

BARGAIN IN LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS,

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W. C. MCKINNEY,

No. 8 East Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JENKS PRESENTS HIS VIEWS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.

fortunes, is unworthy the suffrages of a great, free, independent and patriotic people.

It will not do in the face of transpiring events for any political boss to arrogate unto himself and his immediate associates all the patriotism in the land, and no political boss and his supporters can successfully use such a thin cloak to cover up the mal administration and debauchery of our present state government.

The corruption and profligacy of the last two republican legislatures cannot be successfully hidden from the people in this campaign under the slogan of "the war, protection and sound money," for these matters are not now in controversy in this commonwealth, so far as the same relates to national politics.

Every sensible republican must regret this attempted imposition upon the intelligent voters of the state by the candidate on their ticket for the highest office in the gift of this people.

We will give the enemies of good government and clean politics in this state all the war they will want before the next election and no doubt but that they will change their present tactics and cry for protection from our assaults upon their corrupt profligate management of the people's affairs long before our war on them shall end on election day.

Good government honestly and economically administered in the interest of the whole people of our state rather than in the interest of a few political bosses is the one absorbing issue before the people in this campaign. Shall the people rule their own affairs in their own way or permit some unscrupulous political boss to usurp their rights and power to govern themselves? What political boss has controlled and dominated your Republican governor during the last quarter of a century? What political boss held and controlled the last two Republican legislatures? What political boss forced the election of a U. S. senator in the last legislature? Under what political bosses are the federal offices sold and bartered away to the highest cash bidders throughout this state? What political boss forced the nomination of Col. W. A. Stone for governor on the Republican ticket? What political boss will own and dominate this candidate in the event of his election next November? Is it likely that he would refuse to do the bidding of his political master? By what political boss is the next legislature to be controlled? Have the people no rights that the political boss is bound to regard and respect? Are our people no longer capable of self-government? Are they unable to look at these questions dispassionately? Is the time not at hand when the people should rise up in their majesty and throw off the yoke of the unscrupulous political bosses, great and small, now at the helm, and forever crush out this pernicious, corrupt and profligate boss system that has fastened itself upon the body politic and wholly bankrupted the commonwealth? A public office is a public trust and no man who does not so regard it has a right to seek the support of the people. A public officer is nothing more than the servant of the people during the term for which he is elected. The public good and the general welfare of all the people, irrespective of party, should therefore be his sole aim and study during his term of office. He has no right to set himself up as a master, nor use his office to further his own personal and political ends at the expense of the public good. His first duty is to the people who are his masters. They are entitled to his whole time, and he should therefore familiarize himself with the duties of his office and the routine of the public business, and render the public faithful service in turn for the confidence reposed in him. The people have a right to have their affairs managed and conducted in a business-like manner. The same business principles that govern a prudent business man in the conduct of his own private affairs should be employed by him in

the conduct of the public business.

The Democratic party asks every honest and conservative voter to closely scrutinize and most thoroughly examine into the shortcomings, speculations and extravagances of the Republican management of the internal affairs of our tax-ridden commonwealth before he casts his vote at the next November election, so that he may be enabled intelligently to vote upon the live issues involved in this contest, and for a better and more frugal government of our domestic concerns.

Under the shield of the cry of support to the federal administration the Republican party seeks a continuance of the same extravagant and corrupt boss rule of our state government in the interest and for the benefit of those who are in the ring. We only ask every intelligent voter to exercise his own sound judgment upon these matters and to ascertain for himself which party ticket will most likely serve the best interests of the whole people, and to make up his own mind in this particular as he would in any ordinary business transaction and cast his vote accordingly. Who amongst the voters of our commonwealth would continue a clerk in his employ after he had betrayed his trust and proven himself unfaithful?

It will be my pleasure to enter more in detail the presentation and discussion of matters of vital public concern and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the voters every charge which I shall make of extravagance and speculation in the executive and legislative departments of our state government under Republican rule. So far as I am concerned this will be exclusively a campaign of principles and not one of personalities. The record of the Republican officials speaks for itself and it only remains for me to call the attention of the public to it.

By their fruit ye shall know them. In my discussion of public problems I shall always remember the Biblical injunctions: "Thou shalt not steal nor bear false witness against thy neighbor;" "Honesty is the best policy;" "The truth is mighty and in the end must prevail."

War Talk.

There is a vast deal of talk in circulation about the Santiago campaign. Now that the men who took part in it are coming home in considerable numbers, stories innumerable are being told, and comments of great vigor are being exchanged. Everything that is being said will presently find its way into the newspapers; for as soon as peace is declared there will be no further need of holding back anything the communication of which will relieve any truthful person's mind. There will be an immense amount of censure of various representatives of the government. It will not be pleasant, but it may be useful. It is for the interest of the country that we should all know in good time how the war had been managed, how far political considerations have interfered with good appointments and effective work, how far maladministration was inevitable and due to a bad system which the present administration inherited, what was well done, and what so badly done or so outrageously neglected that some one should suffer for it. The military end of the war will make a prodigious amount of reading, considering how short a time the war has lasted. The navy has won glory enough to go around, but the army hasn't. The army has won glory of imperishable quality, but the distribution of it is very unequal.—Harper's Weekly.

THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF G. A. R. AT CINCINNATI, O.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., September 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at rate of single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be sold on September 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to leave Cincinnati returning not earlier than September 6 nor later than September 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on September 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, and on payment of twenty-five cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until October 2.

INSECURITY.

Every prop on which I lean, Every earthly prop, I mean, Of whose power I chance to boast, Fails me when I need it most.

Lover, brother, sister, friend, On whose nearest I depend, Those whose very presence gives Strength by which my spirit lives,

Fall away by some mischance, Death or other circumstance, And I find myself indeed Leaning on a broken reed.

When these earthly fetters part, All these clasps around my heart, Fall away, and I am left Of life's sweetest joys bereft.

To what depths of woe I drop, Seeking vainly for some prop All sufficient to sustain One in loneliness and pain.

Like a drowning man I reach Upward and for aid beseech, "Help me, Lord!" I cry and stand Well supported by his hand.

Through the desert, through the tide, He has promised to abide Ever near; where'er I be; Whispers gently, "Lean on me."

Earthly ties, how insecure! Heavenly ties alone endure, And my idols all were slain That I might this knowledge gain.—New York Ledger.

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.

In 1713 Louis XIV favored the Opera, then established in the first salle of the Palais Royal (there have been two) with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of "Magnasie," whence the term "Filles du Magasin" (not "de magasin") subsequently not only to the female choristers and singers, but the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bonillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death, d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orleans, the regent. "Monsieur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monsieur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bonillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II's coffers.

The king's most faithful subjects we In 's service are not dull, We drink to show our loyalty And make his coffers full.

—London Saturday Review.

Chesterfield Superficiality.

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was essentially superficial, for his praise of solid acquirement and genuine principle is always coupled with the assertion of their entire inutilty if unaccompanied by grace, external polish and an agreeable manifestation. He omits all consideration of their intrinsic worth and absolute dignity; their value to the individual, according to him, is wholly proportioned to his skill in using them in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip Stanhope he writes: "What an advantage has a graceful speaker with genteel motions, a handsome figure, over one who shall speak full as much good sense, but who is destitute of these ornaments. In business how prevalent are the graces, how detrimental is the want of them! If you should not acquire manners, all the rest will be of little use to you. By manners I mean engaging, insinuating, shining manners, a distinguished politeness, an almost irresistible address, a superior gracefulness in all you say and do." He would have manners overlay individuality and goes so far as to declare that a soldier is a brute, a scholar, a pedant and a philosopher, a cynic without good breeding.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Former Chinese Fleet.

It consisted chiefly of old junk which had not been in the water for more than 30 years. During this lengthened period the sea had receded, and the land had formed to the extent of more than a mile, the consequence being that these ancient vessels were high and dry, their masts, sails and gear had rotted away from the long exposure to the sun and rain, the paint had peeled from their sides, and, in some cases, the very planking had been stolen for firewood.—"Pioneering in Formosa," by W. A. Pickering.

Moved Nine Million Pounds.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. D., which has never before been equaled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1873, was \$40,000 annually, but it was increased in that year to \$50,000, at which sum it has ever since remained.

There is an American hotel at Limon, Porto Rico. It is called the Grand. It rests on piers set in the coral reef where ceaseless spray from the nearby surf reflects rainbow tints in the sunlight.

TERMS FOR MANILA.

FULL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT REACHES WASHINGTON.

Spain's Troops to Depart With All the Honors of War and Are Permitted Use of Their Quarters. Officers Retain Side Arms, but Surrender Their Horses.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The war department has posted the following cable dispatch from General Merritt, giving the terms of the capitulation of Manila:

Hong Kong, Aug. 20. Adjutant General, Washington: The following are the terms of the capitulation:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American commander-in-chief in the Philippines, and his excellency Don Fermin Jaudenes, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

First—The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate with the city and defenses with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States, remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers, and subject to the control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

Second—Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.

Third—Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.

Fourth—All questions relating to the repatriation of the officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city and when the Spanish army evacuates Cuba.

Fifth—Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States according to their rank with rations and necessary aid as though they were prisoners of war until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds of the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

Sixth—This city, its inhabitants, its churches, its educational establishments and its private property of all description are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. V. GREENE, Brigadier General of Volunteers, U. S. A.

B. L. LAMBERTON, Captain, United States Navy.

CHARLES A. WHITTIER, Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General.

E. H. CROWDER, Lieutenant Colonel and Judge Advocate.

NICHOLAS DE LA PENA, Auditor General.

CARLOS ROYES, Colonel de Ingenier.

JOSE MARIA OLQUEN FELIA DE ESTADO, Major.

MERRITT.

TAMPA AS A PERMANENT POST.

Troops in Cuba to Be Acclimated There.

Tampa, Aug. 23.—There is every indication that a permanent military post will be established at Tampa, although at present there are not one hundred soldiers in the city. The site selected for the post is Camp Rodgers, where all the heavy artillery is encamped. It is a beautiful location, high and with dry soil at all times, and the government has established a pumping station and laid pipes throughout the camp. Two regiments of soldiers will be kept here, it is thought, at all times, getting them acclimated for service in Cuba for garrison purposes.

The last of the artillery batteries left Tampa yesterday, the last of the infantry, the Fifth United States, having left on Saturday night for Santiago. The Signal Corps detachment will send up a balloon this afternoon and photographs will be taken of Tampa bay for the use of the war department. A few men are still here in the hospitals, and the quartermaster's department has at least 2,000 horses and mules, and 500 large army wagons quartered here, which will be kept until winter, when they will in all probability be sent to Cuba.

Cubans will leave by the hundreds this week for Cuban ports, as several sailing vessels are now taking on merchandise and will also carry passengers.

A Convention of Bankers.

Denver, Aug. 24.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of American bankers association, was called to order in this city at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by President Joseph C. Hendrix of New York. After prayer by Chancellor McDowell of the Denver University and the usual roll call, Governor Adams, on behalf of the state, welcomed the bankers.

Vietrolous Chinese Rebels.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—News has just reached here from the Orient that early in July there was a battle between the rebels at Wu Chow and the imperial Chinese troops, in which the former were victorious. Over 1,500 of the troops were slain and their bodies thrown into the river.

The Tennis Championship.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 24.—Malcolm D. Whitman won the national lawn tennis championship here yesterday by defeating Davis.

Pennsylvania News.

—Allegheny County will have a new insane asylum, to cost \$225,000, at Woodville.

—A piece of iron falling on young John Bowen, at the North Mahanoy colliery on Friday broke his skull.

—Mercy Hospital of Wilkes-Barre, has offered its accommodations for the care of sick and wounded soldiers.

—While walking with a companion on the railroad near Glen Onoko William Murphy of Wilkes-Barre was killed by a train on Monday.

—An area of about 400 feet square over mine workings, in the lower part of Carbondale caved in Monday.

Great Grangers' Picnic for 1898. 25th Year, Silver Jubilee.

The great Grangers' Picnic for 1898 will be held at Williams' Grove, Pa., August, 29th to September 3d. From inquiries and contracts received, the display of farm machinery and implements, also of horticultural and live stock, promises to exceed any exhibition yet held. The camp will be fully up to the standard, all the old as well as many new cottagers have already engaged quarters.

THE BROADWAY. The Last Week of DAILY SPECIAL SALES

Week commencing August 26th.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26th.

Special Sale of Laundry Soaps for one day only.

Lenox Soap, 10 pcs. for 25c, \$2.50 a box. Sunshine soap, 10 pcs. for 20c, \$2.00 a box. Grandma's Washing Powder, 4lb. packages, 2 packages for 25c.

Soapine, 10 papers for 25c

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27th.

Special Sale of Ladies' Mustin Underwear for one day only.

50c Night Dresses at 42c. 50c Drawers at 39c. 5c Chemise at 75c. All lines cut in price for this sale.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Special Sale of Stationery and School Supplies for one day only.

Lead Pencils, 3c a doz. and upwards. Slate Pencils, 15 for 1c, 10 for 1c and up. Tablets, 1, 2, 3, 4c each and upwards. Students' note books, 2 and 4c ea. Book Straps, 2 and 4c ea. Pencil Boxes, Erasers, Slates, Ink Paper, Envelopes, Books, and all kinds of Stationery and School Supplies at cut prices for this sale.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th.

Special Sale of Brushes for one day only.

Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Dust Brushes, Horse Brushes, Paint Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, and everything in the brush line at special prices for this sale.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31st.

Special Sale of Canton and Wool Flannels and Blankets for one day only.

Canton Flannels, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8c yd. Wool Flannels, at 16c yd. and upwards. Special white domest flannel, 3 1/2c yd. Blankets of all kinds reduced for this sale.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1st.

Special Sale of Window Shades for one day only.

Felt Window Shades on spring rollers complete at 25c. Oilcloth Window Shades on spring rollers complete at 19c ea.

Watch these sales. There is money in them for you—but none for us.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASE STORE,

Mover's New Building, Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG.

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.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., Thursday, Aug. 25th, 1898.

Such mighty selling in August without parallel.

This business follows its own eadership. None other to follow.

So this business breaks even its own great record at every point of comparison.

Never so many goods to sell. Never so many bargains to offer. Never so low prices on superior goods.

No matter what you need in the way of goods, you will find it to your advantage to write to us or to look us through before investing your money in any other store. Your inspection here always finds the same goods for less money or better goods for the same money, and at all times lower than elsewhere.

A most remarkable and beautiful sight is the great Cyclorama entitled "The last night of the battleship Maine" in Havana Harbor. For those who have never seen a battleship, it will give the best idea of what one is like and how this fated battleship looked before it was destroyed by the enemy. Morro Castle is seen in the distance and it is surely one of the most beautiful panoramas illuminated by hundreds of incandescent lights.

On Friday last we opened this interesting show on our second floor and without exaggeration we can state that fully 5,000 people came through rain and storm to see it. Saturday's crowds were even greater and many could not get near it. For those who could not get here last week, we will continue the exhibition this week so you will have another chance to see it. Bring the children too. Music every morning and evening.

DOMESTICS.

Plenty for Everybody at Prices None Can Approach.

Best 5c Shirting Prints, all new designs, per yard . . . . . 3c. Yard wide unbleached Muslin, 5c quality . . . . . 2 1/2c. Best unbleached Muslin . . . . . 5 1/2c. 40-inch unbleached Muslin, 3c kind, . . . . . 5 1/2c. Yard wide Hill muslin . . . . . 5 1/2c. Regular 12 1/2c Outing Flannels, per yard . . . . . 8c.

BLANKETS.

10-4 White Blankets. . . . . 33c. 10-4 Rainbow Blankets, always \$1.25 . . . . . 75c. 10-4 white Wool Blankets, the \$3.00 kind, this week . . . . . \$2.25. 10-4 Fine California grey Woolen Blankets, the \$3.50 kind, this week . . . . . \$2.75. Fine Silkaline Comfortables, all new designs, extra well filled and fluffy, special at \$1.19, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Best 10c blue striped Ticking, now . . . . . 8c. Our 17c Ticking, now . . . . . 12 1/2c.

LINENS.

58-inch half bleached Table Linen, new patterns, per yard . . . . . 29c. Unbleached Linen Toweling, worth 10c, per yard . . . . . 6 1/2c. Large size Turkish Towels, 15c kind, each . . . . . 10c.

SHOES.

Men's \$1.50 Mining Shoes . . . . . 98c. Children's \$1.50 Tan and Black Kid and Button Shoes . . . . . 98c. Men's \$2.00 Satin Calf Lace and Congress Shoes . . . . . \$1.27. Ladies' \$2.00 Oxford Ties . . . . . \$1.47.

Special Sale of Black Dress Goods.

720 yards of 42-inch wide All Wool French Dress Serge and Black Henriettas, price should be 49c, for this sale, per yard . . . . . 29c. 97 yards of 44-inch wide French Surah Serge, Drap de Ete and French Henriettas, jet or blue black, splendid value at 69c, for this sale . . . . . 49c. 1,165 yards of 45-inch Black Wool Storm Serge and Black Wool Granite Cloth, steam shrunken and guaranteed not to spot, a remarkable value. . . . . 69c. 900 yards of 45-inch Black Figured Bourbons and Ottomans, with high silk finish, absolutely fast black, regular value \$1.25, for this sale. . . . . 89c. 700 yards of Black English Mohair Brilliantine, 45 inches wide, would be a big value at 75c, for this sale . . . . . 59c.

Jonas Long's Sons

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.