

The Columbian. ESTABLISHED 1866. The Columbia Democrat.

ESTABLISHED 1866. CONSOLIDATED 1869. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING. Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1899.

In Manila before the advent of the Americans there was one saloon. There are now four hundred and fifty. The advantages of American civilization become somewhat problematic with over four hundred new saloons as the first fruit of our occupation of the islands.

The total vote in Pennsylvania Tuesday, Nov. 7, was 784,226, an increase of 29,077 over the Beacom-Brown vote in 1897, the year in which Dr. Swallow was a candidate and polled 118,969 votes. It was, however, 185,941 less than the vote for Governor last year. Barnett, for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket, ran about 28,200 votes below Brown, candidate for Supreme Court Judge. Barnett carried 40 of the 67 counties in the State.

APPALLING BALLOT CRIMES.

One of the methods by which election frauds have been perpetrated in some of the wards of Philadelphia for years has been pretty fully exposed in the evidence taken before Magistrate Eisenbrown on Friday afternoon. To those who have had some knowledge of these methods the exposures present little that is new, but they will be a revelation to the people at large, who have been regularly defrauded by the system of election crimes that has been perfected by local machine bosses.

The statement made by one of those arrested for the crime shows that in the Thirteenth Division of the Seventh Ward, where there has not been an honest election for years, men who were brought here from Washington acted as election officers; that before any citizen had appeared at the polls to vote the ballot box was stuffed with 200 marked ballots; that afterward fifteen more marked ballots were stuffed in the box; that of the 330 votes returned from that division only 124 had been honestly cast, 215 being fraudulent. The evidence also implicates an ex-member of the Legislature—one who steadily voted for Quay at the late session—in the crime of marking the ballots with which the box was stuffed. This, in brief, is the story of the crime committed in one division of the 1000 voting divisions of the city.

The statement that it is possible to return 80,000 fraudulent votes in this city, and that it has been done, so often repeated in these columns, has been received incredulously in different parts of the State by those who were unable to comprehend the elaborate plan to cheat the people which is steadily maintained in most of the down-town wards. If a single election division can return 215 fraudulent votes it can be readily seen how 80,000, or more than 80,000 can be piled up without encroaching upon any division where there is a disposition to hold an honest election. The twenty-seven divisions of the Seventh Ward alone on the basis of the operations in the Thirteenth Division, could return a fraudulent vote of 5000.

These cases now in the hands of the law should be pushed to the utmost, and all the facts brought to light and the criminals, no matter how low or high, properly punished. According to the evidence, official ballots were in possession of an ex-member of the Legislature on the morning of election at his own residence. This is made a misdemeanor by the law and punishment by fine and imprisonment. How did those ballots get into his possession? The law makes it the duty of the County Commissioners to deliver the ballots to the election judge of the division, and take his receipt therefor. Were the ballots for the Thirteenth Division of the Seventh Ward delivered to the judge of election, and have the Commissioners a proper receipt? This can be easily traced, and it would doubtless throw light on another feature of the crime.

Before these exposures are ended the honest people of the city and the State will be able to understand some of the methods by which election frauds have been committed in Philadelphia, and they will be able also to get some comprehension of the extent of those crimes, and who are responsible for them. Perhaps the people will take steps to protect themselves when they fully understand these things.—Philadelphia Press.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY AND SECRETARY LONG.

In last Saturday's papers appeared a letter written by John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, in which he defends himself and the administration against the charge that they persecuted Rear Admiral Schley. He asserts that Schley disobeyed orders, and that he has received much more consideration than he was entitled to.

Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, a staunch friend of Schley's, sent a dispatch from Washington to his paper on Monday, in which he answers Long's letter in vigorous language. He says that the letter was first published in a Milwaukee German paper just before the election for the purpose of influencing the German vote in favor of the administration, and that this is a breach of courtesy entirely unworthy of the head of the Navy Department, as the letter was written apparently for the consideration of the President in answering an inquiry of Senator McComas and others who urged a more generous treatment of Schley by the government. There is nothing new in Secretary Long's letter. Every assertion in it was made in his letter to the Senate when the nominations of Schley and Sampson were pending before that body, and when the President was compelled to nominate Schley as the senior over Sampson, it was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Col. McClure then proceeds as follows: POLITICAL BLINDNESS IN WASHINGTON.

There is no place in the land where there seems to be such a persistent epidemic of political blindness as there is among the bureaucratic circles in Washington. Secretary Long seems to be forgetful of the fact that if one-half of his accusations against Schley are justified he is wholly without excuse for not having dismissed him from his command before the battle of Santiago, and having been silent until Schley won the great victory he can now make no accusations against Schley which have any force beyond proving that the Secretary failed in performing his duty and is unfitted for his place. Any intelligent and dispassionate citizen reading Secretary Long's fulmination against Schley can reach but one conclusion, and that is that Schley's chief offense is in having destroyed the Spanish fleet in the absence of the commander-in-chief.

He criticizes Schley's failure to blockade Santiago and disobeying orders by starting for Key West to replenish his coal. He insists that Schley should have done the impossible thing by coaling his fleet at sea in a furious gale that lasted during all the period that he was struggling to comply with orders which he was powerless at the time to execute, but there is no complaint made of Sampson, who, with a calm sea, sent the Massachusetts away to coal only a few hours before the battle was fought. When it is remembered that the Massachusetts was the twin battleship of the glorious Oregon, and that after having sent one of his two strongest war vessels away to coal when the sea was calm, he took his own vessel, one of the only two credited with sufficient speed to race with the Spanish cruisers, out of the fight when he could have fulfilled his mission more speedily in a steam launch. The public know these facts, and Secretary Long is certainly afflicted with the malady of political blindness in its most aggravated form when he flaunts his flimsy, and apparently malicious assaults upon Schley.

A WEAK AND PITIFUL INVENTION.

A weaker and really pitiful invention of Secretary Long to prejudice Schley, is his statement of the dispute as to the alleged assertion of Schley when he turned the Brooklyn apart to avoid blanketing his own vessels and to prevent the destruction of his own. Some day the truth will be known and when known Secretary Long will blush when reminded of the use he has made of it. He took cognizance of a dispute between two subalterns as to this alleged statement of Schley, and on the weak pretense of vindicating the character of the navy, ordered them to report to Captain Chadwick, of the New York, to settle the issue. He chose Schley's most vindictive enemy as arbiter in a case that was beneath his notice, when he could have ordered them to Captain Cook, in whose presence the conversation occurred, and before whom neither would have dared to lie. Had Secretary Long wanted to be honest in his treatment of Schley he would have sent the disputing subalterns where there could be no mistake in ascertaining the facts, and had they gone to Captain Cook the whole story would have been exploded forever. Of this fact it is hardly possible that

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the great remedy for all aches and both sexes.

Dyspepsia - "Complicated with liver and kidney trouble. I suffered for years from dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. Emerton, Auburn, Me.



Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

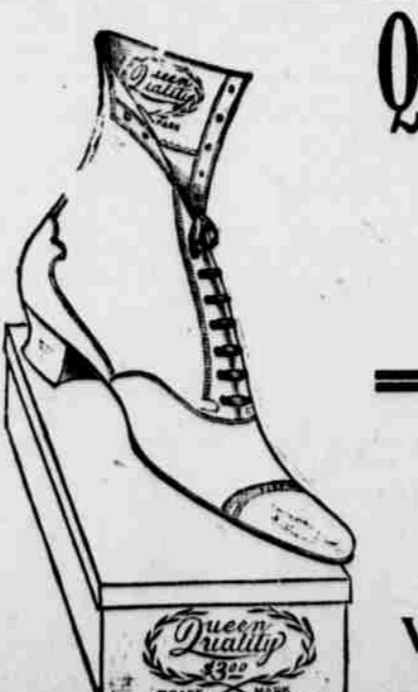
Secretary Long can be ignorant. Of course, Secretary Long must be responsible for having given out his private letter to the President for publication, and that means that while the friends of Schley and the more discreet friends of Sampson have been willing that the issue should perish, the Navy Department means that it shall be made a fight to a finish. This is clearly indicated by his undignified taunts thrown out to Admiral Schley to demand a Court of Inquiry if he has been wronged, knowing well that Long would appoint the court and that the despotic and vindictive bureaucrats of the navy would write the verdict before the court was organized. He has by this renewal of the dispute made a Congressional investigation more than probable. The popular branch of Congress represents the people, and certainly two-thirds of it would be honestly against the vindictive policy of the Navy Department in persecuting Schley, while the other third might reluctantly submit to orders from the administration. If an investigation shall come, therefore, Secretary Long will learn in a brief period how much he has need to learn to understand how his own department is administered.

THE COUNTRY SHOULD KNOW.

It is quite time that the country should know just who have made this issue and why it has been made, and it would be most interesting and instructive reading to the public to have brought before the light of day the log books of the vessels engaged in the Santiago battle and compare them with the malicious falsehoods which have been given in contradiction of them. Schley has been discreetly silent under all these assaults, and doubtless will remain so. He knows that obedience is the first duty of a sailor, and beyond that he knows only his duty to defend his flag and to stand in lustrous dignity over and above the troop of naval wranglers who hate him because he won the greatest naval victory of the world.

The boys and the girls, as well as the grown folks, will find lots of interest and value in the Farm Journal. Its fashion page alone is well worth the cost of the paper, to say nothing of the articles on domestic economy. Nearly one-fourth of the paper is devoted to the interests of the household. We have not seen a paper of its class which makes itself so genuinely useful to all. Get it now by paying up a year ahead for the COLUMBIAN, and when we say get it now, we don't mean for one year, but for nearly four. We will send it the balance of 1899 and all of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. Just think of it!

We have just received an extensive line of 1900 calendars for which we will take orders and print at reasonable prices. Call in and see samples.



Common Sense vs. Absurd Assertions.

The people want light, not darkness, Bargains, Not Buncombe.

TOWNSEND'S

Good Goods at Low Prices. Fair Dealing to All.

- TOWNSEND'S. Bargains in Men's Suits, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Diagonals. TOWNSEND'S. Bargains in Overcoats, Kerseys, Beavers, Chinchillas. TOWNSEND'S. Boys' Suits, Worsteds, Diagonals and Serges.

Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Always Correct,

AT TOWNSEND'S STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

Chaplain System a Failure.

John Howe Peyton Speaks at Lansdowne of Religion in the Army.

In a lecture delivered before St. John's Club at Lansdowne John Howe Peyton gave his views to the situation in the Philippines. Mr. Peyton was commissioned by a committee of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal church to visit the Philippines and study the condition of the natives. He was in the Philippines from May 25 to August 12.

He found the natives in the main a moral people, neither licentious nor intemperate, but addicted to gambling and lying. He portrayed vividly the good and evil consequences of Roman Catholic rule in the Philippines. Of the United States army he said:

"Facing the 7,000,000 and more of natives in the Philippines now stands the American army, the strong, young American giants—strong of body, magnificently brave and determined—the best fighting material in the world. What about their religion? Made up of men of all sorts and conditions, from every class of our society, and from every one of our innumerable religious sects and irreligious societies—Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Protestants of scores of different and conflicting types of beliefs, Unitarians, Universalists, Mormons, agnostics, atheists, all sturdy young fellows, in the glow of youthful passions, the great mass without any deep religious convictions and without any definite religious instruction, and now severed from all restraining and refining influences of home, church and society, held under severe military discipline a small part of the time and for the rest of each day without employment or entertainment, and exposed to temptations such as they never dreamed of before—the condition may better be imagined than described.

In an army of between 40,000 and 50,000 soldiers there are only seven or eight chaplains.

"Do I blame the Government for the exceedingly bad moral and religious conditions? Most emphatically I do not. I believe that it is impossible for a republican Government or a people so divided on religious questions to handle this phase of the situation. My deliberate judgment is that the chaplaincy must always be a failure, and that it were better for the Government to dispense with this branch of the service and leave the matter to the Church of God, where it properly belongs."

F. P. PURSEL.

They Ring True.

We planned for some very exceptional value giving during the next few days. Bargains? Yes, bargains, and bargains that you'll appreciate, too. By the way, that word "bargain" is often misused, and oftener, badly abused. It has been made to stand for many a humbug, many a sham—not here, though. It possesses a sense and dignity when used in our store news columns. Here it will always be given its broadest, most liberal meaning. Hence, when we say these bargains "Ring True," you can depend upon the statement.

Famous Jacket Offerings.

We have taken (3) small lots of ladies' and misses' jackets. It was all they had of them, so we bought them away down. Black Kersey jacket, all wool, trimmed throughout with silk, trimmed with cloth and stitching, and the lapels trimmed with silk, would be cheap at \$12.00. Our price, \$7.50. A lot of misses' jackets we sold at \$5.00 reduced to \$4.00.

More About Dress Goods.

Yes, and again more, if we had space to print it. We cannot too strongly emphasize this fall and winter dress goods equipment. The storm serges, in all colors, 42 ins. wide, sponged ready to cut into, at 50c. Cheviots, 50 ins. wide, in all colors, at 80c. Camelhair goods, 56 ins. wide, at \$1.00.

Blue Calico.

A lot of the best blue calico we can buy, at 5c per yard.

Thanksgiving Table Damasks.

Lots of look-ahead housekeepers will be glad of this chance to buy a table cloth or two from

these lots. It is a clean case of money saving:

The kind we can sell you at 25c.

The kind we can sell you at 75c.

Washing Machines.

A lot of washing machines. We will sell them to you with the understanding if they don't give satisfaction we will take them back. Price, \$2.98. The Victor machine—you all know what it is—price, \$4.75 for a short time. Regular price, \$8.00.

Groceries.

We don't claim our groceries are cheaper than any other's, but we do think that there is not another store in town has as good or fresh and clean a lot as we can give you. If you want the best pears you ever ate, try our 2 cans for 25c.

Hamburg string beans are yellow in color and as nice as new beans. 2 cans for 25c. Tomatoes, 3 cans for 25c. These are the Sunbeam goods—you well know the brand. Corn, we can give you at all prices. The best corn is 2 cans for 25c. New dried fruits of all kinds. Prunes, raisins, currants, citron, orange and lemon peel, to make good mince meat, or we can sell you good mince meat, ready to make your pies.

F. P. Pursel

UNUSUAL VALUES!

In black serges, whip cords, brilliantines, &c., just received.

Have you seen the stylish Ladies' and Gent's

Fine Shoes at \$2.50, worth \$3.00?

We have to offer you great bargains in Ladies' and Misses' Coats, Tailor-Made Suits, Collarettes, Golf Capes, Plush Capes, &c.

We have many new bargains to offer you since our visit to the city last week. It will always pay you to give us a call. Fresh Groceries received almost daily.

Bloomsburg Store Co., Limited.

Corner Main and Centre. ALFRED McHENRY, Manager

Queen Quality SHOES

For Women

=\$3.00.=

Style, Fit, Wear. None Better.

W. C. MCKINNEY, No. 8 East Main St.