

The Columbian.

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GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR. W. J. EVERLY, LOCAL EDITOR. GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN. TERMS:—Inside the county, \$1.00 a year in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in advance. All communications should be addressed to THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

THE ALLENTOWN CONVENTION.

The City of Allentown was taxed to its utmost capacity in order to accommodate the vast number of people who attended the State Convention. There were bands and red lights galore, and the whole city was decked in Holiday attire. The platform declares in favor of a firm unvarying maintenance of the gold standard. Unalterably opposed to devices and schemes for the debasement of the currency. Endorsed the administration of President Cleveland, and endorsed Robert E. Pattison for President by the following resolutions: The Democracy of Pennsylvania presents to the national convention as its unanimous choice for the presidency the name of Robert E. Pattison. Twice chosen controller of the city of Philadelphia and twice governor of Pennsylvania, in the face of large adverse party majorities, he has demonstrated by these elections that the people trust him, and by his administration of these offices that their confidence was well founded. Knowing him to be honest, able, unassuming, fearless, a consistent Democrat and in harmony with the highest purposes of his party, we present him for this nomination to the Democracy of the nation.

The nominees of the convention were as follows:

- John M. Braden, of Washington, and Benjamin C. Potts, of Delaware, were nominated for congress-at-large. William M. Singler, Philadelphia, George W. Guthrie, Allegheny, James Denton Hancock, Venango and Alexander H. Coffroth, Somerset, were selected presidential electors-at-large. William F. Harity, Philadelphia, State Chairman Robert E. Wright, Lehigh; J. Henry Cochran, Lycoming; Charles A. Fagan, Allegheny; Dr. John Todd, Montgomery; Benjamin F. Meyers, Dauphin; John S. Killing, Erie, and John T. Lenahan, of Luzerne, were chosen as delegates-at-large. An incident of the nomination of Mr. Wright was his announcement of withdrawal on the convention floor. The delegates refused to accept his retirement, however, and he was elected with others. The cause of Mr. Wright's action was a contest in the ninth congressional district over the selection of district delegates. The Berks delegates to the convention, who numbered nineteen to ten for Lehigh, chose the two district delegates to the national convention and ignored Lehigh, because Mr. Wright was selected as a delegate-at-large. The presidential electors are as follows: First district, Samuel Dickson; Second, Albert M. Hicks; Third, John M. Campbell, Fourth, James J. Ryan; Fifth, John Hagen, Philadelphia; Sixth, John B. Hinkson, Chester; Seventh, William Stahl, Norristown; Eighth, John B. Storm, Stroudsburg; Ninth, Thomas A. Haak, Womelsdorf; Tenth, Charles F. Reniger, Lancaster; Eleventh, Charles H. Schaaf, Scranton; Thirteenth, Charles F. King, Pottsville; Fourteenth, John K. Royal, Harrisburg; Fifteenth, John M. Carroll, Towanda; Sixteenth, C. J. Reilly, Williamsport; Seventeenth, J. E. Hofer, Washingtonville; Eighteenth, Lucien Banks, Mifflintown; Nineteenth, A. J. Brady, McSherrystown; Twentieth, George W. Rhine, Altoona; Twenty-first, John C. Patten, Indiana; Twenty-second, William Weihe, Pittsburg; Twenty-third, J. J. Brooks, Sewickley; Twenty-fourth, J. J. McFarland, Dunbar; Twenty-fifth, C. H. Akins, New Castle; Twenty-sixth, J. L. McKinney, Titusville; Twenty-seventh, S. S. Hackett, Emporium; Twenty-eighth, Harry Alvin Hall, Ridgeway.

WHY THEY SOLD.

The Secretary of the Alabama Telephone Company Gives the Reason.

George A. Wilkins, secretary of the Alabama Telephone and Construction company, in conversation with a reporter of the Journal this morning, said in answer to a question as to why the company abandoned the telephone business in Selma: "The simplest reason was that the exchange was not paying expenses, and there was no prospect of it doing so at the prices charged. It appeared to be impossible with the instruments used, principally the Harrison, to give satisfactory service that would bear comparison with the Bell. This was a constant source of complaint and annoyance. "It is all well enough to talk about home institutions and local influences, but the investors want and expect to receive some returns on their investment, and the people, the patrons of the Telephone Exchange, want, demand and must have good service. The prices charged and the instruments used by our company would bring neither, and this is the reason why we abandoned the field."—The Selma Journal, April 16, 1896.

Drive out the impurities from your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus avoid that tired, languid feeling and even serious illness.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The present year will witness in the United States the discussion of the money and currency question unexampled in our history since the great contest between General Jackson and the banks. Undoubtedly by the nominations to be made for President, and by the platform adopted by National Conventions the question whether our coin money shall have an inherent or fictitious value, and whether our paper currency shall represent real or debased money, will be presented for popular judgment. These questions can no longer be kept in the back ground by political parties. They must be met, and the party that meets them frankly and fairly, and presents sound reasons for its position upon them, will be entitled to win, and will deserve success.

It is certain that many wild and visionary views about currency are afloat in the country, and that in different sections opposing opinions prevail; nor is either one of the great parties free from discordant views.

We have therefore a case where not only leading men, but all citizens may adopt and act upon the sentiment of Dr. Franklin embodied in the Pennsylvania constitution in 1776 that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is necessary to maintain liberty and preserve the prosperity of the people." Now it is a fundamental principle that money must have an intrinsic value equal to its nominal face value; not dependent upon Government for its support, and always to be relied upon whether in smooth times, or in times of convulsion and danger. Nor is the patent fact to be overlooked that paper currency whether issued by government or by banks is not money in any proper sense, but only represents money when and so long only as it is convertible by the holder into coin. It calls for money; it is payable in money; but is not money itself. If the government or bank which issues it fails to pay it on demand, it is discredited, sinks to a discount or in case of bank or government insolvency may be entirely lost. But paper currency differs also from money in the important fact that it is in itself of no value; it is simply public or corporate credit in the form of a promise to pay. That promise must be kept or the bill, note or certificate in question is worth no more than blank paper; in other words it is worth nothing.

Another point to be observed is that coined money, unlike paper currency, has a double function; it performs two distinct offices or duties; it is not only currency, passing from hand to hand like bank or treasury notes in the pecuniary transactions of society, but it is also a standard of value, price and payment. In this latter capacity it is the balance wheel, the steadying power of all commerce and trade, and measure of all pecuniary transaction.

It must therefore have inherent or intrinsic value in order to be money; and such has been the doctrine of all thinkers and writers entitled to attention, and the practice of civilized government has been conformed to their views. And if examination be made of exceptional example where this doctrine has been departed from by monarch or ruler in former times, they will invariably be found examples of madness or folly producing bitter fruits of calamity and distress. It follows from what has been said that we should have a single standard of money resting in the intrinsic value of money coin, and that in its double capacity of a money standard and of currency for popular use. The money of the United States before 1878 was made and issued upon sound principles which should be rigidly maintained by government, and supported by the people.

Hopeful Signs Continue. We made a note last week of the fact that a change in the political current has set in. The tide, which for the past three years has been in favor of the Republicans, has turned in the other direction; with good reasons why it should continue that way from now until the boastful, over confident party, which looks upon its election of the next President as a sure thing, will meet with deserved defeat in November. The town elections that have recently occurred in a number of States, east and west, are indications of this change in the current. There could be no better indicators of the political drift. We mentioned the occurrence of these signs in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and particularly in New York State, where the Democratic gains have been of the most marked character. And now we have to record the result of local elections in New Jersey, which came off last week, showing Democratic gains in nearly all localities. The New York Tribune admits that in New York the Democratic success was astonishing, and that generally throughout the State "they made a better showing than they have done in two years."

The fact is that they are making a better showing everywhere and there is good reason why this change is taking place. The victories of the Re-

publicans since 1892 were not owing to an increase in their vote. It was chiefly due to the fact that large numbers of Democrats stayed away from the polls. They were dissatisfied with many things that occurred in the management of their own party, for some of which there was a real cause for dissatisfaction while others were imaginary, but nevertheless it kept them from the polls. But the disapprobation they were willing to display in off years will not characterize their action in a presidential contest. Being fully convinced that Democratic principles and practices are necessary for the welfare of the country, they will rally in full force in support of their presidential ticket; and that they are preparing themselves for such a demonstration is being shown in the result of the local elections.—Bellefonte Watchman.

Excessive Failures.

Bradstreet's reports more business failures for the first three months of 1896 than for any like period in the history of the country. The average was 50 per day, and the average amount of each was over \$14,000. It is quite well established that fully 95 per cent of all persons engaging in business fail sooner or later. Is it necessary that this large per cent of wrecks should constantly characterize the business world? If they follow in the train of hard times or crises, can these causes be overcome? Many students and a few statesmen experience the hope and surprise expressed by Rev. Heber Newton in these words, "I am astonished at nothing in our business life so much as the absence of an earnest, determined effort on the part of our men of brains to find the cause of these chronic crises and hard times, and then set upon the track of some remedy therefor."

We are promised answers to these timely inquiries in our live question columns in the near future.

A GREAT LECTURE.

We are glad to announce to our readers that Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of New York will deliver his truly great lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" in the Methodist tabernacle, Bloomsburg, Pa., Tuesday evening, May 12, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Cadman is a young man, but he is conceded by all who have heard him to be one of the greatest lecturers on the American platform to-day, and his lecture on Abraham Lincoln is doubtless his best. Miss Frances E. Willard, President W. C. T. U. says "It is a remarkable oration." Wallace Brice says "It beats Ingersoll's famous deliverance." Hon. Judge Matt. H. Ellis, Judge Advocate General G. A. R. says "I say to all the world that Dr. Cadman's lecture on Lincoln is the best I have ever heard on that great man." The admission will be only 35 cts., and no extra charge for reserved seats. At this low figure for such a remarkable lecture the Methodist tabernacle will doubtless be full.

Heart

As well as all other important organs find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla restores strength after serious illness, by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, wins warm praise and cordial recommendations. Read Mrs. Messenger's interesting statement:

"I want to say a few words in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nearly two years ago my health began to run down, and in the fall I had an attack of the grip. From that time on my heart and

Nerves

were very badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. I consulted our family physician and received a little help. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. In a few weeks I had been benefited so much that I was able to do my own housework, washing and all. I have, also, taken Hood's Pills in connection with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they, too, have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken thirteen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and through the blessing of God it has cured me. I have worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am perfectly well. I advise any one whose

Stomach

is out of order, or who is suffering from nervous prostration or heart trouble, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and be cured. Hood's Pills when taken with the Sarsaparilla help just as much again." MRS. MARY M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Pa.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. Get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla. The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are the best stomach pills, for indigestion, 25c.

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PRESBYTERIAL NOTES.

The Presbytery of Northumberland held its regular spring meeting at Berwick, commencing on Monday, April 20th at 3:30 P. M. and continuing until Wednesday 22nd, M.

Thinking that your readers might be pleased to learn something about the make up of that body and its doings, I have concluded to write a few lines on that subject.

The first thing that attracted my attention as to its make up was the absence of what had for a long time been familiar faces. I think there was not one minister there who was present at the first meeting of Presbytery which I attended. There are still two ministers living within its bounds who were present, and I believe only two; the others have either moved to other places or have gone to their reward.

There were a few elders who have for a long time represented their various congregations. Elders are not noted for greater longevity than ministers, but they are less inclined to itinerate.

Presbytery convened at the appointed time and was constituted by prayer. The sermon by the retiring moderator failed to materialize as he was one of the absentees. The organization of Presbytery by the election of a moderator was the first thing done. The Rev. M. L. Ross, D. D., was chosen for that position. After some routine business Presbytery adjourned to meet at 7:50 P. M., when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Julius A. Herold, pastor of the first Presbyterian church of Williamsport, shortly after which they adjourned to meet at 9 A. M., Tuesday. The forenoon work was either not interesting or of such a nature that I shall pass it.

Adjourned until 2 P. M. The principle item of interest in the afternoon was the examination of two young men, Mr. Harvey Brokaw and Mr. E. E. Lashley, candidates for the Gospel ministry. The examination being satisfactory, they were called upon to preach trial sermons in the evening. The Tuesday evening session was principally taken up with the sermons by those young men. They acquitted themselves in a manner that showed they had taken pains to prepare for the work which they were about to enter upon.

Wednesday, 9 A. M. a vote was taken by which those young men were sustained in their examination. The one, now Rev. E. E. Lashley, was ordained and arrangements were made for his installation as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Chillisquamque. The ordination of Mr. Brokaw was postponed for a time. He expects to go as a missionary to Japan. Presbytery adjourned at 11:30 A. M. to meet at St. Mary's in October. A LAYMAN.

Holmes will hang on May Seventh, as the Governor refuses to respite the multi-murderer.



It may be a little early to do your spring papering, but not too early to look over our large stock now ready for your inspection. In spite of the fact that the manufacturers charge us from 10 to 20 per cent, more than last year, we will sell at last year's low prices, and in some cases even lower.

Window curtains of all kinds, Room and picture moulding always in stock. WILLIAM H. SLATE, EXCHANGE HOTEL BLDG.

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Note the active, thrifty, progressive look of things. You have confidence in the reliability of our statements. We strive for this. We won't sell you cotton for wool or jute for flax. The meaner sorts of merchandise we have no time to bother with. Neither have you if we judge our trading public aright. We keep only the reliable kind here. Want you to inspect the stock by the clear white light of day. By this truth telling light you can make your selections with the utmost satisfaction.

New Hosiery and Underwear.

Time now to be thinking of changing from the thicker to the lighter weights. We've anticipated your thoughts here. You all know our reputation in these things. We've prepared to equip you with spring and summer hosiery and underwear in a very satisfactory manner.

- Ladies' silk vests, short sleeves, 50c. Ladies' lisle vests, short sleeves, 50c. Ladies' gauze vests in short and long sleeves at 30c. Ladies' summer vest, laced front 25c. Ladies' gauze vests, good quality, usually sells for 15c. 2 for 25c. Ladies' tan hose elegant quality, 25c. Ladies' lisle thread drop stitch hose, never sell for less than 75c. except here 65c. Ladies' real raw yarn black hose, 25c. Ladies' stainless black silk plated hose, can't tell them from real silk 50c.

Capes, Skirts and Tailored Suits.

We seem to hit it just right in this garment buying. Perhaps its the styles or the prices, or both; whatever it is its doing the business. The skirts and tailored suits are creating no end of favorable comment. Just as you'd like them if you bought the material and had them made, but we save you that trouble and it costs you nothing.

Silk capes, lined with silk, circular style, and made in the most approved fashion \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.00, and \$9.00 Serge capes, just what you want to wear for riding or driving these cool evenings, \$4.00

Tailored suits, in the most

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Rupture & Piles CURED. No Knife. No detention from business. FISTULA, FISSURE, and all diseases of the Rectum successfully treated. Reference to over 500 cases during the past year. Call or send for testimonials of what your neighbors, who have been cured, say. Dr. A. P. O'MALLEY, Specialist, Washington St., WILKES-BARRE, (20 Years Continuous Practice in Wilkes-Barre.) P. O. Patients can be treated and return home the same day. Get treatment each week. \$ to 10 weeks usually sufficient to cure most stubborn cases. 11-22-17

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BLOOMSBURG PAVING CO. OHIO FL AG, BEAVER VALLEY FLAG CURB, STEP AND CAPS. Artificial stone paving in all its branches, including Mellick's patent arch pavement. All work guaranteed. FRANK WETHA & MATT DOYLE, Foremen. O. B. MELLICK, Manager, BLOOMSBURG, PA. 1-25-96.

Removed! SCHUYLER'S HARDWARE, TO Evans' Block, MAIN and IRON STS. DECIDED!

It has been decided by E. Jacobson, proprietor of the great Boston Clothing House, to open one of the branches at Bloomsburg, Pa. The Boston Clothing House have the facilities for selling every thing in the line of men's and boy's wear for about half the price charged by other dealers. People in need of clothing will do well to wait for the opening which will take place on Saturday, April 18, opposite the St. Elmo Hotel. E. Jacobson, Prop.