

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. L. PHIZZ
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Front Room, Over Postoffice.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
OFFICE—Room No. 2, COLUMBIAN
BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
7 Jan. 20th 1889, 11.

U. PUNK
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE IN KATE'S BUILDING.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
OFFICE OVER MOYER BROS. DRUG STORE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE BROWER'S BUILDING, SECOND FLOOR, ROOM NO. 1
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE CORNER OF CENTRE AND MAIN STREETS, CLARK'S
BUILDING.
CAN BE CONSULTED IN GERMAN.

RO. E. ELWELL
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE ON SECOND FLOOR, THIRD ROOM OF COL-
UMBIAN BUILDING, MAIN STREET, BELOW EX-
CHANGE HOTEL.

PAUL E. WIRT
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE IN COLUMBIAN BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Wirt's Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-11

KNOX & WINTERSTEEN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in National Bank Building, second floor,
first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market
streets Bloomberg, Pa.
Sole Importers and Sole Collectors.

F. P. BILLMEYER
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store,
Bloomberg, Pa. (Apr-20-89)

W. H. RHAWN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office corner of Third and Main Streets,
Columbia, Pa.
GRANT HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Hawling's Meat Market.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY
Conveyancer, Collector of Claims.
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF
ESTATES, &c.
Office in Dentler's building with F. P. Bill-
meyer, attorney-at-law, first door to the left,
Bloomberg, Pa. (Apr-20-89)

D. H. HONORA A. ROBBINS
Office and residence, West First Street, Bloom-
berg, Pa.

**J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Phy-
sician,** north side Main street, below Market

D. H. J. C. BUTTER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Bloomberg, Pa.

D. R. WM. M. REBER Surgeon and
Physician. Office corner of Market and
Third Street.

J. BROWN
ESTABLISHED 1870.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence on Third street near Metho-
dist church. Diseases of the eye a specialty.

D. H. R. EVANS
Treatment of Chronic Diseases made a
SPECIALTY.
Office, Third Street.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. J. HESS, D. D. S.
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College,
having opened a dental office in
LOCKARD'S BUILDING,
corner of Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, A.,
is prepared to receive all patients requiring pro-
fessional services.
ETHERS, GAS, AND LOCAL ANAESTHETICS
administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
All work guaranteed as represented.
Oct. 26-17.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Satisfactory work done in a superior manner, work
warranted as represented. PAIN EXTRACTED
as a separate pain by the use of gas, and
free of charge when advised to be inserted.
Office in Harton's building, Main street,
below Market, five doors below Klein's
drug store, first floor.
To be open at all hours during the day.
NOV 18-17

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Fidelity, New York.
YORK OF PHOENIX.
Hartford, Conn.
Mutual of N. Y.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 4, Bloomberg.
Oct. 24-17

Bloomberg Fire and Life Ins. Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1860.
M. P. LUTZ
(Successor to Press Brown)
AGENT AND BROKER.
CORNER OF 3RD AND MAIN STS.
Assets
Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, \$1,000,000
Hartford of Conn., \$1,000,000
Phoenix of Hartford, \$1,000,000
Continental of N. York, \$1,000,000
Fidelity of Philadelphia, \$1,000,000
Mutual of London, \$1,000,000
YORK OF PHOENIX, \$1,000,000
Hartford, Conn., \$1,000,000
Mutual of N. Y., \$1,000,000
North British, of London, \$1,000,000
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of New-
ark, N. J., \$1,000,000
Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY OF
J. H. MAIZE,
Office 2nd floor Columbian Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Liverpool London and Globe, largest in the world.
CONTINENTAL of N. York, \$1,000,000
A. M. E. of Philadelphia, \$1,000,000
MUTUAL of N. York, \$1,000,000
USE 1, 1888, 17.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII, NO. 6
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LXXIV, NO. 4



A Sultan sat by Danube's side
And sore distressed aloud he cried:
While like the waters to the sea
His tears ran down both fast and free.
A passing stranger said: "My friend,
Why do those tears so fast descend?"
"Alas!" he sobbed, "I've lost all hope:
I've lost my cake of Ivory Soap."
No more in pride through town I'll go,
With garments clean and white as snow;

But in disgrace must move about,
By scornful fingers pointed out.
"Not so," the noble stranger cried:
"I have a piece and will divide."
And from his coat-pail pocket drew
A cake and broke it fair in two.
Then rose in joy the Sultan gray,
And made that man a Turkish Bey.
With servants kind and Viders sage,
And fifty viceroy to cheer his age.

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 quality of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.
Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

HOP PLASTER
QUICKER REMEDY KNOWN
For Rheumatism, and all kinds of sharp, or
long standing pains or weaknesses of every
kind. Various of fresh herbs, blended and
pressed into a solid mass. It is wonderfully
SOOTHING, PAIN-KILLING,
CURATIVE AND STRENGTHENING.
MY BACK!
"O!" for aches and
PAIN PLASTER.
Look for signature of the proprietors, HOP PLASTER CO., BOSTON, on the genuine goods.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING
THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN
BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
It will not smoke the chimney.
It will not blacken the walls.
It has a high fire rate.
It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

G. W. BERTSOE,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
Suits made to order at short notice
and at always guaranteed or no sale.
Call and examine the largest and best
selected stock of goods ever shown in
Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank,
MAIN STREET,
Bloomberg Pa.

WILLIAM HART
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
AGENT FOR THE
KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.
Manufacturers of the celebrated Keystone Dynamite
This explosive is giving universal satisfac-
tion. Quotations cheerfully given. (Aug 17)

J. R. SMITH & CO.
LIMITED.
MILTON, Pa.,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS,
By the following well known makers:
**Chickering,
Knabe,
Weber,
Hallet & Davis.**

Can also furnish any of
the cheaper makes at manufacturers
prices. Do not buy a piano be-
fore getting our prices.
Catalogue and Price Lists
On application.

D. S. J. N. & J. B. HOEENSACK
206 NORTH SECOND ST., PHILADA.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS
For the treatment of "Tonsillitis" (Inflammation
of the Throat), "Scarlatina" (Scarlet Fever) and
"Diphtheria" (Croup). Consultation by mail free of charge.
Book kept on file.
Orders from N. E. York, N. J. from 11:00 A.M.
May 11-2-2-1877

J. S. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
Parties desiring to buy horses and wagons
would do well to call on the above.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1248, 1249, 1250, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

**GET YOUR JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE**

OUR FUTURE.
READ BEFORE THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE
AT MILLVILLE COLUMBIA CO. PA.
JAN. 11 1889 BY R. H. COOPER
ESQ. OF TURBOTVILLE PA.

No fact in modern history so fully
challenges our admiration as the growth
of the American Republic. The child
of revolution, cradled in adversity, yet
proof against the hate of Monarchs, it
has outstripped all its competitors;
defied all its enemies; realized all the
expectations of its friends, and to day,
in every thing that makes a Nation
grand and noble, stands without an
equal on earth.

What it was, is now, and may yet
be, are the themes of this paper. Nor
is it strange that I should discuss these
topics before a Farmers' Institute. For
of the men who have contributed its
stability, National grandeur, and integ-
rity, they challenge comparison with
others. Who were the Mississippi and
laid in the blood stained soil of Lexing-
ton, Monmouth, and Valley Forge, not
one, but a thousand Putnam's rushed
from the green hills of New Hampshire
to the Swamps of South Carolina in
defense of liberty. And when indepen-
dence was achieved, and this child
republic doffed the swaddling clothes of
infancy and demanded a wider field for
its energies, it was the tenant of the
soil who responded. He leveled the
forest, pushed the Car of Civilization
westward over the Alleghenies, across
the Ohio, beyond the Mississippi and
to the heart of the great North West, and
in the eighty third year of its young
life, with his feet planted, midway,
in the fertile basin of the Mississippi, one
hand rested on the rocky shores of the
Atlantic, the other touched the golden
sands of the Pacific. He had demar-
ked the Continent. Here his work
was not coupled, nor the power of his
hand staid. When treason demanded
the surrender of the fruits of our civil-
ization—all that was good, free, and
Godlike in this government—and the
land fires of civil war burst upon us,
true to his fame in the past, and firm
in his convictions of duty to the future,
he lay his life on the altar, and plain of
every Commonwealth of a determined
North—from the tall pines of Maine to
the golden gates of the Pacific,—he
drove his regiments, brigades, and
divisions, to the bugle's blast, into the
fifteen hundred thousand heroes who
went forth in defense of liberty and
Union,—so brave and gallant an army
as ever shook the earth with martial
tramp—singing,

"We are coming Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand strong."
The farmer has always been the most
important factor in the growth, mental,
moral, and material, of this government
from the hour of its conception to the
present moment of its most wonderful
achievement. It is not, however, any
class of men, but the nation itself I
would eulogize.

We are nearing the closing years of
the nineteenth century. The Sun that
rose upon it in doubt and gloom a
hundred and one years ago, is now go-
ing down upon it—not as then on a
feeble, struggling band of patriots, but
an enlightened and vigorous Republic,
with its rival powers, learning, man-
ufacturing, Science, learning, and all
the graces of a well organized
government on the Western Continent
and soon to be the superior, if indeed,
she is not already, of any on the Eastern.
But its beginning was feeble.
Thirteen states then, and a few more
to the shining shores of the Atlantic.
They had the name of states, but only
enfeebled Colonies. Though protected
from Arctic blasts by the unpenetrated
forests of Maine, they yet felt not the
life giving currents of the Gulf
Stream turning winter into spring and
brushing its warm breath on the shores
of Florida. The hand of Spain held
the key that opened the gate to the
delusive fountain of perpetual youth.
The Alleghenies and the Ohio marked
their western boundary. Beyond these
was the "wilderness" of the West. Three
million of people still felt the horror
of war and the burden of oppressive
taxation. Love of liberty was in every
heart, but grim poverty sat enthroned
at every hearth stone. Science for
them, had not opened her treasure
house. It was man's against the forces
of nature. Toil with the wooden shire
and the sledge hammer won the vic-
tories of the steam-plow and the
diamond-drill. Her rivers flowed as
unjustly then as they do now, but their
utility awaited, till 1807, the brain of
a Stevens; and her cotton fields till
near the same time, by the invention
of a Whitney. Lightnings flashed
on every hill top, thunders
reverberated in every valley; but there
was no shriek of the steam whistle,
no click of the electric telegraph.
These slumbering giants awoke in 1830
and 1841. Mountains of wood and
distinguished writers has said, "Shut up
in God's granite safe set with time
locks" refused to reveal her secrets till
the approach of the locomotive.

Only the pack mule, on an Indian
trail, dared cross the Alleghenies.
Westernland County in our own grand
old Commonwealth was the limits of
our western civilization. No mills,
factories, or furnaces. No Commerce,
no navy—nothing to export, nothing
to defend. But the National heart
beats her stronger. New blood thrilled
her young life. Invention loosed
her energies. Forges, spindles, and
wheels schooled the hum of industry on
every hill-top, in every valley. With
two narrow boundaries she grasped the
bands of Florida and Louisiana on the
south securing the key to the Missis-
sippi and then turned her face westward.
Texas lay in the line of her conquest
and she welcomed her to the Sister-
hood of States. The axe of the pio-
neer still filled the forest. On the
clearing, besides the log cabin, rose
the little school and in their work
followed an irrepressible civilization—
railroads, canals, mills, furnaces, fac-
tories, villages, towns, cities, and broad
acres of golden grain. It was the
triumph of empire. 1861 came and the
world stood amazed at the fruits of
seventy four years of Constitutional
government. Now 35,000,000 people
the best fed, and the best clothed in
the world—thirty-six Sovereign Com-
monwealths, all in the Zone of the
strongest and most progressive people
on Earth, with linked hands stretching
their sinewy arms from ocean to ocean,
and all living under one organic law
the wisest, freest, and best ever devised
by the brain of man—of railroads

31,226 miles along the combined
milage of Asia, South America,
Australia, Africa, and Central America
in 1880—telegraph lines more than
2,557,000,000. That is, if the plow
costs crop \$3,656,000 bush—manufac-
turers not what they might have been
because unprotected against the pauper
labor of Europe, but awaiting a better
day under a wise protective system
which opened up whole mines of
wealth which were hidden in the
Jacobian here came fifty cents in England
and Belgium in woolen, cotton and
other fabrics, discounts a dollar and a
quarter in free America. But we have
grown strong and self reliant. Our
granaries were overflowing and might
have defied the eye of the world.
Jackson here came the first great set
of our free institutions which tried the
very ligaments of government, the civil
conflict of 1861, the most exhaustive
of modern times. This we sustained
in spite of foreign hate, the Union of
thirty-six states was restored and its
grand position in the gallery of nations
and two as brave and gallant armies
as ever trod the earth returned, amid
the applauses of Christendom, to peac-
ful vocations as if nothing had occurred.

Since then a new era has dawned
and the nation has awoke to new life
and new energy. It is the sign of the
age, says a writer, that the vast region
beyond the Mississippi has been ex-
plored and settled almost wholly with-
in the last thirty-five years, and at
least three fourths of it since the close
of our civil war. Never before did we
sook new territory. One of our most
valuable cities in the gallery of nations
ment. Scarcely had the roar of artil-
lery died away among the hills of Vir-
ginia till the golden spike was riveted
that united the Central and
Union Pacific railways spanning the
continent with iron bands. Busy
trading cities were founded, all along
their trails. Forests have been trans-
formed into blooming gardens, and
mines of untold wealth forced to yield
their secrets. The locomotive and
steam engine have broken the seals of
steeply stamped upon them since the
close of the war. The iron horse has
have lit up every plain, hill and valley
from Maine to California, and from the
Lakes to the Gulf, and now the music
of toil hush its notes throughout every
inch of our broad domain. Science too
has been lavish of her gifts, and inven-
tion has conquered the forces of nature.
Mountains no longer offer obstacles to
engineering skill. Rivers are spanned
in a day. The harvester gathers the
wheat in the morning. God house
wives prepare it for supper. The old
caval boat and the emigrant train over
the plain are relics of the past. In
square miles of fertile ground, we have
transported from Philadelphia to Pitts-
burg. Now by steam they leave New
York on Monday morning, and in seven
days are in the hands of consumers in
San Francisco. We have outstripped
the world in patents, annually issuing
fourteen times as many as the world
gave us birth. At a late Electric ex-
position in France five gold medals were
offered for the most noted inventions
and discoveries. How many came to
America! Only five. Education here,
too, is abreast of the times. Our free
school system is the glory of our Re-
public, while we have colleges and
universities, all over the land, with
professors earnest, devoted, and as
eminent for their scholarship as any in
Germany. From these are issuing an-
nually a stream of young men and
women, who, if they are less skilled in
the subtle refinements of Philosophy,
have less of its blighting infidelity.

To sum up the past and the present;
—The sun of 1776 rose in gloom. It
now shines upon a great and prosper-
ous Republic. Once we were an in-
fant, now a giant. Then thirteen
dependent Colonies, now thirty-eight,
Sovereign and independent states all
directed by our Constitution and all
bound together with inseparable ties;
—crowned with the sheaves of plenty,
blessed with peace, hands and hearts
united in love and fraternity and linked
in the bonds of union across a con-
tinent of 3,774,300 square miles; 1861,
thirty-three million; and now 1889,
sixty-three million pe!

But what of our future? Patrick
Henry said, "I know of no way of
judging of the future but by the past."
The strength of the giant oak lies
wrapped in the little acorn. The boy
is father to the man. To solve one ele-
ment of our destiny, let us look to the
past. An able writer says: "I
would surprise some to be told that if
our Republic were petitioned off it
would form seventeen states as large
as Spain; or thirty one each as large as
England or Wales; or that you can
take a map of six of the leading pow-
ers of Europe—France, Germany, Aus-
tria, Great Britain and Ireland, and
Italy, attaching as an annex Switzer-
land, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Holland
and Denmark, and lay them all down
on the map of the United States West
of the city of New York, and you will
cover little more than one third of the
territory. What an Empire!" Or as
Gladstone says—"the greatest contin-
uous empire ever established by man."
Now for some facts and figures start-
ling but none the less true. The three
crowning elements in our supremacy,
and present and prospective, are in our
unequaled agricultural, mining, and
manufacturing resources. A brief
consideration of each will close this
paper. The same writer puts it forcibly
when he says: "Has it ever occurred
to you to ask how the Empire State
supports a population of 3,500,000?
We know they are not a commercial
or manufacturing people. The conclu-
sion is, that they derive their support
mainly from the soil. Now on what
land do they do this? Her area is little
less than 1,000,000 square miles. The
area covered by mountains is about 300,000
square miles. Take another 100,000
square miles for her barren plains, and the
calculation shows her arable land to be
about 1,000,000 square miles. Off this her
swarming millions support themselves
and her government." We boast that
in 1880 we fed a population of 30,000,
000 and sent to the hungry throngs of
Europe, of all kinds of cereals, 283,000,
000 bushels. Nothing about it to
boast of. Oa what did we do it. By
our last census the area of land in the
United States, leaving out Alaska, is
about 2,970,000 square miles. Of this
1,500,000 are arable. On this we pro-
duced that great crop of 1879. But
we cultivated only about 165,000
square miles, or 105,000,000 acres.
This is only one ninth of the whole.

Now use your mathematics. Multiply
the population and the exports each by
nine and you have the astounding fig-
ures 450,000,000 for the first, and
2,557,000,000 for the second. That is,
if the plow cost crop \$3,656,000 bush—
manufac- turers not what they might
have been because unprotected against
the pauper labor of Europe, but await-
ing a better day under a wise protective
system which opened up whole mines
of wealth which were hidden in the
Jacobian here came fifty cents in Eng-
land and Belgium in woolen, cotton and
other fabrics, discounts a dollar and a
quarter in free America. But we have
grown strong and self reliant. Our
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Jackson here came the first great set
of our free institutions which tried the
very ligaments of government, the civil
conflict of 1861, the most exhaustive
of modern times. This we sustained
in spite of foreign hate, the Union of
thirty-six states was restored and its
grand position in the gallery of nations
and two as brave and gallant armies
as ever trod the earth returned, amid
the applauses of Christendom, to peac-
ful vocations as if nothing had occurred.

lies in the line of danger to the indus-
tries of Europe. Superior tools, su-
perior genius, and you have superior
mechanics. The value of our manu-
factured products in 1880 exceeded
those of our agriculturists by \$1,812,000.
Steam and electricity have looked the
nations in friendly commerce. The
markets of the world are open to us.
It is said that we are almost at the
door of competition with Sheffield in
steels, Manchester in low grades of
cotton textiles, Birmingham in electro-
plate, and Geneva in watches. We
must have the trade of South Ameri-
ca. The bullet sent by the hand of a
mad assassin only delayed it. But
look at the heathen world with its
1,000,000,000 population, 200,000,000
of them little above the heathen. They
are all to be clothed, fed, educated,
and lifted up to a higher plane of so-
cial existence. Civilization must do
this. From the millions of equatorial
Africa comes the Macedonian cry:
"Come over and help us." Asia long
to be set free from the yoke of her
ignorance and degradation. It
will come. Where more cheerfully,
where more effectively than from
America! Higher wants to the cre-
ative act of civilization. With the
missionary's bible must go the plow,
the harrow, the reaper, the engine, and
they are 500 of the first American
make, went to one of these countries
in a single year. Will not these, and
similar necessities, follow the footsteps
of Livingston and Stanley? Why
not India take, in one year, of America
12,000,000 of our cotton manufactures,
and of cotton fabrics \$100,000,000
as she has of England? America
must and will grasp these golden
opportunities. To conclude with her
agriculture, mining and manufactur-
ing in their infancy, yet all three lead-
ing the nations, what do you ask, will
be the future of the world? By the
oceans, lapped North by the lakes,
South by the gulf, safe from foreign
invasion, in the belt of God's most di-
versified gifts to man, holding in gran-
ite vaults twenty five times the com-
pact wealth and power of Europe,
obedient to the ocean's tugboat, over-
hanging an unstarred flag—the flag
of Bunker Hill, the flag of Lundy's
Lane, the flag of glorious Gettysburg,
and now the flag of sixty-two million
people, intelligent, virtuous, brave, and
bound in our holy purpose, the *splitting*
of 877, scarcely equality. It is claim-
ed, by all of authority, that the mil-
lions of the world are finding their
era of put west of the Mississippi for
1880 was \$1,000,000,000, a sum equal
to almost one half of the agricultural
value of the entire United States. This
is not all. The area of our western
coal fields is something like 200,000
square miles, with the coal of the
Minnesota, coal there is found in
every western State and territory—iron
in all of them. Missouri has it in
every county. Minnesota, Nebraska,
and the Indian Territory alone have
no lead, but 500 square miles in Mis-
souri are producing 112 thousand tons
of lead yearly over 700,000,000 lbs. All
have copper excepting two, Nebraska
and Kansas. Salt deposits, too, in the
west are inexhaustible. Also sulphur.
One mountain in Idaho contains it
three feet pure, while Louisiana has
as much as ninety feet. It is claim-
ed, by all of authority, that the mil-
lions of the world are finding their
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