

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Mrs. Dr. J. H. Hagenbach, of Mahanoy City, is the guest of Mrs. S. F. Peacock.

Mrs. Sarah Deyo, of Omaha, Nebraska is visiting the family of C. W. Miller Esq.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, transacted business at Washington, D. C. on Tuesday.

George Erig of Williamsport, attended to business in this place last Tuesday.

Mrs. Warren J. Buckalew and son Frank of Allentown, attended the Phillips-Ent wedding Tuesday evening.

Rev. G. M. Klepper of Catawissa preached in the Methodist tabernacle last Sunday morning.

J. D. Bodine Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace of Catawissa transacted business at the county seat on Monday.

Paul R. Eyerly, one of the clerks at the Bloomsburg post office, starts on his vacation next Saturday. He will visit his friend George K. Weeks at New York City.

Casper Kressler was eighty years old on Monday, and is still hale and hearty. He makes ice cream as good as ever, and sells lots of it.

John G. Harman Esq., has been appointed Deputy District Attorney, by District Attorney Hanly, and the appointment has been approved by the Court. Mr. Harman will have charge of the criminal business at the September sessions.

The large hat predominates.

The trout season closed yesterday.

The baggage smasher is in his glory.

The undertaker's business is dead.

Easy to see into—a looking glass.

Duck trousers are becoming very plentiful.

What we have and don't want—a poor fire alarm system.

When you want anything read, put it in the COLUMBIAN.

The hay-day of the Columbia county farmer is here.

Manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania expect a tin plate boom.

A Bloomsburg young man has \$100. He doesn't know whether to buy a bicycle or get married.

The trustees of the State Hospital near Ashland have elected Dr. George Reese an assistant surgeon.

Water melons are here again to tickle the palate and torture the stomach.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Everett of Mt. Carmel lost their little son Francis, aged six months, last Saturday. The remains were brought here on Monday for burial.

The Rorer Club returned from their camping trip on Tuesday morning. They came home in Buckalew's big hack, and announced their arrival by blowing horns and a general din.

Did you ever see a "reformer" who did not need to be reformed himself, or that ever reformed the thing which he pretended was wrong and needed to be righted?

The Annual Farmer's picnic will be held at Wynona Park on Thursday July 30. Should the weather be unfavorable it will be held on the following day. Prominent speakers will be in attendance.

The School Directors of Centralia were removed from office last Saturday for failure to organize.

C. G. Barkley, Esq., is making arrangements to lay an Ohio stone pavement around his property at the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Washington Camp No. 319, P. O. S. of A. will hold their annual picnic at Vallamont Park on August 1st. Extra preparation have been made to make this an enjoyable occasion.

Did you ever see a man running for office in the interest of the "dear people" who did not think himself the "dear people"? Think about it and see if it is not true.

The State Board of Pardons is said to be disposed to recommend John Bardsley, ex-treasurer of Philadelphia, for executive clemency; but there are serious doubts whether the Governor would approve the recommendation.

The editor of this paper and his family spent last Sunday at Proctor Inn, Jamison City. No more delightful place can be found. There was a cool breeze all day on the broad verandas, though down on the level it was intensely hot. Landlord Howe and his wife know how to make it pleasant for their guests.

The town council has passed an ordinance forbidding the riding of bicycles on the streets of the town at a more rapid rate than six miles an hour, and requiring every wheel to have a bell which must be rung at every street crossing. This is very proper action, though it is placing a penalty on the many on account of the recklessness of a few.

An exchange says farmers' institutes in this State this season are to include in most places a series of lectures on cooking, by some woman who is an authority upon the subject, and it is proposed that farmers' wives and other women in attendance shall hold at least one session which shall be exclusively devoted to topics of interest to them.

Jefferson's question was "Is he honest, is he competent?" An incompetent officer is as great a menace to efficient public service as a dishonest one. Has your candidate had experience in the business of the office to which he aspires? If not, do not put the county to the shame and trouble of having a lot of incompetent and inexperienced public officials. Think now while it is yet time.

Children's Day was observed in the Lutheran church on last Sabbath in the morning. The exercises, conducted by W. H. Brooke, Supt., were held in the audience room. The main part of the program was by the children, consisting of solos, choruses, recitations and dialogues. The day was fine, everybody in good humor and all passed off pleasantly, with a good collection for the benefit of the Church Orphan Home of Loysville, Pa.

Coal operators and dealers predict an advance of from fifty cents to \$1.25 per ton in the price of coal within the next two months. There is no way to prevent this and the best thing for the consumer to do is to purchase his winter stock now. The best time to buy coal is during the summer when the cleanest and best quality can be secured. The mines not being busy during the summer, more care is exercised in removing the dirt and slate. By purchasing coal now it will mean a considerable saving to the consumer.

WANTED—Competent woman for general house work. Must be good, plain cook and ironer. Wages \$2.75. Also careful girl for nurse and chambermaid, \$1.75. References required. JAMES MAGEE, Box 408, Bloomsburg.

THE MEANING OF FREE COINAGE EXPLAINED.

Director of the Mint Preston Tells How to Turn Bullion into Dollars.

Director of the Mint Preston was asked exactly what might occur when any one has the right to take bullion to the mint for coinage, the character of the metal that can be presented, what the mode of procedure would be, the cost of the coinage, the amount that would be returned to the person submitting the metal for government stamp and the official interpretation of the term "sixteen to one."

"Until there has been legislation carrying out in detail the general plan of the free coinage of silver, such as contemplated by the platform at Chicago," Mr. Preston replied, "it will, of course, be impossible to describe accurately just what will have to be done. I can only explain to you generally what the routine would be, based on experience gained before the repeal of the Sherman law, and upon what free coinage of silver is generally interpreted to mean. In the first place, silver in any form, if not too base for the operation of the mints, will be received from anybody and coined into silver dollars or bars free of charge, except the cost of the alloy employed, which is two cents per ounce.

"The word 'unlimited,' as used in the Chicago platform, means that there shall be no restriction as to the amount of bullion permitted to be received and coined. Unless by legislation the coinage of silver should be limited to American product, our mints would be open to all the silver in the world, and it may safely be stated that without such a restriction the United States would within a few years have the surplus silver of the world. By surplus I mean all the silver not used by other nations as subsidiary coin.

CAN TAKE ANY OLD SILVER.

"Under a free silver law any one possessing old silver spoons, silverware, or anything else containing silver, would have the privilege of taking such articles to the mints and having them coined into silver dollars. It is not to be expected, however, that the mints will be called upon to perform much work of this character. It will be the smelters and refiners who will do most of this work.

"There is a mistaken notion as to the class of people who take bullion to the mints to be coined. It is generally supposed that mine owners do this. As a rule they do not. Their work is confined to taking ore from the mines and selling it to the smelting and refining establishments. There are about a dozen of these establishments now in operation, and with a free coinage law, of course, the number will greatly increase. There are two in Denver, Col.; one each in Leadville, Col., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; Perth Amboy and Newark, N. J.; Pittsburg, Penna.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal., and one in course of erection in Idaho. From these establishments would come ninety per cent. of all the bullion that would be sent to the mints to be coined.

"To avoid embarrassment to the mints by those having small quantities of old silverware, it is probable that bullion of less value than \$100 will not be received, as provided in the old coinage law. This will be the routine pursued in the matter of having bullion coined into money:

"It will be taken in person or shipped direct to the respective mints. It will be weighed in the presence of the depositor or his agent, and the weight be verified by the register of deposits. The weigh clerk and register will then enter in their respective books the name of the depositor, number and date of each deposit, kind of bullion, weight before melting, and, if it can be ascertained, the state or country from which it is derived. The depositor will then be given a receipt for the value of his deposit, if it is of such character that its value can be ascertained before melting.

NO WAITING FOR THE MONEY.

"From the weight of the bullion after melting and the report of the assayer as to fineness, the value of such deposit and the amount of charges will be computed, and a detailed statement given to the depositor. When the depositor presents his receipt and the certificate for the net value he will sign the receipt, and the coin or bars will then be paid to him.

"It is not to be presumed, however, that under a free coinage law a person presenting bullion would have to wait for his money until the material which he has presented had actually been coined. All that will be necessary will be to wait until the actual value of his bullion is ascertained. Nor is it to be presumed that any great number of people will go to the mints for their silver dollars. The chances are that you will not find any more cart wheel dollars in circulation under a free silver law than there are now. The coin is too cumbersome. The people may want free silver, but they would rather have a government paper equivalent for it than its actual weight in metal.

"The result will be that silver certificates will be authorized to take the place of the silver dollar, and the United States treasury will have to be a storehouse for the bulk of the metal. This will bring up the question of increased vault room at the treasury and sub-treasuries. Our vaults in the treasury are now overcrowded, and there is no space left for erecting additional vaults. A new treasury building may, therefore, be in order, not to speak of the additional mints that will be necessary. We now have mints located at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City. The latter has been closed for some time. A free coinage law will mean the construction of at least half a dozen additional mints.

"The term 'sixteen to one' means that the pure silver in the standard dollar weighs about sixteen times as much as the pure gold in the gold dollar. A silver dollar now contains 371.25 grains of silver, while a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of gold. At the time of the establishment of the United States mints Congress agreed that the ratio between silver and gold should be as fifteen pounds to one pound, this being at that time the relative values of the two metals. It was subsequently found that this ratio gave too high a value to silver. It was accordingly changed to sixteen to one.

FIFTY-THREE CENT DOLLARS.

"By this action Congress jumped on the other side of the stream. In European countries the ratio had been fixed at fifteen and a half to one. As a result the silver owners of the United States shipped all their product to Europe for coinage, and, until 1873, when the revision of the coinage laws occurred, only about eight millions of silver dollars had been coined. Under the Bland-Allison Act, four hundred million silver dollars were coined, and these added to the notes issued under the Sherman Act make the total amount of silver in currency more than five hundred millions, all on a sixteen to one ratio.

"At the present time the value of silver in the markets of the world is about thirty pounds of the white metal to one of gold. Our people would therefore, under the ratio of sixteen to one, have fifty-three cent dollars, which might circulate for their face value in the United States, but which would only be accepted at their bullion value abroad.

"Unless Congress enacts some special provision preventing it, the nations of the world, in case a free coinage law is placed on the statute books, can ship all their bullion to the United States for coinage. Here it will receive the government stamp and will be used to buy American goods at half price, while Americans will have to pay the full rate for them.

"There is this danger of our trade being injured. At present silver is admitted free of duty in the United States. Treasury officials say that unless Congress placed a high tariff on the white metal, so as to prohibit its importation, the nations of the world would make the United States the dumping ground for their silver, retaining only a sufficient quantity of the metal in their circulation to act as subsidiary coin."

Eagle Mere Chautauqua.

We are in receipt of a very nicely gotten up publication called the Eagle Mere Chautauqua in which is presented a program of the schools of instruction and lectures at the well known summer resort. The following liberal proposition is made to the school teachers of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Union, Northumberland, Sullivan, Columbia, Tioga, Clearfield, Montour, Luzerne, Wyoming and Bradford: Any person subscribing for the paper and paying 25 cents shall be entitled to one vote for each subscription. The public school teacher living in any of the above counties who receives the largest number of votes shall be entitled to attend the Eagle Mere Chautauqua four weeks free of all charge, including railroad fare, the second highest to three weeks, the third highest to two weeks and the fourth highest to one week. The person who solicits the greatest number of subscriptions shall also be entitled to four weeks stay. Subscriptions must be paid for in advance and sent to the editor, Rev. N. H. Schenck, Lock Haven, prior to July 25, 1896.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The attention of the ladies of Bloomsburg is called to the large line of shirt waists now on sale at the Bloomsburg Store Company limited.

For a cool and refreshing drink try our milk shake. I. G. Deitrick.

Hot soup lunch every day from 9 to 12 o'clock noon at the Enterline restaurant, formerly owned by William Gilmore.

Protect your horses from the flies by buying a net from C. S. Furman. You will find the prices right.

Have you tried Deitrick's ice cream? If not, why not.

RIGHT NOW.

We are offering the best values of the season in dress goods and all summer goods. Your opportunity of buying good goods for little money was never greater.

Shirt Waists and Wrappers.

Any waist or wrapper in our store, no matter if they were \$1.50, \$1.75 or \$1.00, your choice now for 75c.

Wash Dress Goods.

Almost anything you might want, and then at little prices. Indian Twills, former price 15c, now 8c. Indian Dimities, former price 25c, now 16c. Persian Dimities, former price 17c, now 12c. A lot of 10, 15, 18c. wash goods, now 6c. yd. And many other lots at reduced prices.

Dress Linens.

These goods are most popular and we have made a reduction in price on our remaining stock. Linens for skirts. See them.

Summer corsets, 32c., 44c. and 59c. Chamois gloves, 85c. Kid curlers, 5 and 10c. Side combs, 10c. pair. Curling irons, 3, 5 and 10c. Fans from 1c. up. Glovine, 22c. bottle. Toilet soaps of all kinds. Try our new 5c. bar. Chenille table covers, 37c. Derby curtains. Extra good Dado and Frieze, \$3.00 pair. Japanese bambo and bead portiers, 90c. Ladies' fast black hose, 5c. pair. Ladies' seamless black hose, 10c. pair. Ladies' silk hose supporters with belt, 23c. Turkish towels, 5c. piece. Ladies' ribbed vests, 5c. upwards. Try our \$1.00 kid gloves.

Ribbons Galore.

Any shade you want—any color. White ribbons, all kinds. Taffeta ribbons. Big value in black satin ribbons. See them.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

It is Not Possible to Hit Two Marks With the Same Shot. Neither is it Possible to Impress Customers With Winter and Summer Goods in One Advertisement.

Such being the case we make this fire in favor of Thin Dress Goods, for warm July and August, not forgetting 100 reduced Shirt Waists.

Have you seen our Batistes, Lawns, Mulls, Jaconets, Drills and Challies, since they were reduced in price. The cut is great in single dress patterns from 6 1/2 yds. to 12 1/2 yds. and less. Many of them enough only for shirt waists. They are selling. Act quick.

The wrappers at 59c, and the \$1.25 ones now at 98c. will be cool for an afternoon these hot days.

The early closing is still in the wind. In the meantime we keep right along closing our doors sharp at 8 o'clock, no difference what others do.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Si-Sil-Silver Po-Pol-Polish.

Silver Polish. Silver Polish.

When you want it, remember HESS BROS. have the best to be found. Liquid polish or powder, at

HESS BROS.,

Up-Town Jewelers,

Bloomsburg, - - - Penna.

Lewis Lyons invites you to call and examine his meat and get prices. He can please you both as to quality and price. His rapidly increasing trade proves that the people of Bloomsburg know a good thing when they see it.

For the best Ice Cream call on I. G. Deitrick.

You can find just what you want at Lewis Lyons the up town butcher, and at prices which will astonish you.

Hats and caps in endless variety at the Bloomsburg Store Company limited. They are all of the latest style and will be sold at a small margin above cost.

For choice candies try I. G. Deitrick's.

Japanese porch screens, all sizes, and at extremely low prices. Put up ready for use free of charge, at W. H. Slate's.

The Bloomsburg Car Company store is now displaying the finest line of decorated and toilet sets ever shown in the town, and they are being sold at exceedingly low prices.

Fly nets in endless variety and at prices which defy competition at C. S. Furman's.

Some people think that bread is bread. This is not true, as some is good, and some poor. The kind baked and sold by William Rehm is the best. Try it and be convinced.

For the freshest and nicest line of groceries in the town, call at the Bloomsburg Store Company, limited. A new invoice is received every day.

It is too hot to cook. Lewis Lyons can save you the trouble as he has a full line of all kinds of smoked meats, and canned goods. Sliced dried beef a specialty.

Now is the time to purchase lap-ropes for the coming season. C. S. Furman has them, and at prices which would astonish you.

Japanese porch screens, all sizes, and at extremely low prices. Put up ready for use free of charge, at W. H. Slate's.

A large invoice of boots and shoe, just received at the Bloomsburg Store Company limited. They are being sold at astonishingly low prices.

Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn.) It is delicious. Full qt., 10c. 6-25-4t



Cleveland, Stearns, Keating, W. S. RISHTON, A. G. Envoy and Stormer Bicycles. Opposite Post Office.