

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1897. CONSOLIDATED 1899. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. KOAN, 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, JULY 21, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
GEORGE A. JENKS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. SOWDEN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPT. PATRICK DELACEY.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM F. TRICKET,
CALVIN M. BOWER.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
J. M. WEILER,
FRANK P. IAMS.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

The people of this country have had plenty to be thankful for recently. The great naval victories, the surrender of Santiago and also the adjournment of Congress.

There is trouble brewing between the American and Cuban forces at Santiago, growing out of the seclusion of the latter from the city of Santiago by General Shafter's orders. The Cubans from all reports are an impetuous class of people and are not satisfied with the progress now being made, although everything is moving along as rapidly as can be expected. It is very evident that the United States will have to maintain a military government at Santiago.

An Added Pride.

It is easy to forget the essential things in contemplation of details. The question of questions is, how did our men fight? Reverses can be overcome, losses recouped, inadequate forces strengthened, commanders replaced, Secretaries of War removed. But the supreme test of our race and nation is in the heart of the rank and file. What of the vital force of the American people? And the answer is glorious. Brave as the Spaniards were, our troops showed greater bravery. Fighting with smoky powder in the open against smokeless powder behind entrenchments, their course was steadily onward. Up the slopes of San Juan ridge and then down them toward the city, they crept and struggled and charged. Here is valor of a piece with Balaklava and Shiloh. We are poorer by the loss of many brave lives, but richer, immeasurably richer, in heroic traditions. The spirit of Lexington and Lookout Mountain remains in the American army, and that of New Orleans and Cherbourg in the navy. This is the main thing. This is the supreme test of national character. An added pride, a brighter lustre, is given the very name "American" by every dead and wounded soldier boy on the far-off hills of Cuba.—Portland Oregonian.

Dons and Americans on Amicable Terms.

A special from Santiago de Cuba, dated July 19th, says: Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other crowd the streets of Santiago today, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere.

The narrow, cobbled streets, grilling in fierce sunshine, are crowded from morning till night by chattering groups of uniformed Spanish soldiers and crowds of laughing, rollicking men belonging to General Shafter's army.

Great barge loads of provisions and supplies have been going to the wharves all day from the Red Cross steamer "State of Texas" and the United States army supply ships.

Along the water front, under every awning, dozens of women and children may be seen munching American hardtack and food is being distributed very rapidly about the plaza facing the palace, and in the numerous airy cafes the officers of the opposing armies lounged throughout the day.

Things we Like to See,

One thing especially—justice in war. When a man fights a battle and wins it he should have credit for it. The credit should not be given to another. Sampson showed a meagre, if not a mean spirit when he sent to Congress that the ships under my command have destroyed the Cervera fleet—or substantially the same. Who commanded those war ships that dealt death and destruction to the fleet of Cervera, not Sampson, but the immortal Schley. Sampson might as well have been in the moon as to be a dozen miles away at the time, and knew nothing of the battle till it had been fought and won by Schley. We can injure ourselves and Sampson has been a much smaller man in the eyes of the people ever since.

He might have known he could not reap the honors of that conflict—one of the brightest in ancient or modern history. Sampson may have some good qualities, but he must now redeem himself in some way from the act of meanness in ignoring Schley who will with Dewey, Farragut, Perry and others go down in history with an effulgent name.

But the inconsistency of Congress of vindicating Schley and ignoring Hobson, who can account for that? A braver act than his was never perpetrated since the days of Leonidas, and yet Congress adjourned without paying any attention to him. It is said "Republics are ungrateful." This looks like it. But history will take care of Hobson without Congress and his hazardous exploit will be read a thousand years hence like the battle of Salamis, when the grass of a thousand summers has grown and wilted over our graves.

E. J. B.

Dewey's Agreement with Philippine Rebels.

From S. C. Valdes, the representative of the Philippine insurgents under Aguinaldo, has been obtained the agreement entered into by the insurgents with Admiral Dewey. It is as follows:

1. The independence of the Philippines shall be proclaimed.
2. A republic shall be established with a government designated by General Aguinaldo and approved by Admiral Dewey or General Merritt, as the case may be.
3. The government will recognize the temporary intervention of the American and European commissioners designated for the present by Admiral Dewey.
4. The American protectorate shall be recognized on the same conditions as arranged for Cuba.
5. Philippine ports shall be opened free for the commerce of the world.
6. Precautionary measures shall be adopted against Chinese immigration, so as to regulate the competition with the work of the natives.
7. The corrupt judicial system at present existing shall be reformed, intrusting at the commencement the administration of justice to competent European legal officials.
8. The complete liberty of association and of the press shall be declared.
9. There shall be a general religious toleration, but measures shall be adopted for the abolition and expulsion of the religious communities who, with an iron hand, have hitherto demoralized the actual civil administration.
10. Measures conducive to the working development and prospects of the natural resources of the country shall be adopted.
11. The development of the public wealth shall be facilitated together with the opening of roads and railways.
12. The existing obstacles to the forming of commercial enterprises and investment of foreign capital shall be suppressed.
13. The new government will keep public order, and will be obliged to prevent every act of reprisal against the Spaniards.
14. The Spanish official element shall be removed to some other safe and healthy island until opportunity is presented for them to return to Spain.

Number Enlisted Under Second Call.

Fairly good progress has been made with recruitment for the volunteer army under the president's second call for 75,000 troops. The plan adopted by the war department was to recruit all the volunteer organizations in the army up to their maximum enlisted strength before entering upon the recruitment of additional troops.

The total number of men required to fill out existing regiments was 37,566 and according to the latest returns the total enlistments under the plan are 27,519 men. Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin have exceeded their quota, but all the others are behind in the supply of troops.

Pennsylvania is behind only eighty men. The number required from this state was 4,163 and 4,083 have already enlisted. New York

was called upon for 3,704 and up to date 2,733 have enlisted. The worst delinquent is North Carolina, which has furnished only fifty-five soldiers to meet its quota of 783. Other delinquents are Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, Tennessee and Virginia, each of which has supplied less than half of its number.

Alabama, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Oregon and Texas have done very little better and are all very much behind in meeting the requirements. Complaint has also been made that in several of the states an effort has been made to foist poor material on the government.

The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men and is only 17,000 short of its maximum authorized strength under the two calls issued by the president. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000 as now organized.

Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"The destruction of a Spanish fleet, Europe's quick appreciation of the feat, the wearying flags of truce at Santiago, and at last the surrender, have all influenced some markets day by day. But Americans have grown, and see that not many outside matters greatly influence the business which enables them to market \$1,210,274,015 worth of domestic products abroad in a year, against \$616,052,844 worth imported. The new loan has proved a stupendous success, over \$1,300,000,000 having been subscribed, and it is now the question of chief interest whether any banks will get enough, after personal subscriptions have been accepted, to support further circulation. Industries and business are at the naturally lowest point for the year, and therefore the records are the more impressive."

The Republican journals give McKinley all the credit for the advance in the price of wheat when young Letter forced it up some time ago. But they don't attempt to explain why it has dropped down again.

Those patriots who so enthusiastically welcomed the victory of the Hawaiian annexationists in Congress will be sorry when the next move is made by the same influence—to admit the leprous island into the Union as a full-fledged State.—Ex.

Your friends may smile
But that tired feeling
Means danger. It
Indicates impoverished
And impure blood.
This condition may
Lead to serious illness.
It should be promptly
Overcome by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies and
Enriches the blood,
Strengthens the nerves,
Tones the stomach,
Creates an appetite,
And builds up,
Energizes and vitalizes
The whole system.
Be sure to get
Only Hood's.

Note What People Say.

RAVEN CREEK, Pa., May 19, 1898.
This is to certify that we have used the Home Comfort Range for five years, and will say that it is perfect in every respect. It has no equal as a baker. We consider it by far the cheapest range any one can buy, as it has already saved its price in fuel. Will say to my neighbors buy one and be convinced.
Respectfully,
MR. & MRS. C. E. ALBERTSON,
MILES W. MOSS,
ELIZA PHILLIPS.

This is to certify that having used the Home Comfort Range for five years we can cheerfully recommend it to any one as being the best cooking apparatus we ever had. We find it a perfect baker and cooker, a great fuel saver, and would not part with it.
MR. M. MOSS, Mossville, Pa.
MR. ELIJAH HESS, Elk Grove, Pa.

FAIRMOUNT SPRINGS, Pa., May 19, 1898.
We purchased one of the Home Comfort Ranges five years ago and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction: for heating and baking it is superior to all other ranges; it takes one-half the fuel of our cast iron stove; also for cleanliness it can not be surpassed; there is an ample supply of hot water at all times.
MRS. MARTHA SUTLIFF,
MR. O. W. HESS,
MR. & MRS. J. N. PENNINGTON,
MR. G. W. SUTLIFF.

BENTON, Pa., May 20, 1898.
We have been using a Home Comfort Range for five years and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We would not do without ours; would recommend it to any one wishing a first-class range.
MR. & MRS. D. M. VERDINE,
MR. & MRS. MARTIN ALBERTSON.

Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6-3-11.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office.



THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Will offer this week some EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

We are closing out some odd sizes at cost. Our line of Summer Serges is now complete. "SERGES THAT SERGES."

Look elsewhere, then come to us and we will convince you that we will sell you goods that will be satisfactory in price and quality. REMEMBER we are tailors. We can make your Suit or sell you a ready to wear Suit. Our goods must fit and please you because we can make them do so. DO NOT FORGET.

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

Principal Naval Battles of the Civil war.

- 1862, February 6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Commodore Foote.
 - 1862, February 8—Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Commodore Goldsborough and General Burnside.
 - 1862, February 16—Fort Donelson, Tenn., combined forces of General Grant and Commodore Foote.
 - 1862, March 8—Confederate ram Merrimac sank U. S. frigates Cumberland and Congress, Hampton Roads, Va.
 - 1862, March 9—Federal Monitor disabled the Merrimac.
 - 1862, April 6—Pittsburg landing.
 - 1862, April 8—Capture of Island No. 10.
 - 1862, April 11—Fort Pulaski, Ga., captured by land and naval forces.
 - 1862, April 24—Forts Jackson, Phillip and New Orleans.
 - 1862, May 13—Natchez, Miss., captured by Admiral Farragut.
 - 1863, January 11—Fort Hindman Ark., Admiral Porter.
 - 1863, January 11—U. S. Steamer Hatteras sunk by Confederate Alabama.
 - 1863, January 17—Monitor Weehawken captured Confederate ram Atlanta.
 - 1863, May 18—Vicksburg, Miss., Admiral Porter.
 - 1863, July 8—Port Hudson, Miss., captured.
 - 1863, July 8—Natchez, Miss.
 - 1864, June 19—U. S. Steamer Kearsarge sank the Alabama off Cherbourg, France.
 - 1864, August 5—Mobile, Ala., Admiral Farragut.
 - 1865, January 15—Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by General Terry and Commodore Porter.
- During the Civil War the Federal Navy was increased in two years to over 400 vessels, the greater part of which were used in blockading Southern ports; many Confederate cruisers, however, escaped the blockade and destroyed a large number of Northern merchant vessels.

At Private Sale!

A valuable farm, lying within the limits of THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG —AND CONTAINING— 130 ACRES, adjoining lands of Armstrong, Shafer, Miffin, Pursel and others, whereon are erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, a frame barn and outbuildings, with two wells of water at the buildings. Apply to JOHN G. FREEZE, Bloomsburg, Pa. June 23-11

Shoe Bar-gains.

To close out quickly several small lots of -SHOES- We will give decided bargains during the month of July.

W. H. Moore.

COZ. SECOND AND IRON STS.

"Faint Heart Ne'er Won

Fair Lady" nor prize of any sort. Decisive minds are those which have forced success. Decisive measures have always triumphed. Our success has been achieved through bold and fearless methods. However great a price sacrifice the maintenance of our usual run of trade may call for, we have never flinched when the situation forced us.

We don't intend to let business abate one jot during the Summer months, on the contrary our campaign will be one of assiduous activity enlivened by continuous bargaining.

PORCH ROCKERS.

This is something new for us to offer, but we had a big lot offered at a reduced price so we bought them.

Tuesday morning we will put them on sale at \$1.19 ea.

This is less than it cost to make them.

12 pieces of dress goods, all light in color, 38 in. wide, all wool goods, we have sold all season at 56c. but they must be sold. We offer them this week at 28c. the yd.

MUSLINS.

10 yards of bleached muslin, not the kind that is full of lime but some you will be pleased with at 45c.

10 yards of bleached muslin, we think fully as good as Hill's at 49c.

10 yards unbleached muslin, fine and close goods, we have been selling at 7c. the yd. go now at 50c.

10 yards of heavy unbleached muslin, same weight and count as Appleton A., goes this week at 49c.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Lot 1, Shirt Waists that we

have sold from 75c. to \$1.00, go now for 50c.

Lot 2. These are waists made by L. S. Munson, the new cuffs and the best fitting waists that we can buy. We have sold them all season at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40 \$1.65 and \$2.00. We will sell any of them this week at 98c.

DINNER SETS.

We offer some special bargains in dinner sets this week that you can't afford to miss if you need them. We have just opened 3 crates of Johnson's Porcelain. We can buy no better. All new patterns that we will sell the balance of this month for \$10.48, \$12.50 and \$14.00 for 100 pieces, or we will sell any number of pieces you want.

GROCERIES.

Our grocery side is full of good things to eat. Canned meats, potted and deviled meats of all kinds. If you think it is too warm to boil a ham, we can sell you one ready to use.

Any kind of flour at \$1.30 for 50 lbs.

Chop, Bran and Middlings at lowest price.

F. P. PURSEL,

46 East Main Street.

CORSER'S NEW SHOE STORE.

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at \$2 and \$3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand.

BLOOMSBURG.