

THE WAY TO REFORM.

For the Full Measure Both Democratic State Officials and a Democratic Legislature Should Be Chosen—But Even With an Unfriendly Legislature to Hamper Them, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs Could Estop Much Waste and Many Steals.

Chairman Garman, of the Democratic state committee, has given out the following statement to show that with a machine governor and a reform legislature most of the abuses that have flourished at Harrisburg could still be continued as heretofore, and that an anti-machine governor is absolutely necessary for any important reforms.

If the voters of Pennsylvania desire a full measure of reform they should elect not only the entire Democratic state ticket, but a Democratic legislature as well. That they will do so seems at this time more than probable, although the Republican machine will undoubtedly resort to every means to prevent it, and the assistant machine organs may try to prevent it by diverting independent Republican votes to Swallow, who has no chance of election, and by deceiving the voters with the false pretense that reform executive officials will be wholly useless for purposes of reform unless backed by a reform legislature.

Some of them even go so far as to contend that a reform legislature with a machine governor would be preferable to a reform governor with a machine legislature. "This is manifestly untrue, and if we can have only one it is far better that the executive offices be filled by the Democratic reform nominees than that a legislature composed of a majority of more or less discordant elements united upon nothing save opposition to Quayism should be elected. With a Quayite in the gubernatorial chair, Quayites presiding in the senate and a Quayite controlling that asylum for the support of political incapables known as the Department of Internal Affairs, a reform legislature could do little or nothing in the way of reform that would not in some way or other be rendered nugatory and void. The veto would await all genuine reform bills, and the wretched methods now prevailing in the score or more of bureaus, departments and commissions by which the state is, after all, really governed, would continue for four years longer without the least chance of reforming them.

GOVERNOR'S IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

"On the other hand, even the worst machine legislature would not be likely, with a reform governor in office, to attempt a repetition of the bad work of the sessions of 1895 and 1897, and should it do so, would unquestionably be rebuked and most severely rebuked. Meanwhile the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and their appointees would, by their own unaided efforts and under the laws as they stand, had as many of those laws are, effect many very material reforms in the way of shutting off extravagance and preventing steals."

"As conveying some idea of what the governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs can do, even if they are to be hampered by the presence of an unfriendly legislature, the following facts are given. The governor appoints, among others, the secretary of the commonwealth, attorney general, adjutant general, commissioner of banking, secretary of agriculture, state librarian, superintendent of public buildings and grounds and superintendent of public printing.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DEPARTMENTS.

"In every one of the bureaus or departments headed by these officials there has been reckless extravagance. In some there have been outrageous steals. The former secretary of the commonwealth and the attorney general's deputy were signers of the famous 'indemnity bond.' The adjutant general draws a salary increased during his term, which the constitution forbids. The banking department is one of the most expensive of all the useless appendages to our state governmental system. Its regiment of subordinates do practically nothing for their salaries, and there have been more and worse bank failures since it was lifted to its present dimensions than ever before. The state librarian pockets large incident compensation for needless work that is at least of doubtful constitutionality. In the public grounds and buildings department there has been a perfect revel of waste and swindling, and the public printing scandals are a stench in the nostrils of every Pennsylvanian, besides being a heavy and inexcusable burden upon the taxpayers. This item of expense was \$387,292 in 1897. The state treasurer estimates the cost for 1898 at \$669,000. During the entire term of Governor Pattison, 1883-88, the total cost under this head was \$54,000 less than the treasurer's estimate for this one year, 1898. Even without a legislature to help them Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy could and would put into operation a radical reform all along these lines.

A BROAD FIELD FOR REFORM.

"The board of public charities, the port warden's department in Philadelphia, the state fishery commission, the state live stock board, the dairy and food commissioners' work and that of the whole department of agriculture would be rigidly examined and conscientiously supervised, and many of the existing abuses discontinued. All these bureaus and departments would, as far as possible, be made of real use to the people by putting honest and intelligent men, instead of Republican machine heelers, in charge of them. The governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs cannot themselves do much and far reaching reform work, without other statutes than those already existing to help them. Mr. Sowden, the secretary of the commonwealth, the attorney general and Captain DeLacy would constitute the pardon board, and that body could no longer be manipulated to set thieving officials free and be used generally for the purposes of the machine.

"Mr. Jenks would be chairman of the new, public buildings commission, and, fearlessly following its proceedings, that body would be compelled to respect the will of the people and deal honestly and economically with the people's moneys. He would occupy the position in the board of public

grounds and buildings. A like influence would be felt there, and the waste would in great part stop, as well as the vicious exploiting of state supply contracts for the purposes of the machine. He would lead the soldiers' orphans' schools commission, and whatever is wrong there would be corrected.

NO NATIONAL GUARD SCANDALS.

"His adjutant general, taking his place ex-officio as a member of the state military board, could exert some power toward putting an end to the National Guard scandals, and regulating the use of the Guard in times of strike, so that it should be much less than heretofore like an instrumentally provided by the state to aid selfish corporations in keeping wages down to the lowest limit. His secretary of the commonwealth would be chairman of the sinking fund commission and a member of the board of revenue commissioners, and there would be some chance of getting at the books of the treasury.

"The mine and factory inspection departments would be wholly divorced from politics. The voice of the workmen, for whose especial benefit and protection these departments were created, would be far more potent in the state than the voice of the machine. The laws on these subjects would be executed with greater care and more impartially and humanely. The board of charities would be so looked after that the officers and employees and state institutions and others receiving aid from the state would not have to play servitors to the machine in order to secure proper appropriations.

GOVERNOR COULD EFFECT MUCH.

"There is law enough, if honestly and diligently administered, to authorize a very effective cleaning day on Capitol Hill, and Messrs. Jenks, Sowden and DeLacy would take their brooms in hand promptly and sweep thoroughly. A very large part of the wrong done in the legislature is prompted by machine state employees, and those officials would be replaced under Governor Jenks by men pledged to reform, and devotion to the interests of the people and the good name of the state. We want both a Democratic legislature and Democratic state officials, but if we can have only one of these boons the latter is plainly calculated to mete out to us the largest share of relief."

THE DUTY OF INDEPENDENTS.

What a Really Independent Republican Paper Has to Say Upon the Subject and Regarding the Chances in the Gubernatorial Contest—How Independent Voters Can Make Their Votes Count For Reform.

The Pittsburg Dispatch is the leading independent Republican paper of western Pennsylvania. It is independent in fact, and not alone by profession. It is owned and edited by men who have convictions, are not afraid or ashamed to express them, and it labors diligently and effectively for reform—within its party lines when possible; outside them when duty to the state and people demand. The following editorial article appeared in the Dispatch of Oct. 12:

"The citizen who desires in this election to cast his vote for clean government, irrespective of the ordinary ties of party, will naturally ask: 'How can I make my vote most effective to secure that end?' He has two candidates to choose from, Jenks and Swallow. Both men are sincere and conscientious; each stands for honest government, and either one, if elected, will faithfully do his best, according to his ability, to benefit the whole people and not corporations or political machines. How shall the voter choose between them? The intelligent voter, carefully studying this question, will make his decision by the answers to the two following questions: 'First, which of these two candidates is likely to receive the largest vote, and, therefore, which is my vote most likely to help in electing; and, second, which of the two is the best equipped to serve in public affairs, and, therefore, will be most efficient in carrying out the public work of reform? Take the facts, and there is little doubt as to the answer to either question.

First, Mr. Jenks has the united Democratic vote of Pennsylvania for a nucleus. At the last election for governor, with an apathy that was overwhelming, the vote was 333,404; at the election for governor before that it was 464,200; at the national election of 1896 it was 427,125; at the national election of 1892 it was 452,264. The average of these votes is 420,000.

On the other hand, Dr. Swallow has the Prohibition vote for a nucleus. This vote in 1890 was 16,108, and in 1894 it was 23,433. Last year, when, except for Mr. Thompson's candidacy, Dr. Swallow was the candidate distinctly representing reform, he polled 120,000 votes; in the presidential election of 1896 the Prohibition ticket received 19,274 votes. If we take the average of the Prohibition vote, as in the Democratic case, it has been 45,000. The average Republican vote for the same elections has been 532,000. It will take the change of but 56,000 independent Republicans to overcome the average Republican plurality. It would require a change of 243,500 votes to bring the average Prohibition vote up to the average Republican; or if we suppose Dr. Swallow to start with his vote of last year, the change required will be 208,000. In other words, an independent Republican vote given to Jenks will be nearly four times as effective as one given to Swallow.

Second. The independent voter wants the best equipped man in office. A conscientious voter will select the one who, by training and experience, can do the best work for reform. Which of the two is it? Every one admits that George A. Jenks is a man of marked standing and high ability at the bar. He has had experience in the making of laws, in the interpretation of them and in their administration. He has served in congress; he took a leading place among the noted men who appeared in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and efficiently discharged the duties of solicitor general of the treasury. Dr. Swallow's life has been that of a minister of the gospel, an editor of a weekly paper, and an aggressive free lance candidate for state treasurer. Honorable and useful records, both of them, but can there be any doubt as to which affords the best evidence of qualification for the discharge of the duties of the governorship as the people want them discharged?

When these facts have fully impressed themselves on the public mind there should be little doubt as to where the independent vote will go. Every citizen can settle the subject by asking himself which of the two men he would employ if he had private business to be managed approaching in gravity and complicated character that which the governor of Pennsylvania must conduct for the people.

LOOK TO THE PARDON BOARD

The Duty of Honest Citizens in the Present Crisis Clearly and Vigorously Pointed Out—"Let No Guilty Man Escape."

There are many things the people of Pennsylvania should bear in mind at this time. At the Jenks and reform mass meeting at Jenkintown on Tuesday last Edwin K. Hart, the well known independent Republican editor of Philadelphia, spoke as follows:

"There is one point rising in the minds of the people of Pennsylvania at this time of great importance, and under the circumstances full of suggestiveness. There is no page in the history of the state more disgraceful than that which records the action of the pardon board in connection with the riot bill conspirators of 20 years ago. The average citizen has no conception of what was going on at that time, out of sight of the public, but the terrific pressure brought to bear in behalf of justly convicted men was only indicative of the tremendous power exercised by the political machine, and which at that time did not begin to compare in strength and general viciousness with what it is today. Influential men in every department of political, business and social life were dragged into endorsing the unrighteous demand for the instant release of the notorious William H. Kemble and his co-partners in shameful guilt. Shall history repeat itself? It surely will, in case the men charged with criminal wrongdoing in relation to the state treasury should be convicted, as there is every reason to believe they will, and should the Quay machine continue in power at the state capital. The pardon board is composed of the attorney general and secretary of the commonwealth, appointed by the governor; the lieutenant governor and the secretary of internal affairs, who will be elected this fall. Does any sane man believe that the nominees on the Republican ticket for the last two places named, Goben and Latta, the obedient servitors of Quay in all things, and the other two members of the pardon board who would be appointed by the Quay governor to act with them, would refuse the demand for immediate release, if the People's bank defendants should be behind prison walls? And not only in such a case, but in all others of like character, the pardon board, under machine control, would do whatever was demanded of it sooner or later. Of this there can be no manner of doubt. The people of this great state are not vindictive; they believe in justice to all men, high and low, but they are profoundly convinced that the power of the political machine should not be permitted to interfere with the administration of justice. It is, therefore, their privilege and their duty to see to it that the state government, when the day of reckoning comes, shall not be controlled by those whose interest it may be to mock the courts and board of pardons. The pardon board must in parting the hands of men who may be tempted and commanded, as others before them in like position were, to violate their oaths of office and to say that those duly convicted of high crime shall not be punished, because the power which they serve is stronger than that lodged within the organization of the state government itself. With George A. Jenks in the executive chair there would be no prostitution of the powers of the pardon board, or of any other department of the state government. No man has ever been before the people of Pennsylvania who was more thoroughly imbued in the fundamental principles of honest government. His administration would be wise, just, economical, safe and honorable throughout, and his associates on the state ticket are all abundantly worthy of the united support of the honest citizenship of the commonwealth. With such a man for governor, and faithful Sowden, heroic DeLacy, and two honest untrammelled and trustworthy associates in the pardon board, its motto would be the courageous injunction of the greatest soldier of the union armies, when, as president, referring to the betrayal of trust by Belknap and others, he patriotically and firmly declared, 'Let no guilty man escape!' No public malefactor, no matter how high his position, the measure of his influence or the strength of his political 'pull,' would be permitted to break the laws with impunity, defy the courts, and escape the just consequence of his wrongdoing."

TRUST THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind and never hoped for cure but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that.—Oscar Ostrom, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I suffered from catarrh; it got so bad I could not work; I used Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well.—A. C. Clarke, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

A 10c trial size or the 50c, sized of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers; 56 Warren St., N. Y.

PILL-FAME.—10 cents a vial for Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills would not make them the fame they enjoy to-day if the curative powers were not in them. Worth will get to the top and that accounts for the wonderful demand for these little gems. They positively cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache.—39.

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Now They Pay the Bridesmaids.—For some time it has been the habit at New York weddings to pay the bridesmaids with jingling coin. "Bridesmaidship" in this way becomes a business. At one wedding there were no less than fifteen bridesmaids, who were all punctually paid. Besides the beautiful toilets, given by the bride's father, they each received \$30 for appearing in the wedding train. There are young ladies who accept as much as \$100 for their "office of honor."

One woman who is much sought after for her beauty, has appeared as bridesmaid at more than two hundred weddings, and has in a short time amassed quite a little fortune, besides many costly presents she received.

Eyes and Nose Ran Water.—C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O! Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers. 10-12-4td.

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The November election for members of the next House of Representatives is now close at hand and rapidly approaching. Surely it is a responsible service to ask of the patriotism of every American citizen that he now be up and doing until the night of election day for the redemption of the nation from Hanna and all that such a boss in our Federal affairs implies; of Congress from the usurping hand of Reed and its restoration as the legislative representative of the States and people; and of the country from the odium of a maladministration which even a foreign war could not arouse the War Department to its bomb proof, non-combatant and life-preserving duties at the rear.

Work, work, work! Crown your service by your sacred ballot; and let a committee of the best and most trusted citizens see that the returns are honestly and properly prepared, and safely forwarded, as the law directs and as our common liberties demand.—Virginian Pilot.

No Heart too Bad to be Cured.—Testimony could be piled high in commendation of the wonderful cures wrought by Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart. No case stands against this great remedy where it did not relieve the most acute heart sufferings inside of thirty minutes. It attacks the disease in an instant after being taken.—36. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

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