THE COLUMBIAN,

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

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

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 $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be until the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, 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.

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The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
C. E. ELWELL, }

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19. 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 41
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 29

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00	$15.00
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Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	10.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
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Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	35.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	100.00

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Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
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Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

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Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
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 7 o'clock.

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

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Sept. 18,1875.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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FUNK & WALLER,
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aug. 10,'77-tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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March 26,'77—y

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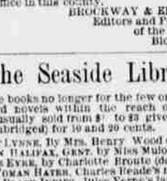

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ay5, '78.-1y.

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April 27, '77-tf

"SQUARE TIMBER."

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF

HON. AMOS C. NOYES,

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

Col. A. C. Noyes was born in Crafton county, New Hampshire, November 17th, 1818, where his ancestors, who were of Scotch-Irish descent, resided and were among the pioneers in the settlement of this State. His father was a farmer and gained among his fellow citizens, largely made up of the same element (Scotch, Irish and English), a reputation for sterling integrity and activity in all measures or improvements that tended to promote the interest and success of those engaged in cultivating the soil.

FARMER, SCHOOL TEACHER AND LUMBERMAN.

Col. Noyes spent his youth in active work on his father's farm, attending the village school during the winter months, until he was competent to assume the position that in the good old days of the Republic was the highest ambition of the boys of the country and village, that of teacher of the district school. In this manner of living he attained man's estate, when, in partnership with his father, he engaged in lumbering on the Connecticut river. The success of this enterprise led him to seek in his early ambition, a wider field of operation.

EMIGRATES TO PENNSYLVANIA.

The pineries of the west branch of the Susquehanna, at that time an almost pathless wilderness offered an inviting field to one constituted like him, and thither, in 1847, he made his way, locating at the point now known as Emporium, Cameron county, where he remained two years, when he removed to Westport, Clinton county, at the mouth of Kettle Creek, on the same branch of the river, where he has resided ever since, actively engaged in lumbering, farming and merchandizing.

THE LUMBERMEN'S DIFFICULTIES.

In these days of railroad facilities, it is hard for any to realize the amount of work and privation connected with the industries in which Col. Noyes engaged. All the supplies for logging camps and square timber crews were transported in canoes during the summer, or sleds in winter, from Lock Haven and Williamsport; but to a man determined to let no natural obstacle prevent business success, these difficulties only brought forth corresponding energy and determination on his part. Frequently has the writer of this sketch seen the Colonel with his heavy canoe load of flour, meat and other necessary supplies, polling his way through the channels of the river from Lock Haven to Williamsport.

A MAN WHO WAS NOT AFRAID TO WORK.

He has always been a large operator, employing a large number of men, with whom he was always in sympathy, ready to doff his coat and take a hand in "logging" with the boys, and in the early spring floods, none so welcome on the river from Westport to Columbia as Col. Noyes, piloting his numerous square timber rafts from home to market, always the same, whether in the woods, on the river, or in the timber mart—generous, frank, open hearted, honest and true to his friends, relieving many of his less fortunate competitors and neighbors at Columbia from loss by his money and advice.

AN HONORABLE RECORD.

He has never been a politician, but has always not only professed but practiced Democratic principles, pure and unadulterated, and to this day his character is without spot or blemish. With a record for everything that is manly, honest and ingenuous, and the host of friends that a man of his character becomes surrounded with, it is no cause for wonder that he was repeatedly nominated and elected to the Legislature.

POPULARITY BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

In 1861, Sheriff Chatham, the Republican nominee, defeated Col. Jarret, a very popular Democrat in his district, by four hundred majority. In 1862 Col. Noyes, as the Democratic candidate, defeated Mr. Chatham in the same district, by twelve hundred majority, making a change in that district in favor of the Democracy of sixteen hundred. This was emphatically a triumph, not only for the Democracy, but also for the hard-handed lumbermen of the district. His term in the Legislature gave such entire satisfaction to his constituents, being filled with honest fidelity, that he was triumphantly re-elected in 1863. In 1868 he was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket.

TWICE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

In 1870 the Legislative district was changed to embrace Clinton, Cameron and McKean, and again Col. Noyes was put in nomination. Cameron was a Republican county and gave Scofield, the Republican for Congress forty-five majority; at the same election it gave Col. Noyes, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, three hundred and forty-eight majority, and he was once mere triumphantly elected.

In 1871 the district was again changed to comprise Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan, forming a double district, sending two members. Col. Noyes was again nominated and elected. It was during this session he offered the bill to reduce boomage on logs at Williamsport from $1.25 per thousand feet to 90 cents. This bill excited much attention at the time throughout the entire Commonwealth, on account of the outrageous manner of its defeat in a midnight session.

THIS BOOM MONOPOLY

was at that time especially obnoxious to all parties engaged directly or indirectly in the manufacture and sale of lumber on the West Branch of the Susquehanna and its tributaries, and but few persons had knowledge of the extent of the cost and extra labor inflicted on the lumbermen and consequent additional cost to the consumer made by the decrees of a soulless corporation under the power of an act of Assembly. No wonder that lumbermen are down on corporations. Col. Noyes did all that was in the power of one man to do to have the cost of boomage reduced to an equitable price, but the corporation had in their hands a more potent lever, and the bill was killed in the House in a "midnight decree."

THE PEOPLE APPROVE HIS COURSE.

In 1872 he declined being a candidate, pleading the party custom of the consecutive two-term rule, but his constituency claimed that although he had served a portion of the district two years, yet he had served but one year in the district as now composed, and he was again re-elected—a remarkable testimony of his character for integrity in the discharge of the duties of a Legislator in a district where candidates of known ability, anxious to serve the people in that capacity are able to be found in most any township.

NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

In 1875 Col. Noyes was prominently named for Governor before the Democratic Convention that met at Erie. Without reflection upon the candidates nominated by that Convention, it is but just to say that the proceedings of that body were a disgrace to the party, as it became merely an arena for a gladiatorial combat between rival factions for the ascendency, sacrificing such men as Col. Noyes, Judge Ross and Hon. Orange Noble in the selfish struggle for supremacy.

NOMINATED FOR STATE TREASURER.

Col. Noyes was nominated by the late Harrisburg Convention as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. As is the inevitable case, where two strong candidates are opposed for the same position, bitter animosities arise, and charges are made that in themselves bear evidence of untruthfulness. That such should be the case is at least unfortunate for those who adopt this system of warfare, but in most instances it is the sure sequence of a heated canvass. The struggle over, as it should be, animosities are forgotten, the work of the convention approved, and all the different elements are working heartily to secure the election of the entire ticket.

NOT A POLITICIAN.

Col Noyes has never been a politician in the general acceptance of the term, but has always been ready to obey the call of his party and numerous personal friends. Five times elected to the Legislature, at periods when the working people of his district felt the need of just such a representative, his majority each time running largely ahead of the party ticket, is sufficient proof of the estimation of his honest integrity, vigor and persistency in the cause of the people in a district where he is known.

NOT A CORPORATION MAN.

It has been charged, and perhaps with some effect, where the facts are unknown, that Col. Noyes is the friend and advocate of corporations, especially railroads. This is undoubtedly true in one respect, but not in the sense his adversaries would endeavor to make it appear. Whilst with every other business man he wishes for the financial success of the great arteries of commerce that connect the Atlantic with Pacific, *he is for holding them strictly to the purpose for which the people granted them their chartered privileges*, and would, with his solid, calm judgment at all times be found on the side of right, when great corporations seek to become masters instead of servants. The business man who is interested in his own success in life and the prosperity and development of the resources of the nation who would act differently, or as the enemy of the railroad system, must be a lunatic, and unsafe to habdle a public trust.

HELPS TO BUILD THE P. & E. ROAD.

The writer of this is familiar with the history of all his railroad connections. In 1857, when the Phil. & Erie railroad was struggling under heavy financial difficulties which threatened to defeat or at least defer its completion, Col. Noyes, in the interest of his lumber and mercantile operations, which were in a large measure dependent for success on the completion of this road, applied the weight of his energy, character and money to ensure the completion of that work. Untiring in his efforts and surmounting obstacles of every nature, the road from Lock Haven to Driftwood is to-day a monument of his exertions and at that time sacrifice of his personal estate.

At the request of an old friend, living in a distant State, he accepted a few shares of stock in the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, for the purpose of making him eligible as a director of that road. This trust was accepted ed to serve a friend of his early manhood, whose confidence in his judgment and integrity imposed the trust upon him. This is the only railroad stock of which he is the owner.

IN SYMPATHY WITH WORKINGMEN.

In conclusion, I would say to those who are now engaged in working out a plan to secure for the workingmen who depend upon their daily toil for the necessary comforts and luxuries of life for themselves and families, that Col. Noyes is in full sympathy with them; not only that, but he is a living model to the young men of the country of what perseverance, honest integrity and daily toil can accomplish for any who, like him, determine to succeed. Starting in active life at twenty-one years of age, he commenced working in a saw mill in his native State at thirteen dollars per month, his salary increasing with each year's services. At the end of three years he was taken into partnership, and for three years after was the foreman not only of the work but foremost in having it done. This position, attained no doubt by his industry and capability, would have satisfied the ambition of most young men. Not so with Col. Noyes. The pineries of Pennsylvania offered a more inviting field for his ambition, and although many difficulties and privations had to be encountered, he was equal to them all, and now, in his 59th year, he can sit down under his own vine and fig tree, the work of his hands, and enjoy with his family and friends the fruits of his industry.

THE WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE.

Workingmen of Pennsylvania! you have a candidate for Treasurer on the Democratic ticket who is one of yourselves, familiar with all the toil, disappointments and trials that fall to the lot of those born to earn their living and place among the men of the nation by the sweat of their brows—a whole-souled, big-hearted gentleman; a fine type of American manhood, who is all and more than he assumes—all that honest men want in a public officer, and whose life and energies thus far have been spent in doing good to others as well as to himself.

THEN BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES,

be true to your order, and true to your State; let not demagogues interested only in their own advancement lead you from the path of duty, and you will in the election of Col. Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton, secure to the old Commonwealth a Treasurer who will be firm in the honest discharge of the duties of his office and add a new lustre to the record of the sons of toil.

H.

Influence of the Piano on Musical Composition.

I believe there has been no more pernicious influence upon music than the transformation which the piano-forte has undergone since Beethoven's time, and its diffusion over all the world. I do not refer to the cruelties which it is daily the means of inflicting upon inoffensive families and true lovers of music, but to the effect that it has had upon composition and upon performance. The former it has helped to be at once flashy, dull, intricate and shallow; the latter it has led to be astonishing. Brilliancy, a crowd of notes, sonority, all, without beauty of form or emotional suggestiveness—this is the music which the modern grand piano-forte has brought upon us. Not only piano-forte music, but in a measure all music, has become a brilliant fantasia by Signor Rumblestominski. We do not sit in a passive silence to listen to it; we talk, or are tempted to talk against it; and the praise we give it is not a look of serene joy, with that tinge of sadness which Shakespeare had in mind when he made Jessica say, "I'm never merry when I hear sweet music," but a clapping of the hands and congratulation upon a brilliant triumph. And then we turn aside and go on with our society gabble. Orchestral leaders and performers are not content unless they have a score to "interpret." They must have a big brilliant noise. The pitch has been raised until singers shriek, in order that the tone of the instrument may be brilliant. Our ears must be shot through and through with piercing shafts of sound. The time is quickened until *allegro* has become *presto*, and *presto* a maddened indistinguishable rush. Even Theodore Thomas loses some of the majesty of the final movement of the "Fifth Symphony" by too quick a movement; and in the Trio of the Scherzo he drives the basses into a headlong scramble up and down the scale. When the clear succession of notes becomes indistinguishable, musical form, and with it musical beauty is lost, and the performance becomes a mere victory over musical difficulties. And this quickening of time is exactly what should not have taken place. Our orchestras have increased in size and in volume of sound since the days of Mozart and Beethoven. As larger bodies, therefore, their movement should be a little slower to produce the effect which the great composers had in mind. But in our rage for brilliancy we have hastened the movement; as if we should make an elephant gallop like a horse. Moreover we have fallen into the fatal error of making the finish, if not the difficulty of execution, superior to the presentation of beauty in form and in expression.—*Richard Grant White in the Galaxy for June.*

The Discovery of Fire.

Fire, the common source of heat, of light, and of life, and the active principle of a multitude of industries, and of metallurgical industry in particular, is unquestionably one of the greatest conquests achieved by man over nature.

The discovery of fire was more than a benefit; it was, in fact, a giant stride on the road to civilization. With fire arose sociability, the family, the sacred joys of the domestic hearth, all industries, all arts together with the wonders they have produced, and still produce from day to day. Hence we can readily understand how it is that fire has ever been and still is, among many nations, the object of a special worship (priests of Baal, Ghebers, Hindoos, Brahmins, Roman vestals, priestesses of the sun in Peru, etc.;) and that it often figured in the religious or funeral rites of nations most remote from one another, both in time and space, as the Chaldees, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Peruvians, Mexicans, etc. But how and when was this great discovery made, in the absence of which we can hardly conceive of the possibility of human arts or even of human existence? Did man, as we are told in the myths of India and Greece, steal fire from heaven? or did he as other legends affirm, take advantage of spontaneous forest-fires, arising from the violent rubbing together of dry branches under the action of the wind, or finally, was man so ingenious, from the beginning, as to devise one of those simple and practical contrivances by means pf which certain savage and half-civilized tribes in our own time obtain the fire they need for their daily uses?

Novel Use for Carrier Pigeons.

The experiment which was tried last winter of employing carrier pigeons to bring early intelligence every morning from the fishing ground, off the Scotch coast, of the results of the night's labor, is again being restored to this season. One of the birds is taken out in every boat in the afternoon, and after the nets have been hauled on the following morning, the pigeon is dispatched with a small piece of parchment tied round its neck, containing information as to the extent of the catch, the position of the boat, the direction of the wind, and the prospects of the return journey. If there is not wind to take the boat back, or if it is blowing in an unfavorable direction, a request is made for a tug, and from the particulars given as to the bearings of the craft, she can be picked up easily by the steamer. Most of the pigeons, when let off from the boats, circle three times round overhead, and then sweep away toward the land with great rapidy, generally flying at the rate of about a mile per minute.

DEBT.—"Debt!—there is no worse demoralization of character. The sad records of defaulting, embezzling, and dishonest failures which we meet with so constantly in the daily press are often, indeed most frequently, the result of the demoralization of debt, and consequent desperate efforts of extrication. The financial props have given away. The little debt, which at first was as small as a grain of mustard seed, like the rolling snow-ball, has gathered weight and multiplied itself a thousand fold. And still it grows, and like the fabulous hydra which Hercules was sent to kill, you no sooner strike off one head than two shoot up in its place. The struggle is severe, but in the end decisive; either confession is made of a hopeless bankruptcy, which might and should have been avoided, or integrity is sacrificed to the temptation of the moment. Debt ruins as many households and destroys as many fine characters as rum.—*Christian at Work.*

Song of the Baker—"I Knead Thee Every Hour." The first note of the song is Dough.

How Kid Gloves are Made.

Gloves have been in use from very early times, being mentioned by such ancient writers as Homer and Xenophon. During the middle ages they were worn by certain officials as a mark of dignity. But as civilization advanced they gradually became common to all classes of the community. In the early part of this century there was no positive regularity in the cut and shape of kid gloves, all being left to the judgment of the cutter, who had no systematic pattern. In 1834 Xavier Jouvin invented a new method of cutting the kid, doing it with geometrical precision. His system is extremely elaborate, having thirty-two sizes, and cutting ten widths to each size, in all making 32 different numbers. Since then other manufacturers have numerous improvements in shape, finish and stitching, and now the best makes have almost reached perfection, and merit the growing demand, which is such that the price of skins has advanced fifty per cent in the last fifteen years.

The term "kid," however, is a mere technicality, as the quantity consumed annually of leather bearing this name is largely in excess of what could be supplied from the the skins of the young goats that are annually slaughtered, lamb and other thin skins being extensively used. The value of the kid gloves manufactured in France is estimated at $10,000,000, and there are large quantities made in Italy, Germany and England, and a comparatively small amount in this country at Gloversville and New York city.

As the sewing of a single pair of ladies' kid gloves requires five thousand stitches, for which the continental manufacturers pay about ten cents, it can readily be seen that this industry cannot be carried on extensively in this country. The seams are sewed with perfect regularity by placing the edges to be united in the jaws of a vice, which terminate in fine brass teeth like those of a comb, but only one-twelfth of an inch long, the stitches being held by a knot to prevent ripping, which used to be a frequent source of trouble. It is necessary that the animal should be killed young, because as soon as it begins to feed on herbage its skin is impaired for this purpose. Eggs are very extensively used in preparing skins, it being estimated that 60,000,000 are annually used in England and France alone. In coloring the kids dye is applied to the outer skin with a brush by hand; if the skins were immersed the inner portion would also receive the dye and stain the hand.

France excels all in the variety and richness of her colors, which is attributed to her atmosphere and water—producing 200 different shades. Ladies' sizes run from 5½ to 8; gents' from 7½ to 11; misses' from 4 to 6½. Gents' are longer in the fingers and higher in the wrist than those of ladies' of like number, though they are alike in width and the misses' gloves are narrower.

A Curious Lawsuit.

Los Angeles has had a novel lawsuit. It came before a justice's court, and was to this effect; A had a sick horse which was going in great suffering, and which he thought was to die. So he