THE COLUMBIAN

(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, 2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $1 per year strictly in advance, $2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOM

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—U. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Uit.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. R. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—3 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNOOR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSNESTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain Purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

C. B. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—28

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,0 0,0 0
Royal of Liverpool	13 00,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100 000
Atlas of Hartford	5 0,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. F. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July ,'73

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'73

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1873. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairs as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July tf

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at low as can be afforded.

share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—1y.

CENTRAL T STORE.

NEXT DOOR TO

HENDERSHOTT'S DRUG STORE.

—:o:—

Has just opened with a New, Fresh Stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES,
PICKLES, SAUCES, FISH, HAM,
SHOULDER, CANNED FRUITS
VEGETABLES, &c., &c.,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Fruits, Nuts and Confectionaries.

—:o:—

Our goods have been bought at BOTTOM PRICES, and will be sold at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

FOR CASH,

or exchanged for prime articles of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES

FOR YOURSELVES.

We keep no book—all purchases CASH at the time of sale. By this strict cash system a

Saving of 10 to 20 per cent. is assured to Our Customers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. J. HENDERSHOTT.
Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOES,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-1y

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1873—tf

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.

For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.

Each course of study is complete in itself.

Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 22d.
Spring Session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 29th.
Spring TERM commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS.

BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, FOUR DOLLARS per week.

Tuition ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School forty to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.

Send for a Catalogue.

Applications for admission may be addressed to
DR. T. L. GRISWOLD,
Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE,
Secretary.
Aug. 14,'74—1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

Home-Made Fertilizers The Best.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

UPON receipt of ten cents to pay printing, postage and proportion of expense of this advertisement, the Gray's Ferry Chemical Works, manufacturers of Oil Vitrol, Ground Bones and other fertilizing materials, will send to any farmer or other person, a receipe for making a Home-made Fertilizer from bones and other chemicals at a cost of about twenty dollars per ton, without trouble, apparatus or machinery, pronounced by hundreds who have used it to be equal if not superior to any Super Phosphate of Lime purchased in the market. Address, GRAY'S FERRY CHEMICAL WORKS. Office 105 south Front Street, Philadelphia. 19-1m

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

S. H. MILLER & SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are offering for sale at very low prices one of the best assortments of CARPETS ever offered for sale of the town of Bloomsburg. They are all new and in the very latest styles. Prices vary from 25 cents to $1.50 per yard. Call and see them.
Oct. 23, '74—tf.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS

Printed at this Office

ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT TH

MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Columbian.

ISBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandiseing at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally,o his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Mercandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER

AND

UNDERTAKER,

Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any tha can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Undertaking

Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.

Ready Made Coffins

both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for

Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver

By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in Ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished

☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his business. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.* ROBERT ROAN.

Dec. 11, '74—1y

A GREAT STRIDE!

:o:

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

:o:

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and **Machine Work.**

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Jan. 8, '75—1y

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do al kinds of

PAINTING,

GLAZING,

and

PAPER HANGINGS,

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such wor to do wil save money by

work warranted to give satisfaction. Order ited

WM. F. BODINE.

Mar. 6, '74—1y.

KELLER & HARTLEY,

Jobbers of

Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Correll's Building, Main Street, below Market,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

March 26, 1875-3m

WM. Y. KESTER,

TAILOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HAS removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

Poetical.

[FOR THE COLUMBIAN.]

TO SPRING.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

We have waited long thy coming,
  Oh, gentle Spring!
And we thought we heard thy footsteps
  Over all the valleys ring,
She is coming, she is coming,
  Gentle Spring.
But alas, 'twas but an echo,
  From some distant shore,
For stern winter's fleecy garment
  Covers still the earth all o'er,
And we fancied vain thy coming,
  Gentle Spring.

We have waited long thy coming,
  O, gentle Spring!
Though we love the fair queen winter,
  And do oft her praises sing,
When 'tis time for thy coming,
  Gentle Spring!
Then we wait and hearken for thee,
  Longing for thy return,
For flowers, meads and calmy breezes,
  We most earnestly do yearn,
And thou canst not too soon be coming,
  Gentle Spring.

We have waited long thy coming,
  Gentle Spring!
O, could we but buy thy favor,
  To thee what tribute would we bring,
Great indeed, is the boon we'd give thee,
  Gentle Spring.
But thou art above all gifts from mortals,
  And alas, we can only wait,
Wickedly murmuring that thy coming.
  Will be very, very late,
Unless thou dost come swiftly,
  Gentle Spring.

ANSWER.

I am coming, I am coming,
  My heralds are there,
Ring out your glad voices,
  Through my own balmy air.
You have called me a laggard,
  In song and in jest,
But now I am coming,
  Let each don his best.

I am coming, I am coming,
  I love you full well,
But why I'm a laggard,
  I indeed may not tell;
You're tired of stern winter,
  The beautiful queen,
With her long trailing garments
  And star dotted sheen.

I am coming, I am coming,
  Stern Winter is gone,
Her strong ice fetters,
  Now are riven and prone;
Her diamond decked sceptre
  Has passed from your bowers,
And I'm coming, I'm coming,
  To deck them with flowers.

I am coming, I am coming,
  I soon will be there,
Ring out your glad welcome
  Through my own balmy air;
Ah! louder, still louder,
  Let your glad welcome ring,
Open your arms to receive me,
  Your long wished for Spring.

April 18th, 1875.

Miscellaneous.

COFFEE.

Its Origin and Use.

We find no mention in ancient history of the Greeks or Romans being acquainted with the use of coffee. Though the contrary has been asserted by several enthusiasts, Pedro del Valle says that the *nepenthe* that Helen received from the Egyptian woman was a decoction of coffee. Paschius, in his treatise *De Novis In Ocutes* pretends that coffee was among the presents made by Abigail to David. But after diligent search in sacred and profane history we are unable to verify these theories.

Coffee originated in Ethiopia, where it has been in use from time immemorial. The Persians were the second people to adopt it; finally the Arabians discovered its merits and introduced it into Europe.

The discovery of coffee is the subject of many fables. It is related, among others, that there was a poor dervish, living in an Arabian valley, who possessed nothing but a small hut and a few goats. One evening these goats returned from their pasture in a state of great excitement. On the next morning he followed them, and observed that they cropped the foliage and berries of a small shrub which had previously escaped his notice. He tasted the berry himself and experienced a pleasurable sensation. He imparted the result of his investigation to his neighbors, who, finding his account true, introduced it into their country.

The Persians relate that Mahommed being ill, the Angel Gariel invented the beverage to restore the Prophet to health.

It is also related that the superior of a convent in Arabia, hearing of the strange effect of the berries on the goats of the dervish, concluded that they would have a beneficial effect upon his monks, who were in the habit of falling asleep during prayers The result exceeded his expectations. However this may be, it is certain that it was in the middle of the fifteenth century that the Arabians first began to cultivate coffee.

Gremaleddin Abou Abdallah Mahommed Ben Said, Mufti of Aden, having occasion to assist Persia relative to State affairs noticed, while there, that the natives used coffee very freely, and were extravagant in their praises of its virtues. On his return to his country he fell sick of a fever, and recalling to his mind what he had heard of the curative powers of coffee, he determined to try it. The effect was almost miraculous. In two days he was well. On his recommendation the prominent men of the city tested its virtues. Since that time its use became common, and it is said that the Arabs never drink it without asking Heaven's blessings for Gremaleddin as a slight recompense for the great bonanza he bestowed upon them.

From Aden the use of coffee gradually extended to Mecca and Medina—thence it spread throughout Arabia. In all the principal cities places of entertainment where coffee was dispensed were opened Here idlers congregated, passing the day in playing checkers and listening to the poets who came to the *cafes* to recite their poems.

From Arabia the use of coffee passed into Egypt, and was first introduced into Cairo in the beginning of the tenth century of the hegira. From Egypt it was next taken into Syria, first to Damascus and Aleppo, where it was introduced without opposition. Finally it was adopted in all the Syrian cities.

The first opposition to the new beverage took place in Mecca, in 917 of the hegira. Two brothers of high authority persuaded the Emir Khair-Beg-Mimar that coffee was an intoxicating liquor, and that its use was prohibited by the precepts of the Prophet. Khair-Beg convoked an assembly of wise men and physicians to deliberate on the subject. The first class declared that the use of coffee was a violation of the teachings of Mahommed; the latter held that it was injurious to health. Several pundits, however, took opposite grounds, and a lively discussion ensued. One of the doctors went so far as to say that its intoxicating qualities were greater than those of wine. This declaration was productive of not a little merriment. "He has tasted wine, then," many exclaimed. The authorities took the matter seriously. The unfortunate debater was indulged with eighty stripes as a punishment for his violation of the rules laid down in the Koran.

Khair Beg requested permission from the Sultan to prohibit the sale of coffee in Mecca. He closed the places of entertainment where it was sold. Being informed that a prominent citizen had continued the use of coffee in his family after receiving notification of the prohibition, Khair Beg had him publicly chastised for the offence.

The Sultan, however, soon altered his mind. The wise men of Cairo, more learned than those of Mecca, announcing that coffee was an innocent drink, the Emir was induced to revoke his prohibitory order, and the use of coffee became more general In 932 of the hegira, the Shiek Sidi Mahommed Ben-Arrak being informed that the *cafes* were the scenes of criminal conduct, instructed the governors to close all public places where coffee was sold, restricting its use to private families. After his death the *cafes* were reopened.

But the persecution of the innocent berry was not to stop here. In 941 of the hegira, a fanatic spoke with so much force in the Mosque against the use of coffee that the people, excited by his words, ran to the *cafes*, broke the furniture, the vases in which the coffee was kept, assaulted the guests, and treated the proprietor to the bastinado. These model "crusaders" asserted that on Resurrection Day coffee drinkers would appear with faces as black as the pots in which they prepared their favorite drink. The discussion prevailed to such length that it became necessary to have a judicial consultation. The Shiek convoked his doctors of laws, who decided that the question had been formerly set at rest by a previous convention, which had declared in favor of the purity of coffee. The Shiek ratified the opinion of his distinguished savans. Thus all the efforts that were made to prevent the use of coffee in Mecca proved ineffectual.

In 932 of the hegira, during the reign of Solomon II., called the Great, coffee was introduced into Greece and Constantinople. A man from Damascus, named Schems, and a citizen of Aleppo, named Hekem, went to Constantinople and opened *cafes*, where their customers were served reclining on sofas. These establishments became very popular, and were frequented by savans, professors, and dervishes

The Turks became great coffee drinkers. Their capital was soon filled with *Kawa Kanes*, where coffee was sold at all hours.

Men of leisure congregated in these places in great numbers, and young girls were employed to entertain them with songs and dancing. But this raised a furious storm. The priests alleging that the faithful deserted their places of worship to witness the dancing in the *cafes*, created a great disturbance.

They asserted that in the heating process coffee became carbonized, and that everything partaking of the character of carbon was forbidden by Mahommedanism. The Mufti sustained the priests, and, prohibiting the sale of coffee in the capital, closed the *cafes*. But they were soon reopened. During the war under Mahommed IV., the Grand Vizier Kuprugli, for political purposes, again closed the *cafes*, but as this action diminished the revenues of the kingdom in a critical period, the prohibition was revoked, and the use of coffee became so general that in Egypt and Turkey to-day the husband is obliged to furnish his wife with a certain quantiy. The refusal or failure from any cause to do this is a just and legal ground for divorce.

In 1652 a merchant, named Edwards, returning to England from the Levant, was accompanied by a Greek who was noted for his skill in making coffee. Edwards introduced it in London where it became very popular.

During the reign of Charles II. coffee was subjected to the same persecution as it suffered in the East. In 1675 the king had all the places where coffee was sold closed. He regarded them as centres of treasonable discussions. But this rigorous measure produced an effect contrary to what the king desired—it only added to the popularity of coffee But this popularity was short-lived, as the general use of coffee gave place to the use of tea.

Ten years after its introduction into England, coffee was carried into France. This was not its first appearance, however, for Leonard Raunolf, in 1583, mentions having seen coffee in France.

Prosper Alpin, a famous physician and botanist, published a work in Venice, in 1591, wherein he gives a description of the coffee plant which he had seen in Egypt, and to which he gave the name of bonn, ban, or bonn Bacon, in his "Sylva Sylvarum," speaks of coffee as a drink very popular in the East, and Meisner, in 1621, published a treatise on the subject.

In 1644 a Venetian, Pedro del Valle, introduced coffee into Marseilles. A short time afterwards a second traveler not only brought with him large quantities of coffee, but he also introduced the small silk nadkin embroidered in gold and silver, then in use among the Turks.

In 1671 a foreigner opened a small saloon where hot coffee was sold. This was the first *cafe* in France.

The use of coffee became general from this date, notwithstanding the opinion of the physicians that it would prove injurious to the climate of France. At this time it was almost unknown in Paris.

Solomon Aga, ambassador from the Sublime Porte, was the first to introduce coffee in Paris. He brought it to the notice of several prominent men of the time, who continued to use it after his departure.

Pascal Armenian, several years later (1671), established a *cafe* at the Saint Germain bazar; from there he removed to the *Quai de l' Ecole*, opposite the *Pont Neuf*. But his saloon was attended by strangers only, and finding it unprofitable, he left France for London. Later, a Sicilian, named Procope, opened a *cafe* in front of the Theatre Comedie Francaise.

The next *cafe* was opened by a man from Aleppo, named Etienne; it was unrivalled in splendor. The room was furnished with marble-topped tables of exquisite workmanship, large crystal mirrors hung on the walls, the guests reclined on comfortable chairs, while in every corner there was to be found some Eastern curiosity of great value.

About this period a little cripple named Candiot appeared on the streets with a heat-

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THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 16
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 10

ing apparatus, surmounted by a coffee-pot, which he carried before him on a large tin waiter. He walked the streets crying, "*cafe!*" "*cafe!*" He charged a few sous a cup, furnishing sugar and milk. In a few years he retired very rich.

In the success of Etienne and Procope, whose *cafes* were frequented by Voltaire, Piron, Fontenelle, Sante-Foix, induced others to open similar establishments. Among the most celebrated of these was the *Cafe de la Regence.*

This saloon was the favorite resort of Jean Jacques Rousseau. It is related that such large numbers of strangers congregated there of an evening to see him play checkers that it became necessary to station a policeman at the door to prevent more than a certain number entering.

In a few years the *cafes* multiplied amazingly. During the reign of Louis XV. there were but 600, under Louis Napoleon there were more than 3,000.

In America, coffee was first used to any extent in New Orleans. During the period of the French ascendency the *cafes* were very numerous here; they were the centres of fashion; many of the most distinguished men of the colony being in the habit of passing the evening there, discussing the politics of France and home affairs.

◆

Nice Girls.

There is nothing half so sweet in life, half so beautiful or supremely delightful or so loveable as a nice girl. One of those lovely, lively, good natured, sweet faced, amiable, neat, natty, pious, prayerful, domestic creatures met within the sphere of home, diffusing around the influence of her goodness like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice girl is not the languishing beauty drawling on the sofa and discussing the last opera or novel, or the giraffe-like creature sweeping majestically through the drawing room. The nice girl may not even play or dance well, and knows nothing about using her eyes or coquetting with a fan. She never languishes, she is too active. She is not given to sensation novels, she is too busy. In public, she is not in front showing her shoulders; she sits quiet and unobtrusive at the back of the crowd most likely. In fact it is not often we discover her. Home is her place.

Who rises betimes and superintends the morning meal? Who makes the toast and tea, and buttons the boys' shirts, and feeds the chickens, and brightens up the parlor and sitting room? Is it the languisher, or the giraffe, or the elegante? Not a bit of it. It's the nice girl.

Her maiden toilet is made in the shortest possible time, yet how charmingly it is done, and how elegant and how neat her dress and collar! If you covet anything, it is one of the nice girl's kisses. Not presenting her cheek or brow like a "fine girl," but an audible smack which says plainly, "I love you ever so much!"

Breakfast over, down in the kitchen to see about dinner, and all day long she is up and down, always cheerful and light hearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until the day is gone, when she will polka with the boys or read, sing old songs or play old tunes to her father or mother for hours together. She is a perfect treasure, is the nice girl. When sickness comes it is she who attends with unwearying patience on the sick chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue that she will not undergo, no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be watched by such loving eyes and tended by such a fair hand.

One of the strongest marked characteristics of a "nice girl" is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind with a high frock, plain collar, and the neatest of nice ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a nice girl who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore low dresses.

I say there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good as a "nice girl." She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are others far more stately, far more gorgeous, but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we like to rest.

◆

To preside over a great American newspaper is to hold and exercise one of the most dignified offices of the world. Now let us open the newspaper, and see how it looks.—Freighted with the world's great affairs loaded down with the hopes, struggles, misfortunes, crimes, triumphs and achievements of humanity, we expect to find it earnest, dignified and catholic. The first thing we see is half a column of sensational headings addressed, perhaps, to the prurient curiosity of the basest men. We open a Western paper, and find over an item of intelligence, or of falsehood, concerning a grievous scandal, the word "HELL!" in as large letters as can be squeezed into a column. This is followed by minor heads, every one which is intended to produce a sensation. We go on through the paper, and it is all sensation. Oftentimes the headings mislead as to the real character of the intelligence to which they are the preface. All the chronicled is wrought up into its most startling forms. To pique curiosity, to raise feeling, to attract attention, to appeal to the sense of the marvelous, to be stunning rather than simple and true, are the apparent motives of the conductor.

Is this an extreme case? We can furnish papers by the hundred that steadily pursue this course as a matter of policy. It is not enough that we have party presses in religion and politics that give a party shape to every thing that comes to them. It is not enough that we have presses that rejoice in scandal and crime and take greater delight in them, and greater pains in their details, than are excited by those affairs which mark the advance of the world in goodness and wisdom. It is not enough that they touch to the personal purposes and prejudices of their conductors. If a thing is tame it must be whipped into a startling appearance. If it is sad, inexpressibly sad from its badness—its badness must yield the requisite sensation.—Great and good names are jested with. Topics which involve the most precious interests of the human race are tossed flippantly about, like the balls of a juggler, to attract the eyes of the gaping multitude. Subjects of which children can never know too little are laid before them familiarly as if they were not steeped in shame. To receive the world's news, in the spirit and shape which it is represented to millions of readers every day, is to suppose that all the world's momentous events are conceived in fever and brought forth in hysterics.—*Scribner.*

The Catholic Church in America.

Cardinal M'Closkey is said to be a man of ability but his personal qualifications, whatever they may be, can hardly have been the leading motive, and do not constitute the main interest in his promotion. Indeed, the semi-official *Voce della Verita* intimates as much as this. One world, as the poet says, did not suffice to Alexander, and the church which addresses her *urbi et orbi* aspires to include the new world as well as the old in her universal dominion. As regards the Spanish colonies in America that is a matter of course; but in the United States—the chosen home of the democracy and the most omnigenous sectarianism—there are already, it seems more than eight million Roman Catholics, and the number is said to be steadily increasing by conversions as well as by the perpetual stream of Irish immigration. Nor can this be wondered at. The same sort of feeling which inspires an almost flunkevish devotion to titles and decorations among a people who are not themselves permitted to receive them, would in its religious aspect tell in favor of a church which presents the imposing spectacle of venerable antiquity amid the fleeting forms of modern political organization, and claims to speak with unerring voice amid the babel of jarring tongues. Nor can there be any doubt that the appearance in such a society of a prince of the church, with all the gorgeous trappings of his unfamiliar dignity, will be hailed with satisfaction, and may even exert a definite influence beyond the pale of his own communion. The strange thing is, not that an American cardinal should be created now, but that there should have been none created earlier. And these considerations would alone fully suffice to explain the step just taken by Pious IX. But it serves also to illustrate an interesting question which has been mooted of late, but which we cannot do more than briefly glance at here, as to the possible intention of the holy seem to adopt a new line of policy, starting from the separation of church and state, which, though condemned in the Syllabus as a principle, is becoming more and more recognized as an accomplished fact. The church of Rome, it has been surmised, may turn away from the monarchies and aristocracies which have betrayed her, and make her appeal directly to the masses; she is hampered by no abstract doctrine of the divine right of kings, and has never committed herself to the exclusive and inherent forms of any form of government but her own. This is perfectly true, and we may add that it would not really be an innovation for the popes to return to the policy deliberately adopted and persued with a proud consistency by the ablest and most powerful of their predecessors.

Hildebrand publicly appealed to the body of the faithful, not only against the tyranny of emperors and kings who had usurped spiritual rights, but even against the resistance of an immoral or simoniacal clergy. He went so far as to forbid the laity to attend masses celebrated by married priests, or to accept the sacrament at their hands. It may well be doubted whether Gregory's bold experiment proved successful in the long run; and there is force in the comment of a modern writer, that the laity who had learnt from him to expose their clergy learnt in the next country from Arnold of Brescia how to oppose the pope, and later still from Luther how to throw off their allegiance to him altogether. But the situation is changed since then, and the laity would be called upon now, not to resist their clergy, but to support them against a domineering civil power. Still the attempt would be rather, to use Cardinal Manning's words on receiving his new dignity, "a forlorn hope," and it is by no means clear that it would succeed. In America, however, there is everything to be gained and nothing to be lost by holding for democratic support, for there is only a democracy to be propitiated, where the union of church and state has never existed it can neither be perpetuated nor dissolved. How far the same programme could be safely carried out in old established Catholic states is quite another question, nor is it at best anything more than a plausible conjecture that Rome seriously contemplates so momentous a change of front. One swallow does not make a summer, and the appointment of cardinal can hardly be taken as a pontifical announcement that henceforth Catholic society is expected to conform itself to the American type. The discussion is not without interest, both on its speculative and practical side; but is one which we have no space or occasion to enter into more fully here.

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On Sunday last, in one of the Chicago churches, stood a couple apparently singing from the bottom of their souls out of the hymn book. Being religiously disposed, and not having a hymn book, a gentleman who sat immediately behind them, attempted to read from the same book. In doing so, at the end of the verse, he heard the gentleman whispering: "Oh, say yes." The next verse began, and when it ended, the fair one replied: "Go ask pa; all's right so far as I am concerned."

◆

The spelling mania is taking queer shapes. A Madison county (Ill.) girl has offered herself as a prize to the one of her four suitors who outspells the others. The trial is to come off in the district school house, and 25 cents admission is to be charged, the money to go towards furnishing a house for the young couple

◆

A policeman met a negro at night carrying a trunk along the street, and collared him. The negro explained: "De family what was boarding me has been axing for money, and as dey was gone out to-night I thought I would get into some family whar dey respected de panic."

◆

An old bachelor, upon reading that "two lovers sat up half the night with only one chair in the room," said it couldn't be done, unless one of them stands or sits on the floor. And such painful ignorance pretty plainly indicates that he has never been there.

◆

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck with his sleeves rolled up working to make it come out right.

◆

"I always thought I should never rear that child," said an old lady of ninety, on hearing of the death of her son aged seventy.

◆

Josh Billings says: "I am violently opposed tew ardent spirits as a beverage, but for manufacturing purposes, I think a little of it tastes good."