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THE COLUMBIAN, VOI XXII, NO 49

## THE MESSAGE.

The President's Communication

THE QUESTION OF TARIFF.

enne Reduction Is Necessary.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

The Banding of Capital Against Labor Condemned.

LEGISLATION HAS BEEN IMPEDED

by Minor Matters.

He Touches Briefly on the Recent Fisheries Negotiations, and Says the Behring Sea Controversy Demands Imme diste Attention-The Sackville Episode and Our Diplomatic Relations With Other Nations Our Naturalization Laws, He Says, Are Too Lax-The Reports of the Heads of the Several Departments Matters.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

nation will be completed.

Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all

guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they üx, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the Ameri-

tions of our citizens to each other. The gov and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only cro-dential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no con-dition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their gov-

The citizen of our republic in its early in the enjoyment of the remaining recomhis steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was wrought for the ennohement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God

of by the fathers of the republic; our by ness men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of

fied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired

tions, which should be carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the

ters.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as particular times to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the government main with the prebond of the government made with the peo-ple has been kept and performed.

HE CHARGES UNJUST TAXATION.

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens, to the necessities of its economi-cal administration, the government persists in exacting, from the substance of the people, millions which unapplied and useless lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant in-justice and this breach of faith and obliga-tion add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits

port of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately bur-dened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under pretext of an exercise of its tax-ing power, enters gratuitously into partner-ship with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our People.

This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avaries.

abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfsh advantage, and in combinations to per-petuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence

control logislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toll, will not fall to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleasing fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fall to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

WOUNTINGMEN DEMAND RELIEF.
Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delease of the desired by the ery
that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably devision of our tariif laws, will reasonably de-mand through such revision steadier employ-ment, cheaper means of living in their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citi-zens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes, will insist upon the fairness and jus-tice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries

of injust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the pa-triotism and contentment of our people, are endangered.

endangered.

Communism is a hateful thing, and a men-ace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capi-tal, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermine and selfishness, which insuliously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasper-ated by injustice and discontent, attacks with

vild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering de-lusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finas its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented com-petence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colos sal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and frateruity among our people, which recognize the value of every Ameri-can interest, are the surest guaranty of our rational progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a result ing restoration of American commerce. NECESSITY FOR REVENUE REDUCTION.

The pecessity of the reduction of our revenu is so apparent as to be generally conceled. But the means by which this end shall be ac-complished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no essettion of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and emservative toward experfected, fair and conservative toward ex-tating industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw material and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. no injury to the interests of American and The causs for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly definal. It should never be compromised.

It is the people's cause.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard, when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevail-ing among the people, that the general gov-ernment is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to reeve with paternal care the distress of citisens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the ben-efit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived.

These ideas have been ushappily much en-couraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the government by proof, is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form

of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone ac-tion upon subjects of great public impor-tance, but involving no special, private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

A few of the numerous illustrations of

this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject reins without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at place to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erec-tion of a new public building. Repeated recommendations have been sub-

mitted for the amon iment and change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as nes for honest settlers might be prevented While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation, in favor of state and individuals, have bee A plan in aid of Indian management, re-

commended by those well informed, as con-taining valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corpor tions, permitting them to puss through It dian reservations, have greatly multiplied. The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a postoffice omiding in the national capital, are not dis puted. But these needs yet remain unan-swered, while scores of public buildings have been creeted where their necessity for public

visions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced par-ties that a bill appropriating measy for pub-lic internal improvement would fail to meet with favor, unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for reality heads. legation in this city.

country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselflah purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in the nations of the earth and our success in secomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of those in-trusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good.

This devotion will lead us to strongly re-sist all impatience of constitutional limita-tions of Enderal power, and to presidently

tions of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal logislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation, is of such invastrance under the conlation, is of such importance under the con-stitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tought us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solem obligation to support and preserve the con-stitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to

propriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover

their future path.

The seventh president of the United States—
the soldler and statesman, and at all times
the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the pro-

preserve it from turner violation; to per-suad any countrymen, so far as I may, that a is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical ostabilishments that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and greating favors to man-discussions its bless. granting favors to none-dispensing its bless ings like the daws of heaven, unseen and un-felt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a govern-

proved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition

domain of amicable negotiation that is not susceptible of matisfactory adjust-ment by frank diplomatic treatment. The questions between Great Britain and

the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and inter-national comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say are not vot satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my ressage to the scrate of Feb. 20, 1888, to

under my authority with her majesty's gov-eroment on the 15th of February last, for the was submitted by me for the approval of the THE PISHERIES QUESTION.

This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congre on the 2kl of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for considera-tion certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterwards, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercia relations between the dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. These communications have all been pub lished, and therefore opened to the knowledge

Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 12, last, "that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of un-friendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Haiffax." Having essayed, in the discharge of my

duty, to procure by negotiations the settle-ment of a long standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and co to be of opinion that the treaty of Februar last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did shiply "a satisfactory, pra-tical and final adjustment upon a basis hor orable and just to both parties of the diffi-cult and vexed question to which it related, and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty. I now again invokes the carnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before them and the country, and for

Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new per-sonal channel of dipiomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great

The correspondence in relation to this in-cident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable consinct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American ettizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugament of the executive and senate of the United States, in connection with important ques-tions now pending in controversy between

grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sover-eignty of the government to which the envoy Having first fulfilled the just demands of

and self respect of Inited States.

The usual interchange of communication as since continued through her majesty's

THE SEAL PISHERIES. My endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional projet with the maritime powers for the approval of the

The coastal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several eccasions heretofor: I have had the henor to

casions herector? I have had the henor to recommand to the congress.

The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite, for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications, that adequate appropriation for a recomposance and survey to obtain for a reconnoisance and survey to proper knowledge of the locality and the geo-graphical features of the boun lary should be authorized by congress with as little delay as

possible. Knewledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement. It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels.

The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland

Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not yet become effective through concur-

rent action by Canada.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last

In the absence of conventional agreemen as to naturalization, which is greatly to be de-sired, this government sees no occasion to re-cede from the sound position it has maintained not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties. GERMANY'S BEREAVEMENTS.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death; and I have bastened to express the sorrow of this people, and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William, and their sympathy with the hero-ism under suffering of his son the late Em-peror Frederick.

ago for the passage of a bill for the refund-ing to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tennage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information re-specting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same sub-ject, which will be laif before you in due

will be found. In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid be fore congress full information and all correspontence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 13th of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the senats with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese sub-jects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such

in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling

has been permanently removed.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at this capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire

submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision. Notwithstanding this temporary interrup-tion of negotiations, it is hoped that improve-ments may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as respects foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control

the target practice of one of our vessels. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER POW

Persia has established diplomatic repr entation at this capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am, there-fore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be

to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytica waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens.

Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade, of which no

quence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted. Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such specia

and beneficent intercourse have been created. In the vast field of oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders, no feature presents stronger recommendations for cor-gressional action than the establishment of

NECESSITY OF A MENICAN TREATY.

The precise relocation of our boundar s needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am

enabled to advert to the spirit of good neigh-borhood and friendly co-operation and con-ciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their altare of the task of maintaining law and order about the line of our common

the 22d of March last the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both of the parties in interest.

The empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this government in expression of the excital sympathies of our people.

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chile, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of, either by arbitration or by a timp settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will

ment. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilean gov-ernment, and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays.

arment, and it is abject with not of subject to further delays.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on Nov. 7, last, and it is expected that under its operation mutual prospectly and good understanding will be promoted.

In pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the senate.

Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the senate.

THE VENEZUELAN MATTER.

the approval of the smate.

Through unforeseen causes foreign to the will of both governments, the ratification of the convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Vensuela, for the rehearing of ciaims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1890, failed of exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention. vided, and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an am-biguous provision of the prior convention, w awaits the advice and consent of the

Although this matter, in the stage referred to, concerns only the consurrent treaty making power of one branch of congress, I advert

to it in view of the interest repeatedly and to it in view of the interest repeatedly and compriscuously shown by you, in your legislative capacity, in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the provious mixed commission of Carners. With every desire to do justice to the representations of Venezuela in this regard, the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the proposity confirmation by both carties of the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist.

As authorized by the congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this conital during the conitar war of

at this capital during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discussundry important monetary and commercial

Excepting in those cases where, from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a common border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but cooperative legislation.

In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for recenue will be always re-

our taxation for revenue will be always re-tained in our own hands unrestricted by con-ventional agreements with other govern-In conformity also with congressional authority the maritime powers have been in-vited to confer in Washington, in April next, upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-

operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated. The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to tounage duties, have given rise to extended corres-pondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regret-table divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These

questions are important, and I shall make them the subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

ABUSE OF NATURALIZATION PHIVILEGES.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges affor '-1 by our naturalization laws call for their --- sful

The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the op-portunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contri-bution of service to the country of their pro-posed adoption. Thus while evading the du-ties of citizenship to the United States they make prompt claim for its national protec-tion and demand its intervention in their be-half. International complications of a seri-ous nature arise, and the correspondence of

the state department discloses the great num-ber and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institu-tion of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each onse of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and remodel, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities

rould be avoided. The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our na-tional interests. The number of existing prin-cipal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a sal-ary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live comfort, and so distributed to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable dis-

I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me, that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees, which our reprenotarial or unofficial less, which our repre-sentatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be au-

Preparations for the centennial celebration. on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country in this event, I respectfully rec-ommend fitting and co-operative action by congress in behalf of the people of the United THE NATIONAL PINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our nation al finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his department, The total ordinary revenues of the govern-

ment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$379,286,674.78, of which \$219,-091,173.63 was received from customs duties and \$124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes.

The total receipts from all sources exceeded these for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,802,797.10.

The ordinary expenditures of the govern-ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$250,650,058.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116.00. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June, 1887, was \$8,278,231.30, notwith-tanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in

excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year.

The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to \$377,000,000; and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are

\$273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the esti-mated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488,34, showing a surplus of

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be ex-pended to meet the requirements of the sink-ing fund act, amounting to more than \$47,-000,000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenues

The cost of concerning the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of internal revenue taxes col-lected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year inied June 20, 1887, was 85,495,174.20, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 2. this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent, in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent, for the last year. The tax collected on decomargarine was \$720,048.04 for the year making June 30, 1887, and \$804,180.88 for the following year.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1888.

to the Fiftieth Congress.

Mr.Cleveland Again Urges That Rev-

The Congressional Machine Blocked

Beviewed, and the Year's Work Commended—The Indian Question and Other

To the Congress of the United States:

dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perjectuity. When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our

can people for self government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions, should not be confined to the relaernment itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our

days rigidly insisted upon rull compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretch-ing out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure stamped upon their government, and was en-forced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, mo-nopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restraine). The poop and glitter of govern-ments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition,

had given them.
A SOMBER SHADING. A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed

outcun the inagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.
We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and properity, while only a closer scrutiny de-velops a somber shading. Upon more care-ful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremmerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricul-tural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satis-

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the todling poor. As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling for in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corpora-

people, are fast becoming the people's mas-

many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the sup-

TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSEUES, PA.

BLOOMSEUES, PA.

COSCUMENTIANS

DESCRIPTIONS

DIT JOB PRINTING

DONE AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

It place selfish greed and grasping avaries.
Devotion to American criticenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a large country and any or the property of the propert

public benefit. These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation, which either bears upon

its face its private character or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power. UNSELFISH LEGISLATORS NEEDED. And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic ac-tion as will advance the welfare of the entire

reach the public welfare than the constitu-tion offers.

What has been said is deemed not inap-

popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, declared: "The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to per

ment that the genius of our people requires— such an one only under which our states may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY. requiring the president, from time to time, to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and in

Those international questions which still there is no existing subject of disputs between the United States and any foreign power

gether with which a convention, concluded

issee, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the secrets alone. Comment upon or repetition of their con-tents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore I margh, reseat, as additionally

stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply soli-THE BACKVILLE INCIDENT.

the two governments.

The offense thus committed was most

international comity, by affording full op-portunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognise the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two govern-ments, and was consistent with the welfare

I renew my recommendation of two years

rse, the history of events in those islands

appropriations having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese govof the influx of this class of Chinese subjects.

in matters of commerce.

I carnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally cause! to Japaness subjects in the Island Ikisima by

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882 is now established. Legislative provision is hereby recom ended to organize and equip consular courts

brought about. I amounce with sincere regret that Hayri has again become the theatre of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Saloman has been forcibly overthrown, and he driven out of the coun-try to France, where he has since died. The tenor of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman that no government constituted by the will of the Haytien people has been recognized as admin-intering responsibly the affairs of that coun-try. Our representative has been instructed

reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently main-tained, a seizure of vessels under the Ameri-can flag has been reported, and, in conse-

The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific states, creates a natural interdopendency and mutuality o nterest which our present treaties were in tended to foster, and which make close cor

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been horetofore stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister regulatic confirm the judgment so expressed. The presses releasing of our houndary line

The long pending boundary dispute be-tween Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on

THE PURCHASE OF BOARDS.

The requirements of the staking fund act have been met for the year suled June 80,

## Parties desiring to buy horses and wagons would do well to call on the above.

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THOUGHTFUL SANTA CLAUS "I've traveled through the sleet and snow. Across the country high and low, To fill the stockings small and great That here in line my coming wait. In creeping baby's tiny hose The india rubber rattle goes; A handsome doll, with staring eyes, Will much the little miss surprise; And what will more delight the boys Than musket, drum or bugle toys? And now, before I climb the flue, I'll bear in mind the mother true,

Who works so hard by day and night To keep the clothing clean and white, And in her stocking, long and wide, Some cakes of Ivory Soar I'll hide. A WORD OF WARNING. There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory':" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon gerting it.



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> of London, the largest in the world, and the Imperial of London. A liberal share of the business is respectfully solicited and satisfaction is gu-ranteed. J. H. MAIZE, Agent. june 1, 1888, tf.

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