

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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The Commercial

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890. VOL. 25, NO. 5.

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ROBERT R. LITTLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, 2d floor, front room, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GRANT HERRING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE, 472 Rawlings' Meat Market, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. H. KHAWW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE, corner of Third and Main Streets, CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, OFFICE, North side Main Street, below Market, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

D. R. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE, North Market Street, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

D. R. WM. M. REBER, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, OFFICE, corner of Rock and Market Streets, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HONORA A. ROBBINS, M. D., OFFICE, West First St., Special attention given to the eye and ear and the fitting of glasses.

J. J. BROWN, M. D., OFFICE and Residence, Third Street, West of Market, near M. E. Church, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

D. R. J. R. EVANS, TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES MADE A SPECIALTY, OFFICE and Residence, Third St., below Market, 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, PA.

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M. C. SLOAN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS OF Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs, Platform Wagons, Etc. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

W. H. HOUSE, SURGEON DENTIST, OFFICE, Barton's Building, Main St., bel. Market, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SALESMEN WANTED. For canvases for the sale of... Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age, to Chase Brothers Company, 100 Nassau St., New York.

DR. I. C. BREECE, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, OFFICE, over Meyer Bros. Drug Store, Residence West Main Street, 12-30-1y.

J. S. GARRISON M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE, corner of Centre and Fourth St., Bloomsburg, Pa.

RUPTURE. Permanent cure guaranteed. DR. J. MAYER & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

La Grippe Germ Found. AN AUSTRIAN SCIENTIST DISCOVERS THE BACILLI OF INFLUENZA.

The members of the faculty of Vienna are greatly agitated over the discovery of the bacillus of influenza by Drs. Maximilian and Adolphe Jolles, of the bacterian laboratory at the General Hospital. The young scientists had determined to keep their discovery secret until at a special meeting of the medical faculty they proposed to relate their experiences and studies of the last two months, which have been so successful.

"We came upon the traces of the bacilli quite accidentally," said Dr. Maximilian Jolles, "about the middle of December in a sample of urine sent us by a practitioner who thought that his patient was suffering from kidney disease. Upon examining the urine microscopically we discovered a bacillus, owing to the peculiar cast formation of the heads we called 'the bishop of bacilli.' It was a bacillus we had never seen before nor had it ever been signalled by a bacteriologist.

"We immediately set forth with our whole staff upon an examination of the dejection and urine of influenza patients in the general hospital and in private practice and in every case the bishop bacilli were found in great numbers, while in excrement from various other maladies examined at the same time the bacilli could not be found.

THE BACILLI EXHIBITED. The doctor then introduced me into his laboratory, where, inserted in glass tubes, the bacilli were seen at rest, and where the cultivation of the bacilli was in successful progress. "As you see," said the doctor, "they resemble in no way the cholera microbe, but have many points of resemblance with the bacilli of pneumonia discovered by Dr. Friedlander."

I then carefully examined the bacilli in the glass tubes stopped with cotton and half full of gelatin. On top of the gelatin I noticed what with the naked eye looked like a milky white spot, and when forced under the microscope I saw small animalcules, elliptical in form and sharply defined. The great majority were yellow in color, but in the largest and oldest the casock shaped heads were dark blue.

Looking around at this point I noticed various sized jars, resembling those in which last spring two of our Pastors' talented assistants endeavored to cultivate, attenuate and prepare for inoculation purposes the bacilli of diphtheria. "I see, doctor," I remarked, "that you are getting at the practical side of the discovery. When will you not begin the experiment rather inoculation against influenza?"

"Well, I have no idea, but would not like to think that that happy process is postponed to the Greek Kalends. Had you not noticed our preparations I would not have spoken of us as to the present, they have been very satisfactory. We had bred the bacilli and attenuated a satisfactory virus, but our first case of inoculation killed the patient, a rabbit, in whom we tried it recently. He died immediately of blood-poisoning. I cannot speak about the experiment upon which you are now engaged except to say that they promise well.

"Another curious discovery," concluded the doctor, "was made on December 28, when the epidemic was at its height. I then examined a house that water had come to the city from the Kaiser well, a hundred kilometers away in the Styrian Mountains, and I found two hundred and twenty-eight bacilli in every cubic centimetre of water."

"The discoverer is a Viennese by birth, of small size, blonde, with Vandey beard. He has only recently taken up his present position, having been for six years professor of bacteriology at the University of Wurzburg.

The condition of the world would be improved if men were to think less of dishonor of submitting to wrong, and more of dishonor of doing it.

Men are equally misunderstood from their position as well as from their silence, but with this difference: their silence does not represent them; their speech misrepresents them.

Death of Adam Forepaugh. HE SCOTCHMAN TOOK AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

Adam Forepaugh, Sr., the veteran showman, died at his residence in Philadelphia of pneumonia, last Thursday afternoon, at the age of 88 years. He was a widow and one son, Adam Forepaugh Jr.,

Adam Forepaugh, proprietor of the well known circus and menagerie known as Forepaugh's Aggregation, was born in Philadelphia Feb. 28, 1831. He began life as a butcher boy in the employ of one John Hinckie, at a salary of \$4 a month and his board. At the age of 16 he ran away from home and went to work for John Butcher, a butcher in Cincinnati, who is still living in Crawfordsville, Ind. Young Adam remained in his employ for a year and a half.

Leaving Cincinnati, he entered the employ of John Gray, a butcher and horse dealer in Philadelphia. In 1861 he sold John O'Brien, who was running a small wagon show, sixty-two horses for \$9,000, and took as part payment an interest in the show.

At this time Mr. Forepaugh had no idea of permanently embarking in the show business. He had purchased the show in Pittsburgh, he purchased the same, and, buying Jerry Mable's menagerie, combined the two, which formed the nucleus of the great Forepaugh show. The Mable purchase consisted of two elephants and eight animals, valued at \$42,000, and the whole property was delivered to him at Taylor and State streets, Chicago, on the very day of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Desiring a name to attract patronage Dan Rice was secured at a salary of \$1,000 per month for thirty weeks, and this figure was increased to \$12,000 per month for three seasons. For eight years the earnings of the show were invested in its enlargement. Mr. Forepaugh increased the number of cages on exhibition until they numbered twenty, when the veteran manager, who had been in the business for thirty years, and at last to forty-four.

Moved to 1876 the aggregation had moved by wagon but having now reached such gigantic proportions he had constructed his own trains of sleeping cars, flat, and stock cars, as well as a special car for the transportation of his business agents and advertisers. Of late years Mr. Forepaugh had increased his menagerie each season by direct importations from the wild beast dealers of Europe.

His was a large real estate holder in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and in the former, his native city, he owned nearly one hundred houses, making his real estate possessions foot up over a million dollars.

West Virginia Corruption. The contest over the Governorship of West Virginia is disagreeable but not surprising. A band of rich Republicans, who have had large interests in the territory for many years, have been trying to buy a voters, to colonize it with negroes and to turn it over to the Republicans by corrupt methods.

At the last State election it seemed as though crime had succeeded in electing a Republican Governor, but fortunately the Democrats have been able to discover the corrupt methods by which this result was brought about, and have secured the election of Judge Fleming, the Democratic candidate, will be seated. Even some Republican members of the Legislature are expected to vote for him.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the Republican party of West Virginia who have had large interests in the territory for many years, have been trying to buy a voters, to colonize it with negroes and to turn it over to the Republicans by corrupt methods.

A flatterer is said to be a beast who biths a snail. But it is hard to know them from friends, they are so obsequious and full of protestation, for a wolf resembles a dog, so doth a flatterer a friend.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.

CA Whisper to Our Girls. "Be very careful in your conduct."

"Be very careful in your conduct," says the old proverb, "and you will take it for granted that you are pretty, and, perhaps, a little gay and thoughtless as well. If I have picked you out correctly, remember that to be thoughtless is counteracted being pretty. You know the proverb—'As a jewel of gold in a dunghill, so is a fair woman without discretion.' And no modern proverb was ever mender ever said a truer thing. Do be discreet, do not think that young men are the only delightful people in the world, or acts as if you thought so. Keep them a proper distance, no man does not respect a girl who runs after him, defers to his opinion, lets him say rude things to her, and takes liberties of action or speech. Again, don't go out driving or walking or sailing alone with any young man. Perhaps you will tell me that a girl who does not respect a man does not get a man with no real chaperon, take another girl with you. Half the tragedies of women begin in their carelessness in this manner. And over all do be most particular about the young men with whom you associate. Avoid fast men, who are full of mischief and who are dissipated are inherently low; no matter how rich, how handsome, how highly placed in what is called society, such men are no associates for a pure young girl. You do not know anything about their real lives and characters, and you are sure to be deceived. They take advantage of your natural love of innocence, and admit it; though they know themselves they are not fit to touch the hem of your dress even. I must say something about your clothes. Don't be too fine, simplicity is the best. Young men are more attracted to a girl's costume than any extravagance of fashion or coarseness of material; but even the plainest dress may be made flattering by its immodest style. Again, be just as careful with what young women you are friendly with as you would be with your own friends. A girl is always judged by her friends; keep civility aloft from the fast, slangy, giggling girls you will too surely meet. Choose your company more carefully than your dress, for your friends are the true index of your moral and intellectual status. Nothing can ever ruin the mistake you make now in these respects; you are now 'making history'—the history of your life. God never made, among all the exquisite things of creation, a more lovely, enchanting, exquisite, admirable creature than a fresh, pure young girl, full of unselfish thoughts for other, gentle graces, and spotless. Not the milk-white and stately lilies are so radiant in their stainless candor as such a girl; no tropic blossom vies with her health colored face beaming with the light of a sweet, untroubled heart; no the flower and crown of humanity.

At the State Board of Agriculture held at Harrisburg last week Governor Beaver delivered the opening address, in the course of which he said: "After referring to the great need of a uniform system of road-making in this State, that the Legislatures of the past have been largely responsible for the present condition of our highways. The statutes on this subject have been so altered, amended and otherwise changed that no man in one county could tell what the road law was in an adjoining county.

The present road laws had for their basis the act of 1836. The Legislature which convened in that year was one of the best that had ever met. They acted on many vital public questions and among others laid the foundation for our road laws of the present. But they had legislated for half a century ago. The conditions of the country have changed. Many of the counties which were then an unbroken wilderness, are now densely populated. The conditions of our civilization have changed, and admitting that the act of 1836 was a wise one, the fact remains that it has grown out of the old condition of things and must meet the new one with adequate legislation. Today there are at least forty counties in the State that do not recognize as binding obligations of the first section of that act. Some counties have totally abolished the old road laws. In Chester County they have half a dozen systems of road making. Nearly every township has its own system, and the lawyers of that county have found it necessary to codify these laws and make them a separate study.

"We must make up our minds," continued Governor Beaver, "that every township cannot have its own separate road laws; every county cannot have its own system. It is not desirable that they should."

STATE ROADS FAVORED. The Governor stated as his belief that there should be a series of State roads constructed to follow old lines of highways. These State roads should be supported by the Commonwealth. He had driven over about 450 miles of roads in this State in his carriage with his boys, and while he impressed them with the fact that Pennsylvania was the greatest State in the Union, he was compelled to admit that it had the worst roads of any. (Laughter and applause.) With reference to county roads, the highways radiating from their principal cities and towns, he said the counties should construct and maintain them. It could be a satisfaction to place the control of all these thoroughfares under the supervision of a competent county engineer, to be appointed by the Courts of Quarter Sessions. With reference to the necessary legislation, members of the Legislature must not act looking to the number of votes which they expect to cast for their re-election. This was a matter in which the Legislature must be abreast of the times. The State Board of Agriculture and all other organizations interested in this question must back up members of the Legislature to vote to improve the road laws, and thus encourage the enactment of necessary laws for the improvement of the highways.

Governor Beaver was followed by Alex Dempster, of Pittsburgh, the Representative of the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania, which has 300 members.

Mr. Dempster confined his remarks chiefly to a presentation of a draft of a proposed road law suggested by the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania. This act was not prepared and printed in time for action by the last Legislature, but it would be introduced in the next Legislature, if it possesses the scrutiny of the Road Law Commission. The salient points of the proposed act are:

Section 1 provides that it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of each county to appoint a board of four, who, with the county engineer, shall constitute a road commission to divide all thoroughfares into three classes: highways, roads and lanes. Highways shall include all those radiating from the county seat to other populous points in the county, or to the boundary lines of the county, and those connecting such other populous points; or those which by reason of their connection and extension in the same general direction, afford a continuous line of travel between such centres or to such boundary lines.

"Roads" shall include all thoroughfares now designated township roads and which may not be classed as highways under this act. "Lanes" shall include what are now styled "private roads" and which are used only for ingress and egress to farms or other places to individual property.

Section 3 provides for the election in every township one person to serve for one year, one person to serve for two years, who shall be styled "road directors," and each annual township election thereafter, they shall elect one person to serve for three years. These road directors are to levy the tax, which is not to exceed seven and a half mills on the dollar, and, in conjunction with the engineer, are to divide the townships into road districts, open new roads and vacate existing roads on the petition of not less than six (6) taxpayers of the township in which the road is located whenever they, or a majority of them, shall deem it necessary for the convenience or safety of public travel to do so.

Roads and Road Laws.

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Letter from Cleveland. A letter from ex-President Cleveland was read Friday last at the concluding session of the Custom Cutters, national convention at Chicago. The full text was as follows:

C. H. Hanton, Esq., President—Dear Sir: I thank you for sending me your address made at the convention of the Custom Foreman Tailors' association and I have read the same with interest. The question of tariff directly affects all the people of the land in a substantial way, and they ought to be interested in its discussion. I am afraid that a great many of our fellow citizens are too apt to regard this as a political question, intricate and complex, affecting them in a remote way, and one which will not be worth the effort for politicians to wrangle over. This is indeed a neglect of the subject on the part of a great number of our people and willingness to blindly follow the party to which they happen to belong in their action upon it. It is a good sign to see practical men, such as business men, and men of affairs, discussing the question for themselves. If this is done intelligently and with sincere effort to secure the truth, tariff reformers, I think, have no need to fear the result of such discussion. Very truly yours, Grover Cleveland.

This letter was written in reply to the one by Mr. Hanton, president of the cutters' association, asking for some statement on the tariff question, as it affected the tailors. An exactly similar letter was sent to President Harrison, but as yet, no reply has been received. After the letter had been read at the convention extended its thanks to Mr. Cleveland.

Pinsapple for Diphtheria. Recently a paper printed the important announcement that the juice of the pineapple is a cure for diphtheria, and asserted further that the fact is nothing new; the Crooles of the south have long known of the value of pineapple juice in the treatment of diphtheria. One man says he administered the juice to his seven year old boy, who was in great distress for breath, and four hours thereafter the patient began to cough up the diphtheritic membrane. Another says that there was none of it in the case of his six year old daughter, who was dangerously ill with diphtheria. He says he induced the little sufferer to take the juice through a medicine tube, and within two or three hours she began coughing up small bits of the membrane.

As the diphtheritic membrane which grows in the air passages is of a fungoid character, physicians have all along recognized the fact that if some acid could be applied that if some acid could be applied that would disintegrate the membrane without attacking the mucous surface of the disease, could be readily controlled. It would be gratifying, but not surprising, if the simple juice of the pineapple should become established as a specific for the cure of diphtheria. It would simply be confirmation of the theory that nature has once for every kind of disease, in the application of pineapple juice for diphtheria, parents should, of course, consult the family physician. No progressive doctor will slight new discoveries in any field medicine, and experiment with the alleged cure should be supplemented to regular course of treatment prescribed by the lessons of medical experience.

We have expected it ever since tin mines were discovered in Dakota. Tin has always been on the free list on the ground that there was none of it in this country. The American owners of the Dakota tin mines have now formally filed their claim for protection. We say the American owners advisedly for these mines have been sold in England and while the ownership is nominally in American companies it is really in English capitalists. The object of the duty will be to raise the price of block tin and we have no doubt that this object will be attained, so that the immediate result of the discovery of a new metal in this country will be that it will cost us more than it did when we had to import it from the other side of the world. We are of course informed that the Dakota tin miners get for nothing and board themselves. But we learned last summer that the New York Tribune that copper mined in Montana by men who got \$3.50 a day was carried all the way to London and there sold for a cent a pound less than the Spanish copper mined by men who got 80 cents a day could be sold for.

We have been asked why the authors of the Constitution incorporated in it the electoral college method of choosing a President. The gentlemen who prepared the Constitution had for the most part no very great confidence in the character of the people, and some exceptions they did not feel like trusting the people directly with the power of selecting the president. They evidently had no idea that the popular will would make the electoral college device a mere form, as it did very early in our history. Their idea was like the choice of Senators by State legislatures, was intended to serve as a check upon popular impulses, and the rights of the small States were protected in some measure from the great majorities of votes cast in the large States by the provision of one elector for each Senator as well as one for each Representative.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle. This is considered folly, but it is an astounding fact that Spicer's Wines raised at Passaic, N. J., have acquired such a reputation for purity and excellence abroad, that they are shipped by steamers that leave New York for Europe. It is enjoying an enviable reputation at home and is used by the leading physicians in America as well as in Europe. Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit and seldom draw to their full extent.