

The Columbian.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

On the first Monday of next month Congress will again convene. The annual reports of the heads of the various governmental departments, now being put in type by the Public Printer will be spread before Congress, and rumor already has it that a renewal of the tariff clash is promised in the Senate.

In the victorious Republican camp there is already a peck of trouble brewing. It is settling down upon the victors dense and dark thus early. Just wait till the gymnastic Reed gets his Indian clubs under full swing in the reorganization of the House, or until the aspiring Cameron commences to tickle them up in the Senate, with his eagle eye resting upon a Presidential nomination in the rather dim future.

It is said the friends of Judge Sittser have decided to contest the election of President Judge in the Wyoming-Sullivan district. They claim they have already information of enough votes which were cast for Judge Sittser and thrown out to give him the election by a substantial majority. Many of them are Republican tickets with a cross in the circle and also a cross opposite Judge Sittser's name. Such votes, Judge Archibald, of Scranton, decides in a similar case, must be counted as the voter intended, that is for the Republican ticket with the exception of Judge and for Judge Sittser. An investigation into this matter will do no injustice to either candidate.

As usual the ubiquitous reporter of Washington has already outlined the Administration's financial policy for the future. In the outlining it will be observed that the national banking laws are to be changed if they accord with the forthcoming President's proclamation which the aforesaid reporter seems to know all about Secretary Carlisle, whom rumor would have in a perpetual quarrel with the President, really spent a pleasant time in social business chat with him recently, and in the anxiety to know all that transpired the absent reporter referred to unkindly discloses the sum and substance of the happy interview, as well as the forth coming proclamation to Congress. What the Washington report don't know in advance of its birth, is comparatively little indeed.

The Governor's Cabinet.

As to the cabinet officers of Governor Hastings, many of those who were in hopeful suspense are still suspended, since it is now published as a well-grounded fact that Frank Reeder, of Northampton county will be his Secretary of State; Henry Clay McCormick, of Lycoming county, will be his Attorney General; Thomas J. Stewart, of Montgomery county, Adjutant General; Col. James H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, Insurance Commissioner; and Lewis E. Butler, of Philadelphia, his Private Secretary. Though there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip, this is the next cabinet according to Philadelphia lawyers who ought to know some little time ahead of the official announcement.

AN EVOLUTION THROUGH WAR.

As evil is frequently overruled for good, so we now confidently anticipate a substantial moral evolution to result from the war now in progress between little Japan and big China. The various unavailing missionary organizations, representing every organized church in Christendom, having tried in vain for centuries through moral suasion and billions of money, are today contounded and demoralized in the face of God's more effective plan to save the heathen and to relieve the Christians who need their money at home the worst kind of way for the propagation of Christianity pure and simple. The more effective Power that gave the Children of Israel freedom through war (and in fact all other people that have since been cruelly oppressed, whether through the extremes of idolatry or the higher order of luxurious aristocracy) we verily believe has now commenced the beginning of the end of all heathendom on earth. Among the missionaries abroad consternation already prevails in consequence of the war, and all church organizations are piteously appealed to for money. Money, indeed, works wonders in temporal and political affairs, but in spiritual affairs it is quite possible to exact and spend too much of it to no purpose. In the fulness of time things come to pass in God's providence, but never until that fulness of time has arrived.

Complete Official Returns.

The official vote for governor and lieutenant governor by counties follows:

Table with columns for GOVERNOR, LIQUOR, MILLAGE, and various COUNTIES. Includes totals for all counties and grand totals.

The Cause of It, as Seen by Others.

Vice-President Stevenson, being questioned concerning Democratic defeat, says of it:

"My opinion can be briefly stated. The result is due in part, to the financial depression which came upon the country soon after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. While the Democrats were in no way responsible for this, they were made the scapegoats. It was also due in part to the delay of congress in passing the tariff bill. Had the bill become a law ninety days earlier than it did, it is quite probable that the business conditions of the country would so have adjusted themselves that the political result would have been different."

Embassador Bayard says of it: "I have had grave apprehensions as to the result of the recent elections for some time. It was by no means an absolute surprise to me. I don't want to run afoul of these gentlemen who were responsible for the delay in the passage of the tariff bill, but, as I say, the path of duty is unmistakable, and the necessity for pure Democratic tariff legislation was never so great as it is now. The bills for free raw materials should be passed immediately, and then the country will be able to contemplate the Democratic idea of the tariff in full working order for two years before another national election rolls around. If this is done, I have little fear that the verdict will be satisfactory in 1896."

Chairman Wilson, with characteristic fairness and ability, accepts the invitation of the Philadelphia Inquirer to give his views at large in the issue of that paper dated November 12th. So full of hard, common sense and sound, logical argument is his letter upon the true causes and effects of the recent Democratic defeat that the prejudiced can hold that his views are ill founded or illogical. It is by far the best solution yet given that we have seen from either a republican or democratic source; but for want of space and the length of his argument we should be pleased to reproduce his entire letter.

He admits that there were strong forces prevalent that shaped and brought about the result, being of more importance than the unpopularity of individual candidates. And says the greatest of all these forces was the severe industrial depression which had hardened the lot and lives of so many. Hard times, he declared was more than any party could withstand and retain control, and he cited repeated historical instances to show it conclusively. This deplorable fact he regarded as one of the weak points of popular government.

The wisest administration of government and the most wholesome laws he declared to be unavailing with labor unemployed, farm products low, and the financial system disorganized. Popular discontent, though brought about by the inequitable laws of the ousted party may easily be used as a powerful leverage to regain control. Its tremendous effect is well known to both parties, and it was certainly used to advantage by the calamity howler during this campaign. He remarked that "the counsels of calamity" are seldom wise, and that a vast multitude of voters rush blindly to the assault with no correct idea of what they are to gain, but having the consciousness of their own hurt they are eager to punish somebody for it, and that somebody is always the ruling party. Today the Republican party is the beneficiary of popular discontent, in the past Democracy has fared quite as well. And in common with other progressive nations we, too are passing through an era of change, an era of unrest, and tumultuous agitation.

Chairman Wilson in Massachusetts. At a recent reception and dinner tendered Mr. Wilson in Boston, Mass., by some seventy-five of the leading Democrats of the State, he spoke as follows:

"I do not feel, and I am sure I feel still less than ever before, any special reason to be cast down by the somewhat unexpected reverse of last election. I am sure I have not myself any feeling of despondency concerning my own candidacy or the general results, or as regards the fate of the Democratic party, for this reason: During the past ten years we have taken up a great issue and have fought it out as no other great issue was ever fought out in the history of politics. We have succeeded in placing on the statute books of the country not so good a law as we ought to have put there, but a law as to whose permanency I have no sort of doubt. Whatever we have done will remain. I do not believe we will ever go back to what the President has so aptly called mad protection." When people begin to realize in their own homes and living the beneficent work of the Democratic party, I believe they will come back to sustain us. For this reason I am not cast down by the result of the election. We have simply encountered, first, a hard fight of all parties and, second, an impossible fight with that which they call "hard times."

"This was not a deliberate condemnation of our party, and what it has done. The kick came from the heels of the American people—there was very little brains in it. I know we have suffered for reasons for which we are not particularly responsible for. I admit that some of our work has been done in a bungling manner. But in a popular government run by 15,000,000 voters there will always be some hesitating and bungling work. An autocracy or a bureaucracy can be run with greater steadiness and accuracy, but popular government we must have, if we have it at all, at the price of bungling work."

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Were a proper apportionment of the responsibility for the hard times to be meted out to the controlling powers he thought the Democratic party could stoutly disclaim any large share of it. In every campaign from 1886 to 1894 reforming and reducing the tariff has been the great and winning issue with Democracy. In 1886 it won a decided victory on that issue. Punishment is not meted out because of tariff reformation but rather because of failure to act promptly and thoroughly complete the work promised to be fulfilled. Mr. Wilson is not without hope for the future by any means.

Annual Report of State Superintendent of Schools.

From advance sheets furnished the press the substance of the Annual Report is gathered. Superintendent Dr. Schaeffer regards the free text book law as a most progressive step, holding that it results in increased attendance from 20 per cent. in some places to 30 per cent. in others. The practical workings of the law are favorably spoken of by Superintendents almost without exception. In but one county did the new act cause directors to reduce wages and shorten the term.

The report says that Pennsylvania does not give her children school facilities equal to those of adjacent States notwithstanding the magnificent school appropriations and her marvelous wealth. More conditions, the Superintendent holds, should be attached to the distribution of the State appropriations. To ascertain how many school children are out of school the Superintendent suggests the appointment of truant-officers in the various districts. He also recommends an extension of the high-school system to the township, districts and also an amendment to the law which would authorize directors to use a portion of the annual appropriation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining school libraries.

Dr. Schaeffer also commends the patriotic orders for causing the stars and stripes to be displayed on school buildings. But he says in this connection that the scholars should be taught what the flag stands for. Great care, he holds, should be made in the selection of teachers as well as in the selection of school directors.

The report dwells at some length upon the peril of sectarianism. It says plainly: "It is clearly not the function of the public schools to give sectarian instruction," and he deploras the policy which some boards are accused of tacitly adopting, namely, the employment only of teachers of their own religious faith or political party or secret society. This, the Superintendent claims, cannot be too strongly condemned.

The statistical summary reveals that there are now 2,413 school districts in the State; 24,541 schools; 12,869 graded schools; 129 superintendents; 8,464 male teachers; 17,777 female teachers; or 26,241 all told.

The average salaries of male teachers is given as \$44.16 per month, and the pay of females is averaged at \$33.05 per month. The average length of school term is 8 months, and the full number of pupils 1,040,697. The average number of pupils in attendance 759,560.

Society Leaders ARE Fashion Followers.

When the oracle Fashion speaks a world protrates itself. She says to a certain class of merchandise, GO, and it goeth. To another, COME, and it cometh; and while her ways are not always ways of pleasantness, yet they are ways of changeableness, and life would be far more prosy and monotonous were it not for her varied dictations. She has set her seal of approval on the following garments:

COATS AND CAPES. The new golf cape is daily increasing in popularity, and if you have been postponing your purchase to see if they're to be worn, you need delay no longer, as they are surely here to stay. The seal plush capes, in 27-inch, are much in favor this season, and while large dress sleeves are in vogue, their popularity is assured. 30-inch seal plush cape, with 108 inch sweep, price \$10.

FUR CAPES. Here you will find representatives of the animal kingdom from far-off Polar seas, and, if you are in search of a warm, serviceable garment that will remove one-half the errors of a cold winter, buy a fur cape. 27 inch Coney cape, sea-land, full sweep, \$5, \$6 and \$7. 27 and 30-inch Astrakhan, 96 inch wrap, lined with silk serge, \$10 and \$12

CHILDREN'S GRETCHENS. Some would have us think that anything is good enough for the children. We do not think so; but we select these garments with as much care and attention to style as any garment that comes into our store. We are showing a good assortment of some really choice styles, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$10 each. When shopping below don't fail to visit our CLOAK ROOM and see what Fashion suggests this season.

GROCERY DEPT. Canned goods are now again in vogue, and we are prepared to show you all kinds. The famous "Blue Bell" goods have no superior. The "Sunbeam brand of corn is one of the finest and we recommend it. New evaporated California peaches and apricots. We sell Chase & Sanborn's celebrated teas and coffees. Holmes & Cuter's marshmallows and Fig Newton crackers. Try them. They are excellent.

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THE KEystone FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY 'S NOW IN COMPLETE WORKING SHAPE, and is prepared to fill all kinds of planing mill orders, and foundry and machine work. The plant is well equipped, and all orders will be filled promptly. SHOPS ON SIXTH STREET, WEST OF WOOLEN MILL 10-26-1Y. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN