

The second annual convention of the Loyal Temperance Legion of Pennsylvania met at Philipsburg, June 21 and 22.

Wednesday morning at ten o'clock the executive committee met and decided that the dues of graduates should be twenty-five cents, instead of fifteen as last year.

At 10.30 the convention proper was opened by devotions conducted by Miss Carrigan, of Philadelphia. She impressed upon the minds of all that they were not here for their own pleasure but for the good we may do and the inspiration we might receive.

Reports of corresponding secretary and treasurer were given and accepted. Committees on Credentials, Constitution, Plan of Work, Courtesies and Resolutions, were appointed, followed by reports of the L. T. L.'s. These reports were very encouraging and show a wonderful increase in the number of graduates and workers. We were led in noontide prayer by Mrs. Rice, and adjourned.

Wednesday afternoon meeting opened with a Bible reading by Ralph Kisser, followed by music and reading of minutes. Greetings were received from Miss Geunsey.

Just at this time the convention adjourned for a half hour to give place to a wedding. The bride was a member of Philipsburg Y. It was a very pretty affair and all the delegates were glad to be present.

Convention again assembled and Mrs. Rice explained the object of the Youth's Congress to be held at Chicago, and stated that the L. T. L. had received an invitation to send a delegate to represent our work at that meeting. The invitation was then read.

The committee on courtesies introduced Rev. Whitney, of Osceola Mills, who gave helpful and encouraging words. Mr. Butler, of Tioga county, who brought his son and daughter to attend the convention, also gave a few encouraging remarks.

The question box was then passed. Question, "At what age should boys and girls join the Y's?" was answered by Mrs. Rice saying not until 18 years of age. This was endorsed by others. After singing we adjourned until the evening.

Wednesday evening the exercises opened by devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Walter, of Gettysburg; prayer by Dr. Miller of the M. E. church. Address of welcome, by Edna Williams. In a few fitting words of greeting she welcomed the delegates to the town and extended the hospitality of their homes; followed by a response by Frank Lutz, of Bloomsburg.

Mrs. Rice, subject, True to ourselves we will then be true to others and our God. In Shakespeare's words:

"To thine own self be true,  
And it shall follow us night and day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

She outlined the true citizen as one who is always alive to the interests of the public, if it does cost money, time and effort. In every community there are objectors—those who are opposed to every effort for improvement because his taxes may be increased or his own private interests be touched. The difference between the true and false man, in every walk of life, was clearly shown by her, and, also, that only the true man or woman can really be a successful person. No one in sympathy with or in any way aiding the liquor traffic can be a true citizen. All the members of the L. T. L. were called upon to be true to themselves and swear eternal vengeance to the whiskey traffic. The highest type of mankind is that of the Christian man.

At the executive meeting Thursday morning it was decided to make inquiries about a graduate's badge. Miss Jones was asked to take the matter in hand and see what could be done.

The subject of getting up a new design in pledge cards was taken up and committee appointed to get them. The committee is Miss Alice Edgar, of Columbia county, and Mrs. Walter, of Adams county.

Convention opened with devotions. Minutes of Ex., and last meeting were read and adopted.

After singing the pledge song Mrs. Rice gave a parliamentary drill.

Adjourned with noontide prayer. Thursday afternoon, after devotions, reading of minutes and singing, the Philipsburg Legion gave a Flower Mission exercise, followed by a recitation and singing.

Election of officers was next in order and resulted as follows: President, James Green, of Blossburg; Tio-ga Co.; Cor. Sec., Belle Duff, New Castle, Lawrence Co.; Rec. Sec. Anna Wible, Gettysburg; Adams Co.; Treas., Will Butler, Blossburg; 1st Vice Pres., Mr. Cadwalader, Philipsburg; 2nd Vice Pres., Maude Reese, Albion; Delegate to Youth's Congress at Chicago, Ralph Kisser, Millville.

The invitation to hold the next convention at Gettysburg was accepted by the Executive Committee.

Plan of Work Com. reported as follows:

1st. We recommend that an annual conference of L. T. L. workers be held in each county for interchange of suggestions in regard to best methods for advancing the work.

2nd. That we appoint press superintendents and so bring our work before the people.

3d. That the Legion be asked to

give as faithfully in dues as in work. Faithful service is faithful giving.

4th. That we emphasize the need of county organization and have county conventions, thus preparing our boys and girls for intelligent work when they come to the State meetings.

5th. That we urge that Democratic contests be inserted in our plan of work as the most effectual method of creating public opinion.

6th. That the Legion be urged to make more prominent the pernicious influence of tobacco, and that efforts be made to circulate the paper called Anti-Tobacco Gem, and form "Anti-Tobacco" clubs.

7th. That all Legions take the Young Crusader, and the graduates the Advance Guard.

MRS. WALTER, } Com.  
J. M. EWING, }  
M. R. CONKLING, }

Committee on resolutions asked that the vesper hour of prayer be faithfully remembered by our workers. They also extended hearty thanks to the citizens of Philipsburg for their hospitality and to the committee on decorations and arrangements.

Thursday evening the graduating exercises were given and all who took part acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. The music by the Blossburg Quartet and Epworth League Quartet was excellent.

Diplomas and seals were presented to sixty graduates. Philipsburg having the largest number received the diploma banner.

ANNIE C. TRESCOTT,  
Supt. Millville Legion.  
\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper 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.  
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Experiment Station Notes.  
The results of some experiments upon the comparative digestibility of green corn fodder, and of the same material field-cured and ensiled, are presented in the forthcoming report of the Station. These results, when compared with those of similar experiments at this station and elsewhere, modify some previous conclusions as to the influence of ensilage upon the digestibility of corn. Contrary to the generally accepted opinion, it was found that in certain cases the process of ensilage increased the digestibility of the woody fiber of the corn. It was also found, however, that this result was only reached when the amount of fermentation and consequent loss in the silo was excessive, and that under more normal conditions, both ensilage and field-curing somewhat decrease the digestibility of corn. Evidence is constantly accumulating that the undoubted great value of ensilage in progressive farming is not due to any mysterious action of the silo upon the fodder, but is an economic advantage arising from the facts, first, that the corn crop produces a very large amount of food per acre, and, second, that the silo preserves this food with comparatively little loss in a palatable and succulent condition, so that it is eaten with little or no waste.

The last legislature passed an act, which has been approved by the Governor, appropriating the sum of \$3000, a year for two years to the Experiment Station "for the purpose of conducting experiments and investigations in the culture, curing and preparation of tobacco." These experiments, which have already been initiated at two points in Lancaster County are to be under the management of the Tobacco Growers' Society of Lancaster County and such other responsible associations as may care to engage in such work, but subject to the direction and control of the Station. The actual work of experimentation is to be carried on by the respective associations, but the analysis and investigations connected therewith are to be made by the Station and the results of the experiments published in its annual report. It is further provided that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the purchase of land, and that experiments shall be carried on under the act in not less than two, nor more than five separate localities. Provision is also made for the publication of results in the form of bulletins, one copy of each of which is to be sent to every newspaper in the State.

The legislature also included in the appropriations for the Pennsylvania State College the sum of \$2000 per year for two years for the current expenses of the Agricultural Department of the College. This appropriation is for the teaching work of the College, and not for the experimental work in agriculture.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1897.

President Cleveland never did a more universally popular thing than when he issued his proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to meet August 7th, it being generally conceded by everybody that the financial situation demands Congressional legislation, although, of course, there is a difference of opinion as to the exact nature of what that legislation ought to be. It is well known that in calling the extra session for August instead of September as originally intended, the President deferred to public opinion as represented by prominent individuals and business organizations in every section. They stated to him that in their judgment an extra session would have a tendency of itself to restore public confidence and improve the financial situation, and although it greatly inconvenienced him personally and doubtless many of the Senators and Representatives who had made their arrangements for September he yielded, and a good effect is already perceptible.

Now that the extra session has been called, the question naturally arises, what will it do? Mr. Cleveland states in his proclamation that "The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress, and it would seem that both House and Senate being democratic there should be no difficulty in having those unwise laws repealed at the request of a democratic administration, particularly when the fact is remembered that the Chicago platform, upon which the democratic party carried the country by an overwhelming majority, denounced the laws and demanded their repeal; but there is a difficulty, and a doubt, although it is growing less substantial, as to the repeal of the Sherman Silver law.

The absence of Mr. Cleveland, who does not expect to return to Washington until just before the extra session meets, and the reticence of the members of the cabinet, most of whom expect to take their vacations between this time and August 7, indicates that having done its duty the administration proposes now to keep its hands off and let Congress do its duty, believing that the business interests of the country will make its influence sufficiently felt in Congress to make the repeal of the Sherman law a certainty. A personal friend of the President said this morning: "I do not believe that Mr. Cleveland will have another word to say publicly on this question until he sends his message to Congress, which if I mistake not will be a convincing document."

Senator Vorhees, chairman of the Senate committee on Finance, who has always voted for the free coinage of silver, is strongly in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law and expresses the belief that it will be repealed. The Senator is always a power in Congress and his aid will unquestionably be valuable in the Senate, where the strongest opposition to the repeal will be met. It seems to be settled in the minds of those who have been studying the question that the House will vote for repeal by a majority of not less than twenty, although it may take good leadership and some hard fighting to get it to a vote.

In view of the probability of a prolonged fight in which the whole silver question will be stirred up, and its probable bad effect upon financial affairs, the suggestion has been made that it would be good policy for the extra session to pass a resolution authorizing the President to suspend the purchase of silver under the Sherman law and then at once adjourn. It is claimed by the advocates of this plan that it would demonstrate before the opening of the regular session of Congress whether the purchase of silver was as largely responsible for the financial stringency as it is claimed to be and would enable Congress to legislate upon the subject with more intelligence. On the other hand, there are numbers of democrats who say the party is pledged to give the country financial and tariff reform and that the work should begin with the extra session and not until it has been thoroughly completed.

The canvass for the officers of the House will necessarily have to be short. Speaker Crisp will be re-elected without opposition, and clerk Kerr is so far the only candidate for his position. In addition to the incumbents—S. S. Yoder, of Ohio; Charles H. Turner, of New York, and Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana—there are a number of gentlemen who would like to be Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Post Master, and the probabilities are that they will make a very lively campaign with the chances slightly in favor of the old officials.

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ely's Cream Balm. I was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and catarrh and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four hours the catarrhal symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared and I was able to sing a heavy role in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers.—Wm. H. Hamilton, Leading Bass of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera Co.

\$20, \$15 and \$12 Suits for \$8.50  
New York clothing maker was hard up for cash. We bought all his Men's Suits (made to sell for \$20, \$15 and \$12) at a price that enables us to offer them at \$8.50 per Suit. We are selling Boys' \$5.00 Knee Pant Suits for \$2.50. Hundreds to pick from. This was another clean-out.  
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Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

A portrait of Lafayette and a reproduction of the famous painting by Trumbull the surrender of Cornwallis adorn the illuminated cover page of the Fourth-of-July Number of the New York Ledger, in which Mrs. Amelia E. Barr begins a serial story of New York society, entitled "Girls of a Feather." Doctor Hepworth appears in this number with a novelette dealing with Stark and the Battle of Bennington, and S. P. Cadman contributes a lively Gettysburg story and Daniel D. Bidwell an article on "Uncle Sam's Ensigns." James Parton writes about "Lafayette in the American Revolution." Clarence Hawkes has a poem describing Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Eleanor Kirk begins a series of papers on "An Easier Way for the Working-Girl." W. Clark Russell's sea story, "The Convict Ship," is continued, as are also serials by Mrs. Southworth and St. George Rathborne. This issue contains sixteen illustrations and twenty-four pages—all for five cents.

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Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor. Free. All of which is guaranteed to do good and cost you nothing. C. A. Kleim's Drug Store.

Good at Figures.  
Teacher—You say, Jimmie, that father bought a horse for \$600 and sold him for \$250; now, how much did he lose?  
Jimmie—About \$600.  
"Why Jimmie, I'm surprised. There isn't another scholar in the class who would not have given a correct answer."  
"There ain't one of them what knows anything about it!" The horse kicked a \$100 setter to death. He smashed a new buggy so the maker didn't know it. He broke pap's leg and cracked two ribs for our Jersey cow. Now let the other boys figure that out and see what they get." Detroit Free Press.

In old times it seemed to be thought that a medicine most be nauseating to be effective. Now, all this is changed. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one of the most powerful alteratives, is agreeable to most palates, the flavor being by no means medicinal.

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Big Game.  
An Account of the Capture of a Harpooned Hippopotamus.  
In his book on Abyssinia Sir Samuel Baker gives the following account of the capture of a hippopotamus. After a long chase the animal had left the river, and much to the disappointment of his pursuers had disappeared. But one of the knowing attendants expressed his firm conviction that the "hippo" would soon be seen again. This prediction was fulfilled much sooner than the most sanguine had expected. At a distance of nearly half a mile, says the writer, we saw the animal emerge from the jungle, and descend at full trot to the bed of the river, making directly for the first rocky pool, in which we had previously seen a herd of hippopotami.

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Accompanied by the old howarti (hippo-hunter) we walked quickly toward the spot; he explained to me that I must shoot the harpooned hippo, as we should not be able to secure him in the usual method by ropes—nearly all our men being absent from camp upon other duties.

Upon reaching a certain pool, which was about a hundred and thirty yards in diameter, we were immediately greeted by the hippo, who snorted and roared as we approached, then he dived, and the buoyant float, upon which the man with the harpoon was stationed, ran along the surface, marking his course in the same manner as the cork of a trimmer with a pike upon the hook.

Several times he appeared, but as he invariably faced us, I could not obtain a favorable shot. I therefore sent the old hunter round the pool, and he, swimming the river, advanced to the opposite side, and attracted the attention of the hippo, who immediately turned toward him.

This afforded me a good chance, and I fired a steady shot behind the ear, at about seventy yards, with a single-barreled rifle.

As usual with hippopotami, whether dead or alive, he disappeared beneath the water at the spot. The crack of the ball and the absence of any splash from the bullet told me that he was hit; the float remained perfectly stationary upon the surface. I watched it for some minutes—it never moved; several heads of hippopotami appeared and vanished in different directions, but the float was still; it marked the spot where the grand old bull lay dead beneath.

When the men reappeared they swam out, regardless of crocodiles, to the spot where the animal had gone down, and securing the rope attached to the harpoon dragged the body of the hippo to the shore.

POLAR BEARS KEEP COOL.  
Tropical Animals in Captivity Suffer Most During the Hottest Term.

"It will surprise most people," said Superintendent A. E. Brown, of the Philadelphia zoological garden, to a Record man, "to learn that the polar bear stands the hot weather of the dog days in this locality better than the African lion. On hot days the lion will get off his feet; the polar bear will not. The tropical animals in the garden," continued the superintendent, "are the ones mostly affected by the extreme heat of midsummer, strange as it may appear. I suppose the reason of it is that the heat here is more moist than that of the tropics, and, as it were, of a different character. Whatever mortality occurs among our animals during a heated term is mostly among the tropical animals, especially the African. In hot weather I have watched the polar bear go into his tank, and then, instead of lying in the shade, extend himself in the direct rays of the sun, where the water on his skin would evaporate. He found out for himself, I suppose, that evaporation causes a lower temperature. Again, it is somewhat astonishing, at first, that our polar bear should suffer sometimes as he does from the severe cold of winter. I have seen him shivering on one of those bitterly cold days, when the sky was overlaid and the air full of moisture. The moisture was evidently what affected him. In the Arctic regions it is so cold that the moisture is frozen out of the air. Birds do not like the heat. It makes them perch with drooped wings. Heat affects not only the animals in the garden, but the finances of the garden itself. A difference of ten degrees in the thermometer, say if it is ninety-five instead of eighty-five, means a loss of several hundreds of dollars in our gate receipts for the day."

A Well of Frozen Air.  
Near Dayton, Ore., there is a well locally known as the "well of frozen air." In drilling it a stratum of frozen clay and gravel was encountered at a depth of fifty-five feet. After passing through five feet of this numerous cavities were encountered from which cold air came with sharp gusts. The escape of the air from the well may be heard at a distance of nearly two hundred yards and it is so frigid that it is not possible for anyone to hold up his hand over the opening for more than a few minutes without having it frozen stiff. A bucketful of water set near the mouth of the well will freeze through and through during one night's time. It is needless to add that work on the well was abandoned as soon as these frigid blasts found vent through the opening made by the drill.

An American Girl's Joke.  
A mischievous American girl was recently in Dresden, when the stolidity of the sentinels pacing up and down like automatons attracted her notice. She was seized with a sudden desire to test this cast-iron rigidity, and, waiting until the sentry had turned his back she slipped into his box. When he came back, she popped out her head and said: "Boo!" The soldier dropped his musket and bolted, while the proud American girl, having routed a portion of the German army, demurely rejoined her friends. The emperor heard of the incident and expressed a desire to see the young woman, but she declined to enter into an amnesty with a conquered power.