

THE COLUMBIAN.

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TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

Democratic Ticket.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, P. GRAY MEEK, of Centre Co.

FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE, N. M. EDWARDS, of Lycoming Co. HENRY E. GRIMM, of Bucks Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS-AT-LARGE, A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset. Francis Shunk Brown, Philadelphia. Andrew Caul, of Elk. Otto Germer, of Erie.

FOR DISTRICT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, Hugh Moore, James Bell, Henry Fernberger, W. S. Hastings, Matthew Dittman, R. Scott Ammerman, W. Horace Hostetler, Dr. Dallas Bushart, Adam K. Walton, Harvey W. Haines, N. M. Ellis, Warren Wortz Bailey, Albro H. Knouse, Wesley F. Guffey, David J. Pearis, Samuel W. Black, L. W. Reif, John F. Pauley, Dr. McCormick, J. C. Kelly, Joseph O'Brien, John T. Brew, Thomas Maloney, J. S. Carmichael, Michael Mellett, J. W. Richey, S. P. Kimball.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS, RUFUS K. POLK, of Danville.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, WILLIAM T. CREASY, (South Side) of Catawissa Twp. FRED. IKELER, (North Side) of Bloomsburg.

FOR SHERIFF, DANIEL KNORR, of Locust Twp.

FOR CORONER, DR. B. F. SHARPLESS, of Catawissa.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER, DAVID A. SHULTZ, of Madison Twp.

To The Voters of Columbia County.

It is urged by your County Chairman that you organize "Bryan and Stevenson Clubs" in every election district in Columbia County. Do this at once. C. A. SMALL, County Chairman.

The political situation is now the all absorbing theme of discussion. You are well acquainted with the principles that each candidate represents. McKinley is for trusts, monopolies and imperialism, while Bryan stands against them and is for those things which tend to better the condition of the country at large. Now is the time to decide. Look about you, study the situation and then cast your ballot in accordance with your better judgment.

COCHRAN DECLINES.

Last week we asserted that J. Henry Cochran had accepted the Democratic nomination for Senator from the sixteenth Senatorial district. Our authority was a dispatch from Williamsport to the Philadelphia papers. Now we learn we were in error. Mr. Cochran, after receiving the vote of every conferee, positively declined to accept the honor, and his declination was accepted.

The Flag at Peking.

"The republicans say we cannot haul down the flag where it has once been hoisted. If that is true, how are you going to get the flag away from Peking? Our soldiers are there and carried the stars and stripes with them, and if your doctrine that whenever the flag floats over a land the land cannot be given back is true, you cannot get your soldiers away from Peking, and if you follow the doctrine that you followed in Manila, you have got to take the whole Chinese empire, because we took all the islands of the Philippines, and if that doctrine is true we have got to take the 400,000,000 subjects over there. It is a thousand times better to haul down the flag in the Philippine islands and raise the flag of the Philippine republic than to change our flag from the flag of the republic to the flag of an empire."—W. J. BRYAN.

Ragtime Prosperity.

Even conceding that the full dinner pail is the chief end of the working man, it is not doing Mark Hanna good service as an issue. He would be glad if it had never been mentioned. All over the coal regions of this State, the full dinner pail is no more than a bussed memory. Unable to bear up under the weight of burdens laid upon them by greedy and inhuman operators, the miners have quit work, the mines have shut down and now the whole region presents a horrible spectacle of hunger and want. In New England most of the woolen mills and many other industries are running on what has come to be known as "rag time," that is half a day three days in a week. There are no full dinner pail there.

The Need of Farmers.

In speaking of the need of farmers, in the law making bodies of our state government, the Pittsburg Inquirer says: "More farmers are needed in State and National Legislatures. We make this statement not simply because we are working for the farmers, but in behalf of the weal of the whole public. It is true that some farmer members of Congress, or of State Legislatures, are not much on speech making, they may not even be highly educated, but they are certain to have a great fund of hard-headed common sense and a keen appreciation of the value of the taxpayers' money. Such representatives of the plain people are greatly needed to offset the influence and votes of the lawyers and other men who get into office mainly because of their gift of gab. The latter too often have only a one-sided view of the public interest, and little, if any, conception of the value of money."

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent. Washington, Sept. 17, 1900.

Putting the American flag where it ought not to be is a McKinley specialty which has brought the country trouble and humiliation in big chunks. But that did not prevent his ordering the flag to be raised in the wrong place again last week. It is by Mr. McKinley's order to be raised over the notorious Li Hung Chang, who is to be taken from Shanghai to Peking under its protection, and on board an American warship if he wishes, and when he gets to Peking Gen. Chaffee and his brave American soldiers are to be his body guard. What a use to make of the American flag and American soldiers! This old rascal has been afraid to leave Shanghai—afraid alike of his own countrymen and the powers, with the exception of Russia, which is said to own him body and soul. And now Mr. McKinley rushes into the breach and raises the American flag over him and takes him to Peking, regardless of whether the other powers consider such action an affront or not, and he goes even further. He has promised Li Hung Chang that he would use his good offices to persuade the powers to enter into negotiations with him, although several of them have already refused to do so. Mr. McKinley's friendship for Li Hung Chang is really suspicious.

It would be easily possible to get a decision from the U. S. Supreme Court before the Presidential election on the case involving directly the Constitutional status of Porto Rico, and incidentally that of the other island possessions of this government, which has been appealed from the U. S. Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York; but the Administration is too much afraid that the decision will be against its position to take any chances. Consequently it may be accepted as certain that the decision will not be handed down until after election. This is not meant to infer that the Court will in any way be a party to postponing action on this important question for partisan reasons. That will not be necessary. In the several legal preliminaries necessary to advance the case to an early hearing it will be an easy matter for the attorney representing the Administration, usually the Solicitor General, to head off the attempt to get a decision before election without resorting to any extraordinary methods.

Publicly the Republicans pretend, of course, that their majority in Maine and Vermont are entirely satisfactory, but they put a very different face upon the returns when discussing them among themselves. Every man who has been through even the kindergarden of politics knows that if the same percentage of Republican loss shown in Maine and Vermont is shown throughout the Union in November that it will mean the election of Bryan and

"Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.



What Imperialism Really Means to the United States.

Within the past thirty years the wealth of the United States, which was once fairly distributed, has been accumulated in the hands of a few, so that, according to the last census, 250,000 men own \$14,000,000,000, or over three-fourths of the wealth of this country, while 52 per cent. of the population practically have no property at all and do not own their homes.

It would naturally be supposed that the 48 per cent. of the people who still have an interest in the property of the nation would be the governing classes. Recent events, however, point unmistakably to the fact that the 250,000 people who own nearly all the wealth have combined with the 52 per cent. of our population who have no property, and by gaining control of a great and aforesaid patriotic political organization have usurped the functions of government and established a plutocracy.

Among all monarchies of the past, whenever all power and all property have been gathered into the hands of the few and discontent appears among the masses it has been the policy to acquire foreign possessions to enlarge the army and the navy, to employ the discontented and distract their attention.

The attempt on the part of the United States to acquire foreign territory, coming as it does along with an ever-increasing clamor for the enlargement of the army and for the creation of a great navy, is sufficient to alarm patriotic citizens and lead to an anxious inquiry as to whether we are drifting.

To-day we have no territory that a navy is needed to defend. The United States is so situated that she can say whether she will have peace or war. We possess no territory that can be acquired or held by a foreign foe, even if we owned not one single ship, and no nation, however great and strong, can gain any advantage by war with us.

But the moment we acquire distant possessions we must build a navy to defend them, for in case of war these possessions would be first attacked and taken from us. France, England and Germany have possessions scattered all over the world, and those nations are consequently compelled to maintain immense navies to defend them. These possessions, in case of war, furnish so many points of attack, so many embarrassments, so many opportunities for national humiliation, that the strife is to see who can maintain the greatest fleet upon the sea. Shall we enter the arena of this contest?

From our earliest history we have insisted that we would engage in no entangling alliances. We have said that we would attend to our own affairs and that our interests demanded that no European country should gain further foothold upon the Western Hemisphere; and so strong has been our moral position that without a navy we have always been able to enforce this doctrine.

Throughout our past we have encountered many propositions for the annexation of tropical countries and we resolutely put them behind us until judgment was circumscribed by the machinations of capitalistic combinations and we took forcible possession of the Hawaiian Islands. The same influences are now at work to attach permanently to the United States the Philippine Islands, still deeper in the realms of the blazing sea.

Tropical countries produce and maintain populations much more dense than countries in the temperate zone because it takes less to clothe and feed and care for their people, because their demands and wants are less and because of the wonderful food-producing power of the soil of the tropics.

The island of Java has an area no larger than the State of Iowa, and it contains 24,000,000 people. It is reasonable to suppose that the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands will maintain a population in proportion to their area equal to those of other tropical countries.

But what kind of a population? The more of them the worse. There is not a colony of European or Anglo-Saxon laborers within twenty two degrees of the equator anywhere on the globe.

No English, no French, no Germans, no Scandinavians, no Russians—none of the people whose

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blood flows in the veins of our people have colonized any portion of the globe within twenty-two degrees of the equator. American enterprise and Anglo-Saxon thrift seek the region in the Northern Hemisphere or the Southern Hemisphere between the 30th and 55th degree of north or south latitude.

They abide where the frost chills man's blood and where clothing made of the wool of sheep helps to keep him warm, I think it can be established as a proposition which cannot be refuted that that self-government and independence and high civilization are only embraced by people who find it necessary to wear warm clothing and who feel the tingle of the frost in their veins during a portion of the year.

For a century the United States has held a position in relation to the other nations of the world different from that of any other nation that ever existed.

So great has been the moral force of this grand position that no American can travel in any Asiatic country without being constantly reminded of it. No American can travel in these countries without being constantly assured that he is welcome, that his nation is admired, and when you seek the reason you are told that it is because the United States recognizes and respects the rights of other nations and is not engaged in a career of conquest.

The people of China and Japan fear England, fear Russia, fear Germany, but they love and respect the United States. Shall we break down this splendid position? Shall we abandon the policy of a century? Where is our longtime boast that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed?

Some one says that this is an old foggy notion. It is not—it is new. That idea is only a hundred years old, and while nations are thousands and thousands of years old all of them before we established that principle enunciated the doctrine that might makes right. Is it to be abandoned in its youth? Is this government to recede from that splendid position and to make its first step in wrong, in crime, as a people, by overturning the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and without the consent of those people force them to become part of the Union?

Around this doctrine is the idea that comes along with it—that wherever our flag is planted there it shall forever remain. That sounds well; it is good Fourth-of-July stock that wherever the American soldier has fallen and been buried that region shall become part of this country.

But this government is maintained for the living, not for the dead. What can we do to contribute to the happiness and prosperity and comfort of our people alive? Is the problem for us to solve.

It is this cry of "manifest destiny" which causes, the guns of Great Britain to echo daily around the world and excuses the massacre and assassination of the weaker people of the earth. During the last seven years she has killed twenty or thirty thousand of the people of Africa, bombarded towns filled with women and children, and herself has lost in the unequal contest but seven men—all this in the name of "manifest destiny."

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