

# The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,  
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1892.

James G. Blaine is improving in health.

Dr. McGlynn has been reinstated in the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Many vessels experienced very rough weather on the sea during the past week.

P. P. Smith of Scranton has been appointed by Governor Pattison an assistant law judge of Lackawanna county to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Conolly's death.

Toledo was plunged into darkness Christmas Eve, owing to a strike of electric linemen. All the lights were put out and the trolley wires cut. Travel was completely suspended and social events cut short.

Major-General Snowden, commanding the National Guard has reported very fully to the Governor concerning the past year's operations, entering very fully into the Homestead campaign and speaking highly of the work of the troops.

H. Stanley Goodwin died on Christmas morning suddenly, at his home in South Bethlehem. He was the eastern Superintendent of the P. & R. railroad. From 1860 to 1863, he was Superintendent of the Catawissa railroad. He was made a Mason in Catawissa Lodge, and rose to the 33rd degree.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1892.

Speaker Crisp was one of the few prominent democratic Congressmen who ate their Christmas dinner in Washington. This week he will go to New York for a few days, and there hangs a tale, that is very disconcerting to those gentlemen who have been working overtime concocting stories showing why President-elect Cleveland would oppose Mr. Crisp's election as Speaker of the next House. Mr. Crisp goes to New York upon Mr. Cleveland's personal invitation to confer with the president-elect about legislation that is to come before the present House; the extra session question and the organization of the next House; and now the question is being asked, why should Mr. Cleveland wish to confer with the Speaker if he is opposed to his reelection by the next House? It seems to be a repetition of the old story—somebody went off half-cocked.

The populist members of Congress from Kansas have evidently heard from home. At first they were discreetly silent about the alleged candidacy of Mrs. Lease for the Senate; now they openly ridicule it, characterizing it as simply a republican scheme to make the populists ridiculous.

Senator Hill is a member of the Senate committee on Immigration, and he does not agree with the ideas of the majority of that committee as to the legislation necessary. He will soon after the reassembling of Congress present his views in the shape of a minority report and will either introduce a new bill or offer an amendment to the Chandler bill, providing for one year's suspension of immigration, when that measure is taken up by the Senate. The joint House and Senate Immigration committee has one sub-committee now on its way to Cuba and another consulting with Treasury officials, both after information to be made use of when the immigration bills are taken up by Congress. The House and Senate committees are working harmoniously in this matter, and so far politics has been kept out of it. The only question with members of all parties being, what is the best thing to do?

There is going to be some lively financial music in Congress when it sits together again, but it is not yet certain who is going to do the dancing. The pressure for a suspension of the purchase of the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion, which the Secretary of the Treasury is compelled under the Sherman law to buy every month, is enormous. Mr. Harrison and his cabinet favor the suspension, and, it is said, that Mr. Cleveland has also sided to more than one democratic Congressman that it ought to be stopped. Letters by the hundred are received at the Treasury Department every day, from merchants and bankers over the country, urging the immediate suspension. It cannot be suspended, except by action of Congress, and the attempt to bring about a suspension, either by the passage of Senator Hill's bill for an outright

repeal of the Sherman law, or by the adoption of Senator McPherson's resolution authorizing the President in his discretion to suspend the purchase of silver bullion, will be the signal for the music to begin. The free coinage men say they do not propose to allow any suspension of the purchase of bullion, unless a free coinage bill be passed.

Notwithstanding recent extraordinary efforts of the republicans to defeat the will of the people, it is the general belief here, republicans included, that the democrats will organize and control the Senate of the next Congress.

Both those who oppose and those who favor the proposed amendment to the World's Fair act, of the last session, allowing the exposition to be opened on Sunday, claim to have polled the House, and both sides claim to have a majority of votes pledged. It is going to be a red hot fight and four days—10, to 13, of January, inclusive—have been set apart by the House Exposition committee to hear arguments for and against the proposed amendment. It is the impression of experienced observers of things Congressional that the amendment will be adopted by a small margin in both House and Senate, but there seems to be a doubt as to whether Mr. Harrison will approve.

Strange to say the most of the opposition to Senator Vest's bill directing the Postmaster General to make a ten year contract for carrying the mails, at existing rates, with the proposed Chicago and St. Louis electric railway, as soon as that company is ready to guarantee that they shall be transported at a speed of not less than 100 miles an hour, comes from those who fear accidents to travellers at that high rate of speed. Queer argument, that, for this rushing age.

It looks now as though Mr. Blaine might get well again. For nearly a week he has improved. His family and friends have grown very hopeful, and his physicians—say nothing.

Nothing so distressing as a hacking cough. Nothing so foolish as to suffer from it. Nothing so dangerous if allowed to continue. One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief. W. S. Rishton, Druggist, 10-14-17

## THE STATES REVENUE.

A CHECKING STATE OF AFFAIRS DISCLOSED BY THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Before the retirement of Governor Pattison from office Pennsylvania will practically be out of debt. According to the annual statement of State Treasurer Morrison and Auditor General Gregg the net debt at the close of the fiscal year ended November 30 last was \$2,626,592.53. The debt is being reduced at the rate of nearly a million and a half dollars annually, while the ordinary receipts from taxes are largely increasing.

Although an increase of \$5,000,000 was paid to the school districts of the State last year, there was a balance in the general fund of the State Treasury on November 30 last of \$5,398,191.26. The receipts from all sources last year were not as large as during the twelve months ended on November 30, 1891, but the difference is due to the large amount then received from the national government and favorable litigation.

The receipts last year were \$70,748,759.08, while the payments aggregated \$11,726,968.68. The State debt was reduced \$1,417,106 and \$375,223.46 were paid to defray expenses incident to the Homestead riots.

The winds from the North blows sharp and keen, and bad effects of colds are seen. One Minute Cough Cure so safe and sure, will quickly perform a wondrous cure. W. S. Rishton, Druggist, 10-14-17

## A Head Above the Ice.

PASSENGERS ON A LACKAWANNA TRAIN RUSH PAST A DROWNING MAN.

Passengers who went up to Wilkes-Barre on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western train last Saturday afternoon from Bloomsburg tell of a pitiful scene which met their gaze as they swiftly rolled by in the train. A little above the Nanticoke Bridge they noticed a man walking across the river on the ice, when he suddenly broke through and nothing could be seen but his head and shoulders. There was no person on either side of the bank and it is supposed that the man went under the ice and was drowned.

## Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. C. A. Klein, Druggist.

## HOBGOBLINS A BLESSING.

Infants Whose Days are Haunted by Giants and Bears.

The best results of fiction for the young are to be found in the enrichment of the imagination, not in the cultivation of the moral faculties; and the genuine nursery literature is so clearly imaginative that no healthy minded child mistakes such moral lessons as may be drawn from it. For my part, I should rather trust the morals of the young to the most improbable nursery tales than to the lifelike, hateful narratives of real life in which the daughter-in-law is set against her mother-in-law, Is it worse for an impressionable youth to contemplate the ingenious depravity of the wicked uncle in "The Babes in the Wood" than to imbibe from the latest, most improved fiction the insidious poison which makes him critical of his own parents' disciplinary methods with him, says an article in the *Atlantic*, because they differ from those of an ideally charming mamma in a story-book?

To draw upon my own recollections, my childhood was haunted by bears. They were not bears out of books, so far as I can remember, but a childish formula for the dark unknown which is apt to frighten every little stranger who comes alone into this great world of ours.

Many an hour have I lain awake in an ecstasy of trembling lest the snoring breathing of the sister asleep at my side should be loud enough to rouse the dire beasts from their lurking places. Yet those hours did not "embitter my infancy," nor do they now in retrospect cause me poignant grief.

What does shame me is the remembrance of other hours of that same period when I was trying to adjust my emotions and actions to an agreement with those of the particular heroine out of fiction who happened to be my near-este acquaintance at the time.

I am aware that there is another side to this subject. There are ignorant nursery-maids capable of embittering any infancy by their manner of introducing hobgoblins to it; but so long as there is mother love in the world there will be mothers wise and eloquent enough to act as the guides and interpreters of childhood in its excursions into Fairyland, and children who will rejoice to their latest day in the goodly heritage they possess in the realm which is ruled by an aristocracy of Red Riding Hood and her peers.

## Early Railway Traveling.

The first regular train service in this country commenced on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway on Friday, September 17, 1825, two days after the opening of the line. It was not on a very ambitious scale; three trains each way on week days and two on Sundays were deemed quite sufficient. The novelty of the thing, however, at first, and very soon its proved safety and efficiency, led at once to a much larger traffic than had been anticipated, and as the company could obtain rolling stock the service was increased. For a time the people who had ventured to risk their lives by the new mode of conveyance were the objects of admiration for their courage or of contempt for their foolhardiness; but one by one the coaches had to be taken off the road and everybody went by rail.

The time occupied in the journey was at first more than two hours, and often less, the distance being thirty-one miles but even this rate was too fast for some people, for a gentleman, writing about six weeks after the opening of the line, says the speed was too great to be pleasurable and caused him to feel somewhat giddy. The traveling was not very comfortable undoubtedly; the coaches were at first only coupled with chains, as wagons are now, so that they jerked the unfortunate passengers nearly off their seats at starting and clashed violently against each other when the driver put on his brake. When fairly in motion, if the speed was any but the slowest the very short wheel base produced a pitching action so trying that if the journey had not been a short one it would have seriously affected the popularity of the railway as a means of passenger transit.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

## The One-Cent Coin.

Few of the present generations have any knowledge how the present one-cent piece came into circulation. Prior to the civil war the coin which represented one cent weighed exactly half an ounce. There were plenty in circulation for the population at that time. But when the war broke out it seemed as if coins of all denominations had been swallowed up. Tokens of various kinds were made first of cardboard then of metal.

A small coin about the size of the present one-cent piece was produced, having upon it various devices such as "Not one-cent," "Good enough for defence," "Our country forever." From six hundred to one thousand varieties of these tokens were made and issued. As they were taken to represent a cent by everybody, those who had copper or procure moulds or dies, realized a good profit from the making and issuing of these tokens. The size and weight were convenient, and the United States Government saw that the people were better pleased with the smaller piece, although comparatively valueless, than with the one-half ounce coin.

As the object was to keep the subsidiary coins in the country, and as the people were content to use the smaller pieces, the experiment was tried in the issue of the "turkey buzzard" mixed nickel cent. They were larger, thicker, and heavier than the present cent, and did not please as well as the tokens had pleased. After trying two or three issues of the nickel coin, some with the Indian's head, the United States Government decided upon the present style of coin.

A stem winder.—The average vine.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

Ex-Speaker Reed is fifty-three years old.

Editor Gilder of the *Century* has a salary of \$15,000 a year.

Rider Haggard thinks Egypt the most interesting and least explored country in the world.

Sarah Bernhardt has again changed the color of her hair. She is now a pronounced brunette.

Herr Pollak, a Hungarian, now living in New York, can talk at the rate of 500 words a minute.

Fanny Davenport has purchased a seaside home at Duxbury, Mass. She also has a mountain home at Canton, Penn., and a ranch at Santa Monica, Cal.

M. Cabanol, the French portrait painter, says that Miss Maggie Mitchell, the daughter of the Oregon Senator, is one of the most beautiful women ever seen in Paris.

S. M. Inman, the wealthy Georgia cotton dealer, has presented his Atlanta residence to a board of women for use as an orphan asylum. He also gave \$30,000 to maintain it.

It is recorded that Generals Longstreet and Wade Hampton were the only Confederate Generals who loaded, trained and fired cannon during the War of the Rebellion.

Chief Justice Peters of Maine has completed the seventieth year of his age and reports himself in excellent physical condition. He expects to "keep going for some years yet."

Mrs. Increase Sumner of Starke, Bradford county, Fla., raises her own tea, and has treated her guests to cups of the home-made beverage, which was pronounced delicious.

Acher M. Huntington, son of Collis P. Huntington, is abroad, accompanied by his tutor. Mr. Huntington will remain several years abroad, spending most of the time in Spain.—*N. Y. Times*.

Mr. Gladstone still adheres to his life-long habit of rising about 5:30 daily—an hour that most other great men of the period would consider unconsciously early for getting up. He and Mrs. Gladstone attend church every morning.

James S. Gibbons, who died last October at the age of eighty-three, was the author of "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 More," which made its appearance in the summer of 1862 and became one of the popular songs of the war, though it did not long survive that period.

Except himself, but two members of Oliver Wendell Holmes' class at college still survive. The famous class dinners at a public hotel have been discontinued, but those who remain are still annually entertained by Dr. Holmes in his own house. It has been sixty-three years since the graduation exercises of these three octogenarians.

Rennan was wont to say that he was loved by the four women whose affection he valued above all others—his mother, his sister, his wife and his daughter. "I often fancy," he said, "that the judgments which will be passed upon us in the Valley of Jehoshaphat will be neither more nor less than those of women, countersigned by the Almighty."

## EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard gives away \$87,000 annually in aid of its students.

Yale freshmen and Cornell freshmen have given up their annual rush at their respective colleges.

The Detroit Board of Education has shut out all teachers from the public schools who are not graduates of the schools.

Lincoln University, the colored college at Lincoln, Chester county, Penn., has reopened with 250 students enrolled.

Colorado College is overcrowded with students. Its present freshman class contains double the number of last year's freshman class.

Coeducation has attained to such a remarkable degree of popularity in Maine that two married couples have entered Colby University.

In the "Board schools" of Dundee, Scotland, which are similar to our public schools, instruction in swimming is a part of the curriculum.

The University of Wisconsin has organized a university extension department under Lyman P. Powell, formerly of Johns Hopkins University.

Columbia College accounts for the decrease of numbers noticeable in the class of '96, in the Arts Department, by the fact that the standard of scholarship has raised.

In the early years of Yale College, and until 1767, the names of the graduates were arranged not alphabetically, but in the order of the social rank of the families to which they belonged.

The movement against the employment of married women as teachers in the public schools has extended to Chicago. That city employs 3,300 teachers, 95 per cent. of whom are women, and 400 or 500 of these are married.

The New York Board of Education has taken a cautious step toward the introduction of the Froebel system by making an appropriation of \$20,000 for kindergarten classes in the primary schools of that city.

Throughout all Spanish America no young man is considered thoroughly educated until he can speak at least two languages beside his own. In Chile, French and German are universally learned, and it is now becoming the fashion to study English.

Physical Director Stagg—that's what they call him—has decided that the students in the Chicago University shall kick football three times a week for exercise—at least, the young men. The young ladies walk an hour, and take fifteen minutes' exercise in the gymnasium.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

## One Post Card Deserves Another.

A wife who knew the aversion of her husband to letter writing said to him, as he was about leaving home for the continent: "Now, John, as neither I nor the children can accompany you, you must be cars and eyes for us and drop us a postal card telling us everything of interest you may see and hear. Don't forget, will you?"

The husband promised and took his departure. The next morning his wife received a postal card containing the following: "Dear wife, I reached Dover all right. Yours aff."

Though somewhat disappointed, she excused the brevity of the communication on the ground that her husband was doubtless pressed for time. Two days later, however, another card arrived bearing the startling announcement: "Here I am in Paris. Yours ever." Still later came another: "I am indeed in Paris. Yours—"

The wife swallowed her disappointment, and, being good at retaliation, seized her pen and wrote: "Dear Husband: The children and I are in Brixton. Yours—"

A few days later she wrote again: "We are still in Brixton."

In her next communication she grew a little more enthusiastic. She wrote: "Dear Husband: Here we are in Brixton. I repeat it, sir. We are in Brixton."

"P. S.—We are indeed."

In due time her husband reached home, and fearing, perhaps, that his poor wife was afflicted with some sort of dementia, hastened to ask the meaning of her strange messages. For answer she slipped into his hand his own three postal cards.

"What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," she said.

It is to be hoped that John profited by the lesson.

## He Could Wait.

She—It's dreadful; he is sixty and she is only sixteen. Why don't you marry her?

He—I will one of these days, if you are sure he is as old as that.—*Truth*.

## The Way Drugs are Sold.

Twynn—I hear that Sumway's book is a drug on the market.

Triplet—He gets ten times its value for it, does he?—*Harlem Life*.

"Strangest girl I ever met!" muttered Chappie. "Why?" asked Cholly. "Accepted me," replied Chappie.

## ALL SORTS.

It is a sad fact that none of us are as handsome as we think we look in a uniform.—*Elmira Gazette*.

It is hard for a man with a bad liver to believe that anybody in his neighborhood has the right kind of religion.—*Ram's Horn*.

Literal—What is your father?" "He's dead." "But what was he before he died?" "He was alive."—*London Globe*.

"Is Philadelphia a hot city?" queried Parker. "I don't think so," returned Hicks. "I was there last Christmas and found it quite cool."—*Harper's Bazar*.

A Perfect Shame—Mrs. Goodson—I think it's a perfect shame that the early settlers killed off the Indians the way they did. Miss De Prety—Indeed it is. Just think what lovely furs they used to sell for a few glass beads!—*N. Y. Weekly*.

## A New Cure.

A German doctor has started a theory that most drunkards can be cured by a very simple and pleasant course of treatment, namely, by eating apples at every meal. Apples, Dr. Tuppitt maintains, if eaten in large quantities, possess properties which entirely do away with the craving that all confirmed drunkards have for drink. The doctor says that in many bad cases which have come under his notice he has been able to effect a cure by this means, the patient gradually losing all his desire for alcohol.



Mrs. A. A. Williams  
Lynn, Mass.

## For the Good of Others

Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

Nervous Headache for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but performed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surprising what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their intensity, while her general health has been improved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with

Hood's Sarsaparilla I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits."

A. A. WILLIAMS.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c

## RHEUMATISM PREVALENT.

Caused by the Sudden Changes of Temperature.

## PEOPLE WHO HAVE FOUND RELIEF.

Rheumatism is more prevalent here than ever before.

When this disease fastens upon an individual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless in his movements, and shattering his usefulness, he is indeed an object of pity.

The slight pain in the back, pain or stiffness of the joints or muscles, is a warning indication of an improvised condition of the blood, a low state of health, and if not attended to at once, means rheumatism.

Rheumatism can now be relieved and cured. Since the introduction of Favorite Remedy, by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., there has been fewer sufferers than ever before.

Favorite Remedy drives out rheumatic poison from the blood, restores the circulation, strengthens the nerve power.

The best proof of its value is the good it has done.

I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years, writes Mr. E. J. Taylor, of East Nassau, N. Y. So severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life. Under physician's treatment I grew worse. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cured me from the time I first used it. I have felt no trace of the disease since, and that was three years ago.

The beautiful daughter of Mr. James McFarland, of DeMolles, Ia., was helpless for months with sciatic rheumatism. After a few doses of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, she began to grow better, and the improved sleep well, and continuing its use, was cured.

I was confined to my bed with rheumatism for many months, writes Mr. C. J. Weaver, of Burlington, Conn., and used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while before it drove the rheumatism out of my system.

Mr. G. Lansing, of Troy, N. Y., had rheumatism so bad that he had to be carried over in bed. After using Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy but a short while was restored to health.

What reason then for suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia. This medicine will help you if given a trial.

## FOR

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# FINE PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CRAYON PORTRAITS

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YOU CAN HUNT



at this season high and low and you won't find elsewhere in the county another stock of

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