The Columbian.

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The Columbia Democrat,

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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1895.

A republican Senate has appointed a committee consisting exclusively of republicans to investigate the municipal affairs of republican Philadelphia. Not much can come of such an investigation.

The death of Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, recalls the fact that he was the last of the three original members appointed by the governor on the Coal Waste commission of which Col. J. A. Price was one. The third gentlemen was Mr. Schaffer, of Pottsville, whose death occurred previous to that of Col. Price. The three have died within as many years.—*Scranton Republican.*

There is an old soldier in Harrisburg who does the work of six politicians whose names are on the pay-roll of the house of representatives at an average salary of $6 a day. These fellows probably pay their "sub" a dollar a day and divide the balance with the member who helped them get the place. Another "sub" in the house threatens to make trouble if he is not taken care of after the legislature adjourns.

That the members of the senate are opposed to foreign building and loan associations being allowed to do business in this state was conclusively shown last Monday night when Senator Mitchell, of Jefferson, had his bill passed making it unlawful for such associations to maintain offices or employ agents to solicit or receive subscriptions in this state. The bill has a penalty clause attached making any person who violates the provisions of the act guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum fine of $500 and an imprisonment which shall not exceed two years. As originally drawn the bill prevented foreign companies from doing business in any county other than that in which the principal office was located but it was afterward amended to meet a growing sentiment in favor of the total exclusion of the foreign companies. It passed by a vote of thirty-three to two, Senators Green and McQuown voting against it.

Where Are the Prophets.

A few of those pessimistic persons who last year were wearying the American people with dismal forebodings of disaster to be caused by the passage and operation of the Wilson law ought now to get together and formally declare where they are at.

Every Republican newspaper a year ago told how fear of tariff revision had closed industries, and made others unproductive, while the certainty of a change had increased importation, thrown hundreds of thousands of men out of work, reduced the wages of those remaining at work, opened soup houses, reduced railroad earnings, shrunk all values more than a billion dollars, given the country into the ownership of British manufacturers, built bonfires all over England and insured industrial ruin to their country. We were told after the passage of the Wilson bill that it was a law for the suppression of American industries, for the advancement of foreign competition, for the destruction of American investments, and all the other evils that the fruitful mind of mendacity could conceive. There was even talk of treason to the country in the passage of the law.

That was the picture presented a year ago and a few weeks ago. What do we see now? Everybody is working or about to work. There are many strikes for increases of wages, instead of against reductions as a few years ago, most of them successful. There are many voluntary increases of wages, perhaps the most notable being those at the Carnegie plants and the Pencoyd iron works. Imports have not grown in volume, while new markets for American products have been found. The railroads are recovering their lost ground, internal commerce is becoming larger and all investments have recovered the shrinkage of a year ago.

The prophets find themselves confronted with this array of facts because they were not themselves honorable. They drew upon their imagination, distorted facts, made figures lie and did all in their power to blacken the intentions of the party engaged in the revision of the tariff. Nevertheless it is safe to wager that while holding the Democratic party accountable for all the evils of a year ago no credit will be given it for the good fortune of this year.—*Patriot.*

THE INCOME TAX LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

AT A FULL MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES A MAJORITY OF ONE IS GIVEN AGAINST THE MEASURE.

The United States supreme court on Monday handed down a decision declaring the income tax unconstitutional.

Upon the question of general unconstitutionality of the law the court is understood to be as follows:

Against the Law.—Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brown and Shiras.

For the Law—Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White.

The chief justice announced the following conclusions,

First. We adhere to the opinion already announced that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.

Second. We are of opinion that taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

Third. The tax imposed by section twenty-seven to thirty seven, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and of personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation are necessarily invalid.

The decrees hereinbefore entered in this court will be vacated: the decrees below will be reversed, and the cases remanded with instructions to grant the relief prayed.

Opinions were also read by Justices Jackson, White, Harlan and Brown.

Justice Jackson, of Tennessee, who was present at the recent rehearing, united with the other eight justices in to-day's decision. He appears to have voted in favor of the constitutionality of the law as a whole, but a majority for unconstitutionality was obtained by the defection of Justice Shiras, who assumed to day a position directly the reverse of that taken by him in April.

OPINION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In rendering his opinion the chief justice said: The constitution divided federal taxation into two great classes, the class of direct taxes, and the class of duties, imposts and excises, and prescribed two rules which qualified the grant of power to each class. The power to lay direct taxes apportioned among the several states in proportion to their representation in the popular branch of congress, a representation based on population as ascertained by the census, was plenary and absolute; but to lay a direct tax was forbidden. The power to lay duties, imposts and excises was subject to the qualification that the imposition must be uniform throughout the United States.

He referred to the fact that the matter under consideration was broader in scope than the first questions decided some weeks ago, embracing the constitutionality of the entire law. He called attention to the history of the struggle in the constitutional convention as to the power to be granted the government in the matter of laying taxes; the reviews of early constitutional writers and expounders; and the early decisions of the court, and continued:—

The constitution prohibits any direct tax, unless in proportion to numbers as ascertained by the census; and in the light of the circumstances to which we have referred, is it not an evasion of that prohibition to hold that a general unapportioned tax is imposed upon all property owners as a body for or in respect of their property is not direct, in the meaning of the constitution, because confined to the income therefrom?

Whatever the speculative views of political economists or revenue reformers may be, can it be properly held that the constitution, taken in its plain and obvious sense, and with due regard to the circumstances attending the formation of the government, authorizes a general unapportioned tax on the products of the farm and the rents of real estate, although imposed merely because of ownership and with no possible means of escape from payment, as belonging to a totally different class from that which included the property from whence the income proceeds?

There can be but one answer, unless the constitutional restriction is to be treated as utterly illusory and futile, and the object of its framers defeated.

We find it impossible to hold that a fundamental requisition, deemed so important as to be enforced by two provisions, one affirmative and one negative, can be refined away by forced distinctions between that which gives value to property and the property itself.

Nor can we perceive any ground why the same reasoning does not apply to capital in personalty held for the purpose of income, or of ordinarily yielding income, and to the income therefrom. All the real estate of the country, and all its invested personal property, are open to the direct operation of the taxing power of an apportionment be made according to the constitution. The constitution does not say that no direct tax shall be laid by apportionment on any other property than land; on the contrary, it forbids all unapportioned direct taxes, and we know of no warrant for excepting personal property from the exercise of the power, or any reason why an apportioned direct tax can be laid and assessed, as Mr. Gallatin said in his report when secretary of the treasury in 1812, "upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the state are laid and assessed."

The stress of the argument is thrown, however, on the assertion that an income tax is not a property tax at all; that it is not a real estate tax, or a crop tax, or a bond tax; that it is an assessment upon the tax payer on account of his money-spending power, as shown by his revenue for the year preceding the assessment; that rents received, crops harvested, interests collected, have lost all connection with their origin, and although once not taxable subject-matter; in other words, that income is taxable irrespective of the source from whence it is derived.

If it were the fact that there had been no income tax law, such as this, at the time the constitution was framed and adopted, it would not be of controlling importance. A direct tax cannot be taken out of the constitutional rule because the particular tax did not exist at the time the rule was prescribed.

THE SENATE.

To day the case is different. The Senate has become not only a clog in the wheels of legislation; it is a veritable agent of national corruption as well. Most of us are reluctantly losing our respect for an assembly which acts alternately as a tool of special legislation, as an obstruction to popular demands, and as a "Rich Man's Club."

At present the Senate does little else than multiply the chances for spoilshunting, and in a general way add to the alarming array of political crimes annually perpetrated upon the long-suffering American public.

It must be understood that the objection to the prevailing millionaire senator is not his wealth in itself, but, his lack of statesmanship, of expert knowledge, of enthusiasm for the public good. How can a man who has made his fortune by special privilege be expected to legislate impartially? The same popular odium attaches to poor men who are pushed into the Senate from the lobby to look after certain interests, as the phrase is. Their conduct is outlined for them at the start, their policy is mortgaged, and they simply pay the interest on their borrowed capital by voting as they are told.—*W. D. McCrackan, in June Lippincott's.*

BORN IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE DEATH OF ROBERT TYLER JONES, A GRANDSON OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The only male person ever born in the White house, Robert Tyler Jones, a grandson of President Tyler, is dead in this city. He was the son of Mary Tyler Jones, the eldest and favorite daughter of the president. He served in the Confederate army as a captain, and was a brave and faithful soldier. In later years he was employed in the treasury department. Since his retirement from that position he has had practically no employment.

Is Your Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; your sleep will be sound and refreshing; your nerves will be strong; you will have little need to fear disease in any form.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, and

That Tired Feeling

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.

It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Is not this just what you want?

Then take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best building up medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

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Merchant TAILOR, AND HATTER.

SUITS FROM $18.00.

CORNER MAIN & MARKET Sts. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TROUSERS FROM $5.00.

No Chance for a Disagreement.

"Caroline!" roared Mr. Lamperjaw, at the top of the stairway, "this shirt you've laid out for me isn't fit for a tramp!"

"You are right, James!" screamed Mrs. Lamperjaw, from the back parlor, "I've offered it to three and they wouldn't take it!"

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY? See advertisement of a "Chance to earn money," in another column, if you want a position. 5 17 4t.

RECEIVER'S SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned Receiver of the Bloomsburg Iron Co., will sell at public sale on the premises at Irondale, in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1895,

at 1:30 o'clock P. M., the entire Furnace Plant of the Bloomsburg Iron Co., with its water power and water rights, known as "Irondale" and bounded and described as follows:

Situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone in line of land of the Bloomsburg Water Company and the most northerly corner to land of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company, thence by land of said Railroad Company south 59¾ degrees east, four and thirty-five one hundredths perches to a corner, thence by land of Rosemont Cemetery Company, north 25 degrees east, eleven perches, thence north 8¼ degrees east, six and twenty-four one-hundredths perches to a corner of land of Mrs. C. R. Richart, thence along the same North 2 degrees West, six and six one-hundredths perches, thence north 16 degrees west, five and fifteen one-hundredths perches to a stone, thence south 78¼ degrees east, five and seventy-six one-hundredths perches, thence north 76¾ degrees east, one and seven-tenths perches to a corner in middle of the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Millville and a corner of land heretofore sold to Mathias Shaffer, thence along said land north 82¾ degrees west eight perches, thence north 56 degrees west eight perches, thence north 33 degrees west, fourteen perches, thence north 24 degrees west twenty-nine and four-tenths perches, thence north 66 degrees east four perches, thence north 24 degrees west, nine perches, thence south 66 degrees west four perches, thence north 35¾ degrees west, sixty perches, thence North 3½ degrees west thirty-eight and eight-tenths perches, thence by land now of Barton Shaffer south 58¾ degrees west twenty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post on the east bank of head race, thence along said race and by lands of Barton Shaffer north 43¼ degrees west nineteen and one-tenth perches to a water birch, thence north 36¼ degrees west nine and four-tenths perches to a willow, thence north 65¾ degrees west eight and seven-tenths perches to a post, thence north 47¾ degrees west twelve and seven-tenths perches to a sycamore, thence north 35¾ degrees west nine and two-tenths perches to a white pine, thence north 28¾ degrees west six and four-tenths perches to a post, thence north 68½ degrees west five perches to a water birch, thence north 59 degrees west sixteen and three-tenths perches to a white oak, thence north twenty-four and three-fourths degrees west nine and eight-tenths perches to a horn beam, thence north 10¼ degrees west eleven and six-tenths perches to a water birch, thence north 4¼ degrees west, nine and six-tenths perches to a maple, thence north 33¼ degrees east three and nine-tenths perches to a pine, thence north 44 degrees east ten and six-tenths perches to a pine, thence north 35¾ degrees east eight and three-tenths perches to an iron bar, a corner to land of Simon C. Shaffer, thence crossing said head race north 60½ degrees west six perches to a point in land of E. W. M. Low, thence by the same south 29½ degrees west, twenty-eight and five-tenths perches to a post at east rail of the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad, thence north 57 degrees west forty-three perches, thence south 60 degrees west sixteen perches to corner of F. P. Drinker, thence south 33 degrees east twenty-six and four-tenths perches, thence south 30¾ degrees east thirty-four and six-tenths perches, thence south 13¾ degrees east seventy and seven-tenths perches, thence south 44½ degrees east fifty-four and seven-tenths perches, thence south 57¼ degrees east seventy-four perches, thence south 56¼ degrees east nineteen and five-tenths perches, thence south 28¼ degrees east, forty-four and two-tenths perches, thence south 2¾ degrees west twelve and seven-tenths perches, thence south 42¾ degrees west forty-two and three-tenths perches, thence south 29 degrees east three perches, thence north 87½ degrees east ten and five-tenths perches, thence north 55½ degrees east one and one-half perches, thence north 19 degrees west two perches, thence north 51¾ degrees east nineteen and one-tenth perches, thence north 47½ degrees east six perches, thence north 45 degrees east twenty-seven perches, thence north 30 degrees 35 minutes east twenty-two and three-tenths perches, thence by lands of Bloomsburg Water Company south 8½ degrees west eight perches, thence north 23½ degrees west seven and one-tenth perches, thence north 34¾ degrees west twenty four and four-tenths perches, thence north 60 degrees east seventeen perches to right-of-way of Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company, thence along same and parallel therewith a distance of forty perches, more or less, thence south 88¼ degrees east two and seven-tenths perches to place of beginning, containing

100 ACRES, more or less.

Together with the right to all the water power and water rights, privileges and appurtenances upon and over each of the several premises heretofore conveyed by the said The Bloomsburg Iron Company and reserved thereout for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and intended and the right of maintaining and continuing the dam heretofore erected for the use of the furnace of the said The Bloomsburg Iron Company where the same is now erected and constructed and the rights of carrying or conveying the water from Fishingcreek through, upon and over the lands and premises as resolved by the said The Bloomsburg Iron Company any and every of the conveyances of the said Company as fully and completely as the same are now held and enjoyed by the said The Bloomsburg Iron Company, on which are erected a large

IRON FURNACE

and Cast House, a large two-story stone Mansion house, a two-story stone Superintendent's house, twenty-three tenement houses, a large two-story stone store building, brick wheel house, brick engine house and engine, boiler house and boilers, three ware houses, carpenter shop, a large three-story stone building in course of erection, weigh scale office with wagon scales, railroad scales and office, together with stables and other outbuildings.

The above water power is one of the finest in the State. This plant is situated in the suburbs of the Town of Bloomsburg, is on the line of the B. & S. R. R. and is well located for any manufacturing purposes.

ALSO:

one other certain lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and State aforesaid bounded and described as follows to-wit: on the north by land of I. W. McKelvy, on the east by an alley, on the south by land of Thomas Gorrey and on the west by Railroad street.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth within thirty days thereafter and the balance within six months from day of sale with interest on all unpaid purchase money from day of sale.

ALSO:

At the same time and place will be exposed to public sale, the following valuable Personal Property, to-wit: Lot of No. 2 x and No. 3 pig iron, 31 railroad lime stone cars, 2 railroad cinder trucks, 2 cinder carts, 2 horse carts, 1 heavy 2 horse wagon, 2 sleighs, lot team harness, lot blacksmith tools, lot pine lumber, lot oak lumber, lot fire brick, old and new, lot merchant bar iron, lot merchant bar steel, lot nails and spikes in kegs, lot horse shoes in kegs, 1 five ton wagon scale boxed, ropes, blocks and tackles, chains, cross cut saw, augers, sledges, picks, new shovels and spades, platform scales, lot new hemp rope, stove pipe, clocks, lamp chimneys, window glass, office furniture, and all other personal property on the premises.

Terms of sale of personal property made known on day of sale.

H. A. M'KILLIP,
Receiver of the Bloomsburg Iron Co.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Kostenbauder, 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 Ikawn & Small, in the borough of Catawissa, on Monday, June 24th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

FRED IKELER, Auditor.

5-24-ta.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Davis, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution in said estate, will sit at the office of L. S. Wintersteen, Esq., in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, June 25, 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.

FRANK IKELER, Auditor.

5-24-ta.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Eck, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to determine the amount of recognizance, counsel fee, collateral inheritance tax, and costs, and to make calculation of amounts due the parties legally entitled thereto, will sit at the office of C. C. Evans, Esq., in Berwick, Pa., on Wednesday, June 26th, 1895, when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

FRED IKELER, Auditor.

5-24-ta.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Phoebe P. Osman, 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. E. Geyer, in the borough of Catawissa, on Friday, June 7, 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. A. SMALL, Auditor.

5-24-ta.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Miles Shuman, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution in said estate, will sit at the office of C. E. Geyer, in the borough of Catawissa, on Monday, June 10, 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said estate.

W. H. RHAWN, Auditor.

5-24-ta.

WE CREDIT EVERYONE with common sense; improbable stories never find place under our name in these columns. This week's store news is brim full of good things. Note the things we speak of this week:

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

No mistakes to acknowledge. No blunders to correct. They come from the very best mills in America and Europe. They are stylish, seasonable, and in every way splendid fabrics. Wouldn't be on our counters if they were not. We will let you say how much more they are worth. Prices range from 50c. to $1.75.

UNDERWEAR.

We mean muslin underwear just now in particular. All correctly made, well made, and made of good material. We have never sold as much as now. We are out of one kind just now, but only for a day or two; have it coming as fast as we can. Can't be equaled in town for the prices, as the make up is the very best. Some go for 28c., others higher.

PLISSE.

Just new this season. Oh, how lovely. Nothing cooler or more stylish. Just the thing for these hot summer days that are coming. We have it in all kinds of designs. Light and dark back grounds. Some have the waves in the stripe, others in the body. They all go for 15c. the yard.

DUCKS.

There is nothing more stylish or neater looking than duck suits. Every one wants one for this summer. Dark blue back ground, with white stripe is one. Can you imagine anything prettier? Lots of others, especially the linen colored duck. All just the thing at 12½c.

DOTTED SWISS.

These are being shown and are going to be worn more than ever this year. We have them in plain, and also with the flouncing around the bottom, insertion four inches from the flouncing, full skirt length, all different designs, at $1.00, $1.20, $1.40. Children's at less than half of some of these.

SHOES.

Do you know that we are now carrying the most complete line of anyone in town? Why? Because we never do anything by halves. We can show you more value and style for your money than any where else. A full Russia leather tan shoe for $2.25.

PURSEL & HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa

Calling

your attention to our line of

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WATCHES,
SILVERWARE,
GLASSES,
ETC.

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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.

J. G. WELLS,

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

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