

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1898.  
The suspicion is growing daily that one of the causes—the principal one—of delay in the peace negotiations, at Paris, is the influence of the holders of the \$500,000,000 in Spanish bonds that Spain calls Cuban bonds. These bondholders have satisfied themselves that public opinion in the United States would never consent to the payment of any portion of these bonds by this country, even if officials could be "persuaded" to agree to such payment. They are now working on another tack. They wish to secure a promise from this government, entirely outside of the treaty of peace, of course, that it will use its influence with the Cuban Government that is sooner or later to be set up to recognize these bonds. They know very well that no such promise can be made officially, but they believe that it can be secured in such a way that it can be made effective. A hint of the work in this line, that has been done at the Paris end of the line, was contained in a recent news paragraph cabled over, which stated that one of the American Commissioners had said the Cuban government, after its establishment, and not use the U. S. peace commissioners, would be the proper party for Spain to negotiate with concerning Cuban bonds. It is the capitalists who are trying to make this exchange can get those bonds recognized by Cuba, with a sort of tacit consent by this government, they can pocket at least \$200,000,000 in profits. That may be considered as the stake in the game now being played.

The semi-official statement sent out from Washington that Mr. McKinley had sent an ultimatum to Spain, threatening to withdraw the American Commissioners and declare the truce at an end if the Spanish Commissioners did not proceed more rapidly with the negotiations of the treaty of peace, is nothing more nor less than a bit of campaign buncombe, put out solely for effect upon the Congressional campaign. Members of the administration have been very careful not to rather this statement, or even to admit that it is true, but it originated from a source that the administration constantly makes use of to get things before the public. It is absolutely certain that no ultimatum has been sent.

The publication of the letter from Chairman Babcock, of the Congressional Campaign Committee, to Senator Penrose, imploring him to show the letter to prominent Republicans who are opposing the Quay ticket in Pennsylvania, in order to get them to try to save the party the loss of a number of Congressional districts, indicates how frightened the Republican managers are at the outlook. This letter was not intended for publication, but was to be shown around to Republicans only. There are good reasons for saying that Mr. McKinley would not care a continental if Quay was defeated, if his defeat does not cause the loss of enough Representatives to give the House to the Democrats, and it is just the same with Roosevelt, in New York. If Mr. McKinley could be assured that the Republicans would retain control of the House, even by a largely reduced majority, he would be perfectly willing to see Quay and Roosevelt defeated. He has had it in for Quay a long time, and he fears the election of Roosevelt may make him a dangerous rival for the Republican nomination in 1900. How much that had to do with his refusal to go from the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee to New York and make a speech, only himself knows.

It would be something entirely new for a Republican administration to make anything even resembling a fight against the trusts. Therefore, no one was surprised when Attorney General Griggs said in reply to a question as to whether his office intended to take advantage of the Supreme Court decision that the railroad trust, known as the "Joint Traffic Association," was illegal, to prosecute other trusts: "This office is not looking for jobs. It has all the work on hand that it can stagger under now." While the Department of Justice probably has lots of work to do, there is little doubt that the right sort of an Attorney General could use that anti-trust Supreme Court decision to make things very lively for the trusts, and if the present force of the department was insufficient to do the work, it could easily be increased, if it were made known why the increase was desired.

Secretary Kerr, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, declines to make public a statement of all the Congressional districts he expects to go Democratic, because there are some of them that the Republicans do not regard as in serious danger; but he expresses confidence

that the Democrats will control the next House by a good working majority, and his looks express his confidence plainer than his words do. Lack of money confined the work of the Democratic Committee to a few districts, as it was early in the campaign decided that with the means at its disposal better results could be obtained by concentrating its efforts in those districts that were carried by small majorities by the Republicans in '96. The Republican committee has been run on the scale of a Presidential campaign, having at times more than one hundred persons engaged in sending out literature, and must have spent more money than was ever before spent in a Congressional election, but that has not prevented their wading up on the anxious bench, fairly shivering in dread of defeat.

A United Democratic Vote Will Elect Jenks.

It has now become almost a positive certainty that if the members of the Democratic party in the State vote for Geo. A. Jenks he will be elected. The Republican vote that will fall away from the machine candidate will be enough to make his vote less than the vote that will be polled for Jenks if all the Democrats will stick to him. This would ensure his election by a plurality.

That many Republicans will vote for the Democratic candidate is absolutely sure, but this gain would be neutralized if any considerable number of Democrats should be misled into voting for Swallow by the mistaken notion that he is a stronger candidate than Jenks and therefore more able to serve their purpose of defeating the Quay machine. As absurd as this notion must appear to every reflecting citizen, it is nevertheless being worked up by the machine leaders and stool pigeons for the purpose of reducing the Democratic vote that rightfully belongs to the Democratic nominee.

As Swallow must be regarded in this contest as of no other account than as a factor that may be of service to the machine, no sensible voter can believe that he stands any chance of being elected. When the claim that he is going to have a vote sufficient to elect him is subjected to logical examination it is found to have no basis. A correct conception of the relative strength of Swallow and Jenks may be reached by supposing a case in which a candidate has thirty thousand voters back of him, and another is backed by five hundred thousand. In such a case which is likely to be the stronger at the polls? The basis of Swallow's strength is the Prohibition vote amounting at most to 30,000. The basis of Jenks strength is the 500,000 votes that constitute the Democratic organizations in the State. Phenomenal circumstances may run the Prohibition candidate's vote above the normal strength of his party, but there is a possibility of its having such an increase as to run it above the vote which a candidate with a 500,000 organization back of him is likely to get?

In this connection Swallow is of importance not on account of any chance he has of being elected, but for the reason that the ballots of Democrats that might mistakenly be cast for him would so reduce the bulk of the Democratic vote as to ensure the election of Quay's machine candidate.

To secure an intelligent view of the pending State contest it must be borne in mind that Swallow's candidacy is of consequence only in the effect it may have in assisting to elect the nominee of the machine.—*Belle font Watchman.*

**Corrupt and Rotten.**  
The whole of Quayism is corrupt and rotten, not only in dollars and cents, but in the principles that underlie it. The government of the whole State by any one man, or by 50 men, is a violation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. It is a discredit to your citizenship, it is a brand upon your fair name, and I ask that you do yourselves the justice of freeing yourselves from these injuries.  
GEO. A. JENKS,  
at New Castle.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.  
Lucas County.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1896.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

PHILADELPHIA'S PEACE JUBILEE.  
In Spite of Unfavorable Weather the Celebration was a Grand Success.

The Peace Jubilee, held in Philadelphia last week, was successful beyond its dreams of success. Not since the days of the Centennial has any event of such magnitude, grandeur and importance ever been attempted by any city. When the Jubilee was started, it was the opinion of its projectors that it would only be a city event, but as time went on, and its purpose became known to the public, it burst the confines of localism, and the affair was one of national importance. President McKinley added to the splendor of the occasion by sending thousands of Santiago heroes and Marines, who fought on Guantanamo's hill, and as a crowning courtesy sent Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant crew, who made themselves famous by sinking the Collier Merrimac in the Harbor at Santiago, thus preventing the escape of the enemy.

Every city and town in Pennsylvania sent large numbers of proud citizens, and the crowded thoroughfares of the Quaker city presented a scene, which words cannot describe.

The weather on Thursday was very unfavorable, a steady down pour of rain turned the streets into puddles, and gave the tens of thousands of visitors who found it impossible to seek shelter a complete drenching. It was a storm similar to the one that partly ruined Chicago's Jubilee the week before.

But Friday morning opened up crisp and bright, and everything was carried off as scheduled, and in an eminently successful manner.

One of the most interesting features of the celebration was the great naval display, in which the following fighting machines participated: Texas, New Orleans, Dolphin, Gloucester, Columbia, Dixie, Stiletto, Marblehead, Topoka, Winslow, and Mayflower.

But the crowning event was the grand civic parade. It was a titting climax to a great demonstration. Nothing better or more appropriate could have been devised. It consisted of mile after mile of floats allegorical, floats historical, floats industrial, and floats comical, until hardly a subject appertaining to peace, to liberty, to progress, to invincible might among the nations of the world, but what was illustrated, as perhaps, it had never been pictured before. It was one grand scene of splendor and magnificence, and greatness in all.

It is not generally known that the law presumes a husband or wife dead if either is absent from home for a period of seven years and nothing has been heard from them. This fact is recalled by a case at Scranton of Kate Mulherin against Edward J. Melloney, in which the prosecutrix based her action as a married woman. District Attorney Jones, however, contended that her husband had not been heard from in seven years, and under the law's status she occupied the same position as an unmarried woman. Judge Gunster sustained this view of the case.

Cassidy—I see McSwiggin has dropped politics and has taken to literary work." Murphy—"Yes. He's engaged on a History of Ireland. He finds that the only way he can write his country's wrongs."

**OPEN LETTERS FROM**  
Jennie E. Green and Mrs. Harry Hardy.  
JENNIE E. GREEN, Denmark, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:  
"I had been sick at my monthly periods for seven years, and tried almost everything I ever heard of, but without any benefit. Was troubled with backache, headache, pains in the shoulders and dizziness. Through my mother I was induced to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has done me so much good. I am now sound and well."

Mrs. HARRY HARDY, Riverside, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham the story of her struggle with serious ovarian trouble, and the benefit she received from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This is her letter:  
"How thankful I am that I took your medicine. I was troubled for two years with inflammation of the womb and ovaries, womb was also very low. I was in constant misery. I had heart trouble, was short of breath and could not walk five blocks to save my life. Suffered very much with my back, had headache all the time, was nervous, menstruations were irregular and painful, had a bad discharge and was troubled with bloating. I was a perfect wreck. Had doctored and taken local treatments, but still was no better. I was advised by one of my neighbors to write to you. I have now finished the second bottle of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and am better in every way. I am able to do all my own work and can walk nearly a mile without fatigue; something I had not been able to do for over two years. Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctors."

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

How They Have Swelled in Fifteen Years and Since the Democrats Were Lost in at Least Partial Control—A Steady and Constant Increase in Every Item—Extravagance and Spoilation at Republican Machine Dictation, as Gathered From the Official Records.

The enormous increase in the cost of running the executive departments of the state government has been the subject of much comment in the newspapers and otherwise. The extent of the increase is not yet, however, understood. It is not generally comprehended how unreasoning has been the upward trend of the figures. It is not realized that such legislature under the sway of Republican Bosses has not only "seen" its predecessor, to use the language of the card playing fraternity, but managed to "go" considerably "better." The protests of the people and such of the newspapers as were not under the control of the machine have gone unheeded. Governor Pattison's vetoes in 1891-93 fell in for no greater consideration. And even the warnings of Governor Hastings, their own man, that the time had come to go slow, were ignored. The appetite of the corporators grew with what it fed upon like all other appetites, and may be regarded today as in a state of utter unmanageability.

All this, be it born in mind, is in addition to the steals in the way of legislative junkets, contested election charges, fraudulent investigations, etc. What is here considered fell in for no executive vetoes or injunctions either in 1895 or in 1897, during which years, as will further appear, the greatest enormities were perpetrated.

As probably presenting the case most comprehensively and so as to enable the seeker after the facts to gather them in at a glance, so to speak, the following table is presented. The figures in the first column, headed 1883, represent the outlay for the first year of Governor Pattison's administration, when there was a Democratic house and a strong reform element in the senate to keep the looters in check. Those in the other column, headed 1898, 1893 and 1897, respectively, represent the appropriations for the last year, that is the last legislative year of the Beaver, Pattison (second) and Hastings administrations. The figures are taken from the appropriation bills, as finally passed and signed, are exclusive of the vetoes and are in each case for two years:

1882.	1889.	1893.	1897.
\$42,800.	\$50,300.	\$56,058.	\$57,800.
\$50,600.	\$62,000.	\$69,000.	\$73,500.
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.			
\$182.	\$189.	\$193.	\$197.
\$42,800.	\$50,300.	\$56,058.	\$57,800.
SECRETARY OF COMMONWEALTH.			
\$50,600.	\$62,000.	\$69,000.	\$73,500.
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
\$48,600.	\$56,600.	\$69,800.	\$74,300.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
\$29,050.	\$40,200.	\$41,400.	\$49,200.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
\$15,400.	\$23,200.	\$30,000.	\$29,100.
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.			
\$67,200.	\$81,400.	\$109,000.	\$129,800.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
\$34,400.	\$36,700.	\$44,400.	\$47,400.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
\$33,400.	\$33,400.	\$32,400.	\$42,400.
STATE LIBRARY.			
\$15,400.	\$31,000.	\$32,500.	\$40,100.
PUBLIC PRINTER.			
\$4,600.	\$5,400.	\$5,800.	\$7,100.
STATE REPORTER.			
\$6,000.	\$12,000.	\$12,000.	\$18,000.
BOARD OF PARDONS.			
\$7,000.	\$9,450.	\$8,800.	\$9,600.
HARBOR OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.			
\$10,000.	\$22,000.	\$84,500.	\$102,200.
INSPECTORS OF MINES.			
\$66,000.	\$110,000.	\$108,000.	\$132,000.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.			
\$7,800.	\$24,600.	\$33,000.	\$177,820.
BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.			
\$13,800.	\$24,600.	\$30,600.	\$29,400.
SUPERINTENDENT SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.			
\$21,800.	\$20,200.	\$30,600.	\$29,200.
BOARD OF HEALTH.			
None.	\$10,000.	\$12,000.	\$12,000.
FISH COMMISSIONERS.			
None.	\$21,000.	\$45,000.	None.
FACTORY INSPECTORS.			
None.	None.	\$54,800.	\$80,000.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
None.	None.	\$26,600.	\$124,000.
MEDICAL COUNCIL.			
None.	None.	None.	\$3,000.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, SALARIES.			
\$11,800.	\$13,850.	\$13,900.	\$22,600.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, EXPENSE.			
\$23,900.	\$46,263.	\$61,000.	\$68,400.



John Bull.—Let's form an alliance.  
Uncle Sam.—All right, John—have a chew of my Battle Ax.

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is allied, in the minds of millions of men who chew it, with these qualities and it is respected by all. Will you join this alliance? 10 cents at nearest store will do it.

Remember the name when you buy again.



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7—Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo. 25c  
8—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach. 25c  
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14—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague. 25c  
15—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. 25c  
16—Whooping-Cough. 25c  
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20—Grip, Hay Fever. 25c  
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PHILADELPHIA, PA. 15-15-15.

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