

The Columbian.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

A CORRECTION.

The Republican in speaking of Czar Reed's rules in the Democratic convention forgot to mention that the only democrat in Congress who voted to sustain those rules was the Hon. C. R. Buckalew.—Sentinel.

A sufficient and complete answer to the above gratuitously false statement of the Sentinel, is, First, a reference to the Congressional Record, vol. 21 part 2, 51st, Congress 1st session, under the date of Feb. 12, 1890, page 1233, where the proceedings and vote will be found to which Mr. Buckalew refers in the speech following, and where he, solitary and alone voted "No," on Approval of the Journal; and Second, that portion of the speech itself, same volume, pages 1237-8, in which the subject of the amendments to the rules is discussed. And we call attention to his indignant denunciation of Speaker Reed for his arbitrary and unheard of ruling.

"Mr. Buckalew, Mr. Speaker, I have felt some desire to place upon the records of our debate, certain views which I hold upon the two main questions involved in these proposed amendments of the Rules of the House, namely, the question of ascertaining a quorum under the constitution in this House and upon the question of dilatory motions. . . ."

Now, Sir, on the 29th of January, when a motion was made to take up an election case in this House, I voted against the motion because the minority of the committee on elections were not prepared to consider it. The subject of rules was also then in process of consideration. I voted against taking that case up, and as it turned out I did so alone. Immediately afterwards, there not being a majority of the whole House voting on that motion—immediately afterwards the speaker took his leap in the dark, into a region hitherto untrod by any speaker of this house—a proceeding the outcome of which no human being can now foretell. He determined that he would vote (for that is the substantial result) he would vote for the non-voting members of the House; he would place their names on the record without their consent.

The next morning on a motion to approve that Journal and upon a motion for the previous question to stop all debate upon the approval, I voted "No." So likewise in the last three days upon the question of the approval of the Journal I have voted "No." These votes will stand upon the record forever as a protest against the action of the Speaker of this House. They require no explanation and no defense; but I refer to them for the purpose of indicating my position upon this question of making a quorum. I hold that this power is to be resorted to only upon extraordinary occasions; not upon usual ones. On the other hand, I hold that the members of this House have that right under the Constitution and the law of the House, and that when the Speaker violates that right his conduct instead of being approved should be strongly condemned. It has not yet, at least formally, received the approval of a majority of all the members of this House.

In brief—and this will conclude my remarks on this point—I consider this power to demand a majority vote of the House on a bill or on ordering the previous question a defensive power, a protective power, to be resorted to by members to defend their right to debate bills, and when they seek to protect their people as far as they can against grievous and profligate laws. It is not to be used as an aggressive power or upon slight occasions of offense."

Wheat took a great jump last week and went up to the skies. This was caused by the speculators, and rise in price was not expected to be permanent. The standard price of wheat is likely to be in the neighborhood of a dollar a bushel, though on Tuesday it went down to 91 cents in the Chicago Exchange. There is a shortage in the European crop and this will make a demand for American wheat that will keep the price up to a fair figure.

THE PREFERENCE TICKET.

Communicated.

The preference ticket at the delegate election was not an instruction under the party Rules, for several good and sufficient reasons:

1. Because instructions under the Rules are plainly and expressly confined to the selection or nomination of candidates.

2. Because on its face it did not profess to be such, nor carry any intimation even of an order, command or direction to the delegates.

3. Because it was of uncertain and doubtful application to any existing or proposed rule (as will be presently shown) and therefore unfitted for enforcement in any definite form.

4. Lastly, because it was not only irregular and unauthorized, but as a vote to control the convention or any of its members, would be in plain denial of undoubted convention power to change or amend the rules according to its discretion by a two thirds vote.

By rule the ticket at primary or delegate elections is to contain the names of candidates in slip ticket form, and by common understanding and usage, nothing else. If other matters are to be intruded upon it, the intrusion should be ordered by some competent authority and in some proper form.

But beyond question, an addition to the regular ticket, wholly unauthorized by any convention or even a Standing Committee, which should have for its object the overthrow or curtailment of a convention power, clearly established by Rule, would be unlawful under party law, and would be null and void.

These views do not question the right or privilege of members of the party to vote unofficially and separately at a delegate election, for any proper object they may desire, and submit their vote to the convention as a petition or request if it shall relate to a change of Rule; nor do they question the right or propriety of making a change of Rules an issue in the selection of delegates as was done at the late election in Bloomsburg, when delegates opposed to the Crawford County plan of nomination were chosen in every one of the four districts of the town. And of course the committee who prepared the new Rules had a right as members of the party, to publish their propositions of change and transmit them to the convention for consideration.

Of course the new rules should have been published thirty days instead of eight before the delegate election, in order to be fairly considered, and debated and understood, by the people and the convention before action upon them, and the preference ticket thrust into the delegate election should have been fair, intelligible and well understood by all persons invited to vote thereon. But it was not fair, nor intelligible and well understood by all. For it did not state a choice between majority and plurality nominations, in fact the material word plurality is entirely absent; the words "for nomination by delegates" was widely understood to be an approval of the over-representation of small districts in convention, and the expression highest vote was confounded by many with majority vote which is the highest whenever the rule for it is applied.

The voters were not lawyers and the ticket if not cunningly devised to mislead them was well calculated to that end, especially in view of the short notice of new Rule changes and lack of opportunity for explanation and debate.

Honest, But Oute Yankee.

There is a funny case of international honesty down in Arizona, just on the line between that territory and Mexico, says the Washington Times. A Yankee farmer lives there, one Amasa Barrow by name, and it is his business to raise chickens. Chicken feed is cheap in Mexico and chickens bring fine prices in Arizona, but to raise fowls in Mexico and bring them across the boundary, or to buy the feed and bring it across, would involve the payment of a considerable duty, which would eat the profits about as fast as the hens could eat the corn. As for smuggling, that was not to be thought of.

Amasa is a Yankee, and he is so honest that his neighbors say he wouldn't take advantage of a man in a horse trade. But he is also full of Yankee ingenuity, and after deep cogitation he built a long, slim hencoop, one-half of it in Arizona and the other in Mexico. On the line there is a gate. Over the line there are barns containing feed. At feeding time the gate is opened, and the chicken fancier shoos his flock into Mexico, where they eat their meal. Then he shoos them back to the protection of the American flag, where they digest this Mexican grain, lay their eggs and carry on their family affairs. Mr. Barrow saves about 50 per cent. on his grain, and makes about as much on his chickens, and if there is any smuggling done it is done by the innocent and irresponsible biddies.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST RECALLED BY HEROES OF MANY BATTLES.

The National Encampment at Buffalo—President McKinley's Summer Outing—Historic Interest in the Locality Chosen—At Saratoga.

Very naturally and very properly, the meetings of the veteran Army of the Potomac, and of the Grand Army of the Republic this month, has attracted unusual attention. It is more than thirty-six years since the war began and the boy who was born that year, is now so far as age is concerned, eligible for election to the highest office in the land. The youngest among the members of the Veteran associations, are at least fifty years of age, and even those must have entered the army at a very early age, and not then at the beginning of the war. Probably the average age of the living veterans is not far from sixty-five years. The natural mortality among one thousand men of that advanced age must in the nature of things be very great. The mortality among the veterans must therefore be



T. S. Clark, Commander of the G. A. R.

considerably greater, for the reason that the exposure of army life, its hardships and the wounds from which so many of them suffer, all add to the increase in the rate of mortality. It is safe to say that during the next ten years a very large percentage of those now living will have answered the last roll call on earth.

The appreciation of this fact is causing a much more lively interest than usual to be taken in the assembling of these survivors of the great conflict. But there is an added interest in the State of New York, because both the G. A. R. encampment, and the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, are, this year, held within its borders, and both are to be attended by the President of the United States, who is a comrade, and a member of both organizations.

The object of the Army of the Potomac society is declared to be to "cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen either on the field of battle or in the line of duty with that army; to collect and preserve the record of its great achievements, its numerous and well-contested battles, its campaigns, marches and skirmishes."

The meeting of the Army of the Potomac, took place in Troy, on the 20th and 21st, and it is unnecessary to say anything in praise of the appearance of these heroes, whose courage, patriotism and fortitude, rescued the Nation from the wreck of war. They assembled in their corps meetings, transacted the little business that there was for them to do, and then all but the more feeble joined in the parade which followed, and which, on account of the enfeebled condition of so many of the veterans, was made as short as possible.

President McKinley and his party, who have been enjoying a delightful outing at Point Bluff, on Lake Champlain, arrived in Troy on the first day of the reunion, and remained until late at night, and he participated in all the observances of the occasion. The address of welcome by Governor Black, whose home is in Troy, and the reply by the President, were made in the largest hall in the city, and this was not half large enough to permit all who desired to be present.

The city at the headquarters of the Hudson, was of course, dressed in holiday attire, and the halls where the meetings of the society were held were decorated in a manner befitting the occasion. In the parade, the veterans were escorted by the local military companies, and the local G. A. R. posts and other veteran organizations united in entertaining the visitors and kept "open house" in the most approved and hospitable manner.

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Viewing the Parade.

they are, but the fact is before us and every year the same scenes are repeated. It is not the men alone that have given themselves up to this form of dissipation, but ladies, who at home move in what are considered the "best circles." Some of these are skillful and ingenious in their methods, but one is hardly prepared to hear of their associating with stable boys and riders, in order that they may get points to guide them in the placing of their bets. But such is actually the fact. Ladies of "high degree" are known to continually gather information from these very questionable sources, and then go to the track and use it to win large stakes from the bookmakers. The craze for gambling is at its fullest height at Saratoga, and here it feeds itself fat. Almost every one seems to be "in it," if that expression is permissible. The identification of the ladies with the sport, has done more to draw the young men to it than any one can possibly imagine, and many a "broken" young dude, who later on may turn up a defaulter or a forger, can trace his enslavement to the fair lady who first encouraged him to "take a flyer."

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NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Lavina Stout, deceased. To Fanny, intermarried with Jacob Rider, Shickelshinny, Pa.; Mahala, intermarried with James Spitz, Briarcrest township, Columbia county, Pa.; guardian of Ralph Fenstermaker, minor child of Dora Fenstermaker deceased; A. E. Fenstermaker, Briarcrest township aforesaid; Sarah Stout, sometimes called Lilia Evans, New York City; Elsie Stout, New York City, and Ellis Stout, Briarcrest township, Columbia county, Pa. You are hereby notified that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, a writ of partition has issued from said court to the sheriff of said county, returnable on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1897, and that the inquest will meet for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on the premises in Briarcrest township, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place you can attend if you see proper. J. B. McLENNAN, Sheriff.

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