

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866. THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

TERMS:—Inside the county \$1.00 a year in advance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

Governor Stone has signed the anti-kidnapping bill, and henceforth the individual who runs off with somebody's child will go to the penitentiary for life, provided he is caught and convicted.

The World's Disgrace.

The story of the looting of the Chinese by the soldiers of the allied powers was bad enough, but the revelations of outrages upon the Chinese women by these same soldiers, now finding their way into print, are almost too shocking for belief in this age of boasted civilization.

BALLOT REFORM.

There can be no thorough ballot reform without the grouping of candidates under the respective offices and the abolition of the circles.

Any bill, such as the Focht bill, which provides for the grouping of candidates, but retains the circle for a straight ticket, cannot be considered as a ballot reform bill, nor as a material improvement on the present situation.

On the other hand, a bill providing for the retention of the party column without the circle at the top would be some improvement on the present condition of affairs.

There is no reason, however, why the Bedford bill, or the Guffey bill, in its original shape before being amended by the Senate, should not be enacted. The contention that the voters of the State want an opportunity to vote a straight ticket and cannot mark a ticket made up on the Massachusetts or group system, ignores the facts of the case.

The Army on a War Footing.

Of course the War Department promptly rejects the recommendation of Lieutenant General Miles concerning enlistments for the army. That it was sound and reasonable and met with general public approval was but the greater reason for turning it down.

General Miles made the mistake of taking the administration at its word. When it announced that the war in the Philippines was ended, he assumed that it would not need to send any additional troops there and could begin to carry out the act of Congress for the re-organization of the army without more delay.

For what purpose? Is all this talk of the pacification of the Philippines false? Is the president contemplating another expedition to China? Or is he looking forward to the conquest of Cuba? Perhaps it is for use at home that he expects to need more troops?

Bill To Remove State Capital To Philadelphia.

Representative Voorhees has introduced a bill providing for the submission to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth the question of removing the Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, the act reading as follows:

"That at the next general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November next, to wit, Tuesday November 5, 1901, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth the question of changing the location of the Capitol from the city of Harrisburg to the city of Philadelphia; and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth is hereby instructed and directed to prepare the proper ballot in accordance with law for the carrying out of the provisions of this act."

Discussing the bill offered, Mr. Voorhees said:

"My only thought is that we are going to spend a great deal of money to improve the present dilapidated buildings of the State Insane Asylum at Harrisburg it would be better to give the present unfinished Capitol building to those in control of the insane located here, and have a Capitol building erected in Philadelphia, where it would better serve the people of the State, as well as the members of the legislature. In these days of rapid railroad travel the few miles between Harrisburg and Philadelphia do not mean much difference. On the contrary, with better hotel and other accommodations to be had in Philadelphia, it would better serve the western and northern sections of the State."

"In addition," continued Mr. Voorhees, "I believe that a Capitol building would be erected by the city of Philadelphia and the large interest centered there without any cost whatsoever to the State."

Licensing The Drinker.

Probably the most remarkable act of legislation enacted in any of the States of the Union this year, says the Wilkes-Barre Record, is the bill passed by the legislature of Arkansas providing for the issuing of licenses to liquor drinkers as well as to the liquor sellers. The author of this remarkable bill appears to be a man of considerable ability and made an elaborate argument in support of his measure. He urged that if it is good policy to heavily tax the man who sells liquor, it is equally good policy to tax the man who buys it.

However this bill may be regarded by others, its author certainly is entirely serious and very much in earnest. That such a law would be exceedingly difficult to enforce will readily be seen and it may well be doubted if it would bring any considerable amount of money into the State treasury. Great surprise is expressed that the bill has succeeded in passing through the legislature. It is a fact worth noting, however, that stringent legislation for the purpose of minimizing the consumption of liquor is more frequently found in Southern than in Northern States.

If a law like that above referred to could be rigidly enforced there is no doubt that it would be productive of a revolution in the liquor trade. And what a source of revenue it would be! I imagine every man in Pennsylvania who drinks liquor compelled to pay \$5 for the privilege. The sum total would run into the millions of dollars annually. The licensed-drinkers would be, in a sense, a privileged class—privileged to purchase all the liquor they wanted, privileged to become intoxicated, and having duly paid for the prerogative, they would doubtless claim immunity from prosecution for any acts they might commit.

This Ought to be a Democratic Year.

This will be a Democratic year in Pennsylvania. The scandals connected with the present State administration will drive thousands independent voters to the support of the Democratic ticket in all the counties of the commonwealth. Considering all these facts it behooves the Democrats to nominate the best men in the party for the various offices to be filled. Put none but honest men who can command the respect of the best people on the ticket, men who are above every and all suspicion.—From Selinsgrove Times.

What Trusts May be Expected to Accomplish Here.

In Germany and the United States the trust principle in business and industry prevails to a greater extent than in any other countries of the world. We know how it is in the United States, but it is well to recall what has been done in the trust line in Germany. Two years ago our consul general at Berlin reported that "every chimney is smoking and every wheel is turning," and explaining the causes as he saw them of such industrial prosperity he declared in this official report to the State Department: "The 200 trusts and syndicates which were in existence in Germany at the beginning of 1899 are increasing in number day by day until there is scarcely a single important product of manufacture of which the output, price and conditions of sale are not governed by a combination or understanding between producers."

The belief was general that these trusts and syndicates were establishing permanent conditions in German industry, and everything looked bright for the future. It was promised there would be no periods of over production, panic and depression, and that the trusts embodied a panacea for industrial depression.

How is it now? The United States is fairly booming on the high tide of prosperity, but Germany is in the slough of despond. The breakdown which commenced a year ago still continues, and even in an aggravated form. The Berliner Tageblatt of the last week describes industrial conditions as so bad that charitable efforts are powerless to cope with the situation. Cases of reduced production and dismissals of working people are so numerous as no longer to attract notice. It is safe to say, says an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, that 25 per cent. of the working people are either idle or insufficiently employed; prices in many industries are so depressed that there is difficulty, in meeting the bare cost of operation; "many factories have closed, and in others the hours of labor have been reduced, while workers crowd to the gates of the factories seeking employment." Another dispatch from the same point says that the great Krupp iron and steel works have already dismissed 4,000 employees, and are about to discharge 5,000 more, and it is added: "The industrial depression continues. According to a recent estimate, one-fourth of the workers in Berlin are very insufficiently employed or totally idle. The distress of many is acute. There is no prospect of improvement."

Yet two years ago it was the German boast that the industrial combinations were the salvation of business, and a guard against industrial depression. It appears in reality that they have stimulated matters to the overproduction point, with results that recall what happened in the United States in 1873 and 1893. We do not believe these great combinations in manufacturers and business can produce permanent conditions of prosperity and solid industrial growth in any country. They antagonize the fundamental principles, throw conservatism to the winds and seek by combination and extortion to filch dividends on vast volumes of securities in which there is more wind and water than reality. Germany's two last years proves it.—Pittsburg Post.

Why Buchanan Never Married.

The Image of His Dead Fiancee Never Faded from His Heart.

"Mr. Buchanan, who was the first bachelor elected to the Presidency, was sixty-five years of age when elected, and had deliberately given himself to a life of celibacy," writes William Perrine, in the May Ladies Home Journal. "In the days when he was a young lawyer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he had loved Miss Coleman, a beautiful daughter of a citizen of that town. They had been engaged to be married when one day he was surprised to receive from her a request to release her from the promise. According to Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, the separation originated in a misunderstanding on the part of the lady, who was unusually sensitive, over some small matter exaggerated by giddy and indiscreet tongues. Soon after the estrangement she was sent to Philadelphia, and there died suddenly. Throughout the rest of his life, or for nearly half a century, Mr. Buchanan is not known to have revealed to anybody the circumstances of this romantic tragedy. He would only say that it had changed his hopes and plans, and had led him more deeply than ever into politics as a distraction from his grief. In his old age, long after he had retired permanently to private life, he called attention to a package containing, he said, the papers and relics which would explain the cause of his youthful sorrow, and which he preserved evicently with the idea of revealing

them before his death. But when he died, and his will was read, it was found that he had directed that the package should be burned without being opened, and his injunction was obeyed."

Spring Cleaning

You are made aware of the necessity for cleansing your blood in the spring by humors, eruptions and other outward signs of impurity.

Or that dull headache, bilious, nervous condition and that tired feeling are due to the same cause—weak, thin, impure, tired blood.

America's Greatest Spring Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It makes the blood rich and pure, cures scrofula and salt rheum, gives a clear, healthy complexion, good appetite, sweet sleep, sound health.

For cleansing the blood the best medicine money can buy is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is Peculiar to Itself.

Grew Fat While Besieged.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who accompanied the relief expedition of the allies to Peking, says he carried a bottle of ale all the way from Tientsin to the Chinese capital, thinking how welcome it would be to a friend when he crawled out of his bomb-proof, emaciated and famished. "What he did," writes Palmer, "was to offer me beer and to ask why the relieving column had been so long in coming. He has gained ten pounds since I saw him last. Rice and horse meat seem to be fattening."—N. Y. Herald.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MEN and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$750 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. 4-25-161

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Pl. Pa. and Alia Pl. Pa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, MAY 11th, 1901, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described property, to wit:

All those two certain messuages, or tenements, and tracts of land, situate in Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

The first tract, situate in the Borough of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, in line of lands of George Zarr, deceased, and running from thence by lands now of William Berninger (known as the Grist Mill Tract), and running from thence by the same south two and a quarter degrees west, ten perches to the north end of the county bridge over Catawissa Creek; thence through the centre of said bridge south thirty-eight degrees east, fifteen perches to the intersection of a public road leading to Ashland; thence by said road south eight and a quarter degrees west, nine and two-tenths perches to a point in the centre of said road, in line of lands of Mrs. Berger; thence by said line south eighty-one and a half degrees west, twenty-three and a half perches to a post, originally a spruce tree, thence by land of Jonathan Fortner north fifty-eight and a half degrees west, sixty-four perches to originally a maple, on the south side of Catawissa Creek; thence south eighty-two and a half degrees east, crossing said Catawissa creek, and running by a public road, leading down Catawissa Creek to the Town of Catawissa, forty-four perches to a point in said public road; thence by land of Wm. Long and land belonging to the estate of George Zarr, deceased, north seventy-four and a half degrees east, thirty-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing

9 ACRES AND 38 PERCHES (be the same more or less), on which are erected A PAPER MILL, DWELLING HOUSES, BARN, STABLES and other outbuildings.

There is a chemical fibre mill, ground wood mill, and paper mill, and the appurtenances, including the waters of said creek, to supply the mill with water power, &c.

The second lot, or parcel of land, situate in the Township of Catawissa, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, in line of lands of Jonathan Fortner, a corner of a lot of ground belonging to Mrs. Berger, and running from thence by the same north eighty-three and a half degrees east, seven and a half perches; thence by the same north seventy-two and a half degrees east, nineteen and a half perches to the south post of a gate; thence by land of Mathias Gingles south fifteen and a quarter degrees west, nineteen and a half perches to a chestnut tree; thence by the same south twenty-five degrees west, eight perches to a post; thence by the same south nineteen degrees west, six and six-tenths perches to a post; thence by the same south forty-three degrees west, nine and a half perches to a corner of a lot or tract of land known as the Foundry Lot, now owned by Samuel J. Frederick; thence by said lot north forty-nine degrees west, nineteen perches to a post, in line of land of Jonathan Fortner; thence by said line north five and a half degrees east, thirty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing

5 ACRES AND 13 PERCHES (be the same more or less, on which is formed and constructed a dam or basin for the purpose of gathering fresh or clear water for the aforesaid paper mill.

Selized, taken in execution, at the suits of Mathias Hughes, surviving executor and trustee of the estate of Douglas Hughes, deceased, vs. The Catawissa Fibre Company, Limited, terre tenant; Wilhelmus McCready vs. Catawissa Fibre Co., Ltd.; The Appletton Wachen Mills vs. The Catawissa Fibre Co., Limited, and Travers Brothers & Company vs. The Catawissa Fibre Company, Limited, and to be sold as the property of the Catawissa Fibre Company, Limited, terre tenant, and the Catawissa Fibre Company, Limited. W. H. KRAVTS, DANIEL KNORR, C. A. SMALL, Attys. Sheriff.

Townsend's CLOTHING HOUSE.

SPRING OFFER!

—WE HAVE DECIDED TO GIVE A—

FREE EXCURSION

To The Buffalo Exposition.

Every purchase of one dollar's worth of goods, bought at Townsend's Clothing Store, will give the buyer a chance to go to Buffalo free. We will commence on Saturday, the 27th, to give out tickets with goods sold from that date.

ON MAY THE 31st

we will present the lucky customer with a free ticket to Buffalo for five days, at

TOWNSEND'S CLOTHING STORE.

Centre of Attraction. THE KID GLOVE Section. THE WASH GOODS SALE. THE WHITE GOODS Section. SPECIAL MEN'S WEAR OFFERINGS. THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SPEC'LS. All sections of this store are attractive to the prospective buyer, but this week we emphasize special attraction in special stocks. These trade bringers are worth looking into. Part of the big spring equipment and every item of exceptional value. It is such bargain giving as this that adds to the natural activity of the selling and broadens this business into larger usefulness. Kid Gloves. To pass lightly this chance at Kid Glove buying is to miss an opportunity to buy good gloves at less than their normal value. Pay you to read: \$1 25 Kid Gloves sold this week at \$1 00. \$1 50 centerweave gloves sold this week at \$1 35. A Sale of Wash Goods. They came our way at nipped prices. We bought them and pass them along, and the "price nip" is still there. You'll see it when you come to investigate. 6c Lawns and Dimities at 5c. 12c Lawns and Dimities at 10c. 15c Lawns and Dimities at 12c. Heavy Derby Curtains. Right on the very edge of the season, too. These values you may be able to match later on, but we doubt it. \$5 00 Derby Curtains at \$4 50. \$7 50 Derby Curtains at \$6 00. Sale of Men's Furnishings. Up to date men, who like up to date furnishings, will appreciate these items at these prices. They'll buy them, too. Few men are above saving money on their personal purchases. A lot of men's plain colored neckties, made of the best silk, 25c and 50c. Men's laundered colored shirts, good value at 60c. This week at 45c. Men's Bostonian Shoes that a regular dealer would ask you \$4 25, we can sell you at \$3 50. Undermuslin Specials. Wouldn't be here if they weren't special. Just picked from the new spring stock and priced to make a week of extra heavy selling. \$1 15 and \$1 25 ladies' white skirts reduced until May 1st to 98c. 65c ladies' night robes reduced to 49c. Lace Curtains. Better choose from this lot of lace curtains before it is too late, and don't be afraid to look ahead a little. Lace curtain prices are not always this low level. Only the honest sorts of curtains here. Don't forget that, please. 35c a pair, worth 50c. 50c " " 75c. 75c " " 1.00. \$1.00 " " 1.25. 1.10 " " 1.35. 1.25 " " 1.50. 1.39 " " 1.75. 1.40 " " 1.75. 2.98 " " 3.75. 4.25 " " 5.00.

F. P. PURSEL.

The HANDEST AND BEST WAY TO HANDLE A PAN IS BY THE HANDLE. The Handiest and Best Route between the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION and NEW YORK is the Lackawanna Railroad. For Information, Rates, etc., address 429 BROADWAY, N. Y., 200 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, 103 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, EIGHTH & OLIVE STS., ST. LOUIS, 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y. T. E. CLARKE, Gen'l Superintendent. T. W. LEE, Gen'l Passenger Agt. B. D. CALDWELL, Traffic Manager.