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THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

When Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, was in Boston he met Ralph Farnum, who was one of the American officers present at Burgoyne's surrender. "It was interesting," said one of the Prince's friends, "to witness a veteran of the Revolution, 105 years old, shaking hands with a Prince whose great-grandfather, George III, he had contended against during the Revolution."

A bill providing for a uniform primary election law was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Flinn, of Allegheny, the salient features of which are as follows:

It shall hereafter be unlawful to be nominated any candidate for any office in this State, to be filled by the votes of the people, including Congressmen and Congressmen-at-Large, by, at or in any convention, or any assemblage of delegates or representatives, or in any other way, method or manner than is hereinafter provided.

There shall hereafter be held annually two primary elections and no more, one upon the second Tuesday of January and one upon the second Tuesday of June, of each and every year hereafter, and at such primary elections all persons seeking nominations for any of said offices shall be voted for by the people directly, and selected and chosen in the manner hereinafter provided.

All such primary elections shall be held at the regular polling places, and by the regular and duly elected election boards.

All political parties having polled at least 5 per cent. of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding State or national election, shall place their candidates in nomination in the manner hereinafter provided and in no other way, and no other party or political organization of any kind whatever shall have any place upon the tickets or ballots hereinafter mentioned and described.

No person at any general or special election shall be a candidate for any office in this Commonwealth, to be filled by the votes of the people, except persons whose names are placed upon the tickets or ballots herein mentioned, and who are selected, designated and chosen in the manner herein provided, except candidates running upon nomination papers.

The bill provides for the qualifications of candidates; that county commissioners shall supply necessary blanks for the primary election; that returns shall be filed in Court; penalty for refusal to be a candidate, &c. The bill is a good one, though in some respects very crude.

One Trust Boycotts Another.

It is said that one of the big packing companies at Kansas City has concluded to purchase the salt it requires in its business from refiners at Lisbon, Portugal, and have it shipped five thousand miles, rather than pay the price charged by the American Salt Trust. One cargo of Portuguese salt has already arrived in this country, and part of it has been shipped to Kansas City.

Here is an object lesson in Trust extortion. The average housekeeper who uses less than a pound a week, does not feel this extortion, but a packing company which consumes fifteen or twenty car loads does feel it. There is another object lesson in the salt question, however.

The Kansas City Packing Company is one of the big corporations which compose what is called the Beef Trust, and two or three times a year that organization takes occasion to mark up the price of all kinds of meat two or three cents a pound.

While the big packing company can send to Portugal for salt, and thus get ahead of the Salt Trust, the average person can escape neither the Salt Trust nor the Beef Trust by sending to another country for salt and meat. The individual consumer must pay the trust price without protest.

It is gratifying to know that while the Meat Trust is being squeezed by the Salt Trust, those big packers will have a chance to know how it feels.—Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met on Tuesday. There was a flood of bills of all kinds in both Senate and House, many of them being appropriation bills. Among those of general interest were the following.

Senator Fox, Dauphin, introduced a bill creating a board of three commissioners learned in the law for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. The commissioners shall serve for four years and shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed actual disbursement of necessary expenses.

Senator Cummings, of Warren, introduced, by request, a bill authorizing the courts of quarter sessions to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors at retail, wholesale or by brewers, for a longer or shorter period than one year in certain cases. The bill provides that whenever any of the several courts of quarter sessions shall deem it expedient and desirable to change the dates, as fixed by rules or standing order, from which licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, either at retail, wholesale, or by brewers, shall run, it shall be lawful for any of the courts, in order to make such change, to grant such licenses for a longer or shorter period than one year; provided that in no case shall licenses be granted under or by virtue of this act for a shorter period than six months, or a longer period than eighteen months.

Mr. Champaign, of Tioga—Providing that District Attorneys in counties whose population does not exceed 100,000 shall be paid a salary in lieu of all fees. The salary in counties whose population does not exceed 10,000 shall be paid \$500 a year; in counties whose population does not exceed 20,000, \$600; in counties whose population does not exceed 30,000, \$700; in counties whose population does not exceed 40,000, \$800; in counties whose population does not exceed 50,000, \$900; in counties whose population does not exceed 60,000, \$1,100; in counties whose population does not exceed 70,000, \$1,200; in counties whose population does not exceed 80,000, \$1,500, and in counties whose population is more than 90,000 and does not exceed 100,000, shall be paid \$1,800.

A new and comprehensive compulsory education bill comes from Mr. Ford, of Allegheny. It proposes that all children between the ages of 8 and 16 shall be required to go to school continuously during the entire time that a day school in their district shall be in session. Irregular attendance will not be permitted.

Children between 14 and 16 who can read and write the English language intelligently are not reached by the bill if they are in useful employment. Persons employing children shall furnish each month all facts regarding the children, name, age and parentage, under 16 years of age in their employ. Failure to conform to the law subjects principal, teacher or employer or parent to conviction for misdemeanor.

The employment of truant officers by school boards is provided for. They shall arrest and apprehend truants and others. They shall be placed in schools especially established for truants. Truancy is deemed disorderly conduct and the truant officers shall proceed before an alderman or justice against an incorrigible child, who may be sentenced to a reformatory.

The bill further provides for a census of school children in every district of the State. Parents failing to observe the law are liable to fine, and truant officers neglecting their duties are also liable to a fine not exceeding \$25. School districts neglecting or refusing to enforce this act shall have their State school appropriation withheld.

The Capitol Job.

Various plans have been proposed in the Legislature for spending the six millions on the new capitol. They differ as to the persons who are to handle the money but they all agree that the money is to be spent. This is the biggest job that has been in sight at Harrisburg for some years.

The sum originally appropriated for a new Capitol was ample for such a building as was required. A simple and dignified example of Colonial architecture could have been completed, according to the original intention, that would have met every requirement and have been a credit to the State. When the Commissioners disregarded the law under which they were acting and started on the present indefinite scheme, it was with the understood purpose of making a continuous job.

They used up the money in building a mere skeleton that would require large appropriations to make it fit for permanent use, not to speak of making it fit to be seen. Thus the Legisla-

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla
 Never Disappoints

ture is to some extent compelled to take measures now to carry the work forward. But there can be no compulsion to make it a continuing drain upon the revenues of the State.

If this ugly framework of a Capitol cannot be made complete for less than six million of dollars, it would be more economical to tear it down, sacrifice the half-million or more already put into it and start anew with an honest and suitable design that could be carried out at reasonable cost. Half of six millions should be enough to give Pennsylvania a great architectural monument, but Mr. Cobb's Capitol never will be that. At the best we shall never have any pride in it and it seems destined to be a continual source of shame.—Patriot.

No Tax Relief For the People.

It is now doubtful that the present Congress will pass any bill reducing the war taxes, although the Republican party is pledged to such reduction and the President and Secretary of the Treasury have both recommended it. Only five weeks remain of the present session. A tax reduction bill passed the House before the holidays, but it has been materially amended by the Senate Finance Committee, and, even though it should be passed by the Senate, which is busy with the Ship Subsidy bill and other measures for increasing taxation, it would in all probability fail in conference, or be dropped at the end of the session for want of time to bring about an agreement. It is said that the President has grown indifferent upon the subject, realizing that the extravagance of Congress will make necessary all the revenue that can be collected under existing law, and that leading Senators are opposed to the bill for the same reason. If it should be passed its enactment will be due to the pressure of lobbyists for the beer and tobacco interests. The President and Secretary of the Treasury recommended a reduction of \$30,000,000 per annum in the revenue from war taxes. The bills under consideration provide for a reduction of \$40,000,000, and this in itself is sufficient reason for Administration lukewarmness. Of the \$40,000,000 reduction, about \$14,000,000 is a gift to the beer brewers and about \$8,000,000 is granted to the tobacco monopoly. Consumers of these articles get no share in this reduction unless concessions should be voluntarily made to them by the beneficiaries of such legislation. These two items alone represent more than one-half of the proposed reduction, and it is possible that beer and tobacco lobbyists may force Congress to pass the bill for their especial benefit, notwithstanding the indifference of the President and Republican Senatorial leaders to their party pledges.—Phila. Ledger.

WASHINGTON.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington Jan. 28, 1901

Democratic Senators are now called upon to decide whether the Ship subsidy bill, which is again the "unfinished business" of the Senate, shall pass or shall fail to reach a vote. It is admitted by friends and foes of the bill that if the Democrats choose they can easily prevent its being voted upon. The course of the Democrats is not yet certain. There are not two sides to the question. Some contend that on general principles it is the duty of the Democratic and Populist Senators, as representatives of the people, to defeat such a vicious bill, while others are equally confident that as a matter of party policy the Democrats ought not to stand in the way of the placing of such a millstone around the neck of the Republican party as this subsidy bill would be likely to prove, if allowed to become a law. There is some talk of a caucus to decide what shall be the Democratic policy toward this bill.

Gen. Miles can thank his personal friends in the Senate for the discovery in time to defeat it, of a scheme to depose him from the command of the army, under the Army Reorganization bill. That bill as drawn by Adjutant Gen. Corbin, whose hatred for Gen. Miles is widely known, specially provided that the present Adjutant General should be retained and with the same rank, but in providing for the appointment of a lieutenant general

who should have command of the army, the appointment was left wide open. The scheme first became known by friends of Gen. Otis and of Gen. Brooke seeking Senatorial support for the nomination of one or the other to be lieutenant general. Fortunately the nomination has to be confirmed by the Senate which would never have consented to such a low down trick being played upon Gen. Miles, even had it not been made impossible by an amendment added to the bill in conference.

It is customary for Senators who indulge in bad language toward each other to apologize to the Senate, if not to the blackguarded Senator, but Senator Hawley has made no apology for having called Senator Chandler a liar at the Secret Session of the Senate that confirmed the nomination of Justice Harlan's son to be Attorney General of Porto Rico, several days ago. The incident was brought about by the reading from a pamphlet written by Chandler, twenty-odd years ago, by Senator Pettigrew, of a statement that Justice Harlan was given his place on the bench for work done as a member of a political commission sent to Louisiana by Hayes, and that Hawley, who was a member of the same commission, was to have received the appointment of U. S. Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878 as a reward for his work, but declined it because it didn't carry enough salary. Chandler's only reply was that Hawley's age and irresponsibility prevented his feeling any resentment, and that he stood by his original statement. Chandler's strong point is not resentment of personal insults. Joe Blackburn once tweaked his nose in a committee room, in the presence of seven or eight Senators, and he didn't even make an effort to resent the insult.

Inviting sons of ex-Presidents to be assistant marshals of inaugural parades is an old custom, but those in charge of the coming inauguration are said to be afraid to invite Russell Harrison, lest he take advantage of the opportunity to say a few things about his discharge from the army, for instance—in a letter declining to serve. Russell Harrison is in Washington. When asked if he had been invited to be an assistant marshal in the inaugural parade, he said that he had not, and added: "I know I am persona non grata at the White House, and it would seem a little strange for me to occupy a prominent position in the inauguration for that reason."

A review of the work of the U. S. Patent Office for 1900 shows the importance of the know how in soliciting patents. A single firm of Patent Lawyers, C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, secured for their clients during the year, 1497 allowances of Patent, many of which had been previously rejected.

Without in the slightest detracting from the many good qualities of Queen Victoria, which were known and recognized by the whole world, especially those relating to her domestic life, many think that it was unwise to make a precedent, as Mr. McKinley did when he ordered that all the flags on the public buildings in Washington be half-masted on account of her death, by paying such unusual honors to the head of a foreign monarchy.

Appropriation bills and private bills including one for the relief of that struggling shipbuilding plant maintained by the Cramps, have occupied the attention of the House all this week.

The Senate Committee on Finance

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instead of reporting the Revenue Reduction bill this week as expected, seems to have got things awfully tangled up by amendments it has decided to make to the House bill and by what it has refused to do. The brewers are clamoring worse than ever and demanding that promises made to them when they were asked to contribute to the campaign shall be lived up to, and they have got some of the Senators badly frightened.

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