

The Columbian.

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FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

- FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, of Philadelphia. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, JOHN S. RILLING, of Erie. FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL, DAVID F. MAGEE, of Lancaster.

As to the long-promised end of the tariff agony, the most applicable poetic language that we can think of in regard to it is: "thou art so near and yet so far."

New York, being in a fearful state of turmoil over the question of female suffrage, we reproduce the following poetical apprehension which emanates from York State:

If Quay and McPherson feel lonely as Senators who acknowledged having speculated in sugar stock, it is possible they could find some company by looking around the Senate a little.

New York is reported as making an effort to purge Tammany of the odium of the Lexow disclosures. Whitewash is being prepared to smear over considerable blackness, it seems. The investigation will, if honestly conducted, involve a big task.

The withdrawal of William Chrisman, Esq., as a candidate for State Senator in this district was a commendable step. This county has just had a full term in the Senate, and the chances for a second term, in view of the fact that J. Henry Cochran already has Lycoming and Montour counties, were exceedingly slight.

Detained U. S. Mail.

All strikers are duly notified that they will be prosecuted if they in any way interfere with the mails, whether a Pullman car accompanies the mail train or not.

Acting Postmaster Jones recently outlined the policy of the Post Office Department in its treatment of strikers who in any way attempt to obstruct the mail. He said: "Under the decisions of the Courts and the opinion of the Attorney General on the Great Northern Railroad strike, upon which the settlement of that strike was accomplished, every effort is being made by the Post Office Department to secure the prompt movement of the mail trains and the immediate transportation of the mails."

"Appeals are coming in from business men throughout the country asking for the prompt transmission of their mails. The Post Office Department and the Department of Justice are working strenuously, promptly and with all the power they can command to this end. All that is sought to be accomplished by the government is that the trains on the various lines, as they are usually made up for carrying the mails, shall not be stopped by the strikers. Under the law the railroad companies cannot be forced to haul the mail car alone, but shall carry it as they have heretofore carried it and with such cars and trains as they have usually made up to carry it."

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. Its a wonderful good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

Sketch of Mr. Singerly.

William H. Singerly is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born on December 27, 1832, and where, with the exception of a brief period, he has lived ever since. His father was Joseph Singerly, one of the originators of the street railway system of that city, from whom his son has inherited his marked business ability. After graduating from the Philadelphia High School in 1850, Mr. Singerly spent ten years in a produce commission house and acquired a thorough commercial training. He was afterward engaged with his father in the management of his street car lines, and then went to Chicago, where he was in business for himself as a commission merchant. Recalled to Philadelphia by his father to assume the management of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company he proved a highly successful manager, extended the system, and eventually disposed of it on highly advantageous terms.

All this time Mr. Singerly was an enthusiastic and unswerving Democrat, active in the councils of the party in Philadelphia, and always eager to promote its interests in the city, State and nation. A fine opportunity for this presented itself to him in 1877, when he bought "The Philadelphia Record," then a feeble journal, with a circulation of less than 6,000 copies daily. Mr. Singerly immediately strengthened it in every department, introduced aggressive methods, and made it what it now is, the foremost penny paper of the United States, with an average circulation of about 163,000 copies daily.

This remarkable feat was performed in the face of the fact that Philadelphia is the most strongly Republican large city in the United States, and that "The Record" has antagonized the theories most cherished by its people, such as Protection. Mr. Singerly was a tariff reformer long before that issue became a popular one in the United States, and through his paper has always battled bravely for a vigorous reduction in the tariff duties, especially on the raw materials of industry, believing that only in this way could American manufacturers reach the foreign markets required for the extension and prosperity of their business. He took this stand as a manufacturer himself, having been for many years interested in large woolen and cotton establishments.

While "The Record" may be said to be Mr. Singerly's pet, in which he takes the greatest pride, it is but one of many diversified interests that claim his attention. He is a heavy real estate owner in Philadelphia, having erected over 1,000 houses there, in addition to a splendid home for his paper.

In 1887, upon the retirement of Governor Pattison from office, Mr. Singerly took an active part in establishing the Chestnut Street National Bank, of which the ex-Governor became the first president. Upon Mr. Pattison being called for a second time to the Governorship of Pennsylvania Mr. Singerly succeeded him as president of the bank, a position he still holds. He is also president of the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company, and has large interests in a number of commercial, manufacturing and other establishments.

In seeking for relaxation from the cares of business, Mr. Singerly has for many years taken a keen interest in farming and stock raising. His herds of Holstein cattle at his large farm at Gwynedd, in Montgomery County, were famous for years; and he is now the owner of the Elkton Stock Farm, near Elkton, Cecil County, Md., in the welfare of which he takes a deep interest. At Elkton he also possesses one of the largest paper and pulp mills in the United States, from which he supplies not only paper for his own journal, but for large outside interests as well.

Notwithstanding the pressure of all these great interests upon him, Mr. Singerly has always taken an interest in politics; and no man is better known in Democratic circles throughout the State than he. He has never held office, however, except the honorary position of Commissioner of Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, as a non-salaried office, which requires him to devote considerable time to the wants of that great pleasure-ground. In the Presidential campaigns of 1854, 1856 and 1860, Mr. Singerly was especially active, always supporting Grover Cleveland with all the vigor at his command. He and President Cleveland are close personal friends. They are in entire harmony in their views on tariff reform, a sound currency, and other leading issues. The part recently taken by Mr. Singerly in bringing together the opposing Democratic factions in Philadelphia and securing nominations of Democrats to important Federal offices is too fresh in the public mind to require further notice.

Concerning the tariff question, it is quite true that there are a set of men who think it more profitable to conciliate a few interested and rich individuals who are always seeking high protection for their particular wares, than to so reform protective duties as to conciliate the great majority of the American people by a genuine tariff-reform.

The Tariff.

The Republican tariff of 1883 created the sugar trust by giving it its opportunities. These were strengthened by the McKinley law, which was the last of the twenty six tariff bills passed by the Republican party in twenty five years.

When Major McKinley was getting his tariff bill into shape, after he had arranged for a bounty of two cents a pound to the Louisiana sugar growers, it was announced that a duty of only 5 per cent, would be allowed the refining interest. This brought the trust to Washington in force, as the proposed duty equaled only 16 cents on the hundred pounds to the refineries. The night before the bill was reported, April 16, it was found that the duty had been increased 150 per cent, or from 16 to 40 cents per 100 pounds. Sugar trust stock, which has been selling at 63, at once began advancing by leaps. In five weeks it went up from 63 to 95, adding \$16,000,000 to the market value of the stock. The McKinley bill passed the House with the duty at forty cents; the Senate fixed it at sixty cents, and the conference committee compromised at fifty cents, which is the duty now established by law. While the bill was in the Senate Mr. Quay wished the duty fixed at 100 cents per 100 pounds, but was unable to carry an amendment to that effect.

The Senate amendments to the Wilson bill reduce the fifty cents of the McKinley law to twelve cents on the 100 pounds. This is hailed by the Republican press as a great concession to the sugar trust. But great care is taken not to mention the fact that it is one fourth the protection conceded by the McKinley law, while at the same time the Democratic plan wipes out the \$11,000,000 bounty granted the sugar growers of Louisiana. This is a specimen of the lying now going on in regard to the revision of the tariff. Republican laws created the sugar trust and gave it the extraordinary power it seems to possess to influence legislation. For our own part we do not believe it should get a cent of protection. All that is needed is a uniform revenue tax of a cent a pound.—Columbia Herald.

The Rich Man's Income Tax.

Corporate wealth, while claiming itself the right to every advantage it can gain by fair means or foul (through lobby or personal endeavor) when special laws are being passed for the gratification, protection and enrichment of their particular lines of industry, calls an income tax upon their large dividends or incomes an indecent assault upon the private business of good (?) citizens. That's what they, the poor man struggling to raise and support a family would be far more justified in calling the direct taxes levied upon him pernicious, exorbitant, ruinous, &c., because it takes his very last dollar frequently, while the tax they so bitterly denounce and complain of is only a very small percentage upon what a poor man deems a superabundance, or more than enough. He is apt to regard a \$4,000 income as quite able to stand a little two per cent taxation, if he, with nothing but what his hands can earn from day to day, must stand a direct occupation tax whether he is employed or not; and also stand a heavy school tax whether he has children or not. And so through church and State, the poor man's tax, always in proportionate excess of the rich man's, might with some degree of equity be called most pernicious as compared with the little so-called "pernicious" two per cent imposed upon the rich. As we have intimated before, it is one thing to levy the rich man's tax, but quite another collect it from him. Where the lie or the false return will suffice to evade taxation he still has a temporal advantage which the Bible fully recognizes and provides for hereafter, whether he believes it or not.

Under the law, if passed as originally drawn up, all net profits or incomes amounting to more than \$4,000 were to be taxable at the rate of two per cent annually. But, as in the case of the attempted tariff reformation, nullifying amendments have of course been offered in the hope of evasion through cunning phraseology. Accord-

Hood's Saved My Life

I Can Honestly Say This "For years I was in a very serious condition, with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder. I suffered intensely from dyspepsia, and in fact was a miserable wreck, merely a skeleton. I seemed to go from bad to worse. I really wished I was dead. I had no rest day or night. I did not know what to do. I had taken so much medicine of the wrong kind that I had poisoned me, and my finger nails began to turn black and come off."



Mr. W. R. Young, Foster's Mills, Pa. "Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had faith in the medicine, and it did more for me than all other prescriptions. I have gradually regained perfect health, am entirely free from catarrh of the bowels, and pain in my back. My recovery is simply marvelous." W. R. Young, Foster's Mills, Pa.

Hood's Cures

JOHN R. TOWNSEND, AND HATTER. Merchant TAILOR, SUITS FROM \$18.00. CORNER MAIN & MARKET STS. BLOOMSBURG, PA. TROUSERS FROM \$5.00.

ingly, the amendment permitting the deduction of the so-called business expenses and operating expenses will now be made in the interest of our protected, nursed, and fostered corporate wealth and thus, most likely, the bill will finally pass. If so, it will be but one more deceptive measure to pass through Congress. It will be an ostensible Democratic victory—just like a piece of pie without the filling which is offered the sovereign power instead of pie proper. It is just about as fulsome in its beneficial effects as will be the present tariff bill with all its neutralizing and nullifying amendments still adhering. It is in fact hard for any party, whether Democratic or Republican, to interfere with the plans and purposes of the money power of this country to-day. To promise the sovereign power to do so, is one thing; but to actually do so is quite another, with any political party that may presume to attempt it.

T. F. Anthony, Ex-Postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure,' for Rheumatism and two Joses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." Sold by C. A. Kleim, Druggist, Bloomsburg, 11-10-8m.

"There is a Salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist, if.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

- The following persons announce themselves as candidates for the offices named, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. FOR CONGRESS, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Bloomsburg. FOR STATE SENATOR, (24th District,) J. HENRY COCHRAN, of Lycoming County. FOR SHERIFF, J. W. HOFFMAN, of Orange township. FOR SHERIFF, J. B. MCHENRY, of Benton. FOR SHERIFF, W. W. BLACK, of Greenwood Township. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, E. M. TEWKSBURY, of Catawissa township. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, WM. T. CREAMY, of Catawissa township. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ANDREW L. FRITZ, (North Side.) FOR SHERIFF, G. W. HIRLEMAN, of Benton.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Notice of G. A. Jacobs, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa. deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executors of said deceased as per their account, will sit at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties having claims against the estate must present them, or be forever barred from coming in upon said fund.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Benjamin Keitner, late of this township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same, without delay. T. W. TABACK, Executor.

TOWN TAXES.

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of the town of Bloomsburg by the undersigned that he will receive town taxes for the year 1894 at his office in Lewis's Building from July 1 to August 5, 1894, after which time 1 per centum will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid at the expiration of said period.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING THE SP. PROCEEDS, &c., to the River Bridge.

The bids received June 28d, for filling the approaches and rip-rapping the piers of the River bridge, having been rejected, sealed bids will be received at the Commissioners' office until Tuesday, July 10th, at 12 o'clock M. For plans and specifications, call at the Commissioners' office. All bids to be marked: "Proposals for filling approaches, etc.—River Bridge." A bond of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) to accompany each bid. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. J. G. SWANE, G. M. KEELER, Commissioners. W. H. UTT, Commissioner's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., July 2nd, 1894. ATTEST: C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

"Make Hay While the Sun Shines,"

is a maxim to be applied with peculiar force to the dry goods business. But "haymaking" time is about passed. Now is cleaning-out time, and we are cleaning out all of our wash dress goods at particularly low prices. Remember our Irish lawns and Madras cloths are especially affected by this sale. Greatly reduced.

SHOES.

Ladies' Oxford Ties have been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.40 and \$1.25 to \$1.00. Don't forget the price. Shoes for quality, style and price cannot be equaled in town. Misses' and children's Oxford Ties reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.00 and to 80c. Prices never known before. Come, examine and be convinced.

Grocery Department.

Why cook in hot weather? You can buy as cheap as you can cook, and twice as good. No reflection on the ladies. We carry a full line of hot-weather groceries. Baked beans, all ready for the table, 10c. and 20c., enough for one meal in either can; depends on the size of the family. Olives, pitted and stuffed in oil, and whole olives. Boned chicken, turkey and game, lunch tongue, whole ox tongue, corned beef and dried beef. Call and examine our goods. Prices right.

Pursel & Harman, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Snyder & Magee Co. Lim.

4th and Market Sts. Bloomsburg, Pa.

That hot wave is with us and we hear every day the question: "Is it warm enough for you?" Well, we know how to keep cool and suggest the remedy to others—it is simple and inexpensive.

- Here it is. Wear one of our— Cool summer shirt waists, at 25c. Cool calico wrappers, 69c. Gauze underwear, 05c. Dotted swiss, 15c. Victoria lawn, 08c. Lace and satin stripe mull, 12 1/2c. Imported lawn (stripes and figures) 36 in wide 15c. White and colored chemisette, 23c. Summer corsets, 49c. Stainless fast black hose, 5 pair for 25c. Cosmo "Buttermilk" toilet soap for the bath, 12 cakes for 50c. Have you seen our 25c. black and green tea, equal to any 60c. tea elsewhere. Superior black pepper, 20c. per pound. Mason's quart jars, 50c. per dozen.

Snyder & Magee Co., Limited, FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. BLOOMSBURG, PA.