

THE INAUGURATION.

GOV. PATTISON SWORN IN.

A Democratic Gala Day.

Robert E. Pattison has reason to be proud of the great throng of people who congregated at the State Capital to witness and participate in his second inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania and of the enthusiasm with which he was received during the ceremonies. Tuesday opened with indications of rain, but soon after the Governor had reached the platform in front of the Capitol from which he delivered his address the sun burst through the clouds and continued to shed its bright rays until the close of the day.

The weather was in striking contrast to the biting atmosphere that prevailed at the inauguration of Governor Beaver, and the ten thousand people gathered on the sides of and in front of the speaking stand felt no inconvenience except that which is associated with a dense and surging crowd. The town was in holiday attire. The decorations were significant and handsome, noticeable among which were those on the Capital and grand stands where the coat-of-arms of the State and the national coat-of-arms were displayed amidst a profusion of bunting set off by a splendid array of State flags and the stars and stripes. The Pennsylvania Railroad station was also tastefully decorated. The principal hotels and numerous private residences were beautifully decorated, and the Court House, on Market street, was attractively dressed.

The ceremonies of the day began at 11.30 A. M., at which hour the Governor, the Governor-elect, the Lieutenant Governor and the Lieutenant Governor-elect, the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, heads of departments and invited guests met at the Executive Mansion and proceeded under escort to the west portico of the Capital, where the ceremonies took place. Among the guests in company with the Governor were Chief Justice Paxson and Justices James P. Sterrett, Henry Green, J. Brewster McCollom, James T. Mitchell and Silas M. Clark, all of the Supreme Court; also the Common Pleas Judges, Major General Snowden and staff and the three brigadier generals and their staffs, all in carriages. These carriages were preceded by the chief marshal and his aids, with the Ringgold Band of Reading, escorted by the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Colonel F. J. Magee commanding; also the Governor's Troop, as a guard of honor, under command of Lieutenant F. M. Ott.

On the arrival at the portico at the Capitol the Ringgold Band discoursed music appropriate to the occasion, after which an eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow was addressed to the throne of Grace. The Clerk of the Senate then read the certificate of election and Chief Justice Paxson administered the oath of office, Justice Clark was announced to perform that duty, but as the full court was present the Justice deferred in honor to his chief. The Governor's salute was then fired by the Arsenal battery. The band played and the new Governor delivered his inaugural address.

His delivery was clear, forcible and far-reaching and the crowd underwent very little diminution during the progress of the speech.

The reception of Governor Pattison as he made his first appearance on the inauguration platform was most enthusiastic. As his tall and commanding form became visible to the thousands who were waiting for his arrival, a lively Democrat in the crowd exclaimed loudly: "Turn on the light!" and a great cheer went up from the audience.

The inauguration parade started promptly at 2.30 P. M. It included the Eighth Regiment, the Governor's Troop and the fire department of Harrisburg. Between four and five thousand were in line.

Judge A. G. Broadhead of Mauch Chunk is dead. He held many public positions, having been associate judge of Carbon county, state senator, and speaker of the Senate. He was a leading democrat and was well known throughout the State.

Governor Pattison's Inaugural address appears in full on the last page of this paper.

THE CHANGE THAT FIFTY YEARS HAVE WROUGHT.

"Time and Tide wait for no man." Once in the current of the onward movement, few indeed that ever cast a backward glance, or even notice who may be dropping into the land of forgetfulness, or thrust against the natural vices and left strewn by the wayside, moral and physical wrecks. People who have attained to the age of 75 or more years cannot help but note the progress the country made in their immediate vicinity, as it advanced, step by step, in improvement, enterprize and all other artifices for the development of every neighborhood, circumstantially, morally and intellectually. Inventive genius, science and art have led in the progression. Neighborhoods and larger communities are mutually dependent upon each other, no less than individuals and neighbors are. Thus the country moves on with uniform momentum. We remember well in the early history of our childhood, and place of our birth, the locality known as "Germany," embracing the larger part of Fishingcreek township, was yet to a great extent, a vast wilderness of sturdy oaks and towering pines, and the "squatter" was yet to be found and still made a temporary abode in the woods and sold his improvement and possessive right at the first opportunity. There were, however, at this time a large number of permanent settlers with farms partially cleared, and in many instances the only means of conveyance was a wood sled and ruck cart with yoke of cattle as the only means of transportation to facilitate their immediate necessities. The roads, rough and stumpy were only temporary. The principal high ways were the State road, Millroads and the old Berwick Turnpike. These were the only thoroughfares leading to and connecting distant points, traversing through large sections of unbroken forests and crossing mountain ranges. The former class of roads were irregular in their course and winding to suit convenience often crossing and frequently intersecting the main thoroughfares, and were usually private roads, and under no authoritative jurisdiction. A glance into the dim past only reveals a faint light, shaded by obscurity, when the pioneer made his abode in the unbroken wilderness, and led the van of civilization before which fled the wild beast, and the forest waned and gave way to his untiring energy and zeal to tame the soil, that mother earth might nourish her veteran sons with the fruits of her bosom. Alongside the small brook he built his rude hovel of round or flatted timber, daubed the cracks with mud and straw erected a large stone chimney as a means of comfort in winter, and convenience for cooking always. The famous "backlog" was always in place, and in cold weather a log heap was always burning, giving heat and light to its destitute occupants. Usually the loft was reached by means of a ladder. His opportunities were few, but his responsibilities great, for the reason that on him were depending all future greatness and achievements. All history demonstrates the fact that he discharged his obligations well, and contributed his full share of glory that now crowns the world with such dazzling splendor. His posterity persevered with the same energy and now we can enter the humble home of half a century ago. Here was "business on the first floor." The spinning wheel and loom, and the manufacture of fibers into thread and cloth, which was made into all manner of wearing apparel, copperas check suits, and linen shirts for summer, and flannels and butter-nut woolen fullered cloth, for winter. Flax was extensively raised and sheep kept, and the fibers and fleeces furnished employment for the average family nearly the year round, and the artificial light for evening employment, or enjoyment comprised the famous pine-knot, fish-oil, lard or tallow candles. The cobbler's bench and shoemaker's tools were part of the furniture in many homes. The feather tick was proof against the most piercing cold during the slumbers of the long winter nights. Ten plate stoves were at this time a luxury. Furniture and culinary articles were few and of the plainest kind. A little later the "Hathaway Patent" cooking stove was introduced and that meant more for home economy and convenience than a harvester or mower at this time. Forty five to fifty dollars was the price for a "Hathaway" stove. A large portion of land titles, especially of the Weidman tract were in dispute and real ownership was difficult to find. At last, however, spurious and doubtful land titles assumed valid and permanent ownership and the land speedily passed into the hands of permanent settlers. In the reconstruction of the settlement, new roads were regularly laid out and permanently located, some of the old ones merging into the new lines, to connect and intersect convenient and local points of interest to the community, and to better facilitate the rapidly growing demands of the public business. The sequestered byways and sideways with their ancient pioneer huts were now relegated to the confines of oblivion without any relic to mark their existence, only to be remembered by those surviving the changes at this stage of the community's advancement. The contrast of fifty years improvement is wonderful. Instead of the partial

wilderness, there is the beautiful landscape, dotted with substantial homes furnished with all the modern paraphernalia essential to the convenience, comfort and happiness of those whose efforts were crowned with success in the transformation of the wilderness to the highly cultivated and improved condition of the country at present time. But there is something sad in the contemplation of the marvelous changes in their different phases as they progressed hitherto. Have they brought with them the pioneer and early settler? Have they carried with them in the flight of years the ancient landmarks that outlined the progress on the stage of human action? Nay, their successors took up their unfinished work, and those only who are old enough have their "pictures hanging on memory's wall." It is with sadness when we reflect what hardships they encountered, what privations they endured, the circumstances in which they were placed. In love for their posterity availing themselves of every opportunity, they fitted and prepared them for future usefulness, that they might forge the distinctive and important link that unites them in the line of the great chain of generations. Our fathers fell in the battle of life at their post of duty, and the struggle still goes on, and thousands more are falling by the way, in the onward march of human events, and each succeeding generation marks an epoch in the world's history, and as distinctly as their predecessors, in the onward progression to the final haven of the ultimate destiny of man.

Camden Pa.

J. C. W.

Steady Work to be Done Till '92 is Won.

All over the country the Democrats are organizing for the coming political campaigns. There is a universal appreciation of the necessity of thorough work in this direction. Not only are the State committees preparing for vigorous and continuous effort until the victory shall be won in 1892, but the National Committees are stirring and arrangements are under consideration which will make the party methods and the party organization more effective than ever before. During the past week the chairman of the National Committee, Senator Brice, has been in Washington and consulted with many of the party leaders. On Thursday evening of last week there was a meeting of the Democratic Congressional committee at the residence of Representative Flower at which most of the members were present. Others invited to meet them were Senator Brice, James L. Norris, Esq., of Washington. That the Congressional committee rendered great service during the last campaign is a fact now everywhere recognized. Never before has this committee rendered so much aid in securing a party success as during the recent contest which resulted in giving us such a tremendous majority in the House of Representatives.

During the meeting referred to there was a very free expression of views, and numerous suggestions were made and discussed. One idea, which every body agreed to, was that there should be an efficient local committee in every Congressional district, and there was considerable discussion of a proposition to bring these committees into closer relations to the National Congressional Committee. Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the successful campaign in Pennsylvania last fall, submitted his views at some length. He favored a National Congressional Committee made up of gentlemen appointed by the several State committees, and he also suggested a plan for a bureau of information to Democratic newspapers and speakers. The work which the National Democrat is doing in this direction was referred to by Chairman Flower, who expressed the belief that the publication of articles by leading Democrats in its columns was one of the best ways of reaching the people. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of maintaining the present form of a Congressional committee.

As a result of the discussion a committee was appointed to confer with him in regard to the steps to be taken in future political work. The members selected are Representatives Kerr, of Pennsylvania; Clarke, Alabama; McCrea, of Arkansas; McCreery, of Kentucky, and Kilgore, of Texas.

Subsequently the question of the free coinage of silver and other important matters were quite fully talked over. A handsome collation was provided by Mr. Flower, who had reason to be pleased with the large attendance of members on the occasion.—National Democrat.

It is not four months since the United States adopted a tariff law whose metal schedule was prepared by the metal manufacturers, and a dispatch from Ishpeming, Mich., January 11, says:

The iron mines of Marquette County have decided on a ten per cent. reduction right through. Very few men will be discharged, but the reduction in wages has been found necessary in view of the present demoralized condition of the ore market. In the Menominee and Gogebic ranges several thousand men have been discharged.

Elect by a Popular Vote.

It is a good sign to see prominent Republican newspapers advocating a change in the method of electing a President of the United States. The electoral college system which was adopted by the founders of the government is a cumbersome arrangement and does not at all reflect the public will. It is a common delusion that in this country a majority of the people determine who shall rule. This may be true of the lesser offices but as far as the office of President is concerned the very reverse is generally the case.

During the past twenty years of the three Republican Presidents who have been inducted into office but one had a majority of the popular vote and that majority was a small one. In 1875 Tilden had a majority of 250,000 over Hayes, yet the latter was seated. In 1888, again, Cleveland had a popular majority of 97,883 over Harrison. Garfield in 1880 had a majority of 7,018 over Hancock, and Cleveland's majority over Blaine in 1884 was 62,683. Thus it will be seen that but twice during the past twenty years was the will of the people respected in the selection of a President.

It is time that a change be made. If it be desired to continue the electoral college system the manner of choosing the electors should be changed. Instead of all the electors for a State being elected on one ticket they should be chosen by districts the same as congressmen are elected. In this way the will of the people would be more nearly respected. But it would be better to do away entirely with the electoral college and elect a President by the popular vote. This plan has everything to recommend it. The majority then would rule and the "pivotal state" idea would be done away with so that there would be much less occasion for bribery and fraud, and the campaign would be fought on principles.—Patriot.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of the COLUMBIAN will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. 1-9-4t.

The Terrible Indian War.

Now in progress, excites universal attention, and a history of the thrilling events connected with it will be eagerly sought after. The enterprising publishers, S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford, Conn., have in preparation and will issue as soon as possible after the decisive battle, a work of about 500 pages, by W. Fletcher Johnson, author of "Johnstown Flood," giving a graphic sketch of *Sitting Bull, the Medicine Man*, and the leading chiefs, and a complete richly illustrated history of the whole terrible struggle. Agents should write at once to the publishers, who give liberal terms and pay freight.

A Graduate of Medicine.

Being a graduate of a Medical College, I am of course prejudiced against all secret proprietary medicines, but I am compelled to say, after being cured of a violent case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, that S. S. S. is the remedy for that disease. I took S. S. S. after everything else had failed. I had all sorts of treatment with the best physicians. Had the Turkish bath treatment; went to Hot Springs, Ark.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Colorado Springs, and to California; but no relief. Then I started home, tired and worn, disgusted with medicine, a friend persuaded me to take S. S. S. and I did it more to gratify him than from any hope of cure and the first bottle put me far on the road to permanent cure. I continued it until I am sound and well.

GEO. B. HAYCOCK, Duluth, Minn. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

During the past thirty years the United States Government has paid out for pensions the sum of \$1,297,374,331.02, an amount almost sufficient to pay the entire national debt.

J. L. Girton treated his customers to terrapin last Saturday night.

M. Kelly

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Fine Cabinet portraits only \$3 doz. Life size Crayons only \$10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

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if he doesn't keep SAPOLIO in stock. No city store is without it. The great grocers of the country handle no other scouring soap because the best housekeepers will not use cheap imitations which are liable to do damage far greater than the little saving in cost. If your storekeeper does not keep SAPOLIO tell him to wake up. If he offers you something else when you ask for SAPOLIO tell him to be wise and deal in genuine goods.

It pays to have the best.