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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

A match between Jim Jeffries, the heavy weight champion of the world, and Jim Corbett has been arranged. The fight is to be for \$20,000 a side.

The youngest prisoner ever confined in the Lancaster County jail was placed there last week. Walter Taggart, aged 7 years, is charged with setting fire to two tracts of woodland. He does not realize his position, and says that while he slept his father started the fire. To set fire wantonly to woodland is a grave crime, but to send a 7-year-old child to jail is an even worse offense.

Some of the retiring boards of County Commissioners may be interested in an Act of Assembly that was approved last April. This statute empowers the present boards to elect clerks, and thus anticipate the Commissioners who are to assume office in January next. The act pertains to the appointments of chief clerks to the Commissioners in such counties where the people do not elect clerks. The first and second sections of the act read: "That the County Commissioners of the several counties within this Commonwealth shall constitute a board; a majority of them shall have authority to appoint a competent person as clerk. * * * That the clerk so appointed shall hold his office for the term of three years, and in case of a vacancy by death, resignation or removal for cause his successor shall serve for the unexpired term for which he was appointed, and shall receive such salary as the Commissioners shall determine."

It has been the custom heretofore for Commissioners to appoint their clerks annually, and it would seem a little unfair for retiring boards to choose a subordinate officer for the full term of their successors. Nevertheless the law gives this privilege.

THE SOLD-OUT DEMOCRACY.

What are the Democrats of the State going to do about the Philadelphia end of their party?

Creasy was sold out here by the local leaders. The vote for Mr. Tommy Ryan proves that.

The local leaders always sell out the Democracy to the Republican machine whenever the machine wants to buy.

That is the reason why there is in Philadelphia no Democratic party worth mentioning.

The Ryans and Donnellys are in politics for business. The Democrats of the city and State know this perfectly well. Yet they tolerate the Ryans and Donnellys, with the result that their party here is sunk to a condition of helplessness that is only less apparent than its state of degradation.

Mr. Guffey, member of the Democratic National Committee, threatened before the election that should there be another sellout, a convention would be called for the purpose of expelling the Ryans and Donnellys from the party.

When is that convention to be held?—North American.

The Shame of Philadelphia.

What makes this election fraud case all the worse is the fact that a number of the principals are holding positions under the Government at Washington, while others occupy municipal offices of trust in Philadelphia. It seems as though there were no limit to the ramifications of the corrupt machine that controls the city of Philadelphia. It imports its tools from Washington, New Jersey, from Delaware, from Maryland, and possibly from even more distant points. Philadelphia appears to be hopelessly in the clutches of this far-reaching machine and there seems to be no escape from it. Elections in that city are as much of a farce as were those in South Carolina and Mississippi in the days of Klu-Klux dominance. The difference is only in methods. In the South the popular will was defeated by violence, in Philadelphia it is defeated by fraud. A few of the hired tools of the corrupt machine are in the toils of the law, but the greater villains, who organize the plans, provide the money and engineer the gigantic frauds, will in all human probability escape.—Wilkes-Barre Record.

Quay and the Senate.

Mathew Stanley Quay was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to be a Senator of the United States, after the Legislature of his State had failed to elect him and had adjourned, and expects to be seated by the votes of a majority of the Senate.

Henry W. Corbett was appointed by the Governor of Oregon to be a Senator of the United States, the Legislature of that State having failed to elect. He applied to be seated, and the Senate, on February 28, 1898, by a vote of 50 to 19, declared him to be not entitled to take his seat as a member of the body. One of the Senators who voted with the majority to exclude Corbett was Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania.

The majority vote against Corbett was made up of 17 Republicans and 33 Democrats, Populists and silver men. The vote to seat Corbett was wholly Republican. The Republicans at that time lacked a majority of the Senate. The Republicans will have in the next Senate a clear majority of 14 to begin with. Six Democrats who voted to exclude Corbett have been succeeded by Republicans. The 19 Senators who voted to seat Corbett, excepting Senator Morrill, of Vermont, are still in the Senate, and Vermont has a Republican in Morrill's place.

It will be evident, after these figures and facts have been considered that a very interesting contest approaches. In February, 1898, nearly half the Republican members of the Senate voted against encouraging an aspirant for the Senate to hope to get in, after a deadlock, by appointment. If all the opposition Senators and half the Republican Senators decide to stand by the record Quay will be rejected by a larger majority than that against Corbett. If the 17 Senators who voted against Corbett maintain their former position their votes and those of the opposition will, in a full Senate, exclude Quay by a decisive majority.

Quay is said to be very confident. He will be voted for by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Frye, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Foraker, Mr. Lodge and other eminent Republicans. But these Senators all voted for Corbett at a time when, if all the Republicans present had voted for Corbett and all the other Senators present had voted against him, he would have been admitted.

There is no rule of the Senate requiring that the body shall be consistent in its voting. There are traditions that sometimes constrain the body to respect its recorded decisions in such matters as this. The debate on Corbett's case did not develop any opinion strongly supporting the theory that the other way to become a Senator, next to the proper way of being elected, is to contrive a deadlock and trust to a friendly Governor to appoint a candidate not acceptable to the people of the State to be represented.—New York Times, Nov. 16.

Mercantile Tax Law.

The new mercantile tax law makes a radical departure from the old law, and business men will be affected differently. Under the old law merchants were divided into classes and taxed accordingly. Thus merchants swearing they did not do a business of \$1,000 per annum were not taxed at all. Those doing from \$2,000 to \$5,000 paid \$7 tax; from \$5,000 to \$10,000, paid \$10 tax; from \$10,000 to \$15,000, paid \$12.50; from \$15,000 to \$20,000, \$15 tax, and so on up to the highest class, which was a business of \$300,000 and upwards, for which the tax was \$200. Under the new law classes are abolished entirely and every retail vendor must pay a mercantile license of \$2, and 1 mill additional on every dollar of business done. The wholesalers must pay a tax of \$3 and a half mill additional for every dollar's worth of business done. When the matter was discussed in committee at Harrisburg it was claimed that the small corner grocer, doing a business of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 annually, under the old law had to pay a mercantile tax of from 3 to 7 per cent. on his sales, while the merchants doing a business of from \$50,000 up would only pay from 1/4 to 1 mill on their business. This, it was stated, made the old law unjust to the small merchant, because of the grading of the tax, and gave all the advantage to the big stores. Under the new law, the merchant doing a business of \$1,000 must pay \$2, and one mill on the \$1,000 of sales, making a total of \$3, where he formerly had to pay \$7. The merchant doing \$300,000 of business, under the old law, had to pay \$200. Under the new act his mercantile tax will be \$302. The change in this legislation means that the small dealer, even if he does less than \$1,000 business, must pay \$2, besides a few cents in millage, while the big merchant will have to pay a large increase. When the bill was originally introduced

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There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the Blood. Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

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

there was \$5 tax to start with, besides the millage. Senator Miller of Berks had this reduced to \$2, for which he was thanked by the Pennsylvania Retail Grocers' Association as it saved them nearly \$400,000.

Teachers' Institute.

A partial list of the instructors for next week's Teacher's Annual County Institute, which opens at 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday in Normal Auditorium is as follows: Miss Louise Connolly, of Washington; Dr. Lincoln Hulley, of Bucknell University; Prof. Frank B. Pearson, of Columbus, Ohio; Prof. T. J. McConnon, of Wilkesbarre; and Prof. Aldinger, of the Normal School. The music will be in charge of Prof. O. H. Yetter of this town.

MR. AGOSTINO MONTEGRIFFO.

The following record speaks volumes for this great artist, and it seems superfluous to add another word in eulogy.

He is an American, born in New York City, of Italian parentage, and is the foremost American tenor, having sung with the greatest artists in the world, both in opera and concert, among which are such shining lights as Patti, Scacchi, Hauk, Albani, Abbott, Calve, Lehmann, Blauvelt, Campanari, and other great celebrities, and under such directorship as Walter Damrosch, Bergmain, Goosens, of London, Eng., Henrich, and the late lamented Anton Seidl.

In 1892 he was engaged by Sir Augustus Harris as principal tenor for the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

In 1893 he was specially engaged to sing the roll of Radames in Aida, at the Royal Theater in Turin, Italy, and in the spring of the same year, he created the roll of Canio in the opera "Pagliacci" in its first production in America.

He is now the principal tenor with The International Grand Operatic Company under the exclusive management of Mr. Corneaux Behenna of New York City. His repertoire embraces ninety-six operas, and the acts of Grand Opera to be given by this company will be staged under his experienced supervision.

He will be heard here in two of his greatest roles on Monday.

MISS ETHEL DU FRE, A SOUTHERN ARTIST OF NOTE.

Miss Du Fre is a daughter of the South, and a decided brunette. As a child she sang with remarkable power and expression, and was the object of wonder among her relatives and friends, most of whom were musicians of no ordinary ability. With artistic temperament and an inherent taste for music and a marked talent for singing she was sent to Paris, where she became the pupil of Madame Marchesi, who predicted for her great success. That Mme. Marchesi's prediction has come true is borne out by the fact that she was engaged as Prima Donna Contralto in Brussels, Belgium, also by Emma Juch, and has been associated with some of the best musical organizations of both Europe and this country. She is under the exclusive manage-

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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

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