

THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

He Has to do a Good Deal of Work for Small Pay.

ORIGIN, GROWTH AND PRESENT PROPORTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINT SHOP—FOUR MILLIONS REQUIRED TO RUN IT FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

"I presume that there comes a time in the life of every lawyer when he entertains an ambition to be a Judge," says ex-Senator Moody, of South Dakota. It may probably also be truthfully said that there comes a time in the life of every printer in this country when he entertains a desire or an ambition to secure employment in the Government printing office at the National Capital.

The public printer is at the head of a great institution which employs over three thousand men and women. The Government printing office is a hive of industry, and, because of the fact that the employes in this great printing house are not under the protection of the civil service law, there are applicants for employment on hand in person every day either accompanied by their representatives or Senators, or bearing letters from men of standing and influence. The office of the public printer, which is upon the second floor of the building, is the most attractive camping ground in the city for the unemployed.

It costs nearly \$4,000,000 to pay the yearly expenses of this institution. Over \$2,000,000 are paid out annually to the employes in wages, while the quantities of materials consumed by the Government printing office are almost staggering in their volume. Last year 223,000 printers' reams of paper were used, costing over \$600,000. There were also ten tons of printers' ink, twelve tons of glue, six tons of tallow, two tons of glycerine, two tons of antimony, one ton of bar tin, one half ton of plumbago, 800 pounds of pumice stone and 750 pounds of beeswax consumed in the regular business of the Government printing office; and there were also 6,000 gallons of oil, 4,500 gallons of benzine, 140 gallons of alcohol, 3,600 packs of gold leaf, 4,000 pieces of book cloth, 3,000 dozen Turkey morocco skins, 230 square feet of calfskin, 4,000 yards of crash, 4,000 dozen sheepskins, and 40,000 feet of Russia leather consumed in the regular business. It is claimed by many that the Government printing office in Washington is the biggest on the face of the earth. From the expense account epitomized above one would judge that there is some ground for that claim.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the big building at the corner of North Capital and H. streets, in which over 3,000 men and women are employed, is a veritable fire-trap and a gigantic tinder-box. If a fire should occur in any part of the building a fearful holocaust would result. Three years ago Congress appropriated \$250,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new building for the Government printing office; but real estate dealers in this city have managed, by active and energetic competition, thus far to prevent the selection of any site, and the old death trap continues in use. In the basement of the building are 75 huge printing presses, while on the floor above there is an immense complement of binding machinery, appliances and fixtures capable of turning out, in phenomenally short time the greatest jobs of printing that can possibly be projected. In the basement and on the ground floor are the press rooms, paper warehouses, safety vaults and machine shops. On the second floor are the administrative offices, the main composition room, the job rooms, the stereotyping and electrotyping departments and proof rooms. On the third floor is the bindery and its warehouses. The fourth story is devoted to the publication of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, patent office specifications, and to the necessary warehouses. In addition to the numerous force of printers, compositors, press-men, stereotypers and book binders, there are whole battalions of feeders, computers, helpers, assistants, machinists, engineers, messengers, watchmen and laborers. Most of the computers, feeders and assistants are women and girls, numbering about 1,000 in all, who earn a competence by their labor. In addition to this great central printing office there are five branches under the supervision of the public printer, and they are located for convenience in the Treasury, Interior, Navy, State and War Departments for work requiring special secrecy and discretion in these departments.

During the last session of Congress a joint committee of both Houses undertook to cut down the expenses of the Government printing office by recommending the discontinuance of certain publications, but the Congress did not act favorably upon the reports of the committee. As a matter of fact the Congress is exceedingly extravagant in its orders for printing. One hundred copies of every bill introduced in either House of Congress are printed and sent to the Secretary and Clerk of the Senate and House to be placed upon their files. As a matter of fact ten copies would be ample for official use. Thousands of copies of reports of committees are printed from day to day during sessions of Congress

which should never be put in type. The committees of the Senate and the House having before them bills for consideration very frequently make reports favorable or unfavorable for the purpose of satisfying the demands of claimants and lobbyists who make daily personal appeals for action upon their bills. As a matter of fact no reports should be made in any cases unless action can be had by both Houses of Congress. Then there are thousands of reports of the Executive Department printed which might as well remain upon the archives of the departments in type-written form, because their publications serve no public good. During the closing days of the last session of Congress Representative Stockdale, of Mississippi, advocated the increase of the number of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD donated to each Representative from twenty-two to forty-four daily. It was shown by the chairman of the committee on printing that the adoption of the proposition would carry with it a \$95,000 increase, and the debate upon the subject grew very warm. The proposition, however, was finally rejected. If carried it would have resulted in the practical waste of \$95,000 per annum.

The common people of the country are not interested in the excessive publication of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is a very fine thing to have, bound and indexed at the public expense for the use of statesmen and newspaper men, and it makes a handsome addition to the library of a gentleman. But if five copies were daily given to each member of Congress, instead of twenty-two, it would be sufficient for the statesmen; and if they needed more to send to the various people in their districts they could purchase and pay for them out of their own pockets.

The present Government printing office was not founded until 1861 when Mr. John D. Deffrees, of Indiana, was appointed the public printer by President Lincoln, after Congress had worried along with other less convenient and satisfactory systems since the Government was established in 1789. For many years the printing was done on a small scale, the House and Senate each paying for their own work out of their "appropriations for contingent expenses." For about twenty years prior to 1846 the Senate and House elected public printers who were salaried officials. The duties of these officers were to make economical contracts and audit accounts for such printing only as was absolutely necessary. In that year, 1846, when the annual expense of Congressional printing reached the enormous sum of \$65,000, it was decided to return to the original contract system. But in 1861 the public printing cost \$500,000, and the office of "superintendent of public printing" was created by act of Congress, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum. Strange as it may appear, Horace Greeley was an applicant for the position, and so was Henry J. Raymond; both of them destined to become the leading journalists of their day, and one of them a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

The law of 1861, creating the office of public printer, is still in force, and under the system then commenced the Government printing office has grown to the present proportions. The salary, which is \$4,500, is very small, and no superior man could be induced to accept the office but for the honor of the position. The public printer gives bond in the sum of \$100,000 and is obliged to abstain from any connection with or interest in any printing, binding, lithographing or engraving establishment, so that the entire time, attention, ability and energy of the public printer must be given to the Government for \$4,500 per annum. And yet, the duties and responsibilities of the place require the services of a man who is possessed of as much executive ability as would be required of the incumbent of a cabinet position.

The public printer must be a man of absolute incorruptibility and sterling integrity. If he is not, he is always in danger of misdirection, for the temptations of the position are very great. The following story is illustrative: "I do not like that man," said Captain Meredith, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing three years ago, as we passed a prominent character on the avenue. "It was supposed early in '89 that I would be appointed public printer. That man came to me and asked to be appointed chief clerk of the Government printing office, saying he would make me rich if I gave him the position. When I asked how he could do it, he said, that as chief clerk, he would make all contracts for materials for the office, and that he would occasionally hand me an envelope with a thousand dollars in it; and that I need not ask any questions. He had been introduced to me only a week before by an ex-member of a cabinet, and I had presumed that he was a gentleman. I have never permitted him to speak to me since that day."

The above is a true story. It illustrates pointedly and practically the dangers of the position, unless a man is armed so strong in honesty that he is absolutely incorruptible.—Smith D. Fry, in *Philadelphia Herald*.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla never before equaled its present daily record of marvelous cures.

Hermit Crabs.

SOME INTERESTING PECULIARITIES OF THESE STRANGE CREATURES.

The hermit crab has suffered injustice from the report that he is accustomed to devour mollusks for the purpose of taking forcible possession of their shells, when the fact is he never adopts such a method of proceeding, if for no other reason because there are always plenty of vacant shells to supply him and his kind with a domicile.

It must not be supposed, either, that the hermit resides in one establishment all his life. He grows like any other crustacean, and just like other crabs cast their coats and adopt fresh ones, so does he vacate the quarters that he finds too small for his comfortable accommodations, moving at proper intervals into more commodious rooms.

Thus the hermit crab may occupy as his tenement, from his birth to old age, a dozen or more empty shells of increasing sizes. Necessarily he may not always find one that suits him properly when he desires to move, just like people, but he must take the best he can find; and this will account for the fact that you often discover such an individual dragging about an establishment entirely too big for him, or, what is worse, with an insufficient roof over his tail.

It is his tail that the hermit crab is anxious to protect. It contains his abdominal parts, and is so soft that any fish is likely to bite it off, regard it as an exceptional tid-bit. Therefore he stows away this undefended extremity in any suitable shell that he can find. Without such defense for his exposed part life is a burden to him.

It is great fun to extract three or more hermit crabs from their shells, set them naked in a bowl of water, with one shell in it, and watch them maneuver for it. They will fight ferociously if it comes to the point, but, preliminarily, they will resort to all sorts of wiles to first secure the shell that renders the successful one a giant among pigmies. It is as if as many unarmed men were contending for a loaded revolver. The vulnerable tail of the hermit crab is like the heel of Achilles, only more so.—*Golden Days*.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. W. WALKER, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Luxurious Traveling.

The climax of comfortable and luxurious traveling is apparently reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Ease and comfort go with the traveller making a trip from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha or Sioux City over this road. Their superb electric-lighted vestibuled trains leaving Chicago for these points early every evening are great favorites, nothing being left undone by the officials or employees to insure a most enjoyable trip. Excellent dining service is maintained and buffet library cars are attached to the train, where current periodicals may be perused while smoking a cigar with all the pleasure of one's own "den" at home. Electric lights placed in every berth enable the traveler to spend his wakeful hours, after retiring, over his favorite novel or other reading matter. Private compartment cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. In fact, everything that goes to ensure comfort and security is provided. The trip from Chicago to any of the above named cities requires but a night's run, bringing one at the destination ready for breakfast and business in the morning. All coupon ticket agents have tickets on sale via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, or call on or address Jno. R. Pott, district passenger agent, Williamsport, Pa.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures burns.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures sores.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcers. W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

Deceptive Appearances.

From the *Cloak Review*.

Dodd. "You can't always judge a man by his looks. For instance, take Whiskery."

Todd. "He's stably enough."

Dodd. "I know it. But I succeeded in borrowing \$5 from him yesterday."

\$20, \$15 and \$12 Suits
for **\$8.50**

A 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.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
910-912 Chestnut Street
WARREN A. REED. Opposite Post Office, Philadelphia

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Browsaches, Flatulency after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, get Carter's Little Liver Pills and equally valuable in Constipation, colic and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the Liver and regulate the bowels. Beware of cheap imitations.

They would be almost priceless to those who suffer from the distressing ailments, but fortunately their goodness does not cost them, and those who own them will find these little pills valuable in many ways, and they will be willing to do without them. But after a sick head

ACHE

In the face of so many lives that have been saved by our great Balm. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by Druggists every where, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 20 years. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Since using it I have not suffered a moment from headache, sore throat or loss of sleep, from which I previously suffered, caused by catarrh. I consider your Balm a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar, 56 Warren St., New York.

Ely's Cream Balm is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. Lovell, Franklin, Pa.

Lions and tigers with their magnitude of chest, make a roar that fills the ear with a sense of horror, the depth of voice giving to the mind the idea of an enormous being.

Specimen Cases.

S. C. Clifford, New Cassel Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Katwaba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by C. A. Kleim's Drug Store.

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors, put up in small cans, and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having a brand of white lead that is standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure—the

John T. Lewis & Bros.

This brand of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO., Philadelphia.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.

Pennyroyal Pills

Chickens' English Balm. Original remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all the above ailments. It is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. At Druggists, or send to McKillip Bros., Bloomsburg, Pa. Price 10c. per box. 100 boxes for \$10.00. McKillip Bros. Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-28-11.

PILES

"ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible cure for Piles. Price \$1. By Druggists or mail. Sample free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2410, New York City.

It Doesn't Budge

No matter how hard you pull on it, or how much the frost tries to loosen it. Look at the "ANCHOR" at the bottom. Don't you think it would be a good plan to have one or two of

Erath's Patent Hitching Posts?

Cheaper than the old kind. C. W. ERATH 93 S. Main, Wilkes-Barre, PA., is maker.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleans the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores. Restores the Sense of Taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS

SAVINGS. TRADE MARKS. DESIGN PATENTS. COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to JAMES A. HANCOCK, Patent Attorney, 110 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given. Free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Published weekly. Price 10c. per copy. Single copies 5c. For a year \$3.00. For a year by mail \$3.50. Address: SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 7, Broadway, New York City.

THOMAS GORREY CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Plans and Estimates on all kinds of buildings. Repairing and carpenter work promptly attended to.

Dealer in Builder's Supplies.

Inside Hrdwood finishes a specialty.

Persons of limited means w^o desire to build can pay part and secure balance by mortgage.

OUR WORLD'S FAIR BEVERAGE.

The most healthful and popular drink of the age. The proper drink for both table and freestone now within the reach of all. Every thrifty housewife can provide for her home, grape, orange, pear, cherry, apple, banana and pineapple at the small expense of fifteen cents per gallon. Keep your husbands and sons at home by preparing for them those delightful and healthful drinks, thereby saving the money that might possibly find its way into the lottery. It only takes ten minutes to make any one of these delightful drinks. Enclose 10 cents for one, or 50 cents for seven of the "Fruit Cider Recipes." Address: NIMS NOVELTY CO., 3433 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill. 6-16-11.

FEMININE FEROCITY.

A Spiteful Meeting of the Lady Managers of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—For four hours yesterday afternoon the Board of Lady Managers wrangled and when the meeting adjourned the report of Mrs. Meredith, which was the cause of all the trouble, was still before the body. There were tears, hisses, stamping and other noises. As soon as the meeting was called to order there was a desire expressed that Mrs. Nancy Houston Banks, of Kentucky, explain how a certain deposition made by Mrs. Hall, of Delaware, secretary of the committee, came to be published. The deposition was in an awards support of Mrs. Cunningham's charges that Mrs. Meredith, chairman of the committee, had acted with "malice." This brought forth a great deal of feminine oratory but Mrs. Banks finally explained that the first she knew of the publication of the deposition was when she saw members of the press with typewritten copies and she at once notified the officers of the Board.

Mrs. Meredith then made a report, included in which was the information that every member of the committee had signed a letter addressed to Mrs. Palmer, asking that Mrs. Hall be excused from further service on the committee.

Then trouble began and for three hours one parliamentary question after another was raised, until even the man who sits as parliamentary expert at Mrs. Palmer's side and advises her, was bewildered. As the debate grew a large number of outsiders, attracted by the noise, pushed by the guards and filled the chamber.

None of the many propositions met with the approbation of a sufficient number of members to insure adoption and the board finally adjourned in a very ruffled frame of mind, leaving the matter unsettled.

BLOUNT'S REPORT.

His Statement of Hawaiian Affairs Arrives at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Minister Blount's long expected report on Hawaiian affairs is in the possession of the Secretary of State. It arrived in the official dispatch bag from San Francisco in company with a communication from Mr. Severance, the United States Consul General in Hawaii, telling of the Fourth of July celebration at Honolulu at which Minister Blount presided. Mr. Blount is expected in Washington about Aug. 20 to participate in the conference of the President and Secretary Gresham over the amended protocol of a treaty submitted by the provisional government.

DENVER'S HUNGRY.

The Charity Camp Maintained With Hundreds of Patrons.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—The Public Charity Camp, which has been maintained under military supervision at River Front Park, for two weeks was not abandoned yesterday, as had been announced, and about 400 men are still being fed and lodged in the militia tents there. The authorities dare not break up the camp and turn out upon the city a small army of hungry men. Every effort is being made, however, to discourage unemployed men from the mining towns from coming to the Denver relief camp, as it is very difficult to raise funds to feed those already here.

Sad End of Three Excursionists.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A Miller & Brundage survey, occupied by Stephen H. Hatch, wife and two daughters, of New Bedford, Mass., while crossing the New York Central railroad at Main street, this city, yesterday afternoon, was struck by a train. The carriage was completely wrecked. Mr. Hatch, almost instantly killed and the others seriously bruised and cut. The crowing when the accident occurred is protected by guard gates, but the man in charge was unable to see the approaching train on account of another which had just passed from the opposite direction. The injured ones were World's Fair excursionists returning home.

The Boycott is Unpopular.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Boycotting one railroad by others is proving a very unpopular method of enforcing requirements with many of the roads. A good deal of squinting is indulged in where it has to be resorted to in obedience to association agreements. The Wabash has given notice that the one declared against the Mobile & Ohio by the Western Passenger Association will only be observed by it so far as the lines within the territory of the association are concerned. On all other branches business arrangements with the Mobile & Ohio will be maintained as formerly.

Cholera in Europe.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The report of a death from cholera in the East End of Berlin on Sunday has caused a scare in this city. The correctness of the diagnosis is doubted. An autopsy will be held to clear up the case.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—Cholera is spreading in Roumania and Galicia. Several cases have been reported in Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

The Warehouse Gets Left.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A lot of wine in a bonded warehouse in Philadelphia, which had been housed for more than three years, was recently sold at auction for its tax. The price obtained simply paid the tax, and now the warehouse owner asks that the government pay him for three years' storage charges. Acting Secretary Curtin has refused to do so, holding that his only remedy is against the original owner of the wine.

No More Sunday Closing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The opinion is unanimous among lawyers that the gates of the World's Fair will be opened every day in the week from now on until they are finally closed next October. The Appellate Court will not be in session until after the mid-summer vacation which ends in September, and the appeal prayed for yesterday cannot therefore be passed on until October.

Col. Robinson's Troubles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Another judgment for \$31,214 has been entered against Mayor David C. Robinson of Elmira, in favor of the Western National Bank on two notes of the Elmira Gas and Illuminating Company, which he endorsed. This makes seven judgments entered against him by the above bank, aggregating \$188,000.

Iron and Steel Company Gone.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Chicago Iron and Steel Company has assigned. The Chicago Tile and Trust Company was made assignee.

Currency to the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The shipment of currency to the interior by New York banks yesterday aggregated \$400,000.