

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
The Columbia Democrat,
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 GEO. E. HELWELL, EDITOR.
 GEO. C. HOAN, FOREMAN.
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 All communications should be addressed to
 THE COLUMBIAN,
 Bloomsburg, Pa.
 FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1895.

We cannot see the force of the criticism in last week's *Republican* on the petition signed exclusively by lawyers, protesting against a change in the formation of this judicial district. There is no law that forbids lawyers from petitioning the legislature, if they see fit, and there is no law that prohibits the people generally from petitioning that body concerning the same subject, if they so desire. A change in the district that might result in having a President Judge who resides in some other county is a matter in which the lawyers and the people are alike interested. Motions frequently have to be made before a Judge in chambers, and if the district should be so formed that the Judge will reside in some other county, the lawyers would have to go away from home to present their papers, and make their motions. For this extra service the clients would have to pay additional fees. A petition to prevent this condition of things is a move directly in the interests of the people who have business in the courts, and the action of the bar is to be commended rather than criticised. What the desire of the President Judge may be in this matter, we do not know, but we do believe that the interests of the people will be the best subserved by keeping this district in such shape that the President Judge will have his headquarters in Bloomsburg. Instead of ignoring the rights of the people, this action of the lawyers is directly in their interest. If any one thinks that it would be better to have a Judge of the district who resides in some other county, there is nothing to prevent the circulation of a petition to that effect. If Columbia County should be made a separate district, it would not be the first unconstitutional act of a republican legislature. We do not think that there is any likelihood of making a separate district out of Columbia, but we do think that this would be preferable to having a district with the Judge residing either at Danville, Sunbury, Laporte, Tunkhannock, Wilkes-Barre, or some other distant point. It would be a snap for the lawyers to have this condition of things, for it would bring them double or quadruple fees when it was necessary to see the Judge.

Government Seeds.

We have on more than one occasion given our opinion concerning the present wasteful and extravagant use of the money of the people in sending out seeds from the "government seed shop." In the past hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in buying seeds from sharks which were not more valuable than the ordinary varieties to be found in every corner grocery. It has come to be a common remark that the seeds furnished by the agricultural department of our government are used to keep backwoods constituents of congressmen in line, but now comes an insinuation that amounts to a direct charge that members of congress are actually drawing their quota of seeds and selling them to seedsmen. Each member of congress is entitled to a certain quantity of seeds and it is said that some of them have sold their allowance for about one-fifth of the original cost. If this is true, and we have reason to believe that it is, it is high time that this source of revenue for congressmen be cut off. It is bad enough to be compelled to pay the legal bills for the kind of men the later congresses have been composed of, without leaving anything lying around loose for them to appropriate and turn into money for themselves, for if the opportunity to do this is given them they will not fail to take advantage of it. It is proposed to distribute seeds of genuine new varieties to the experiment stations of the states and let them attend to the rest after the value of the varieties has been decided upon. This is a much better plan than the old one of dealing them out indiscriminately to congressmen of accumulative propensities and elastic consciences.—*Ev.*

The Appellate court bill ought to pass. The business of the Supreme court is far behind, and the interests of the public demand that some relief should be given so that speedy decision of the cases before it can be made by the Supreme Court.

It is not always the one who makes the most noise who accomplishes the most.

The Democracy And Honest Money.

An address of the Honest Money League of Chicago gives a circumstantial account of the elections for delegates to the Democratic Convention of Cook county on the 4th of May last, which were heralded throughout the country as a great triumph for the free silver swindle. The League had selected reliable men to visit all the polling places in Chicago on election day and count the voters. According to the sworn statements of their agents, primary elections in a more or less regular fashion were held in only nine of the thirty-four wards. In six wards the delegates were named by the ward clubs, and in the remaining nineteen wards the delegates were named by the ward committees. About two in five hundred of the 136,472 Democrats of Chicago who voted for Cleveland in 1892 participated in these delegate elections. The address declares that in one day more Democrats joined the Honest Money League than there were members of the county convention.

There is no doubt that the great majority of the Democrats of Chicago upon a full count of the votes would be found in opposition to the free silver humbug. Chicago is too a commercial and industrial city, and as such is too intimately connected with the world's trade, to abandon the sound principles of currency. The silverites appear to have controlled the Democratic delegate elections simply because their opponents stayed away from the polls. As the county machine is largely controlled by the silverites, the friends of honest money did not deem it worth while to attend an election for delegates to a "snap" convention. But if this species of tactics should prevail wherever the advocates of free silver coinage boast of their control of the Democratic organization the result might be anticipated in the nomination of a free silver candidate for the Presidency in the next Democratic National Convention and in the dismemberment of the Democratic party. This heresy can be extirpated from the Democratic party only by fighting it wherever it may rear its head. Upon this depends the fate of the Democratic party now and in the future.

No Democrat, then, who is interested in the success of his party can fail to watch the free silver movement with the greatest concern. Should the next Democratic National Convention place a free silver candidate on a free silver platform the question would not be so much whether the Democratic party could be saved as whether it would longer be worth the saving. If the Democratic party should adopt this programme the Republicans, who are now much divided on the monetary issue East and West, would be constrained by party policy, if by nothing else, to declare unequivocally, for the first time, for honest money; and they would achieve an easy victory.

With the party lines in 1896 thus clearly divided it would be vain to attempt to hold conservative Democrats within their organization by pointing out the dangerous tendency of the Republican party; its spoliatory tariff policy; its devotion to monopoly; its strong inclination to paternalism in government, and its loose construction of the organic law whenever the law may interfere with its partisan projects. The Democratic party is as necessary now as ever to the maintenance of the true principles of popular government and the protection of the rights of the many against the interests of the few. But the Democratic party would shamefully betray these principles and these rights if it should make itself the leader of a movement to debase the nation's currency. Should the Democracy go to destruction on this policy, as it inevitably would, it might be long before a new political party could be organized to successfully defend the Jeffersonian principles of government. On this ground party leaders—ex Speaker Crisp, Senator Voorhees, Senator Morgan and the rest—who seek to drag the Democratic party upon a free silver deadfall for a platform, have assumed a heavy weight of responsibility. They never can atone during the rest of their lives for this betrayal of the honest money principles of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton.

There are those who still hope that both the great parties may be able to tide this great question over another Presidential election. It is believed by many Republicans that the issue may be clearly evaded by a declaration in favor of international bimetalism, and by many Democrats that the old phrases about maintaining a "parity" of value between gold and silver may serve one more term. But it cannot be too earnestly repeated that the time for these procrastinating and prevaricating tactics has gone by. The free coinage of silver at the ratio of "16 to 1 or nothing" is the issue; and the free coinage of silver would mean silver monometallism, with all its consequences. On this point the free coinage leaders can no longer deceive any man, while some of them have frankly given up the attempt. Among the few bimetalists of reputation in Europe there is not one who does not acknowledge that the free coinage of silver by this country would be nothing else than silver

monometallism, with its portent of overwhelming financial destruction.

Should the Democracy plant themselves upon an honest money platform they would be in a strong if not invincible position in the next Presidential campaign. McKinleyism is already writhing in its last gasp, and by 1896 the tariff will be a dead issue. Should the Republicans attempt to revive the tariff question in the midst of industrial prosperity as a means of evading the currency issue, so much the worse for them. But the cause of honest money is superior to the interests of any party. If the Democratic party should give itself over to the free coinage of silver thousands of Democrats would contribute to its defeat and rejoice in its overthrow. *Phila. Record.*

THE INCOME TAX CASE.

IT IS SAID THE VOTE IS 5 TO 4 IN FAVOR OF THE LAW.

JUSTICE JACKSON'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12. Justice Jackson, of the Supreme Court, left for Philadelphia to-day to consult a specialist in kidney diseases. He will return here in a day or two, but will probably leave for Tennessee before the Court reconvenes on the 20th inst.

At the consultation of the Justices yesterday Justice Jackson voted, with Justices Brown, White, Harlan and Shiras to sustain the constitutionality of the Income Tax law, and the vote to be announced Monday will stand 5 to 4 in favor of the law.

It is learned that Justice Jackson's attitude was understood by his colleagues on the bench before he came to Washington. He has at all times been fully advised as to the merits of the case and was furnished with the record and the lawyers' briefs, so that he was fully prepared to vote when the Justices met in consultation yesterday.

His reason for coming to Washington was to gratify the desire of the Court to have the income tax case settled decisively, so that the Court would not be left divided on such an important question with the possibility of endless litigation.

It is learned, moreover, that the reargument did not change the views of a single Justice, and those points which were decided unconstitutional in the original opinion are still held to be so.

It is said that some members of the Court are disposed to believe that the majority may have gone a little too far in exempting rents from the income tax, but the vote taken yesterday did not cause a change of heart among those who voted to exempt real estate and municipal bonds.

The coming decision upholding the law will not by any means terminate the fight to overthrow the income tax, although it will enable the Treasury officials to collect the small revenue to be derived from it with less embarrassment than if the reargument had not occurred.

The taxpayers will now have no further appeal except to Congress. An organized movement has already begun for the repeal of the tax. Representative-elect Francis Wilson, of Brooklyn, has been selected to start the fight for repeal in the House next December. A thoroughly conducted campaign will be made against the law in every city and hamlet in the United States, with a view to presenting to Congress a monster petition urging the immediate repeal of the tax. The machinery necessary to accomplish this end was constructed prior to the order of the Court for a reargument, but when the Court agreed to reopen the case proceedings were suspended pending action by the Court.

It was generally thought at the close of the arguments of Messrs. Choate and Guthrie that the law would be overturned, but the action of Justice Jackson has disappointed the hopes of its opponents.

A Great Offer.

The "Twice-a-Week" edition of the *New York World* (formerly the *Weekly*) has proved a phenomenal success. It is a Semi-Weekly of six pages, mailed Tuesdays and Fridays; eight columns to the page; forty-eight columns each issue. It gives the news fully half a week ahead of any weekly paper, and at the same time, retains all the literary, agricultural, miscellany and other features which made the *World* so popular. Yet the price is only \$1.00 a year. For sample copies address THE WORLD, N. Y. Arrangements have been made by which we can furnish this paper and the *Twice-a-Week New York World* all for \$1.75 a year. Take advantage of this offer and get your own local paper and the *Twice-a-Week World* at this special rate.

Curing an Evil.

Bank Cashier—"The receiving teller is leading a double life."
 Bank President—"Reduce his salary a half. One life is enough for a teller."
—Detroit Tribune.

The man who is honest simply because it is the best policy to be honest, will bear a considerable amount of watching.

You cannot tell by the size of a man's hand what kind of a heart he has.



Tired Women

Should stop and consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness, languor and lack of ambition. Thousands of women find their strength unequal to the demands of duty. And yet there is no escape from the incessant round of care and toil. They must have strength. How shall it be given? By building up their systems through purified, enriched and vitalized blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give their strength because it will make their blood pure and enable it to feed the nerves upon proper nourishment. It will create an appetite, tone the stomach and invigorate every organ. It is what tired women need.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It feeds the nerves on pure blood.

Hood's Pills are not harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Phineas Smith, deceased.
 The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of said estate, will sit at the office of C. B. Jackson Esq., in Berwick, on Saturday, June 15th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
 C. B. JACKSON,
 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Richard Thompson, deceased.
 The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of said estate, will sit at the office of C. B. Jackson Esq., in Berwick, on Saturday, June 15th, 1895, at 10 a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
 C. W. MILLEN,
 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter A. Cook, deceased.
 The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of Mahala Cook, executrix, will sit at the office of Grant Herzing, Esq., in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, June 13th, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
 C. A. SMALL,
 Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Pl. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa. and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895,

at 10 a. m., all that certain tract of land situated by and being in the township of Pine, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a post and stone corner of Elias Mendenhall, thence along line of same south seventy-two degrees and thirty-seven minutes east three hundred and eleven and five-tenths perches to a post, thence north nineteen and one degree east eleven and three-tenths perches, thence along line of lands of D. F. Everhard north seventy-one degrees west forty-nine and three-tenths perches to a post and stone, thence north twenty-two and one-fourth degrees west two hundred and fifty-two and two-tenths perches to a stone and post, thence along line of lands of Marsh Andrews, now Catharine Miller, north seventy-two degrees and fourteen minutes west, west ninety-five perches to a dead white pine, thence along line of lands of Aaron Keller south nineteen and one-fourth degrees west two hundred and six and one half perches to place of beginning, containing

240 ACRES,
 and seventy-six perches of land, be the same more or less, on which is erected a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, bank barn and other outbuildings. Good spring water at the house and well at the barn. Also different kind of fruit trees growing upon said premises, which is about one half cleared in high state of cultivation and the remainder well timbered.
 Seized taken into execution at the suit of Agnes T. Smith vs. John C. Montgomery, and to be sold as the property of John C. Montgomery.
 J. B. McHENRY,
 Sheriff.

Kuss & Kumer, ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS.

Stone and all kinds of paving done at reasonable prices. Estimates furnished at short notice.
 Box 374, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A Chance To Earn Money!
 Salary and position paid, or Commission, if preferred. Saloonmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age, to The T. L. The Times Factory St., Box 7, Queens, N. Y. 5-17-95.

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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY
 OF MUSIC, Boston Mass.
 Send for Prospectus giving full information.
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Lafayette College

EASTON, PA.
 Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.
 ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE 19TH.
 Fall Term begins Sept. 13th.
 For Catalogue Address the Registrar.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Rev. M. Powers, late of the Borough of Centerville, deceased.
 Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Rev. M. Powers, late of the Borough of Centerville, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator 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 to
 REV. JOHN J. KOCH,
 Shamokin, Pa.,
 Administrator.


SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Pl. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa. and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895,

at 10 a. m. All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the township of Scott, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the middle of Big Fishingcreek, thence by land conveyed by John Barton to David Phillips south nine degrees east three perches to a corner on south bank of creek, thence by land now or late of Andrew Creveling, south fifty-two degrees east fifteen perches to a stone, thence north seventy-three and one half degrees east nine perches to a stone, formerly a hemlock, thence north four degrees west three and eight-tenths perches to a stone, formerly a maple, thence by the same north sixty degrees west seven and five-tenths perches to corner in Fishingcreek, thence westwardly down said creek to the place of beginning, containing

3 ACRES OF LAND,
 more or less, whereon is erected a DWELLING HOUSE, &c.
 Seized taken into execution at the suit of Benson H. Creveling exr. vs. L. N. Crouse, and to be sold as the property of L. N. Crouse.
 WINTERSTEEN, ATT'Y. J. B. McHENRY,
 Sheriff.

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

The Center of Attraction.
 It isn't everybody that can make a success out of the dry goods business. Some natural fitness is necessary. Competition is so keen that some advantages must be possessed. Without these essentials you might as well expect to kindle a fire with brickbats as to make and hold a trade.

CREPONS.
 We don't see where "fleece billows," "waves of the ocean," etc., etc., have anything to do with black crepons—a plain story about this lot. Half a dozen different weaves, all at the height of fashion, and an extra measure of width. Buy now at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
 It is one thing to say muslin underwear and another to sell it. We have an elegant line of it all well made and the correct styles and the prices are simply wonderful. We are not selling below cost. We never do that, but for the quality of the muslin, and the way it is made, it is exceptionally cheap. We finish this story by saying it goes at 15c., 28c., 50c. and 75c.

WRAPPERS.
 We are now showing the nicest line of ready to wear wrappers in town. They are made well, wear well, and the correct style. If we were not so exacting with the makers of them about furnishing the proper sleeve length, and proper everything else, the ladies would soon go elsewhere. Some made yoke front and back, other, yoke front and Watteau plait backs extra wide skirt and they go at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

DIMITIES.
 Pretty name isn't it? But not one whit prettier than the 50 pieces of smooth summer stuffs that are properly called by it. Green striped with white grounds is one of them. Can you picture it and the tiny twill that all the dimities own? Dashes, dots and dainties until there isn't room enough here to tell you properly of them. 12 1/2 yard finishes the story here.

SHOES.
 Only the proper shade of tan leather went into the lots that's being made ready for selling, and the best stitching and finishing that one of the largest makers could put into them. All sizes and the very proper last. In the face of a going up leather market, they are wonderfully cheap, being genuine Russia calf at \$2.25 pair.

CONTINUED.
 We have extended the time from May 1st to August 15th for the use of tickets to procure one or more pieces of furniture free.

J. G. WELLS,
 BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
 GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

PURSEL & HARMAN,
 Bloomsburg, Pa.



Calling
 your attention to our line of JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, GLASSES, ETC.
 We Blow Our Own Horn only to attract your attention. Then we want to invite you to visit us—it is immaterial whether or not you want to purchase anything. We are showing a fine line of silver and glass ware.
 Blowing Your Own Horn is all right when there is no one else to blow it for you. Whoever sells first-class goods at low prices can depend upon his customers to blow his horn for him. This is my policy in the sale of jewelry, watches, silverware, glasses, &c.