The Columbian.

The Columbia Democrat,

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1894.

Russia has 35,000 soldiers massed at Vladivostok. If Russia keeps out of the present war she will do well.

the revenue cutters Grant, at Port tariff act of August 28, 1894, the Townsend, and the Rush, at San Francisco, to proceed northward in search of nine American vessels which are eleven days overdue from British Columbia ports.

It is only six weeks or so since the Ivanhoe foundered in the Northern Pacific Ocean, and much uneasiness is felt for the safety of the missing

In the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the total receipts are given as \$372,802,498. 29 and the total expenditures as \$442, 605,758.87, the expenditures amount ing to \$69,803,260.58 more than the government receipts. Though these figures seem large in a business point of view, they are insignificant when we consider the resources and possi bilities of this great government.

We must admit it to be a little difficult to determine what is true and what false in the foreign dispatches concerning China and Japan. A recent dispatch from our minister at Pekin says there is not a word of truth in the printed report that the Empress of China committed suicide after being slapped by his royal nibs, the Emperor. The euphonious name of the queenly young wife of the Emperor is said to be "To Ho Na La," and still she lives.

Dispatches from Minister Denby to the State Department, dated the 21st inst., are to the effect that the Chinese government has finally decided to send two envoys to Japan to treat for peace. Chang Tin Huan and Chao are the dignitaries in whose hands the important matter is entrusted. But there is nothing certain as to the terms of the treaty as yet, or as to whether an armistice will be declared pending the consummation of the

Congress having taken the usual holiday adjournment, it has been intimated that many of them will be obliged to go home to crow instead of turkey; but that is nothing more nor less than unadulterated sarcasm. The modern statesman can sit down to crow with considerable grace, so long as his eating it don't sour his constituents against him, or defeat him. There is worse fare than political crow and the modern statesman knows all about that bird.

Is is understood from an authoritative source that Governor-elect Hastings has found it necessary to ca'l a halt upon applicants for office and their friends, who have daily been the country from the consequences of with several other articles of less conbesieging his home at Bellefonte.

He will devote the remainder of the time before inauguration day to preparing his inaugural address and arranging personal and business matters. His time since election day has been given almost exclusively to his

Lawlessness in Indian Territory.

The reign of lawlessness in Indian Territory, which has caused the Interior Department of the United States Government to urge an immediate extension of judicial rule over that region and its reorganization, if possible, recalls the carnival of crime queer realm of No Man's Land, beyond the Cherokee Strip. Owing to the piecemeal establishment of boundary lines this tract of land, three degrees in length from east to west and one-half of a degree from north to south, was, curiously enough, omitted from all territorial organizations. For nearly two-score years No Man's Land was every man's land; it was a country without law or order. It became a rendezvous and asylum for the been laid. The war now raging in worst criminals; for these fugitives the East will doubtless result in some worst criminals; for these fugitives were free from arrest. Crime held high carnival, and yet no attempt was ever made to punish a criminal until the famous Haymeadows massacre. The trial of those six murderers cost the Federal Government nearly \$200,ooo, and the men escaped by a subsequent reversal of the death verdict. No Man's Land was then speedily annexed to Oklahoma, and that example is the proper precedent for Congress in regard to the Indian Territory problem .- Record.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Extract From Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 1st day of July last the total cash in the Treasury, excluding current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of \$64,873,024, was \$116,626,221; and on the 1st day of November, the total cash, excluding current liabilities, but including \$61,-361,826 in gold, was \$106,992,734. showing a decrease of \$9,633.487. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year was \$69,803,260, and during the first five months of the present fiscal year, \$21,-737,367.92. It is not believed, however, that this difference between the receipts and expenditures will continue in the same proportion until the close of the year, and, accordingly, I have estimated a deficiency of \$20,-000,000 at that time. Owing to the large importations of raw sugar in Secretary Carlisle recently ordered anticipation of the passage of the duties collected upon that article up to December 1st amounted to only \$3,022,000, and, of course nothing has yet been realized from the tax on incomes, as its payment cannot be legally enforced until after July 1. 1895. But there is reason to believe that the importations of sugar must be resumed at an early date and continued upon a scale which will yield a large revenue from that source during the remainder of the year, and it is probable, also, that on account of the penalties which may be incurred tor nonpayment within ten days after July 1, a considerable part of the income tax will be realized in time to be available. As the reduced rates of duty on manufactures of wool will take effect on January 1, 1895, the importations of that class of goods will doubtless be greatly increased af ter that date, and, consequently, a considerable addition to the revenue may be reasonably anticipated from that source. If these expectations should be to any considerable extent disappointed, the year will close with a greater deficiency than has been estimated.

My opinion is that the laws now in force will yield an ample revenue for the fiscal year 1896, as all their provisions will then be operative, and the prospective improvement in the business of the country, if realized, will greatly increase the resources from ingly, a surplus of \$28,814,920 is estimated for that year.

In my last annual report I called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our financial legislation, and especially to the issue and redemption of circulating notes by the Govern- rewards of industry. ment, and the inability of the Secretary of the Treasury, under existing laws, to make prompt and adequate provision for the support of the public credit. The experience of the past year has confirmed and strengthened burdens of labor may be lightened, the therefore respectfully but most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity more abundant and less expensive. If for remedial legislation during its present session. The well-known defects in our financial system and the by them have done more during the last two years to impair the credit of the Government and the people of the United States, at home and abroad, and to check our industrial and commercial progress than all other things combined, and our first the free list a considerable part of the and plainest duty is to provide, if most important raw materials used in possible, some effective method for our manufactures, left iron and lead the prompt and permanent relief of ores and bituminous coal, together the present unwise policy.

Business on the Pacific Coast.

A recent letter from a Philadelphian.

now resident on the Pacific coast, has the following interesting information: I have just returned from a trip north through the Puget Sound country. Business matters are very dull there, indeed, but somewhat better than I found last spring, and with more hope with reference to the future. The shipments of grain are active, and the shipments of flour from this coast to China and Japan are unusually large, with more offerings than the steamers are able to carry. Not only is this due to the inthat used to prevail in that equally creased demand on account of the war, but by many claimed to be owing to the substitution of the use of flour for rice in the Eastern countries. Business matters in San Francisco are very dull, but with some slight

> signs of improvement. If we shall be enabled to pay for the silks and tea we buy of the Japanese and Chinese with breadstuffs, petroleum and cottons, the basis for a mutually profitable trade will have enlargement of the trade of the United States with both Japan and China. The distresses of nations are often the inciting cause of reciprocal relations, begun under the pressure of necessity, but continued because of

newly discovered advantage. Just now New York and Philadelphia are indulging in the commendabe amusement of calling each other black and unholy. The hard words they say about each other seem to be true to nature.

REVENUE REFORM.

As Suggested In the Annual Report of Secretary Carlisle.

"If this country is to utilize to the fullest extent the opportunities offered by its geographical position, natural resources, and the mechanical skill and commercial enterprise of its people, it must adhere steadfastly and aggressively to the revenue policy inaugurated by the present Congress at its last session. The reduction of taxation to the lowest point compatible with the collection of a revenue sufficient to maintain an efficient public service is a duty which, upon the plainest principles of justice, every Government owes to its citizens under all circumstances; but, when the taxa tion is imposed in such form or at such low rates as to increase the cost of living and obstruct the processes of industry and trade, this duty becomes still more imperative, and a failure to discharge it when the power exists is uous phraseology in some of the paraa gross violation of the public trust and confidence.

"For many years our tariff laws have been framed upon the theory that the wealth of the country could be increased by imposing taxes upon the people, and that the prosperity of our industries could be promoted by increasing the cost of production, and the result has been that the net profits of labor and capital constantly diminished until they reached a point which made further development of our re sources almost impossible. But little opportunity was afforded for the ex tension of our manufacturing and mechanical industries or for the growth of our trade at home or abroad, and thus the farmers and other producers of the country were confronted by a situation which compelled them to receive diminished rewards for increased production.

"A change was demanded by every consideration of public duty and private interest, and, although the recent legislation did not accomplish all that was expected or desired, it inaugurated a policy which it is hoped and believed will ultimately result in a great improvement in our industrial condition and a corresponding enlargement of our internal and international commerce. In the prosecution of this policy no temporary check or apparent diversion of the public mind to other subjects should be permitted to diminish our confidence in its final success or weaken our determination to maintain a consistent advocacy of its claims to the favorable and the factor of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. policy no temporary check or apparwhich taxes are collected, and, accordits claims to the favorable consideration of the people. On the contrary, reverses should stimulate increased effort, and every movement hereafter made should be a step forward in the direction of freer trade and a more equal distribution of the

"The raw materials used in the production of commodities for the use of the people in their homes and in their various industrial pursuits should be free from taxation, in order that the opportunities for emp ed, and the necessaries of life made our industries are to be profitably con ducted, reduced cost of production must precede or accompany reduced serious nature of the evils threatened prices of the finished product, and as cheap commodities increase consump tion the interests of all classes will be promoted by removing the obstructions which deny our skilled laborers and artisans access to the world's store of raw materials.

"The late act, while it places upon

Almost Blind Inflamed Eyes and Run-

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, ning Sores The Success of Hood's Causes H. P. Chamberlin, Proprietor



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C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "I feel it a duty to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I was almost blind, being compelled to stay in a darkened room or account of inflammation of the eyes. I also suffered with running sores on my body. I was in terrible condition. My mother tried every thing she knew about and I was attended by two doctors but without helping me. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I had not taken two bottles before I began to get better. The infammation left my eyes and the sores healed, and the result was that

I Became Stronger, and was restored to perfect health. At that KNABE time I was only twelve years old; now I am nineteen and I have not since been troubled

Hood's Saria Cures
with my eyes or noticed any sign of a return of
the sores on my body. I can recommend Hood's

Sarsaparilla as an excellent blood purifying medicine," Miss Cora Enerr, Barnesville, Pa. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and molently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

JOHN R. TOWNSEND,

TAILOR.

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are other defects consisting of ambig-

graphs, and excessive rates of duty in

some of the schedules, a correction of

which would be in harmony with a

policy of progressive reform upon a

basis of equal justice to producers and

consumers, and would not affect the

revenue to any considerable extent.

Advantage should be promptly taken

of every opportunity to remove all

these objectionable features from the

act in order that our legislation may

be made to conform, as speedily as

possible, to the pledges given to the

people and to the demands of public

The Forty-Fourth District Contest.

Judges Searle, Archbald and Rice

held a meeting at Laporte on the

11th, in the matter of the judicial

contest in the Forty Fourth district

and decided to proceed. They issu-

ed orders that all the ballot boxes in

the district be collected and placed

in the hands of proper officers until

January 3, when another meeting will

be held and the boxes will be open-

ELECTION NOTICE.

action of such other business come before said meeting. H. H. BROWN, Secretary.

SPECIAL JURORS.

The following are the names of the jurors drawn for the special term of Common Pleas Court on Jan 14th, 1895;
Benton—811 McHenry, farmer.
Berwick—J. W. Dietterick, gent; S. W. Hess, engineer
Bloomsburg—M. K. Appleman, farmer; Wm. Barret, Jr., clerk; W. S. Fleckenstine, hotel keeper; Joseph Garrison, merchant; David Savage, laborer.
Briarcreek—R. G. F. Kshinka, dairyman.
Catawissa Boro—K. S. Cleaver, tinner; Alfred Geiger, brakeman—W. H. Henrie, laborer.
Cleveland—Harrison Kreischer, farmer, Conyngham—M. E. Garrity, laborer.
Fishingcreek—J. M. Ammerman, J. P.; W. J. Smith, blucksmith.
Franklin—Geo. M. Bucher, merchant.

Frankin.—Geo. M. Bucher, merchant.
Greenwood—Alvin S. Ikeler, farmer; Wm. S.
Utt, farmer.
Hemlock—Theo. Dent, farmer; Jos. Snyder,
laborer.
Jackson—John Vannatta, farmer.
Madison—Charles Hendershott, teamster;
John W. Ross, blacksmith.
Mifflin—John Creasy, merchant; Daniel Hess,
farmer.

farmer. Miliville—C. W. Eves, contractor; W. W. Hea-

Mitthle-Cook, merchant.

Montour—Daniel Fry, farmer.
Pine—J. W. Lore, geot.
Roaringcreek—David Hower, farmer.
Scott—B. H. Creveling, farmer; E. B. Pursel,
laborer; chas. shaffer, farmer; J. R. Shellen-

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berger, boss. Sugarloaf-J. H. Vansickie, hotel keeper.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Secretary of the Treasury."

sentiment on this subject.



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Don't your wife or daughter want a new dress or coat? They were never half as cheap as now. We never heard of any thing like it, nor anyone else. Come in and be convinced. It will pay you. Coats and capes are along with the dress goods. They must all go regardless of cost, so better buy now, and make some one happy for Xmas. Elegant Lamogue china, endless variety for Xmas presents and remarkably cheap. Think of it—good sized Lamogue salad dishes for \$1.35.

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