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 THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

GARMAN ON STATE ISSUES.
 The Democratic Chairman Begins the Talk
 About the Coming Campaign.

John M. Garman, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, discussed the probable attitude of the Democratic party toward the political issues of the Commonwealth, and especially in the matter of the campaign for State Treasurer and Auditor General.

"I have given the matter a great deal of attention," said Chairman Garman, "and a great deal of quiet and effective work has been carried on throughout the State. The conduct of the Republican Legislature has favored the Democracy. No session in the history of the State has been as full of scandals and investigations, and the fact should be borne in mind that the charges of bribery, of corruption and official dishonesty are put forth by Republicans and cannot be called Democratic campaign stories. Not one story or one demand for an investigation into official dishonesty can be traced to the Democratic party."

"The probabilities are that the State committee which meets in April will decide that the coming campaign will be conducted on a platform made up of purely State issues. There never was a time when the industrial interests, the rights of both corporations and private citizens were as much endangered as to-day. The Republican party in this State has convinced the business interests that their safety lies with the State Democracy. I have a number of letters from men at the heads of great business interests. These men opposed the Democracy last fall. Today they say that a change is necessary, and in such a year when neither Congressmen nor Legislators are to be elected they say that if the Democratic party nominates an honest business man for State Treasurer and an equally honest man for Auditor General the party will stand an excellent chance of winning. And they will do all they can to aid us. The organization of the party has gone on steadily. We need no campaign literature. That, as I said, has been supplied in abundance by the Republicans."

The chairman also stated that the State committee had under consideration a plan to form a Democratic State Editorial Association, but that, he said, would be determined by the editors themselves. He approves of the idea and believes that such an organization might if properly conducted be productive of great good to the party.

"Has there been any suggestions as to candidates for State Treasurer or Auditor General?" Mr. Garman was asked.

"Out in the western part of the State James M. Guffey, of Allegheny, has been put forward by his friends for the State Treasurer nomination, and quite a number of prominent names have been mentioned in connection with the Auditor Generalship, but little consideration is likely to be given to candidates before the 1st of May."

No Extravagance.

That legislator made but little good use of the latest weekly recess who did not learn from his constituents that they approved the suggestion and recommendations of the governor in his recent message as to the erection of a capitol building.

A wholly satisfactory and convenient as well as creditable central building, in the group system, can be easily constructed for half a million dollars. The combined judgment of the ablest architects, engineers and builders sustains this view. Greater expenditure might make a building more complete in needless detail but not more imposing.

Every consideration demands economy at this time. The members who encourage by voice and vote extravagance and unnecessary expense will be sure to be brought to book by their constituents. The party that stands firmly for an economy that is not niggardly will warrant and receive public approval. The Democratic members of both houses should unite solidly with such Republicans as approve the sentiment of the governor's message.—Patriot.

The Blockade of Crete.

The attitude which the United States will take in relation to the blockade of Crete must be decided more quickly than was expected, the powers having notified the United States of the blockade of the island. It is apparent, therefore, that now is the time to assume and retain a decisive position.

It would be, perhaps, a mistake to wait until a United States vessel endeavoring to trade with the people of the island, shall be overhauled by the ships of the powers. Any action taken then would appear as made to suit the occasion. Besides, if objections be not stated immediately, silence during the continuance of the operations of allied fleets would be taken as consent to the blockade and thus nugate de-

mands for reparation should the United States make any for the overhauling of a vessel flying its flag. This government also owes it to owners of American vessels to notify them at the earliest opportunity as to whether or not it contemplates acknowledging or denying the blockade, whether or not it will protect them in the prosecution of their business.

If the blockading of a country which is not at war with another is a violation of international law it would be impolitic and cowardly for the United States to enter no protest and make no sign unless perchance an American vessel should be a sufferer; impolitic because now would help establish a precedent that must be disastrous to the peace and liberty of every nation, encouraging the repetition of the unlawful act without end or reason; and cowardly because as the greatest of neutral nations the United States by an early and earnest protest might indicate and impress upon the powers the lawlessness of their course and prevent its continuance in the present case and its recurrence in the future.

It is a delicate subject to handle and a worse one to let alone. If the blockade of Crete is without warrant of international law, as it is said to be, the United States should protest.—Lx.

Longer School Terms.

Bill No. 53, now in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, entitled "An Act to extend the minimum school term to seven months," should receive unanimous support. The time has come when Pennsylvania should take this step—as well as other steps—in the line of progressive school legislation. The bill has been reported from the Committee on Education, of which Mr. Hammond is chairman, and provides, as its title reads, for the extension of the minimum school year to seven months. The term is now six months. Pennsylvania is the twenty-eighth State in length of school term—that is, twenty-seven States have longer terms, and, as a fact, twenty-six pay larger salaries. The school term in the city of Philadelphia, however, is ten months.

In providing for longer terms of teaching the increased cost would not necessitate an increase of the heavy appropriations on the part of the State. The money would have to be raised by local taxation. There would be less hardship in the levy of a little additional school tax, because the extra-liberal policy of the Legislature has of late years tended to shift the burden and to make the schools more and more a charge upon the State Treasury. Money paid for better and larger knowledge is always well invested; and Pennsylvania cannot afford to lag behind her sister Commonwealths.—Phila. Record.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

It is said that athletic sports have not gained quite so much of a foothold in this country as in England. While this may be true, yet it cannot be said that the United States is by any means lagging in this respect, and out door sports of all kinds are constantly growing. "What will be the future effect upon our young men is a question of great importance," says an exchange. It adds most of them have a living to make. Do athletic sports conduce to that end? "In business, as in everything else," says Professor Bryce, "brains and pains will win in the long run; and our young men who take life easily and give all their spare hours and thoughts to foot ball, or cricket or cycling, much as we may sympathize with these exercises, will find themselves distanced in business by the painstaking, hardworking, systematic, thrifty German, whose thoughts are bent steadily upon the main purpose of his life."

The Germans have not been infected with the mania for athletics, and they are supplanting the English in the walks of business even in England. In the markets of the world, too, they are fast becoming

Help

Is needed by poor, tired mothers, overworked and burdened with care, debilitated and run down because of poor, thin and impoverished blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh. Help

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formidable rivals of the English. They are free from athletic emulation—that emulation which is absorbing the time and becoming a part of the life of so many of the young men in our day both in England and in our own country. "The reason why," says an Englishman, "they so often get the better posts in houses of business is that they have no other interest than the one they live by."

The truth is that competition is becoming so fierce in all walks of life that one must lend his energies to work, if he would make his way in the world. There must be, no doubt, holidays and relaxations; but these should be episodes, not the great interest of life. That must be centred upon the appointed task, upon the chosen work of one's life. When one has achieved the glorious privilege of being independent he has merited liberty of choice. His first duty, however, is to make good his standing place in the world; and this he will never do if his attention be diverted by golf, cricket, baseball and cycling. These, indeed, are good in their proper time and place; but the whole force of his being should be given to his main calling. "Know," says Carlyle, "what thou canst work at, and work at it like a Hercules!" Athletics has a tendency to weaken the force of that strenuous gospel and to divert our youth into more exciting and pleasurable paths. This is a dangerous tendency, over which should be kept ward and watch.

Lippincott's Magazine for April, 1897.

The complete novel in the April issue of Lippincott's is "Ray's Recruit," by Captain Charles King. It is in this favorite author's well-known manner, and recounts the experiences of a most superior and unusual private. Elsie A. Robinson, in "Joe Riggler's Romance," tells a curious story of a mining camp. Mary B. Goodwin explains the difficulties which certain charming sisters had in "Answering his Letter."

Some odd facts about "Animal Cannoneers and Sharpshooters" are given by Dr. James Weir, Jr. Calvin Dill Wilson describes "Oyster-planting and Oyster-farming." Fred Chapman Mathews puts forth "A Plea for our Game."

"Goethe in Practical Politics" is defended by F. P. Sterns, who thinks that the poet was a patriot, a liberal-conservative, and a wise statesman. J. Harvey Pence discusses "Politics on the American Stage."

Emily P. Weaver gives "A Glimpse of Old Philadelphia," from the book of Peter Kalm, a Swedish botanist, who visited the city about 1749.

"The Gentle Art of the Translator" is expounded by Caroline W. Latimer. Alice Morse Earle writes of "Matrimonial Divinations," and Beulah Carey Gronlund of "Two Chinese Funerals."

The poetry of the number is by Nora C. Franklin, Carrie Blake Morgan, and Frederick Peterson.

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If you selected your paper from our stock. Fine wall paper is like fine clothes—always noticed and admired. We couple beauty and novelty of design with a quality of paper which is seldom equalled. All we ask is your eyes, our stock will do the rest.

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Spring Dress Goods.

We are showing by far the most interesting assortment of Dress Goods we have ever put on sale. They are interesting to you who are contemplating the purchase of the new dress. Goods that are all right, made by the best manufacturers, and all the height of style. Here they are in profusion and rare values, everyone of them, 23c. to \$1.50 the yard.

Ladies' Separate Skirts and Suits.

It is becoming more and more the fashion, and a very good one it is, to buy your skirts and Spring Suits already made. Why not? When you can buy them about as cheap as you can the material alone and save the trouble of making. They are all well made, from the best of material and by experienced tailors. It will pay you to examine them. \$1.37 to \$10.00.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

You know the kind we sell. That which is made correct in every particular. We would not have it if it was not. We buy it from the Wm. Burns Co., which in itself is a guarantee that it is perfection. The material is the best, the workmanship the finest, and the garments are all full width and full length. When you see the goods you will be astonished at the prices we can sell them at. Don't pay you to make them yourself.

Corset Covers,

1 1/2c to 50c.

Night Robes,

40c to \$1.40. Extra good value on the 50c ones.

Skirts,

28c to \$1.50. The \$1.00 skirt is special value.

- Drawers, 28c to \$1.00. The 28c ones are rare bargains.
- Children's Dresses, 28c to 75c.
- " Night robes, 40c.
- " Drawers, 15c to 28c.

Groceries.

Just received a new invoice of groceries. We sell only the best goods we can buy, and will offer these goods for quick turning, at prices that can not be equalled in town for the quality of the goods. No trash or cheap truck, but good goods at little money.

- Prunes, nice, fresh and good value, 5 lbs. 25c.
- Prunes, fresh, large meaty goods, 10c. quality, 7c. the lb.
- Head Rice, no cracked or broken stuff, worth at least 1/2 again as much, 5 lbs. 25c.
- Rolled oats, none better, A No. 1 quality, 12 lbs. 25c.
- Raisins, fat and juicy, 7c. the lb. 10c. quality, 4 lbs. 25c.
- Scup beans, nice large ones, 5 qts. 25c. Remember 2 lbs. to the qt.
- Large, fine lima beans, 4 qts. 25c.
- Mackerel, nice fat fish, average weight 1 1/2 lbs., 2 for 25c.

COFFEE.

We handle none but the best of coffee. Chase & Sanborn's in bulk, and Levering's in package goods. Note the following prices:
 Levering, 16c. the lb.
 Rio coffee, 20c. the lb. Reduced from 25c. Can't be equalled in town for the money.
 A better Rio at 25c. 30c. quality.
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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of 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, Pa., on

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1897,

at two o'clock p. m., all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the township of Sugarloaf, Columbia county, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone on line of Emanuel Ditts and J. M. Larish south seventy one degrees and twenty-five minutes, east thirty-three and eight-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of A. Laubach along the public road south two degrees and twenty-three perches to a stone, thence by land of John W. Kille, south fifty-five and three-fourths degrees, west thirty perches to a stone, thence by same north fourteen degrees west twenty-one and seven-tenths perches to a stone, thence by same north sixty-

four and three-fourth degrees, west five and six-tenths perches to a small white oak, thence by same north ten and one-quarter degrees east twenty-one and eight-tenths perches to the beginning, containing

SIX ACRES

and thirty-eight perches, be the same more or less, whereon is erected a

DWELLING HOUSE

stable and out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Bloom Poor District's use vs. John Kille, and to be sold as the property of John Kille.

By order, atty. J. B. McHENRY, Sheriff.

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