

The Columbian.

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POLITICAL GRATITUDE.

There are few places in the world where a man finds so little appreciation for personal services as in political work. As a rule, the man who does the most for his party receives the least reward, and never gets any thanks for his work.

In the recent campaign William Christman, county chairman, was a candidate for the legislature. He has been chairman four or five years, and has been active and energetic, and performed all his duties efficiently.

It usually happens that the men who get the most political plums are those who have done the least to cultivate the tree. It has happened in this county more than once, that men who have made no speeches, gave no funds, and done nothing else for the good of the Democratic party, have been given fat offices over those who have done all these things year after year for the party.

As things go nowadays, the man who wants a public office had better keep out of politics, and then his chances are likely to be better than those who seek office as a just reward for political services rendered to his party.

Farr for Speaker.

Lackawanna Politicians Start a Boom in His Favor.

Hon. John R. Farr, father of the compulsory education bill and the free text book bill, on Friday announced his candidacy for the speakership of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Mr. Farr has just been elected for his fourth term by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the legislature in Lackawanna county, and he is the only man from that section of the State who has gone more than twice to the legislature. His friends point out that the northeast is entitled to a speaker, never having once been honored in that respect.

Checking Naturalization.

State Chairman Garman Makes Proper Objections and is Sustained.

State Chairman John M. Garman again appeared in naturalization court at Wilkes-Barre to make objection to the issuing of citizens' papers to foreigners who do not speak the English language or understand the constitution of the United States. There were four applicants, and all were rejected.

Mr. Garman says he is going to give his personal attention to this work in the future, and he will see that none but an intelligent and worthy applicant becomes a citizen. In the late campaign the whole foreign vote, under instructions of the mine bosses, was cast against Mr. Garman, who was a candidate for congress.

The silver question—"Lend me a quarter?"

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

Formalities to be Observed in Canvassing the Vote.

How many people are there in California and Oregon who would be willing to take a trip across the country for \$800? That is what the electoral messengers from those States will receive for bringing the votes for William McKinley to Washington.

The electors chosen in the different States will meet on the first Wednesday in December, according to the law, in the place provided by the Legislature of each State. In every case this is the State Capitol. At this meeting the electors will give their votes for McKinley or Bryan—no other of the candidates having received enough votes in any State to entitle them to consideration.

The reason for taking three copies of the vote of the electors is the possibility that one or two may go astray, and the precaution has been found wise in more than one instance. At the time of Mr. Harrison's election it was necessary to send to the District Judge to obtain the vote of one of the States, the messenger having gone astray somewhere and the vote by mail having been lost in transit.

The messengers have one month in which to reach the Capitol. If they have not arrived by the first Wednesday in January, and if the postal return has not been received by that time, the President of the Senate sends a special messenger to get the returns from the District Judge.

For performing the service of carrying the returns safely to Washington, the messengers are allowed by law 25 cents for each mile of the estimated distance by the most usual road.

The distance from Annapolis is short and the messenger of Maryland will not be overpaid for his labor. But the distance from San Francisco by way of Omaha and Chicago is 3,227 miles and the California messenger therefore will receive more than \$800 for his journey. The distance from Portland, Oregon, is 3,310 miles and the messenger from Oregon will receive about \$20 more than the messenger from California. The messenger from Minnesota will receive pay for only 1,254 miles, or about \$300. He can perform the service in three or four days at the most; so you will see he is not ill paid. The messenger from Illinois will receive more than \$200.

When these messengers reach Washington they will call on the President of the Senate and deliver the returns to him in person. If one of them arrives on a day when the Vice President is not at the Capitol he will have to wait. If the Vice President is presiding over the Senate when the messenger arrives he will be called out. The Vice President will receive each of the returns sealed, and will give a receipt for it. Then he will place the envelope, still sealed, in a little iron safe which stands in one corner of the Vice President's room. It has stood there for a great many years and is not a very modern safe; but there is no inducement for anyone to break into it. If the original returns should be stolen it would be easy enough to obtain the duplicates.

There is a reverse side to the joyful occupation of electoral messenger. The messenger who fails to perform the duty for which he has been chosen and does not deliver the vote entrusted to him "shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars," according to the statute. He is not to pay a fine in a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars;" but it is imperative that he be fined the whole amount.

There is a provision to protect the messengers in case the Vice President should be absent from Washington. In that event the messenger may deliver the vote to the Secretary of State, who will give a receipt for it.

A great many persons no doubt are puzzled to know what would happen if Major McKinley should die before the electoral vote was cast, on the first Wednesday in December. That happened in the case of Horace Greeley in 1872. He died before the electors met and all of those who had been chosen on his ticket, with the exception of three from Georgia, voted for whomsoever they pleased. The three cast their votes for Mr. Greeley; but when the votes were canvassed by Congress it was determined not to count the three votes for Mr. Greeley. If Major McKinley should die, it is quite likely the votes of the electors would be cast for Mr. Hobart, but it is possible that they would be scattered, and in that way the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. In such a case there is no knowing who would be President.

The House and Senate will canvass the votes of the electors on the first Wednesday in February. The Senate

will go over to the hall of the House of Representatives in a body, headed by Vice President Stevenson and Secretary Cox, followed by Chief Page Stewart, over whose shoulders will be hung by a strap two wooden boxes containing the precious votes.

The members of the House will rise as the Senators enter two and two. The Vice President will mount the rostrum and take a seat at the right of Speaker Reed.

The two tellers for the Senate (Mr. Hale and Mr. Blackburn officiated four years ago), will sit at the desk below; and below them will sit the two House tellers. The Vice President will then take the envelopes handed to him by Stewart in their alphabetical order. In the first count the States were taken according to geographical location, beginning with Maine; but since 1876 they have been taken alphabetically. Each certificate as it is taken from its envelope he will hand to the tellers and they will read them in turn, the Senate tellers reading the first two and the House tellers the next two. The vote of Alabama will be read in full and then unanimous consent will be asked and granted that the remaining certificates be summarized. A double tally of the votes will be kept. That will be a comparatively simple matter this time, because it is known now what the vote of each State will be; and even if some constitutional objection was raised to the counting of the vote of one of the States, it would not involve enough votes to affect the result of the election.

When the votes have been counted and the totals have been announced for each candidate, the Vice President will announce that William McKinley, of Ohio, having received a majority of all the votes cast for President, has been elected President of the United States, and that Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, having received a majority of the votes cast for Vice President, is elected Vice President of the United States. He will then adjourn the joint session of the House and Senate and the Senators will return to their own hall or Senate chamber. If, after the canvassing of the electoral vote, the President-elect should die before the day fixed for his inauguration, the Vice President would become President.

May Cost Him \$2,000.

The Philadelphia Record publishes the following account of an election bet made by a Williamsport man. The Record says:

"One of the most jubilant men in town is George Ledlie, the well known contractor. Several days before election he made an odd bet with John Kelley of Williamsport, and the result will even exceed his fondest expectations. It seems rash, but Mr. Ledlie bet Mr. Kelley \$100 to \$1 that McKinley would carry New York and Pennsylvania by 400,000 plurality, provided that Mr. Kelley would be willing to pay one cent for every vote exceeding that figure. The bet was made, Mr. Ledlie putting up his hundred and Mr. Kelley placing his dollar in the hands of the stakeholder. At 5 o'clock last Wednesday morning Mr. Ledlie's door bell rang and a messenger boy appeared with a telegram from Mr. Kelley, which read: 'Will give you \$250 to call the bet off.' Mr. Ledlie hastily scribbled a reply which tersely said: 'Not on your life.' There is every probability that the plurality in the two states will reach 600,000, in which event Mr. Kelley stands to lose 200,000 cents or \$2,000."

To Flood a Burning Mine.

The Neilson shaft fire, which has been raging at Shamokin since last Friday night, will likely have to be flooded as the conflagration is raging with greater violence than ever. Eight hundred men and boys will thus be thrown out of employment.

Rich Red

Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

Blood

And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c. SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

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

Uncle Sam Ready for War. He Will be Prepared if There is Trouble With Spain Over Cuba.

Many statements respecting the attitude of the administration on the Cuban question have been circulated during the past week and various articles of a conflicting character have been distributed throughout the country. The President has said that he does not anticipate any trouble with Spain over the Cuban situation, and there is no intention to change the policy respecting the matter which was laid down by the administration a year ago.

In addition to this members of the cabinet have stated that the Cuban matter may be left for the new administration to settle. While following such a course may be the intention of President Cleveland's administration, the facts warrant the statement that should an emergency arise requiring prompt and decisive action the several departments of the government will be found keenly alive to the requirements of the occasion and amply provided for any emergency which may be encountered.

Measures of a precautionary character have been taken to meet any critical conditions which may arise; in other words the United States is judiciously continuing the work of strengthening its fortifications and works of defense, which have been in progress for several years and will, therefore, be prepared to change its policy should it be deemed advisable to do so.

Investigation proves that army officers along the Atlantic coast are pushing the work in their several departments with all possible dispatch under orders to have certain classes of heavy ordnance ready for use at as early a day as possible. Every precaution for secrecy has been taken and officers located at the navy yards decline to discuss their unusual activity, while Secretary Lamont says that he is trying to make some return in finished works of defense for the great expenditures which have been made in that direction.

There is no doubt that the maxim "in times of peace prepare for war" has been passed along the line. No well informed official anticipates trouble, but as one of them said Saturday night, "It is like a fire drill on board ship. We want to know that everybody would be ready if a fire should break out."

Backed by Millions.

Reading Railroad Company Reorganized Under Practically the Same Title.

The new Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, successor to the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, was organized on Tuesday at the Reading's general offices in Philadelphia with these officers: President, Joseph S. Harris; directors, George F. Baer, Charles H. Coster, Thomas McKean, Francis Lynde Stetson, George C. Thomas and John Lowber Welsh. Of these directors Messrs. Baer, McKean and Welsh were members of the old board. William R. Taylor was appointed secretary of the meeting.

Under the act of May, 1887, known as the "railroad law," the change of name of the road, which was sold under foreclosure proceedings September 23, was made imperative. There will be three companies under the organization, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, and the Reading company. The latter is now known as the National company, but an application has been filed in court to have the title changed.

This company will have supervision and control over the other corporations. The meeting on Tuesday was held in accordance with a notice signed by Charles H. Coster and Francis Lynde Stetson, who were the accredited purchasers of the property and franchises of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and coal and iron companies at the foreclosure sale. The capital stock of the railway company was fixed at \$20,000,000 to be issued in 400,000 shares of \$50 each.

Messrs. Coster and Stetson presented a deed of conveyance which was delivered to the directors after they had formally handed over to the accredited purchasers the entire capital stock of the company except seven shares (one share for each of the board) and also a bond of the com-

EFFECT FOLLOWS CAUSE.

Just the same as night follows day. A warm October has caused many a merchandise maker to lay awake nights and wonder how he would unload his products. There's only one solution; he's got to tempt the ready money merchant by offering his wares at a fraction of early seasons prices. We've been tempted and here's the effect. It means beneficial buying for you. That's what pleases us most.

COLOR DRESS STUFFS

If you've got dress goods to buy it would seem almost imperative that you should take advantage of these offerings. Couldn't touch them a month ago at anything like these prices. There is busy buying and you ought to be among the buyers.

25 different dress patterns, just what you want for your new dress, no two alike, strictly all wool, and high class goods. They go for one-fourth less than they are marked, some less than that.

50c. the yd. patterns at 38c. the yd. \$1.00 " " " 75c. the yd. 8 pieces different weaves, plain goods, all wool, were 80c. and \$1.00 the yd.; 12 pieces all wool, mixed cloths were 50c. the yd.; 7 pieces novelties, 38 in. wide, were 42c; they all go for one price 29c. the yd.

NOVEMBER CLOAK SELLING.

We planned early for the biggest garment business in our history, and we're getting it in shape now for a few days of phenomenal selling. To hesitate is to lose the best cloak chance of the season.

One lot of ladies' coats, strictly first class all this year's productions, were \$6.00, now \$5.00.

Another lot, not many, ladies' coats, all this year's goods, cheap at the price they are marked, were \$10.00, now \$7.50.

Another lot of ladies' coats, 25 in the lot, short and all right in every respect, never heard of it before in this town, sold at \$10.00 to \$15.00, now \$5.00.

Children's long coats, not many in this lot, will go at exactly half prices.

UNDERWEAR.

Not a shoddy garment among them. We won't give such truck shelf room. We will sell you honest underwear what you will pay for truck elsewhere. This is a sampler:

Men's neat wool underwear, 60 per cent. all wool, guaranteed, were made to sell at 75c., now 50c.

DISHES.

We never sold as many dishes as we are selling now. Why? We have an assortment that is seldom found in a town of three times our size. We are proud of it and want you to examine our stock before you purchase. White iron stone china, Johnson Bros. make, the best you can buy, at the price you would pay for inferior ware elsewhere. In the decorated dishes we can give you an assortment of (3) three distinct decorations, make your set any piece you want. Have you seen the old fashioned blue decorations? We are on our third crate of it now. It is certainly beautiful.

LAMPS.

An assortment of lamps that will please you in every respect. We want you to see them—they are elegant. Anything you want in them at any price you want to pay.

GROCERIES.

Figs in 2 lb. box @ 20c. lb.

Finest pulled figs @ 35c. lb.

Dates in 1 lb. cartons, 10c. lb.

Stuffed dates in handsome packages, 25c. lb.

Stuffed German prunes, 60c. lb.

Finest mince meat in 3 lb. jars, 60c. lb.

Finest mince meat, by the lb. 10c.

Pursel & Harman,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Williams' COLLEGE of BUSINESS

Columbian Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Will be organized OCTOBER 29th. One school in seven cities having the largest number of students of any business college in America.

.....\$100 for \$50.....

In order to facilitate organizing the Bloomsburg branch, the first fifty scholarships will be sold for only \$50 each. A scholarship will entitle the holder to graduating courses in the Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, and English departments. Time unlimited. The regular rates for these courses in other schools are from \$100 to \$200.

For full information, write to

G. W. WILLIAMS, Pres. Williams' College.

pany for \$20,000,000, and payable on January 1, 1897, with interest at the rate of six per cent. The bond is secured by a mortgage on all the property and franchises. It was decided that the office of the company be at the Reading terminal, Market and Twelfth streets, in the city of Philadelphia. The president and directors of the new company will continue in office until the first Monday in May, 1897. After the formal organization had been effected the directors held a special meeting for the purpose of "expressing the acceptance by this company of all the provisions of the constitution of this state." A resolution to this effect was adopted and it was filed that afternoon in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth at Harrisburg.

William R. Taylor, secretary of the former Reading railroad, will serve in this capacity in the new company. The directors will meet this week and select a treasurer. William A. Church was treasurer of the old corporation and he may be re-elected.

The official vote of Kentucky, which has been held back for a long while, is now in. The final count shows that McKinley carried the State.

Suspended Pastor Restored.

Unable to Repay a Loan From an Aged Parishoner.

The York County Lutheran Conference has restored Rev. William S. Parr, of Steelton, Pa., as a member of the conference. Rev. Mr. Parr borrowed \$5000 from Henry Cassel, one of his aged members, about six years ago, and used it to equip his son in the drug business at Steelton. Mr. Parr then declared he was unable to pay back the money or interest.

The loss weighed on Mr. Cassel's mind and it is thought he died of a broken heart. Rev. Mr. Parr was dismissed as pastor, and the Synod gave him the alternative of being suspended or paying back the money. He was suspended. The executors of Mr. Cassel's estate invoked the aid of the law, but were unsuccessful.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of David Kreisher, deceased. The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, Pa., to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John Money, trustee in partition of real estate in the above estate, will file to perform the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Dec. 12th, 1896, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be deemed to have waived in on said fund. ROBERT BUCKINGHAM, Auditor. 11-19-96.