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THE COLUMBIAN,
 Bloomsburg, Pa.
 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

The postmaster general has authorized a standing reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person who shall rob the mail while being conveyed in mail cars; \$500 for any one who shall rob the mail while passing over star routes, and \$250 for any one who shall attempt to rob the mail while in transit.

Two severe earthquake shocks were felt in the Northern States and Canada at nearly midday Monday. In Montreal it was the most severe shock felt for years. The people rushed into the streets, fearing that buildings would fall. The ice in the canal was broken up. At St. Albans and Burlington, Vt., it was equally severe, lasting from ten to fifteen seconds. At Gerkham, New Hampshire, it was very severe. The two distinct shocks were felt in New York State at the following places: Malone, Rome, Watertown, Canayohone, Cleyton, Plattsburg, Ogdensburg and Troy.

From a recent issue of the *Druggist's Circular and Chemical Gazette* we clip the following for the benefit of our readers:

"In a recent issue of the *New York World* there was published a two-column article entitled 'Caught by Common Salt,' in which that paper stated how a firm doing business under the name of the *Koal Spar Co.*, was reaping a rich harvest by putting on the market in handsome lithograph packages a substance called 'Koal Spar,' which they extolled in extensive advertisements as a 'great discovery' for the saving of coal, and which proved on analysis by chemists employed by the *World*, to be nothing more nor less than an impure quality of common rock salt."

Judge Gunster, of the Lackawanna court, has rendered a decision in which he denies the authority of boroughs to compel railroad companies to build safety gates at railroad crossings within the limits of such boroughs. In his opinion the learned Judge says: "It is somewhat strange that the question before me has not been brought to the attention of the Supreme Court, but counsel for both parties inform me that after diligent search they have been unable to find any decision of it. I have been unable to find any myself in the limited time allowed me. The power claimed may be desirable and in view of the immense growth of the population of the Commonwealth may be necessary, but unless the State has conferred it on boroughs, they do not have it, and courts have no power to grant it. We are unable to find any law which specifically or by implication confers it. After carefully examining the question we are of the opinion that the ordinance in question as set forth in the case stated is not valid or binding upon the defendant company, and judgment is entered on the case stated in favor of the defendant."—*Wyoming Democrat*.

TIME TO DO SOMETHING.

It is now more than a year since the people elected Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and placed the administration of the government in Democratic hands. As it was a great victory for the Democratic party, that party had a right to expect that it would be permitted to enjoy the fruits of that victory. But time goes on, and, with the exception of a few country postmasters, Republican officeholders continue unmolested in the enjoyment of remunerative positions, and the applications and recommendations of prominent Democrats all over the country are ignored, and there are beginning to be mutterings of discontent all along the line. In fact, one of the most potent factors that created the apathy in the Democratic ranks, which resulted in disastrous defeat to them on November 4th, is the slowness of the administration in making appointments. When the Republicans elect a President, they are not slow in giving the grand bounce to everybody that has a suspicion of Democracy about him, and we honor them for it. The party in power is entitled to the assistance of its political friends, and there ought to be no further delay in making appointments.

Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, the Pectoral has a most marvelous effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the desire to cough.

How to Say Hawaii.

"How do you pronounce the name of the island kingdom which wants to be annexed to the United States?" was a frequent question recently. The most common accepted orthography is, "Hah-wi-e," the second syllable is accented, and the "i" long as in "pine." The question was once asked of a high-caste Hawaiian lady, well educated in her own and the English language. She answered: "The proper pronunciation is Hah vah-e-e. There is no 'w' in our alphabet, and no letter or combination of letters which takes the sound of 'w,' as in English. The missionaries who first translated our language found it difficult to pronounce or express the sound which is, to my ear, correctly conveyed by the letter 'v' softened and made full. Our 'a' is pronounced broad, as you pronounce it in 'fall,' and our 'i' is like the English 'e.' The rule is to pronounce every vowel, and as the exception to the rule does not affect the double 'i' in Hawaii you will see that the word is 'Hah vah-e-e.'"

These are the twelve letters of the Hawaiian language, with their pronunciation: A (ah), e (a), o (oh), o (oo), h (hay), k (kay), l (lah), m (moo), n (noo), p (pay), v (vay). There is no sound of "i," as in the English language, except where "ai" follows "w," or, as the Hawaiian lady would insist, "v." There is a great difference in the language as spoken by the high and low caste Hawaiians. The low caste speak with a succession of explosive staccato gutturals; the high caste with a liquid flow that makes it a beautiful language. The insistence upon the "v" instead of the "w" sound is considered, even by some of the educated and all of the uneducated as something of an affectation.—*Languages*.

Pathology as Opposed to Physiology

Physiology relates to healthy actions of the human body; Pathology relates to diseased actions. It has been remarked: "A physician that could enumerate a sick person's symptoms without being told where the pain was located must be very clever." It is understood that the expression of the countenance is something of an index to the physical condition. A physician as a detective in ferretting out diseases, it is possible for him to glance at the gestures and countenance of an individual, and from the drawn, distorted and pallid features recognize the presence of disease. And it is possible in some instances to pronounce the name of the disease. But it is not possible to do so in all diseases without a careful physical examination and the patient's effort to aid him. If he should jump at a conclusion and make no mistake as to the name of the disease, he would have no difficulty in enumerating the symptoms, for every disease has symptoms peculiar to itself. A specialist would know how and where to look for them, and the means of cure. Having examined a patient, and satisfied with his diagnosis of a disease, if he chooses to question further for the patient's satisfaction his question would lead to the symptoms, (locality and character of pain.) The patient would answer in the affirmative. It should make little difference to the patient what the name of his disease except to satisfy a morbid curiosity. It would be satisfactory for him to know that he had been cured, and no symptoms of disease remaining. A true physician would not hesitate to pronounce the name of a disease when it was requested of him. When an individual is sick he generally knows from his sensations the character of pain and about where it is located. Some diseases approach suddenly without warning, others come on gradually, insidiously, and without definite culmination which makes it difficult to prevent sickness, and requires skillful management to break it up in the start as well as to cure it after it has become established. The principal object in this is to enumerate some of the most notable symptoms in some chronic diseases of a grave character under respective numbers. Sufferers will readily recognize a similarity in their sensations to the description herein given.

Healthy people will scarcely give it attention as it will seem like a medical advertisement. There are many however, that will certainly experience the symptoms I will presently write, and with this reminder they would know when to seek medical aid, and if no one can be found to properly diagnose their diseases the writer would do so, and effect cures. The symptoms under the first number are:

No. I.

Muscular debility, general weakness, pale lips, inner surface of eye lids pale, and other mucous surfaces pale, tongue flabby and generally indented by the teeth, mucus in vessels of the neck, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, hands and feet cold and sometimes damp, head light, ringing in the ears and head, moans before the eyes, numbness of the limbs, depression of the spirits, pain in brow over the eyes, thirst and sometimes convulsions.

No. II.

The causes that produce this train of symptoms are numerous and some of them tend to sudden death. They

are curable if medical treatment be applied in time.

The symptoms under this number are not variable, except in intensity, and as varied as to locality. Any one afflicted with them in any part of the body, from their sensations will perceive a correctness in description here given. The capital feature is pain. This may be either lancinating or contusive. The lancinating is sharp, paroxysmal, shooting or darting from place to place. The contusive is a dull aching, burning, boring, bearing, tensive and compressive pain. The pain may be deep seated or superficial, and even in the skin. In all this there is a pressure exerted due in a measure to changes in temperature. The next symptom is tenderness on pressure. A contusive pain can be excited at any time when pressure is exerted. Whereas the lancinating pain is always paroxysmal. To develop pain by pressure, this must be directed on the part affected. The seat of pain being very small, not more than a quarter to a half inch in diameter. Lancinating pains are produced from various causes. Sometimes the parts are not only painful but wasted and paralyzed. The longer the disease is neglected the longer it will take to cure it.

DR. J. R. EVANS.
 CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.



Officer Eugene Christine
 Of Philadelphia.

An Officer's Battle

He Might Have Lost But for Assistance

How It Was Given, and the Inevitable Result.

An officer connected with the Tacony Station house, Philadelphia, has had a severe battle with a monster, or a demon, he hardly knows which to call it. We will let him tell the story in his own words:

"I want to say a word about what Hood's Sarsaparilla did for me. I was troubled the worst way with dyspepsia. Why, I could not eat anything at breakfast without distress, and when I did manage to eat a little it would all come up again. I tried almost everything I heard of to find relief, but still I suffered. At last I was told just how I felt and what Hood's Sarsaparilla would do for me by an advertisement in a paper. I decided to try the medicine, and realized all the benefits promised. It was what Hood's Sarsaparilla actually did for me that

convinced me of its merit. I cannot praise it enough. I can eat heartily now, although two months ago I did not know what it was to keep anything on my stomach.

Hood's Cures

Besides being cured of dyspepsia, I have been relieved of severe pains in the kidneys. I am willing this should be used to tell others how to be cured of dyspepsia." OFFICER EUGENE CHRISTINE, Tacony Station House, Tacony, Philadelphia.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

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CARPETS.
 For the same price that you pay elsewhere, we will make and line your carpets free. Extra Supers from 35 cents up to 75 cents.

We bought a specially low priced line of Smith's Brussels, which we will give you for 67 cents. This includes making and lining. Oil cloths at all prices and cut any length or size.

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French Prunes (this season's crop) 2 pounds for 25 cts.
 Sugar, - - - 6 cts.
 Arbuckle's Coffee, - 24 cts.
 Fine Raisins, 2 lbs. for 25 cts.
 Mackerel—Norways', fine as chicken, - 15 to 20 cts.

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