yesterday, Leslie Murray, nine years old, was forced in front of the crowd to the track and was crushed under the wheels of the car. His left leg was cut off at both arms broken. He is in a dying condition at the General hospital.

Wicked Progressive Eucure.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sep. 6.—Judge Moon, in his charge to the grand jury yesterday, created a sensation by declaring that progressive eucure was gambling. He said: "Not only is gambling carried on in regular gambling resorts, but people of high standing and respectability gamble. They may not put down money, but they set an example for others to follow in playing for prizes and awards."

The Vigilant's Measurements.

NEW YORK, Sep. 4.—Measurer Hyslop of the New York Yacht Club went to Coney Island on Friday afternoon at the request of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, and the Vigilant was found to measure 36.34 feet on the water line, or in other words was had just 38-100 of a foot to spare to spare to escape double time allowance, in case she was selected to meet the *Yale*.

Riotous Hop Pickers.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sep. 3.—The country hereabouts is overrun with tramp hop pickers. Yesterday at Sprout Brook a number of them working for William L. Trause became riotous after being denied more pay and stoned the farmers and broke windows in the houses. At length a number of villagers armed themselves and drove the hop pickers from the locality.

New Lehigh Valley Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 6.—Second Vice-President Robt. H. Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, announced the appointments of Charles S. Lee, as general passenger agent with headquarters in Philadelphia, and J. W. Lattig as superintendent of the telegraph lines and electrical apparatus, with headquarters at South Bethlehem, Pa.

Sloop Lost.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Sep. 5.—The Sloop *Jessup*, of this port, has been given up as lost, sailed Aug. 21 from Woods Hole for Newport, and was probably swamped in the gale of that day. The crew were John Rich, Manuel Barnes and Charles Patterson. The last two belong here and leave widows.

Knitting Mills Resume.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sep. 5.—The Riverside Knitting Mills at Little Falls will start up to-day. The mills have been closed several weeks. The mills paid off in currency Saturday which was furnished without premium by the National Herkimer County Bank.

Charleston Ready for Business.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sep. 2.—Charleston is ready for business again. A sufficient number of wharves have been repaired to accommodate all ships in port, and railroads are running.



Don't Get Yourself in a Box

BY BUYING SHOES OF AN UNCERTAIN QUALITY.

It's a risk you can't afford to run—can't afford any way when we can supply you with

an article that is beyond question. We handle the best makes of Shoes for Children—BOYS need no longer wear girls' shoes as we have a line made especially for the small Boys. Ladies who wear Spring Heeled Shoes will find a good assortment at the store of W. C. MCKINNEY.



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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Private correspondence is not generally made a matter for publication, but as the following seems to trench upon questions of public interest, I thought it might be proper to make it an exception.

I received a letter a short time ago, from a friend in a neighboring state, in which the writer after complaining of hard times and inquiring how times were with us, intimated that shooting a goodly number of men at Washington, who were there drinking whiskey and spending the people's money, might have a beneficial effect upon our financial situation. As the letter was not intended for publication, I shall withhold the name of the writer, whilst giving the substance of my reply as follows:

You speak of hard times with you and inquire how times are with us. In reply I will say that times are exceedingly hard here, and I guess the same is true throughout our entire country. Whether your plan for improving the times by shooting a lot of men at Washington is a wise one, is a question upon which good men may differ. There would no doubt be a difference of opinion as to who should be the target.

I am not certain that it is wise or prudent at any time to shoot folks even though they have done and are still doing wrong. Such people are not generally very well prepared to die. If I agreed with you that a little well directed shooting might have a beneficial effect, we might not agree as to who most deserved shooting.

From your writing I judge that you feel like shooting those who have been called together in extraordinary session to devise means for the relief of our financial difficulties. My feeling is that we should give them a chance to do something before killing them, lest in our haste we might kill our best friends. It would hardly be the fair thing to kill folks upon the suspicion that they may do something wrong in the future. We would none of us like to be thus dealt with. And the golden rule that "whatsoever you would that men should do unto you do you even so unto them," is as applicable in this case as in any other.

Now as to the amount of whiskey they are drinking at Washington at the present time, I have no certain data upon which to base an opinion. The Vice President is not running a hotel as his predecessor did, nor I have not heard that Grover Cleveland has received as at present a barrel of Scotch whiskey of Carnegie or any other millionaire as Benjamin Harrison did, so I had persuaded myself that whiskey drinking would not be carried on to such an alarming extent as formerly. But I may be mistaken, for the credit of our country, I hope that I am not mistaken.

Those men who have been there under former administrations, have perhaps formed bad habits which still cling to them. Bad habits are more easily formed than broken. They can no doubt get whiskey even though it is not kept at the White House. Evils of long standing cannot be overcome in a day even by a Democratic administration.

I suppose that it is difficult for a



Mr. J. E. Stillman

"I am Truly Thankful for Hood's Sarsaparilla. During the war I contracted syphoid fever, and after and after leaving it with malnutrition and nervousness, leaving from which I have suffered ever since, in neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous prostration and general debility. Since I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have not lost a day's work in three months, which is more than for years and am in better health than any time since the war." J. H. STILLMAN, Cheltenham, Pa. HOOD'S PILLS.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills. 25c.

man to be member of congress and at the same time to be correct in morals, as "evil communications corrupt good manners."

I have never had a burning desire to become a member of congress on account of the many temptations which beset a man in such places. And so far as I know there is no man or party who wishes to force such honors upon me, so I presume I shall be allowed to live and die in that obscurity for which by nature and education I am so eminently fitted. The above in reply to my letter.

I presume that my friend is not the only one who indulges the idea that by some kind of hokus pokus the present dominant party is to blame for all the evils which beset us, scarcely excepting the long continued drouth which has shortened the farmer's crops without reducing his taxes.

One moment's reflection ought to convince any intelligent fair-minded man, that the party now in power can in no sense of the word be held responsible for the financial difficulties, under which we now labor. Every law which in any way effects the commerce or currency of our country has been passed or approved by their opponents. And our present difficulties are the legitimate and inevitable result of their own nefarious work. Enlightened public opinion will no doubt place the blame where it belongs.

But let Democrats beware, the people will hold them to a strict accountability, for what they do or fail to do, while they have control. We shall insist on their supplying the country with a sufficient amount of currency, every dollar of which must at all times and in all places be worth one hundred cents. If they can make such dollars out of sixty cents worth of silver, that will be satisfactory. But I fail to see how free coinage can be adopted upon such a basis, and at the same time do equal and exact justice to all giving special privileges to none, which has always been regarded as a cardinal principle in Jeffersonian democracy. We shall further insist on their making a radical revision, or a clean wiping out of that abomination which maketh desolate, known as the McKinley tariff. If we must have a tariff for revenue let it be strictly for revenue and not for robbery. The time is past when the people will consent to be unjustly taxed for the benefit of millionaires.

We want no shifty compromises for political effect. B. Harrison and Co. can tell that such subterfuges sometimes work disastrously for those who try it.

Fortunately we have a President who is not afraid to veto a bad law or to approve a good one though it may appear at the time to be impolitic to do so.

JAMES I. CAMPBELL.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, it is not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

FOR -
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION
AND
STOMACH TROUBLES
TAKE
**MEREDITH'S
DIAMOND CLUB
PURE RYE**
Without equal as a stimulant and tonic.
Chemically Pure and Indorsed
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COMPLAINTS.
G. W. MEREDITH & CO., Sole Proprietors,
PITTSBURGH, PA., and
EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

PROPOSALS FOR ABUTMENTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bloomsburg, Pa., until Monday, September 25th, 1893 at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of the abutments and wing walls of a bridge over Melick's creek Lightstreet, Pa. Bids for mason work to be by the perch, and for the excavating to be by the yard. All stone to be of good size and quality, to be well bedded and laid in good mortar of sharp sand and lime, and all work to be approved by the commissioners. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JESSE HUTTENHOUSE,
B. F. EIGHAR,
G. L. SANDS,
Commissioners.
ATTEST: C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk, Commissioners' office, Bloomsburg, September 6, 1893.