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 THE COLUMBIAN,
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 THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

Democratic Candidates.
 FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
 (North Side)
GEORGE W. STERNER,
 of Hemlock Twp.

That the people of the United States appreciate and reward the bravery of American heroes is amply evidenced in the expansion of the Lawton fund, which has reached the \$90,000 mark with prospects of a further increase. This manifestation of gratefulness on the part of the people is indeed gratifying.

The recent opinion of Judge McPherson, which is to the effect that clubs which contain side-boards, bars or cafes are liable to pay the government tax of twenty-five dollars a year will no doubt create consternation in the various social organizations of this kind throughout the state. If this opinion stands, the money to be recovered by the government will aggregate a large amount.

We observe that the Commissioner, at Washington, has decided that ordinary judgment notes will hereafter be taxed fifty cents each, and will be considered the same as bonds. If the note contains a power of attorney clause, it must, of necessity, bear the added stamp, worth twenty-five cents. Heretofore internal revenue collectors and business men have been looking at judgment notes as an ordinary promissory note, carrying as tax a stamp worth two cents for every \$100 of its face value.

In the proposition to introduce a bill in Congress requiring West Point cadets to take oath on entering that they will abstain from hazing lies a potent suggestion to college and university authorities throughout the country. If every college and educational institution exacted as one of its prerequisites to matriculation a written pledge on the honor of the student to refrain from hazing, or similar dangerous and foolish horse-play, there would be no occasion for the more or less frequent and pertinent newspaper denunciations of the offense.

Senator Cochran has just returned from Florida, where he transacted business. While there the Senator put in several days quail shooting. On one of these occasions he was on one knee bending over the fire alone, with a cup on the end of a stick, cooking his coffee. Another hunter, a stranger, unknown to the Senator, snapped him in that position with a kodak. The two then journeyed back to Jacksonville together and the snap-shot proved to be a good one. The Senator speaks highly of the Florida shooting and says he got up some coverts with forty birds in them.—*Williamsport Sun.*

Mr. Bryan Explains

W. J. Bryan, on being asked about his views on expansion, expressed himself as follows: "I have for one year been discussing imperialism, and I have tried to distinguish between such an extension of the Nation's limit as would not change the character of the government and an expansion which converts a homogeneous republic into a heterogeneous empire. When the annexation of any given territory is under consideration the question is first whether the people want to come in, and second whether the people are capable of sharing in the government and destiny of this nation. I believe that all people are capable of governing themselves; that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves; but I don't think that they are sufficiently advanced to share with us the government of the Nation. If the Philippine Islands are annexed the people there must either become citizens or subjects. I am not willing to admit them as citizens, and do not believe that a republic can have subjects; therefore, I want this country to give them independence and then protect them from outside interference. Each proposed annexation must be considered upon its own merit, but I consider in these merits the condition of all the people should have more weight than geographical position or commercial advantage."

"THE CHIEF OBJECTION WILL BE THE MAN."

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—
 The above title heads a leading editorial in the Philadelphia Record of January 13.

Observes the Record, "Few well informed persons will agree with Mr. Bryan that free coinage and 'Anti-Imperialism' are likely to enlist popular enthusiasm in the next campaign, and it is also doubtful whether the proposed crusade against the trusts would be a vote winner, if it should assume the appearance of a war on capital and on the industrial prosperity of the country. Nobody, except a few interested individuals, favors trusts; but the remedy lies in tariff revision, and a stricter enforcement of common law safeguards. Should the Democratic party nominate Mr. Bryan for the Presidency this year, it would make no great difference what issues might be emphasized as the keynotes of the campaign. The vital objection would be the man. The country knows just what he represents, and thinking people distrust him."

Thus the Record's treacherous twaddle goes on, as though the Democratic party owed its existence and successful perpetuity and leadership to such hypocritical sheets, like the Philadelphia Record, Times and New York World. This is no notice to the Democratic party not to nominate Bryan, upon pain of another flunk of Gold Democrats, in 1900, like that of 1896. Tariff revision was tried under Cleveland, and re-tried under McKinley, and the two revisions look so much like twins that there is no distinction of color, neither being black nor white. Both were failures as revenue producers, but both were amply sufficient for monopolization of capital into syndicates and trusts. So far as the essential difference between Gold Democrats and Gold Republicans are concerned, or so far as the gold standard affects the country, the money power feels just as safe in the hands of the one as of the other, and the masses fare just as badly under the administration of the one as of the other. Clevelandism, McKinleyism and John Bullism go hand in hand, heart in heart, and are a triumvirate hailed and worshipped by all the money kings of the earth; while the common people are seeking to extricate themselves from their grasp and power.

Of course, "thinking people distrust Bryan." But "the thinking people" in question are the money sharks of the world. Yes, "you bet," they distrust him. History informs us that they also distrusted Jackson. But do the plain people distrust Bryan? Did they distrust Jackson? Of course, Jackson was downed the first round, but he and the people got on top at last. Here, the money power, like King George III, "might profit by the example."

No matter what principles may be enunciated in the Democratic platform, with Bryan as a Presidential candidate, or what "issues may be emphasized as keynotes of the campaign," observes the Record, will be "vote winners." No, Mark Hanna's corruption fund will be relied upon as vote winners, irrespective of principles enumerated in platforms as winners. The banks and the money power rely upon the almighty dollar for vote winners. It is no longer a question of principles in a declaration of rights, but it is a question of the power of money among the corruptible and purchasable element in the government to such an extent that money shall control all the affairs of government, and thereby silence the will of the people. We have no confidence, neither do we take stock in the political treachery of the Record, Times and World creatures, which obey the behests of king gold, and prey upon the rights of the people. There is just as much true Democracy in the teachings of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Press, and the New York Tribune and Sun, as in the above professed Democratic (hypocritical) sheets.

The reason why 1900 is not a leap year, although it is divisible by four, is that according to the Gregorian system on which our calendar is based, the closing year of a century is never a leap year unless it is exactly divisible by 400. The next leap year will be in 1904, the last having been in 1396. Ever since 1600 the leap years at the end of a century have been separated by a gap of eight years, but the year 2000 will interrupt the series.

The department of public instruction at Harrisburg is receiving returns from the various school districts of the state for the determination of the amount of the appropriation for each district. Under the act of 1875 the appropriation is made upon the basis of one-third the number of children between the ages of six and sixteen, one third the number of teachers employed and one-third the number of taxables.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Run Down—"My husband was run down in health and all tired out. Those excellent medicines, Hood's Pills and Sarsaparilla, built him up again." Mrs. H. L. Mowry, Towanda, Pa.



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

"How Can a Safe and Elastic Currency Be Secured?"

In a letter to the New York Tribune, Mr. Theodore Gilmore endeavors to answer the question: "How Can a Safe and Elastic Currency Be Secured?" in the following manner.

Incorporate our clearing houses under a Federal law, and give to one in each State the power to issue circulating notes to their bank members to the par of their capital, on pledge of banking assets at 75 per cent. of their appraised value, the notes to be receivable by all banks for all dues to them. This method would provide a safe and elastic bank note currency, based on gold values, with a margin of 33 1-3 per cent., which would circulate at par over the whole country. It would expand when occasion demands and contract when the service required has been rendered. Such a system would follow closely the practice of the New York Clearing House in the issue of clearing house certificates, which are a currency between banks.

Such a currency would expand when needed, and the loan committee, acting under the stimulus of a contingent liability, would enforce contraction when the currency had done its work. Professor Joseph French Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, a recognized authority on finance, has said that "such a system would tend to render impossible such panics as the business of the country passed through in 1873 and 1893."

It would be a dismal prospect for our country if there is to be no relief from the perpetually recurring panics which have become almost the yearly experience of our commercial life. We have, lying neglected close at hand, a means for securing monetary stability which has been proved in many panics to be safe and efficient. Are our business men so wedded to antiquated ideas that one or two more panics are needed, as some think, to convert them to modern methods?

COIN'S NEW BOOK.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, CHIEF OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE'S LITERARY BUREAU, REVIEWS "COIN ON MONEY, TRUSTS AND IMPERIALISM."

About four years ago a little book issued modestly without any great heralding or any of the puffery through the literary press which is enjoyed by writers of romantic fiction or doubtful verse, so seized upon the minds of the American people that it became perhaps the most widely known book of the decade and unquestionably the one which more than all others influenced men in their political action. "Coin's Financial School" was the outgrowth of a series of articles written by Mr. W. H. Harvey for his little paper Coin, and was pushed by the Chicago Inter Ocean at the time when that paper had not discovered that in order to be Republican it must necessarily also be the servitor of the bankers. It is hardly necessary now to recount the tremendous success of the book, or to estimate the share it had in awakening the people of the United States to a just comprehension of the importance of the money question in politics.

After four years, during which period he has at all times been laboring with voice and pen and organizing ability to fulfill the mission of '96, Mr. Harvey comes before the people on the eve of the new presidential campaign with a new book—in the familiar style of his former one, but treating of the later though not more important issues which have sprung up since the time that Mr. Bryan was defrauded of his election. "Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism" treats of at least one issue—imperialism—which had not raised its threatening head in '96. During that struggle, too, the trusts, though already offering a certain menace to the well-being of the people, had not de-

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.
Mid-Winter Sale of Clothing!
 PREVIOUS TO STOCK TAKING.
 During this month we will offer
BIG BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHING!
 Must be sold to make room for spring goods.
COME EARLY for BARGAINS
AT TOWNSEND'S
STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

F. P. PURSEL.

The Promptings Of Prudence.

Prudence should prompt you to read our store news, especially at this season. If there's virtue in economy, then our advertising columns plainly point the way by which that virtue can be put into immediate practice. Let us again explain that our policy is opposed to carrying over any sort of merchandise from one season to another. Only one way to make this policy active, and that is by active price reductions. These reductions stand out on these offerings so that there is no mistaking them.

Garment Offerings.

Money in the till is better than jackets on the racks. We'll get less money for them than we're justly entitled to, but that doesn't matter, so long as you save the difference.
 \$12.00 and \$10.00 jackets reduced to \$7.49.
 \$8.50 and \$7.50 jackets reduced to \$5.49.
 \$5.00 jackets reduced to \$3.79.
 A few heavy suits that were \$16.00, reduced to \$10.00, the \$20.00 quality reduced to \$12.50. These suits will not be fitted at these prices.

Knitted Underwear.

You will find big reductions among our capes.

Furniture.

The factories have made big advances on all kinds of furniture, but what we have in stock we will sell at the old price during January.

Dress Goods.

We have gone through our dress goods and picked out all odd pieces and put them in lots. We have not counted cost on them, but put a price on them to close them out.
 One lot at 25c, another lot at 36c, another at 44c. You can find big values in any of these lots.

Muslin Underwear.

We sold many last week, but we have more to sell. You will save money if you buy during this sale.

Domestics.

We are selling best blue prints at 5c; apron gingham at 5c; 10 yds of good unbleached muslin at 50c; 10 yds of bleached muslin at 69c.

F. P. Pursel
 HAPPY
NEW YEAR!

Thanking you for helping to make 1899 one of the biggest and most prosperous years in the history of this store. We start the New Year to make you happy, by giving you from this day

Cut Prices on all Coats, Capes, Col- larettes, Tailor-Made Suits, &c.

Give us a call before the bargains are all. It will pay you to get what you need in this line now, as you will pay much more for goods of this kind one year from now.

Bloomsburg Store Co., Limited.

Corner Main and Centre. ALFRED MCHENRY, Manager