

# The Columbian.

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**THE COLUMBIAN,**  
 Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

### State.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,  
**SEMUEL GUSTINE THOMPSON,**  
 of Philadelphia.

For State Treasurer,  
**FRANK C. OSBURN,**  
 of Allegheny County.

### County.

For Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts,  
**G. M. QUICE.**

For Register and Recorder,  
**C. B. ENT.**

For County Treasurer,  
**J. E. POWLER.**

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

For District Attorney,  
**THOS. B. HANLY.**

For County Auditors,  
**W. A. DREIBACH,**  
**J. F. HARKINS.**

For County Surveyor,  
**C. H. MOORE.**

The report that Secretary Carlisle was to have an operation performed to have a lump removed from his arm was a little premature. Mrs. Carlisle by old fashioned home treatment and rubbing has caused the lump to subside, and no operation will be performed.

Since the extra session of Congress, the question is raised, how are the members paid, and what amount is allowed for the extra session. The members of the House of Representatives receive \$5,000 per year, and members of the Senate \$6,000 per year. They are expected to devote all their time to the work, and do not receive any more pay for an extra session. However, at the beginning of the present extra session, a bill has passed appropriating a fee of 10 cents mileage.

Henry S. Cochran, who has been chief weigh clerk in the mint at Philadelphia for the past 43 years on Saturday last made a confession to having stolen \$134,000 worth of gold. The shortage was discovered a few days ago, and by means of men in the employ of the Secret Service, evidence was soon produced, implicating Cochran. He had been so long in the employ that those who knew him were slow to believe it, until the confession was made. The gold was all recovered except a few thousand dollars which will be made good by the bonds men. His annual salary was \$2,000.

## LEGISLATION.

It would seem as if the United States Senate was a body which has no control or government over itself or over its members. It can't vote, it can't make itself vote, and no power exists which can make it vote. Its existence therefore is simply an obstructionist. It is not to legislate, but to prevent legislation. It does not represent the people, it does not represent the states. It stands against the interests of both in many instances. With a few brilliant and able men, it is weak as a body. It has become a public nuisance, and to be abated as such. Debate is one thing, but there has been no debate, there will be none—thin wishy-washy talk. Shades of Calhoun and Webster!

## THE SENATE.

Mr. Voorhees is quoted as saying: "There is no power on the earth or in the heavens above nor in the depths below that will compel the Senate to vote on the repeal bill. It will be from now on merely a test of endurance on both sides. We have a substantial majority solid for repeal, and are as confident of the ultimate result as we have been at any stage of the fight. I shall move for longer sessions at an early day."

If that be true, then the Senate of the United States as at present constituted or organized is the supreme power in this government. The majority does not rule, the people do not rule, but half-a-dozen old cranks in the senate do absolutely rule the country—prevent necessary legislation, obstruct and defy the people. Seventy millions of people have no power over seventy of their servants. We must bring the Senate closer to the people. It must feel the power of the public opinion. Election by the people and for a shorter term, or the prompt abolition of the body must be moved for at once.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

### CENTENNIAL OF THE CAPITOL.

NO CHANGE IN THE SILVER SITUATION.

#### To Much Talk.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)  
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1893.

One hundred years ago to-day the corner stone of a building which many eminent foreigners have pronounced to be the most beautiful and imposing structure in the world was laid in this city in the presence of a few hundred people. That building was the Capitol, and to day a mighty host estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 people assembled around the statue of George Washington, which sits majestically facing the rising sun upon the plateau east of the Capitol, to do honor to the centennial anniversary of that momentous occasion Congress made the day a legal holiday and attended in a body. President Cleveland as chairman of ceremonies made a short speech in his happiest vein, introducing Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, a descendant of Patrick Henry, whose oration was an epic of patriotism entirely worthy of the occasion: Vice President Stevenson spoke for the Senate; Speaker Crisp for the House and Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, for the Judiciary. A trained chorus of 1500 voices sang patriotic songs, the last of which—"America"—was joined in by the entire audience, and it was truly sublime.

There is no material change in the silver situation in the Senate. Senator Voorhees has given notice that he will shortly try to force a vote by prolonging the sessions. Meanwhile the Senators will continue to talk for and against repeal.

The attempt of some of the weak-kneed democrats in the House—fortunately for the future of the party they are few in number, who fear the wrath of the republicans and advise delay whenever a move is made towards carrying out the promises of the democratic national platform, to have the impression go out, if they do not openly charge that the House committee on election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress, in deciding to report the Tucker bill for the repeal of the federal election laws, had not treated the chairman of that committee—Representative Fitch of New York—who is now at the bedside of his mother who is dangerously ill, with proper courtesy. Here are the facts: Mr. Fitch was anxious to get the bill reported to the House at the earliest moment, and when he was called away from Washington by his mother's illness he went to Speaker Crisp and requested him to send for Representative Tucker, of Virginia, the second democrat on the committee, and to ask him to see that there was no delay in getting the bill before the House. This the Speaker did, and from that time until now Mr. Tucker, as acting chairman of the committee, has had the advice of Speaker Crisp upon his every act, and in addition he has had telegrams from Mr. Fitch telling him to push things. That the bill is not already before the House is not the fault of the committee, but of the absent democrats. If the House is to do anything promptly a quorum of democrats must be in their seats every day, and in view of the large democratic majority, it ought not to be difficult to keep them there. The republicans have shown that they propose taking advantage to the utmost of the too liberal rules of the House to block legislation whenever there is not a quorum of democrats on the floor. The report that President Cleveland was encouraging democrats to stay away from the House in order to prevent this bill being taken up is a villainous libel brought out solely for the purpose of creating dissension in democratic ranks.

Representative Wilson, chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, says lots of nonsense is being talked about the intentions of that committee and about manufacturers being afraid to continue at work lest the new tariff should ruin them etc. Now, as a matter of fact, any manufacturer can ascertain by addressing chairman Wilson or any democratic member of the committee—the republicans on the committee also know it, but they would be tempted in order to make political capital to suppress or distort the facts—that the committee proposes to give ample time to every industry before the new tariff goes into effect for every manufacturer to dispose of stock on hand and to make his arrangements to meet the new and lowered duties. The democrats have no desire to ruin anybody; their aim is to make a tariff that will confer the greatest good on the greatest number, and in doing so it will, of course, be necessary to make such changes as will wipe out for the future the enormous profits which have been legislated into the pockets of certain favored classes of manufacturers at the expense of the people. The public hearings on the tariff will close this week, and the democratic members of the committee will then devote their whole time to the preparation of the bill.

The State Convention, Tuesday at Harrisburg adopted new rules governing the democratic party. We will publish them in full in our next issue.

## THE FARMERS AND THE CRISIS.

When, by reason of unfavorable conditions, nearly half of the population is deprived in whole or in part of its power to purchase the products of those engaged in manufacturing industries, the whole commercial and industrial world suffers from paralysis; the exchanges become deranged; hoarding ensues, monetary stringency follows; mills, factories, and furnaces close; operatives, ceasing to earn, lose their power to purchase of the products of their own labor as well as the labor of others; and the circle of declining activity constantly widens.

Such are the conditions now existing, and they are largely if not almost wholly due, primarily to the loss of the power on the part of some 45 per cent. of the people to purchase of other than the very necessities.

As the prices of farm products have fallen, so has declined the purchasing power of that great body of producers constituting nearly half the working force of the nation, and so has waned the prosperity of all.

At the taking of the census of 1870, 52 per cent. of all the males following regular vocations were engaged in agriculture, and this was approximately the proportion of the people living upon the farm; but by 1880, owing to the growth of manufactures, the proportion had been reduced below 49 per cent., and is now probably about 45 per cent.

For more than fifteen years, 1878 to 1893, all the great primary agricultural staples have been declining in price, although there have been periods when the price of some one was high for a limited time. This is more notably true as respects secondary products, especially meats and lard; but the trend of the whole scale has been constantly downward, and the general price level at the end of each year was lower than at its beginning. In the meantime, there has been no material reduction in the cost of production, the self-binder, the gang-plough, mower, hay tedder, and hay loader, and all other great improvements in agricultural machinery, having come into use prior to 1878. Subsequent modifications and improvements have been in the direction of greater facility in operation rather than of lessened cost. While it is true that there has been a material reduction in the cost of farming implements, such reduction has not always resulted in lessening the cost of production on the farm, as new machines have often displaced those which were but partially worn and which were quite as efficient. It is probable that upon farms large enough to warrant the purchase of full lines of improved machinery, the cost of production has thereby been lessened ten per cent.; but such farms constituting less than five per cent. of the whole area under cultivation, the aggregate saving from such economies has been slight, and has probably been fully offset by the progressively increasing use of commercial fertilizers, which have been found necessary in all the region east of the Mississippi; not to increase the fertility of the land, but simply to prevent further deterioration.

While the cost of producing cannot have been lessened as much as five per cent. since 1875, prices for the staple products of the farm averaged 82 per cent. greater during the five years ending with 1875 than now. This is especially true as respects the five staples: corn, wheat, oats, hay, and cotton, which employ 195,000,000 out of the 206,000,000 acres now devoted to staple crops.

The following table shows in ten year averages the gold value per acre of the product of the five staples:

| Value of an Acre's Product | Value of an Acre's Product | Value of an Acre's Product | Value of an Acre's Product |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1866-70                    | 1876-80                    | 1886-90                    | 1891                       |
| Corn 12.84                 | 9.82                       | 8.81                       | 8.35                       |
| Wheat 15.16                | 12.00                      | 9.07                       | 8.70                       |
| Oats 10.86                 | 8.58                       | 7.30                       | 5.79                       |
| Hay 13.28                  | 11.27                      | 10.19                      | 10.00                      |
| Cotton 28.01               | 17.45                      | 13.84                      | 10.65                      |

If, as is altogether probable, the revenue derived from the cultivation of each acre of the staples named has not since 1885 been in excess of the cost of production, then it is readily seen that the workers among the 30,000,000 who inhabit the farms of the United States have for eight years received no more than laborers' wages, and could purchase but the barest necessities. As prices now current are 21 per cent below the average of 1886 to 1890, it follows that the products of the farm are now sold below the cost of production, and that the farmer is wholly without purchasing power other than such as results from his wages as a common laborer.

As 206,000,000 acres are now employed in growing staple crops, it follows that the power of the farmer to purchase is this year \$1,563,000,000 less than it would be if he was receiving the prices of 1866-70 for his great staples. Were prices now equal to the average of those obtained from 1876 to 1880, the purchasing power of the farmers would this year be augmented by \$768,000,000. Even with prices as low as those prevailing from 1886 to 1890, the farmers of the United States would have \$358,000,000 added to their debt-paying and purchasing power in 1893; and like

## A GREAT MANY CHILDREN

—have been cured of scrofula and other skin diseases—as well as thousands of grown people, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to its purifying qualities. Besides, it builds up *wholesome flesh and strength*; not merely *fat* like Cod liver oils. A scrofulous condition of the blood invites Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. We're all exposed to the germs of consumption, grip, or malaria—yet only the weak ones suffer. When you're weak, tired out, and debilitated, or when pimples and blotches appear—heed the warning in time. The "Discovery" sets all the organs into healthy action—especially the liver, for that's the point of entrance for these germs, then if the blood is pure, they'll be thrown off. There's no risk. If it fails to benefit or cure in all cases of impure blood or inactive liver, your money is returned.

**The key to the situation**—if you suffer from Catarrh, you'll find in Dr. Sage's Remedy. No matter how bad your case may be, the proprietors of the medicine promise to pay \$500 if they can't cure you. You're cured, or you're paid.

advances on the other products of the farm would create an ample fund for building and general improvement, thus employing more labor.

Doubling the present price of wheat would probably add the price of six or eight days' labor to the cost of the year's supply of bread for the average family; but with wheat at an average of \$1 a bushel at the farm markets, and other farm products at proportionate prices there would be no idle mills, and the earner of wages would have that easily procured and constant work which would assure him the continuous ability to buy bread. Would not that be far better than existing conditions and bread unattainable though low in price?

Mills and furnaces are idle, and operatives unable to buy bread, because a large part of the 30,000,000 inhabiting the farms have lost their purchasing power; the purchasing power has been lost because the products of the soil have, over wide areas, sold at or below the cost of production, farm products bring inadequate prices because, primarily, of the existence during recent years of a cultivated acreage in excess of the world's requirements; and there are those who believe that the depressing influence of this excessive acreage upon prices has been intensified and augmented by methods employed upon the Produce Exchanges.

When we reflect that had the 460,000,000 bushels of wheat exported since July 1, 1891, brought but fifteen cents more a bushel, the corn exported ten cents more, and the cotton exported only four mills more a pound, fully \$100,000,000 less in gold would have gone abroad, and many millions less in American securities have been sent back, we can understand that the purchasing power of the farmer would have been enhanced by several hundred millions, as like as advances would have been secured on all similar products sold at home.

Such an addition to the farmer's power to purchase would have kept the mills and furnaces employed; the operatives, having constant work at high wages, would be able to buy bread; and their power to purchase of the products of their own labor, as well as of the products of the labor of others, would be vastly increased; gold would be abundant, confidence unimpaired, and prosperity still be the rule.

With prices of farm products such as to afford fair remuneration for the labor and capital employed in production, as they presently must be by reason of the elimination of the world's acreage excess, the purchases of the 30,000,000 upon our farms will help to keep every spindle busy; labor in the towns will at least for a time, be well employed; hoarding will cease, confidence will be restored, money become abundant, and an area of prosperity will result from the operation of that natural law which is the ultimate arbiter in determining the price of nearly every product of labor.—*Sun.*

The republicans of Carbon county have nominated Horace Heydt for President Judge to succeed the late Judge Dreher. He is a native of Berks county, but has practiced at the Mauch Chunk bar since 1884.

There was a Convention of Hungarians held at Pittsburg, Monday, representing New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and Virginia. The Convention had for its object the moral and intellectual advancement of Hungarians in the United States.



## 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.

## THE REPUBLICAN REFORM.

In the platform adopted by the Republican State convention, there are a few things which seem to me to convey erroneous ideas.

1st. They say swiftly upon the heels of Democratic success in 1892 has followed national distress.

Now the men composing that convention are not very young, indeed, they should be able to remember that a similar financial panic swept over our country in 1873, shortly after the re-election of General Grant. But no intelligent person charged that trouble to the election of Grant. It was then as now, the result of an unwise financial policy which had been adopted by the Republican party. Their ludicrous attempts to shift the blame for their own misdeeds upon others, shoulders reminds one of the antics of an ape on the roof of a burning building set on fire by its own mischief. It may excite laughter among intelligent men, but it will not relieve them from the censure and odium which of right belong to them.

2nd. The charge that the Democratic administration had appointed officers in charge of the Interior department at Washington who are hostile to the surviving veterans. I am at a loss to know just how to characterize that charge. Webster defines the word *lie* as a false statement uttered to deceive. The above charge seems to me to come within that definition. The fact that commissioner Lochren is himself a surviving veteran is a sufficient refutation of that charge.

But I will add that I have met with no Democrat who is opposed to giving worthy veterans a fair pension for their services on the battle field. But Democrats, honest Republicans and veterans do emphatically object to unjust discriminations in granting pensions and in the amount granted. And they object to pensioning camp followers, deserters and county jumpers. All honest men will object to using the pension bureau for partisan purposes, as we have reason to suppose has been the case under a former administration. Their demand for the enactment and enforcement of immigration laws which shall effectually prohibit the importation of ignorant and undesirable immigrants is all right, only that it comes a little late from the party that more than any other is responsible for the great influx of that undesirable class.

Now a few words in regard to their style of reducing taxation by making liberal appropriations, and I close this communication.

They claim to have thus reduced their pledges to reduce taxation. The wide awake taxpayer will conclude, that they might just as well have left their pledges unredeemed. Those boys seem to be of the opinion, that the state is a wealthy institution not dependent upon the taxpayers for its resources, and that an appropriation from that place is a gratuity.

Now it seems almost a pity to disturb their innocent credulity, but as some innocent parties may chance to read their platform and conclude, that these Republicans have really done something for the people's benefit, it may be proper to say, that every dollar appropriated for any purpose, comes from the people, and that the producing class bears a large share of the burden.



Mr. J. A. Wheeler

## "While Serving My Country"

I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. When I returned home my trouble was still with me, and I was confined to my bed, unable to help myself for 22 months. After taking seven bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was well and have not since been troubled with my old complaint. My wife was in ill health, suffering with headache, dizziness and dyspepsia. She took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and feels like a new woman. JAMES A. WHEELER, 1900 Division St., Baltimore, Md. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

FOR -  
**DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION**  
 AND  
**STOMACH TROUBLES**  
 TAKE  
**MEREDITH'S**  
**DIAMOND CLUB**  
**PURE RYE**  
*Without equal as a stimulant and tonic. Chemically Pure and Indorsed by Physicians.*  
 FOR ALL  
**MEREDITH'S**  
**PULMONARY**  
 AND  
**BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS**  
**G. W. MEREDITH & CO., Sole Proprietors,**  
 PITTSBURGH, PA., and  
 EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.  
 Sept. 8, 1893.



## Something NEW Under the SUN.

Solomon's Idea was that there was nothing new under the sun. That is true as far as articles and ideas are concerned. But as to prices—never before were such prices offered as we are making in

## Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware &c.,

In short we were giving special discounts, during August in order to reduce our stock and we propose during September to continue the special sale. If you are in need of anything in our line it will pay you to come at once. We carry a full line of watches and school supplies. We also give our personal attention to and make a specialty of fine Watch, Clock, and Jewelry repairing.

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

## GRAND JURORS.

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM.

- Bloom—K. C. Ent. C. T. Henderson, C. B. Sterling.
- Benton—Lazarus Keeler, Jasper Lewis.
- Berwick—Boyd M. Smith.
- Briarclark—A. B. Croop, A. B. Lynn.
- Centralia—Andrew Hooper.
- Conyngham—George Boyer.
- Franklin—Daniel Reeder.
- Greenwood—E. F. Eves, C. B. Unger.
- Hemlock—J. P. Emmet.
- Jackson—Moses Savage.
- Locust—J. W. Adams.
- Madison—Cyrus Hartline.
- Mt. Pleasant—E. F. Ferris.
- Mifflin—Albert Hess.
- Montour—Peter S. Karshner.
- Orange—Hiram Bowman, H. C. Heintz, Chas. Trump.
- Pine—Daniel Cotman.

## TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

- Bloom—J. Q. Barkley, John Chamberlin.
- Benton—J. E. Patterson.
- Berwick—James W. Evals, John Gould, W. E. Michael, W. A. Markie.
- Briarclark—J. P. Ferris.
- Catawissa—J. J. Cornelius.
- Center—A. C. Cress, George Ruckle.
- Conyngham—Robert Canfield, Emanuel Levan, James Mosser, George Miller.
- Fishing Creek—J. M. Buckalew, Joseph Myers.
- Franklin—Albert Arley.
- Greenwood—Theodore Christian, George Patterson, J. E. Welliver.
- Hemlock—Abraham Golder, William Ohl.
- Jackson—Boyd Cole, B. F. Fritz.
- Locust—Samuel Miller.
- Madison—Uriah Welliver.
- Mifflin—D. C. Bond, Keuben Pref.
- Montour—David Mosser, J. S. Mensch.
- Mt. Pleasant—Taylor Beagle.
- Orange—Amos Neyhart.
- Pine—J. B. Ammerman.
- Scott—J. B. Ammerman.
- Sugarloaf—Whenna Pennington.

SECOND WEEK.

- Bloom—W. H. Cook, Wm. Crawford, H. P. Rhodes, Z. H. Shultz, L. M. Shoemaker, Chas. S. Thomas, George Verdy, Thomas Webb.
- Benton—S. H. O'Brien.
- Berwick—B. F. Crispin, Jr., W. F. Lowrey.
- Briarclark—George Owen.
- Centralia—John Bakley.
- Greenwood—L. B. Ickler.
- Hemlock—M. J. Whitteight.
- Jackson—Z. A. Butt, Calvin Derr, G. W. Kneass.
- Locust—C. S. W. Fox.
- Madison—J. A. Diddle, Elmer McBride.
- Mifflin—Charles Gearhart, John Mosteller, A. W. Sawyer.
- Mt. Pleasant—Robert Howell.
- Scott—M. C. McCollum, J. M. Shew.
- Sugarloaf—Elijah Hess.