

ESTABLISHED 1866.

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> THE COLUMBIAN. Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893.

There will be seventeen thousand men in the parade at Cleveland's inauguration.

is talked of as the successor of the late Judge Green.

Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Louisville, last Sunday.

It is now predicted that Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois will be Secretary of State in President Cleveland's cabinet.

United States Minister Stevens has established a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The stars and stripes were raised over the public hall, and a proclamation issued. Everything is quiet.

Count de Lesseps, the great French years imprisonment and a fine of 3000 trances for his connection with the Panama canal scandal, in Paris. His son Charles received the same sentence. Gustave Eiffel, who constructed the famous Eiffel tower, must serve two years in prison, and pay a fine of 20,000 frances. Count de Lesseps is 85 years old and may not live to begin serving his sentence, as he is very feeble.

The Latest Cabinet Slate.

FIVE OF THE RIGHT PORTFOLIOS AB-SOLUTELY PROVIDED FOR.

WASHINGTON, February 11. Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana; Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Ken tucky; Secretary of War, Daniel Lamont, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, James E. Campbell, of Ohio; Postmaster General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Attorney General, J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, or William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Secretary of Agriculture, not yet decided upon, but it will go west of the Mississippi river.

This is the Cabinet slate as it is made up by gentlemen who have seen Mr. Cleveland within twenty-four hours and who enjoy the most confidential relations with him. There is said to be absolutely no doubt what jority of 431. ever concerning five of the eight portfolios-State, Treasury, War, Post office and Interior. The Navy, Department of Justice and Attorney Generalship are still in doubt.

The revival of the talk of Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, for a Cabinet place comes from an intimate friend of Senator Carlisle. The Ohio delegation would be greatly pleased if Ex-Governor Campbell should enter the Cabinet. He would bring to the place great ability and popularity, and in a social way the Campbells would probably rival the Whitneys of the ast Cleveland administration.

Governor Campbell has already practically refused a Cabinet place on the score that his business interests would not permit of his acceptance, and he has also refused all the importunities of his friends to stand as a candidate for Governor of Ohio next fall against McKinley, an opportunity, should he be elected, of much greater importance in a political sense than a Cabinet place.

Nevertheless Mr. Cleveland is said to be very solicitous that Campbell should enter the Cabinet, and has decided to again press him to accept.

With regard to the Attorney Generalship, Mr. Cleveland has de-cided to give it to the South, but he has not yet made choice between Tucker and Wilson. Mr. Cleveland wants the Secretary of Agriculture to go to the far West for geographical and other considerations. The declination of Governor Boise was a great disappointment to him, and he has not yet determined upon the man to substitute in his place.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. A. Kleim's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and Redistricting the State.

OBJECT OF BILL INTRODUCED BY SENA TOR MEEK.

introduced in the Senate by Mr. Meek, of Centre, to divide the State into thirty districts, an addition of two over the present apportionment, going to Philadelphia. The Philadelphia districts are thus arranged: First district-First, Second, Twentysixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth wards Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth Eleventh and Twelfth wards; Third-Tenth. Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth; Nineteenth and Twentieth wards: Fourth-Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fitteenth, Twenty- ninth and Thirty second wards: Fifth-Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty eighth, Thirtyfirst, Thirty third, Thirty-fifth and Guy E. Farquhar Esq. of Pottsville Thirty Seventh wards; Sixth-Twentyfirst, Twenty second Twenty-fourth, Twenty seventh and Thirty fourth wards.

Chester and Delaware constitute the Seventh district, with a Republican majority of 6,884; Montgomery and Lehigh the Eighth, with a Democratic majority of 2,630; Berks and Leb-anon the Ninth, with a Democratic majority of 6,541, Lancaster the Tenth, with a Republican majority of 9.700; Northampton and Bucks the Eleventh, with a Democratic majority of 3,588; Lackawanna, Pike and Monroe the Twelfth, with a Democratic majority of 3,252; Luzerne the Thirteenth, with a Democratic majority of 1,516; Schuylkill and Carbon. the Fourteenth, with a Democratic engineer, has been sentenced to five majority of 2,613; Bradford Susquehanna, Wyoming and Wayne, the Fifteenth, with a Republican majority of 6,099; Clinton, Lycoming, Sullivan and Union, the Sixteenth; Northumberland, Montour, Snyder, Columbia, Juniata and Mifflin the Seventeenth, with a Democratic majority of-Dauphin and York, the Eighteenth, with a Democratic majority of 250; Perry, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin and Fulton the Nineteenth, with a Democratic majority of 375; Huntingdon, Blair, Bedford and Somerset the Twentieth, with a Republican ma-jority of 6,686; Westmoreland and Fayette the Twenty-first, with a Democratic majority of 592; Cambria, In diana, Armstrong and Clarion the Twenty-second, with a Republican majority of 2,180; Allegheny the Twenty third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth with a Republican majorities respectively of 4,711, 5,235 and 4,973; Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre and Elk, the Twenty-sixth Clearfield. with a Democratic majority of 2,181; Tioga, Potter, McKean, Forest, Cameron and Warren, the Twenty seventh, with a Republican majority of 6,671; Erie and Crawford, the Twenty eighth, with a Republican majority of 2.325: Mercer, Lawrence, Venango and But er, the Twenty nineth, with a Republican majority of 4.-721: Beaver, Washington and Greene, the Thirtieth, with a Republican ma-

The average population of Republican districts is 172.825 and of disbursed the money. Later they will Science has burst upon Democratic districts 179.484. The average vote to a Republican Con- Thompson's statement of what he did cloud away. As in the sister progressman is 27,105 and to a Demo- to earn his salary of \$24,000 a cratic Congressman, 41,121.

"I was deaf for a year, caused by catarrh in the head, but was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla." H. Hicks, Rochester, N. Y.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1893. Democrats in Congress are far from being pleased with the financial outlook. The House Ways and Means committee made a favorable report of Representative Bynum's resolution authorizing an investigation of the charge publicly made that Sec. Foster had made a deal with certain New York bankers whereby he was to exchange at par for gold \$50,000,000 of U. S. bonds. The fact that New York ba nkers are seldom philanthropist and that they are known to be furnishing the treasury with gold caused many people to believe this charge; hence the necessity for an investigation. The public wants no secret juggling with the finances of the country. It is only fair to Sec. Foster and the present administration to say that they deny the charge of issuing or of having promised to issue bonds for gold. Still it is believed by some that Sec. Foster, who is now in New York, is there to break up the deal, because of the proposed investigation.

"Silver week" in the House and Senate amounted to nothing more substantial than to make it certain that no silver legislation would take place at the present session. It has been repeatedly stated here within the last ten days that President-elect Cleveland had said he would call an immediate extra session of the next Congress if the present failed to take some action that would stop the purfair trial, and experience no benefit, chase of silver by the government, but now that Congress has by votes in both House and Senate given notice of its failure to take such action no one seems to be certain that an early session will be called, and there appears to be a doubt in the minds of quite a number of democrats as to whether Mr. Cleveland ever authoriz-

ed those statements.

If Mr. Harrison's influence be strong enough to accomplish it the legislation necessary to the annexation of Hawaii is to be rushed through Democratic apportionment bill was Congress, Mr. Harrison has decided to send a message to Congress recommending annexation and suggesting the terms to be contained in the legislation. To many this appears to one of the additional Congressmen be as hasty as was the action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate, and it is certainly going to be done with much less to excuse

it. It is assumed to be necessary for Second - Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, this government to endorse the action of Stevens, and that being done what occasion is there for hurrying an nexation? It is well known that so long as Hawaii is under the protection of the American flag no European government will dare to interfere. There is a great big nigger concealed somewhere in this Hawaiian wood pile, and his feet will be exposed if there

be no undue haste in the matter. The talk of the republicans on the floors of Congress and in private, on the Pension question, is very different. Privately they admit that if something is not done to reduce them the pryments will soon bankrupt the country. but on the floors of Congress they bitterly resist every attempt to reduce the amount paid. The House committee on Appropriations after careful consideration has recommended some amendments to the general Pension Appropriation bills, now being considered by the House, which would if they became laws save \$30,000,000 a year, but the republicans are doing everything in their power to prevent the adoption of these amendments. One of the amendments provides for transferring the Pension bureau to the War Department and the detail of army officers to manage it, which would remove it from politics; others provide for a suspension of pensions paid to widows who were not married within five years after the close of the war;to those having a yearly income of \$600 or more, and, except in cases of total disability, to alien non-residents.

Unless the republican Senate shall refuse to agree to amendments to the egislative and executive Appropriation bills which have already been passed by the House there will be some radical changes made here on the first of next July. The clerks in the departments will work eight hours instead of seven each day, and will have their annual leave of absence with pay cut down to 15 days. The departments will cease to close on account of the death of ex-officials, and Congress will no longer pay the big prices it has paid in the past for funeral expenses of members who died. Whatever may be said of these amendments they are in the line of democratic economy, and for that very reason they will probably be de

feated in the Senate The difficulty the Panama Investiwitnesses to testify has caused the suspicion to be general that influences are at work to prevent the truth being found out. The committee has now money spent.

Sweet breath, sweet stomach, sweet temper, all result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous 10-14 IV

About Skirts.

The skirt is irrevocably evoluting to greater width and consequent weight and the present chronicier cannot too strongly urge the maxim, "Be moderate." The modes now in vogue are too graceful and convenient, and have are ever taking place, time rolls on too much to commend them, for us to relinquish them without a struggle; and because a few women, always eager for any novelty, no matter how eccentric, have wired ruffles in their skirts, it does not follow that the inconvenient absurdity is la mode. For walking, skirts are short, and simply trimmed around the bottom; for the house they are long, and for evening they are trained, and much more elaborate trummings are admissible. When there is a deep trimming extending in widely separated bands or ruffles to the knees, a deep facing of crinoline, canvas, or even of horse hair if the trimming is heavy, extends as high as the trimming.

New skirts are cut fuller, from three yards and three-quarters to six feature of civilization. The dangers yards at the bottom, this last for to which these animals are exposed evening gowns,-and gored but slightly at the top, a little fullness extending all the way around, either gathered or laid in fine plaits.-From "Modish Skirts," in Demorest's Family Magazine for March.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Kleim.

FARMERS.

WRITTEN FOR AND READ AT MILLVILLE FARMERS' INSTITUTE, FEBRUARY 7, 1893 BY C. E. WINNER, V. S., BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

Medicine must be studied, as a science and as an art; as a science when it under inquires into all the circumstances which diseases become developed, the the influence of opium, chloral and condition of their existence and into their nature and causes; as an art animals they produce change in motor when it is directed towards the recognition, the prevention and cure of disease. Yes, it is the art of understanding the nature of diseases in order to appreciate their causes, prevent their occurrence, when possible, and to promote their cure.

Unfortunately some form of disease is ever present in this country. Perfect immunity so far as history shows, never has been and it may reasonably be expected never will be known so long as animals exist. This, though not to the agriculturist a pleasant consideration is nevertheless one calculated to generate good by arousing the mind from apathy and stimulating it to inquiry. For as we have means within our reach to le-sen mortality, and in many instances to altogether prevent animals contracting disease it behooves us to keep a careful look out for predisposing causes and when discovered, to avoid them as far as possible and when unavoidable to adopt means whereby they may be modified. Man with his superior knowledge exercises from time to time the power of that knowledge for the benefit of his own species and those of the lower animals over whom God has given him control. But though men have written and will continue to write on the manifold diseases to which flesh is heir, yet with all his talent however great it may be, it may truly be said no man possesses all the pathological knowledge contained in the record of his art. Yes, we must go back, back into the lore of our forefathers, combine the opinions of the great ones gone with those present and this with the knowledge we ourselves possess, to form any thing like a trustworthy, comprehensive, scientific and practical

treatment. To know the cause of disease is sometimes to be able to cure it, oftener able to prevent it. To cure disease an early diagnosis is most valuable. By detecting the spark before it is fanned into flame we may be able in many cases to eradicate all that is mischievous or dangerous. But this early detection is no easy task For many diseases are still hidden in mystery, they have alike baffled the medical man and the veterinary surgeon. Their origion is a problem we cannot solve, and their treatment is therefore unsatisfactory and difficult.

Great as the progress of our sci ence has been, much very much gation committee has had in getting remains yet to be done. Nevertheless baffeled as we are from time to time wa struggle on finding new courage at each step by the gradual experience we gain. An experience which in gone to New York to see if anything right hands may always be turned to can be got out of the bankers who good account. Veterinary Sanitary go to Indiana to get ex-secretary sunbeam, and chased many a dark fession so in our own this has now beyear; also what he knows about other come an advanced study, the great importance of this connecting link between health and disease cannot be lost sight of. The amount of disease due to sanitary neglect has been and still is immense. Defective drain, a badly ventilated cow house, a damp little pills. W. S Rishton Druggist sheep fold, are often the unsuspected roots of many fatal maladies. Prescribed medicines are given, new drugs are tried, while the cause is allowed to remain undisturbed. This evil must be avoided, the spell broken, or disease will still ride rampant. Nature is ever progressive, we may thwart her purpose, but her influence is ever the same, changes and age brings with it many in-

firmities. Climate, the nature of the soil, purity of food and water, cleanliness, hereditary weakness are facts that must be observed by the farmer if he would maintain health and avoid disease. The system of inspection though still in many districts insufficient is now more rigid, and by this means the interests of the cattle owners are better protected andtheir confidence is strengthened in the power of our government. Trade and intercourse are necessary for the weltare of the human family, and man cannot exist without the assistance of certain animals, whose multiplication and improvement constitute an essential and through them the well being of mankind, can only be averted by an exact comprehension of the disease to which they are liable, and the establishment of a more complete system of sanitary policy, more efficiently organized and better provided with preventive measure, based on their knowledge.

Many medicines act very differently on different classes of veterinary patients, but this difference is more in degrees than in kind, and depends on diff erence in organization and function. On the respiratory and urinary system which nearly resemble each other in man and the lower animals, medicines act tolerably uniformly. Thus aconite digitallis and nitre produce very nearly

VETERINARY SCIENCE FOR THE the same results in man, horse, dogs and cattle. Great diversity however occurs in regard to medicine acting on the digestive and nervous system. The more highly any organ or system of organs is developed the more susceptible does it become to the action of medicines and it might be added to diseases also. Thus the highly developed brain of the human being becomes dull and blunt from chloriform, whilst in the lower functions and convulsions, because the spinal cord is developed at the ex pense of the brain.

In the horse the stomach is small the bowels large and vascular, thus nearly two thirds of the fluid ingest pass off by the bowels, while in man only five per cent pass of by that channel except in disease, and underthe influence of aconite, horses never vomit; this is accounted for by the fact that the stomach is small and situated at a considerable distance from the diaphragm and abdominal muscles, and probably to a great extent from the imperfect development of the vomiting center.

The pecularities of the action of medicines in cattle are chiefly referable to their alimentary canal The stomach being so large and divided into four compartments, the first and third which always contain large amount of food, account for the fact that large doses of all medicines are required and that considerable quantities of instant and corrosive poisons can be given with impunity and that purgatives unless given in large quantities, and in solution are so uncertair, and tardy in their effects. The effects of medicines are modified to a great extent by the age of an animal. As a rule a one year old colt requires one third the quantity of any medicine given to adult horse, a two year old, one half and a three year old two thirds, such doses are however only approximative: for you must adapt your dose to the size of the animals. The continued use of a medicine alters its effects. An organ in a state of disease does not act on a medicine in the same manner as in health. Though veterinary medicine has made great advancements during the last few years, still the science is still

in its infancy. Were the laws of health physiology better understood, how great would be the effects. But let us hope that matters of so great a moment may not always be considered of less importance than the languages of extinct nations or the unimportant facts of a dead history.

Saved His Life

Scrofula-Impure Vaccination-Beyond Hope

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Effected a Perfect Cure.



Joseph Harp Trenton, N. J.

Weare as sure that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved our son Joseph's life as that the sun shines. Five years ago on board ship our three boys were vaccinated. Joseph had a very sore arm, so bad at one time that we were atraid it would bave to be taken off. At length it seemed to get well, but about two mouths after, he began to complain of screness and pain in the vacc arm. He had occasionally shown some signs of scrofula, but nothing serious. His arm, however, grew worse and worse and became swoller and covered with sores. The inflammation and sores also spread all over his body, and he was a mass of corruption,

Pitiable to Behold, A misery to himself and almost breaking our hearts with anguish over his dreadful condition.

Many a time did I wish he was dead and out of his misery. "The eruption was especially severe back of his his face. We had to cut off all his hair we could, as it was impossible to comb through the mass of hard crust and matter. Physicians did him no good, and three specialists at the Eye and Ear Hospital said

Nothing Could be Done. They said it was a blood disease caused by

impure vaccination. One night I happened to be reading in a paper about Hood's Sarsapa-rilla, and decided to try it.

"While taking the first bottle, Joseph did not grow any worse; on the second, we noticed that

he was improving, and, slowly but surely, the medicine drove away the disease and won a complete victory. The scales and scabs began

to fall off; the sores gradually healed up, and Hood's Sarsa- Cures

new, smooth and healthy skin formed in place of the disease and corruption. Of course it took time, but improvement was steady until at the end of the year the disease had entirely disap-peared, and Joseph stood a strong and heal-thy boy. He is at school and progressing

rapidly in his studies.
"We and all the neighbors regard his cure as a perfect miricle." JAMES HARPER, heater in Roebling & Son's Rolling Mill, residence, No. 814 Division Street, Trenton, N. J.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restor ing the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

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 in-dividual with its soreness and pain, swelling the joints, rendering him helpless

in his movements, and shattering his use-fuiness, he is indeed an object of pity.

The slight pain in the back, pain or stiff-ness of the joints or muscles, is a warning indication of an improvished 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 circu-

lation, strengthens the nerve power.

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

it has done.

"I was afflicted with Inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years, writes Mr. E. P. Tayer, of East Nassau, N. Y. So severe that I was supposed to be a cripple for life. Under physicians treatment I grew worse. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy helped me from the time I first used it, and entirely cured me. Have felt no trace of the disease since, and that was three years ago." The beautiful daughter of Mr. James Mc Farland, of DeMoines, Ia., was help-less for months with sciatic rheumatism. After a few doses of Dr. Kennedy's Fav-orite Remedy, she began to grow better, appetite improved, slept well, and con-tinuing its use, was cured.

"I was confined to my bed with rheumatism near my heart, wr ites Mr. C. L. Seaver, of Bir-murcham, Conn., and used Dr. Kennedy's Favor-les itemedy but a short while before it drove the rheumatism out of my system."

Mr. G. Lansing of Troy, N. Y., had rheumatism so had that he had to be turned 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.

STILLWATER ITEMS.

Mr. Dan McHenry is still confined to the hou e with rheumatism.

Our friend and neighbor Mr. John Sutton and his aged wife in her eightieth year since Christmas and he seventy-seven are in feeble health, especially Mrs. Sutton.

Mr. Sutton Yorks has improved to much with his broken limb that he was able to come on a visit to his father in law, Mr. Wm. Marr.

Miss Della Harman and Mr. Earnest Albertson were calling on friends at Stillwater, last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Harnald, Mr. Hayman, and

Mr. Lee of Millville and White Hall, were visiting friends at Benton, Stillwater, and Forks over Sunday.

There was a sleighing party at Mr. Wm. Stoker's Tuesday night of last

Mr. Bruce Drescher with about thirty of his friends drove from Town Line to Stillwater last Thursday and took dinner with his father, Stephen Drescher. They enjoyed themselves very much and returned home in the evening.

Spring Bonnets.

Hats and bonnets for spring are things of beauty. Of course there are a few startling and outre things for those who demand them; but conservative women of quiet and refined taste can all be suited. There is the small turban of fancy straw trimmed with velvet folds, which some women like so much for shopping and traveling and close little capotes of fancy straw and chip. Strings are the color of the trimming, and full two inches wide. All kinds of buds and berries are more used than flowers. Hats have wide brims and low crowns, are bent pinched into many shapes, and trimmed in front, at the side, or back, as is most becoming. The severe, but to some faces most coquettish. Empire poke comes in fine, colored chip, and is trimmed with velvet ribbon in severe lines, and erect ostrich-feathers, - From "Review of Fashions," in Demorest's Family Magazine for March.

Is the Earth Hollow?

The orthodox Icelander believes that the north has an opening through it from pole to pole; in other words, that it is the exact counterpart of a gigantic bead. According to their ideas, all water which flows to the north are drawn thitherward by a suction created through the ocean tumbling downward into the opening or hollow, which they firmly believe to exist. Their authority for this curious belief is the "Utama Saga," a semisacred work written early in the fourteenth century. If this ancient volume is to be relied upon one Bjorn Ltefson, a fisherman, who was driven northward by a fierce gale about the year 1291, is the only human being who has ever actually beheld the spot where the waters of all the oceans plunge downward and are not seen again until they have passed entirely through the earth and again appear, bubbling and frothing like a mammoth spring at the South Pole. Symmes, the American Arctic explorer, entertained a somewhat similar notion.

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.

10-14-19 Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.