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THE COLUMBIAN,
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

President McKinley is incapacitated for the discharge of his official duties by an attack of gripe. His physician states that there are no complications and that everything is progressing favorably. The President will be confined to his room for some days.

The Legislature on Thursday adjourned to meet on Monday next, January 14. On the following day the election of a United States Senator will take place. Quay is only two votes short, and you can bet the "old man" and his henchmen will employ every agency necessary to get them. If money will do the work, he's a winner. There have been fourteen nominations made—eight by the Republicans and six by the Democrats.

DEMOCRATS SOLID AGAINST QUAY.

Representative Creasy Declares No Member of the Party in the House Will Aid the Former Senator.

Hon. W. T. Creasy, who has been on the ground, and ought to know what he is talking about, has the following to say concerning the situation at Harrisburg, on the Senatorial question:

"In my opinion there are no Democrats in the present House who will vote for Quay for United States Senator. I base this opinion upon what the members themselves have told me, and from the letters I have received from prominent Democrats giving me the assurance that their representatives will vote for a Democrat for United States Senator.

"If Quay is not elected on the first ballot, and I do not see how he can be, he will not be elected at all. I know it to be a fact that fully one-third of the members sitting on the Quay side of the House are wishing away down deep in their hearts that he may be defeated. Their only hope is that there will soon come a day when they can serve a constituency instead of a master.

"I feel confident that the Democrats will stand for reform legislation. The independents are for it, and as the Quayites have also declared for reform, there is little doubt that the people will get lots of it this Fall. At the same time it would be well for the public to keep an eye on these different parties and factions to see whether or not they carry out their promises.

"A prominent Quay Senator stated at Harrisburg the other day that they (the Quayites) 'would fill the people so full with reform legislation that they would look like barns after harvest with straw sticking out of the cracks.' These promises are very similar to those contained in the Quay platform of 1895. The pledges made at that time, as everyone knows, were never fulfilled, and for this reason I believe that Quay will be defeated. I doubt if the people can be fooled twice with the same chaff."

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

The death of Philip D. Armour, the industrial king, occurred at the family home in Chicago, on Sunday, and is attributed directly to a heavy cold, contracted while snow-balling his grandchildren a few days previous. This developed into a complication of diseases, in which the kidneys and lungs were involved.

The Armour estate is estimated to be worth \$35,000,000. This vast accumulation is the result of the pork packing industry. Mrs. Armour and J. Ogden Armour, an only son, will inherit the bulk of it.

Some idea of Mr. Armour's traits can be found from the following stories:

On Christmas he always filled his pockets with gold pieces and distributed them among his 200 clerks. Whenever one of his employees did a meritorious piece of work Mr. Armour would give him an order for a suit of clothes. This was his favorite method of rewarding service.

He wanted every man at the office when business opened, and it is told in this connection that he once had a valuable employee, who, in spite of everything, would be from ten to fifteen minutes late. His excuse always was that he had been

"bridged." One day Mr. Armour handed him a list of three houses on the South Side, and asked him that he and his wife pick one of them. He did so, not knowing what it all meant.

"I will give you a deed to that house," Mr. Armour said to him, and I never want to hear of your being 'bridged' again." It is related the man never was.

The story of how the young man who was out all night and was found by Mr. Armour early next morning waiting for the office to be opened, and was rewarded for his faithfulness with a suit of clothes, is famous.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1901.
How thoroughly Senator Hanna dominates the republican steering committee of the Senate is shown by the threat of a cloture rule for the Senate, if there is any attempt to filibuster against the ship subsidy or the Army reorganization bill, that have come from that committee since Congress reconvened. Whether those threats can be made effective will depend largely upon the backbone exhibited by the republican Senators who are opposed to both bills. It is expected that before the Army bill is voted upon a democratic substitute providing for a continuance of the present strength of the army for two years from the first of next July will be offered.

The Reapportionment bill is being made the basis of a warm contest in the House, in which political lines are not drawn, but most of the democrats are supporting the substitute for the committee bill, which slightly increases the representation of a few States and reduces that of none.

General expression of suspicion of the motive in delaying action on the Nicaragua canal bill has brought out a statement from prominent republican Senators that action will not be taken for at least a month, because of the desire to show England the courtesy of allowing it that much time to act upon the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. According to the same authority, the bill will be called up early in February and passed. That, however, doesn't seem to be the opinion of the president of the Panama Canal Co., who is in Washington, as he has publicly said that he considers his company still has a chance to sell out to the U. S., which he pretends that it isn't at all anxious to do, as it can sell to England, France and Germany at any time. Whether this impudent Frenchman is bluffing or really has a hold on any considerable number of Senators sufficiently strong to hold up the Nicaragua Canal Bill will shortly become apparent.

Not even a resolution of the Senate can get at that interesting document generally spoken of as the Lawshe report, being a detailed statement of the crookedness found in the handling of Cuban moneys by an expert accountant. Instead of answering the Senate resolution calling for this report, Secretary Root went to Mr. McKinley for assistance in burying the report so deep that the Senate cannot dig it up for its contents to create sensation. In order to render this assistance Mr. McKinley will take advantage of his authority to decline to make public any document which in his discretion would be best kept secret. There is no way that the Senate could force the President to make public this document, even were a majority disposed to try. But the fact that so much trouble has been taken to suppress this report and that Mr. A. L. Lawshe, the man who made it, has been given a big place in the Philippines, apparently to get him out of the way, shows that the revelations made by the report must be many times worse than the Nealy stealings in Cuba.

There is an old-time row among Ohio Republicans. Senator Foraker has accused several members of his party of fixing up a conspiracy to put Representative Dick in Foraker's seat at the close of his term by a deal with the anti-saloon element and the use of the Ohio Republican Committee, of which Dick is chairman. Foraker is said to have given Dick a personal raking over that he will never forget, and to have succeeded in getting Hanna to break with Dick, who has been his confidential man ever since he started out to be a political boss. Whether Dick, deprived of Hanna's support, will be strong enough to put up anything like a winning fight against Foraker, is doubtful, but the rumpus isn't going to increase brotherly love among Ohio Republicans.

Gen. Miles has a few facts in his

"He That is Warm Thinks All So."

Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all who take it the warmth of perfect health. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

possession about embalmed beef that have never been made public, but which may be included in the answer that he will make in his own time to ex-Secretary Alger's attack upon him. Speaking of the matter Gen. Miles said: "Mr. Alger, by publishing a book and by the use of the public press in dealing with facts connected with the Spanish war, has laid himself open to reply by an army officer who is in any way affected by the statements made. While I have not yet fully decided on the course I shall pursue in the matter, it is very likely I shall at some future time put on record a few facts which it will be impossible to whistle down." The Administration has such a dread of what Gen. Miles may say that veiled threats of removing him from the command of the army if he replies to Alger have been made. Mr. McKinley, as all the world knows, would welcome an excuse to humiliate Gen. Miles, and since the Senate Military Committee adopted the ideas of Gen. Miles on army reorganization, in place of the plan known as the Root plan—prepared by Gen. Corbin—Secretary Root would gladly help. For that reason some of Gen. Miles' friends are trying to get him to wait until after his retirement to have his final say.

Dr. Calvin J. Pollock, of Kirksville, Mo., was the inventive early bird in the wee small hours of the new century. He desired to present the first application of the century for a U. S. patent, and through the enterprise of his attorneys, C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington D. C., accomplished his object.

The Feeding of Infants.

Hygienic Rules for Teething Babies—Diet of a Child a Year Old.

The following article is taken from a recent issue of the New York Tribune. Mildred K. Smith, the writer named, was formerly Miss Mildred Knorr, of this town, and is the wife of Dr. E. Franklin Smith, of New York City.

"The feeding, dressing and care of children is a subject with which every young mother should be thoroughly well acquainted, and advice on so important a matter should be based on both scientific grounds and practical experience," said a physician yesterday.

"It is well for the mother to keep continually before her the fact that no one can violate the laws of nature with impunity. If the nursing mother obeys the laws of hygiene, eats a proper amount of simple, nutritious food, eschews strong coffee and other stimulating drinks, has plenty of fresh air and exercise, and maintains an even and cheerful disposition, the babe will suffer little from intestinal troubles, and will cut its teeth much easier and enjoy a happier existence."

Much helpful advice along this line is given by Mildred K. Smith in *The Mother's Journal*. She states that cows' milk contains a large amount of proteids or casein and a lesser quantity of sugar and fat than mother's milk. The increased amount of proteids causes the large curd, which is so difficult to digest. To remedy these differences the cow's milk must be diluted with water to reduce the amount of proteids; add sugar; sterilize to destroy any germs that may exist in the milk. The bottle should be placed in warm water to raise its temperature to blood heat, and this is an important point, as the child often refuses food because the temperature is not what it should be. A small quantity of baked flour added is sometimes of assistance in aiding the baby's digestion. As the child advances in age the amount of water should be diminished and the amount of milk increased, the mother being guided by the ease with which the child digests its food and also bearing in mind that the food always needs some water.

The bottle after each feeding should be washed with hot water and soda, as absolute cleanliness is essential. Hence it is better for the mother to look after these things herself rather than to entrust them to an inefficient nurse who can see no reason for being so "particular."

The difficulties of dentition, which are often so trying to both mother and child, will be greatly lessened if not entirely done away with if the child is properly nourished and has formed regular habits before teething begins. It is now generally acknowledged that many of the ills of infancy

formerly ascribed to dentition are due to unhygienic causes. A slight fever and swelling and inflammation of the gums accompany teething. It is never advisable to rub the gums much; in this, as in many other matters, nature will do best if not interfered with.

As a rule milk is an all sufficient food for an infant during the first year of its life, and should form the staple article of diet for four or five subsequent years. At the age of one year a soft boiled egg or a tablespoonful of some cereal, with cream, may be given once a day. Baked potatoes finely mashed, and baked apple are permissible. At the age of eighteen or twenty months the child should be weaned from the bottle and should be fed four or five times daily. The only meats that should be given are beef, mutton and chicken. Stewed fruits or fruits baked in a stone jar in oven, fruit jams or jellies form a pleasing addition to the child's bill of fare.

After three years of age three meals a day are sufficient, with perhaps a glass of milk during the longest interval between meals. The child should not be permitted to eat between meals. Though a little candy or plain cake at a meal might not be absolutely dangerous, it is far better if the young child never tastes these articles and consequently never desires them. Bread made from the whole wheat is wholesome, as it supplies the phosphorus necessary to the formation of bone.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, OF GOOD character, to deliver and collect in Pennsylvania for old established manufacturing wholesale house. \$500 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank, in any city. Enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Chemical Wonders.
"You know beauties are not made to order," said the sweet girl.
"Some blondes are!" retorted the cruel youth, glancing at the dye bottle.
—Chicago Daily News.

Docility of Years.
"Man is never too old to learn."
"That's so; but he has to be pretty old before he will admit it."—Chicago Record.

E. H. Snow
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

School Shoes!

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Our 28 years' experience enables us to select for you the right shoe for service.
Full line of

W. L. DOUGLAS'

Fall and Winter Shoes

for men now in stock.

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TOWNSEND'S STAR CLOTHING HOUSE!

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To Make Room for Spring Goods. Big Reductions in OVERCOATS, at

Townsend's Star Clothing House,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Special Sale

—OF—

Muslin Madeup Sheets,
Sheetings, "Pillow Cases,
Ginghams, Embroideries,
Remnants of All Kinds.

The big sale is ended, but close upon its heels there follows this other sale, more important from a money-saving standpoint. True, some of the lots are not as large, but we have priced the goods so they are bound to make this store a busy place through this dull month. Good picking for those who come during next week.

MUSLINS.

The goods are high, but we bought them at the low price, so we decided to let you benefit from it.
10 Yds. fine unbleached muslin, 49c.
10 Yds. best fine unbleached muslin, 62c.
Heavy unbleached muslin at 64c per yard.
10 Yds. bleached muslin, good quality, 59c.
10 Yds. best bleached muslin, at 75c.

SHEETINGS.

9-4 unbleached sheeting, at 22c.
10-4 unbleached sheeting, at 25c.
Good quality bleached sheeting, at 22c.
Best 9-4 bleached sheeting, at 29c.
Best 10-4 bleached sheeting, at 32c.

MADE UP SHEETS.

Bleached sheets, made of good sheeting, 52c.
Bleached sheets, made of best 9-4 sheeting, 64c.
Bleached sheets, made of best 10-4 sheeting, 75c.
Hemstitched sheets, made of best sheeting, 90c.
Hemstitched sheets, made of best sheeting, 98c.

Come in and see our prices on ladies' and misses' Jackets and Capes.

PILLOW CASES—Made Up.

Pillow cases, made of good muslin, 42 in., 11c.
Pillow cases, made of best muslin, 42 ins., 12c.
Pillow cases, made of best muslin, 45 ins., 15c.
Hemstitched cases, made of best muslin, 48 ins., 25c.

APRON GINGHAM.

We put on sale one case of apron gingham that count the same as Lancaster gingham, fast colors at 5c per yard.

EMBROIDERIES.

These embroideries are in 4, 5 and 6 yard lengths. We think we are safe in saying they are 40 per cent less than any embroidery we have ever offered for sale in this store.

COUNTERPANES.

We have two numbers counterpanes we call special attention to because they are the cheapest we have ever offered. They are both hemmed ready to put right on your bed. Lot 1 at 98c and Lot 2 at \$1.25.

REMNANTS, LADIES' CORSET WAISTS.

Come in and see our prices on ladies' and misses' Jackets and Capes.

F. P. PURSEL.

At Tooley & Co.'s, for CHRISTMAS

Oranges, bananas, sweet potatoes, nuts, pecans and cranberries. Also plum pudding and fruit cake. Call and see us.

TOOLEY & CO.

Joseph Fry was instantly killed Friday at the Catawissa Paper Mill. The machinery was in motion when he attempted to put on a large driving wheel belt. The rope broke and he was precipitated into the wheel pit and crushed to death. He was aged twenty-five years. He is survived by a mother, two sisters and three brothers.

Photographs Cheap.

The undersigned is prepared to fill orders for photographic views of houses, street views, etc., in Bloomsburg at low rates. Pictures 4x5 at \$1.50 a dozen.

G. EDWARD ELWELL,
Market Street,
Bloomsburg