

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SENATOR GORMAN EXPLAINS.

AMENDMENTS TO VOOHRES BILL.

Real Estate in Washington.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1893.

Senator Gorman's explanation of the sudden change which without warning swept away all chance of the adoption of democratic silver compromise and made the passage of the Voorhes bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law a certainty, just when it seemed an utter impossibility, is timely as well as interesting. It was made in the Senate Saturday afternoon and has since formed the principle topic of conversation wherever two or three democrats are gathered together. It was in the course of a few remarks made in reply to a speech of Senator Sherman in favor of the issue of \$200,000,000 in bonds and attacking the democrats for not providing therefore, that Mr. Gorman told why there was no democratic compromise. He started in by scoring Senator Sherman for trying to make party capital out of the present condition of affairs, and then said that Sherman, as the republican leader, and the leader of a majority of those Senators who represented the repeal sentiment, held the key to the situation and dictated terms to the administration and the Senate; that a better measure, one doing justice to all interests and at the same time furnishing the relief wanted by the administration, could have been agreed upon and passed had the republicans been more patriotic and less devoted to partisanship. He said that democrats had been obliged to set aside lifetime convictions to meet the emergency, forced by the republicans, and save the administration. Mr. Gorman said in conclusion that he would not repeat confidential conversations, but that it was exceedingly unfortunate that democrats had misunderstood; that he expected further financial trouble for the Treasury. It would be caused by extravagant appropriations by recent Congresses; but the democratic party, now controlling the entire government would assume the responsibility of meeting it. In addition to being an explanation Senator Gorman's remarks were a fitting rebuke to John Sherman for his audacity in attempting to pose before the country as the financial director of the democratic administration. Past republican extravagance may make an issue of bonds necessary in the near future, but if they are issued it will not be under a bill fathered or introduced by John Sherman. There is sufficient financial talent in the democratic majority to prepare all the financial measures that will be passed by this Congress.

Speaking of bonds, Senator Blackburn settled a controversy that has been open a long time when Senator Sherman in reply to a question denied any knowledge of the Harrison administration having had the plates engraved for an issue of bonds under the act of 1875, by stating that the plates were prepared and that if it were necessary to substantiate his statement he could in an hour produce them in the Senate.

The Senate has already made considerable progress in disposing of the amendments offered to the Voorhes bill, and unless something unexpected shall occur to delay matters the rest of them will be disposed of and the bill itself passed and sent to the House before the middle of the week. That it will be speedily disposed of by the House is considered certain.

If Congress takes a recess at all after the silver question is disposed of it is not now expected that it will be longer than to about the 20th of November, as Chairman Wilson expects to have the new tariff bill ready to report to the House about that time. Before the bill is reported to the House it will be submitted to a democratic caucus for its formal approval as a party measure.

In view of the pledges of the democratic party and the record of the democratic Congress thus far in favor of economy in public expenditures the scheme of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to increase the value of suburban property around Washington, which is largely owned by a ring of real estate speculators, by asking Congress for authority to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds, the money to be spent in opening and improving streets and building sewers, is to say the least a rather cheeky proceeding. The District of Columbia already carries an enormous indebtedness in the shape of bonds issued under the old form of government, the interest upon which Congress has guaranteed. Even if this scheme was really in the interest of all the people residing in the district, which everybody knows it isn't this would be no time to increase the District's indebtedness by issuing new bonds. Your correspondent cannot believe that the influence of the Washington real estate ring, great as it is known to be, will be sufficiently powerful to control the votes of a sufficient number of democrats to get this job through either House or Senate.

Serofala, whether hereditary or acquired, is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.

Wednesday evening last week was spent very pleasantly at the St. Charles in Berwick, by members of the Union Veteran Legion, Camp 32, headquarters at Bloomsburg. One of the features of this encampment is an annual banquet. That held at the St. Charles Wednesday evening is the sixth and most enjoyable they have given.

The Berwick members numbering eleven greeted the boat "Columbia," carrying seventeen or eighteen comrades from the county seat, with national airs from the Berwick Cornet Band and escorted them by a circuitous route to the St. Charles where they whet their appetites with tales of former feasts and past privations. Herded by multitudes of harmonizing scents, supper was announced. Chairs were taken at nine and not deserted till half past eleven, so good was Landlord Sponenberg's bill of fare, and so hard did W. I. Scott, toastmaster of the evening, press the members of the Legion for experiences, songs, and anecdotes. That these were amusing was evidenced by the frequent stamping of feet. Not the least interesting of the remarks of the evening were those made by the toastmaster himself who is a raconteur of no mean ability. During the evening R. C. Buckalew was presented with a souvenir walking-stick, gayly decorated with the national colors which he will ever prize as a memento of the occasion. He says he will remember Mr. Sponenberg on Christmas.

Altogether a very pleasant evening was spent, concluding with the parting song, "Auld Lang Syne." These gatherings to the stay-at-home are seemingly devoid of interest and without warrant. To those who have borne the brunt of battle, who have fought shoulder to shoulder for God and native land these meetings bring back to the heart the light of other days and crown the present with the halo of the past.

We append a list of those present: A. D. Seeley, I. F. Chamberlain, Jas. R. Ruch, D. W. Filbert, Abner Welsh, Joseph Bitler, Abram Harman, G. A. Buckingham, L. H. Fowler, Hudson Allen, H. C. Angstadt, W. J. Scott, E. P. Williams, C. S. Formwald, F. M. Gillmore, T. M. Dawson, B. F. Gillmore, Lewis Cohen, Jno. J. Lawall, C. W. Clayberger, R. C. Buckalew, B. S. Sharpless, Albert Herbine, W. E. Coffman, C. G. Furman, Jacob Keller, J. B. Robison, W. W. Swentzell.—Independent.

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by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Successful Deer-Slayers.

The best deer-shooting of the season falls to the lot of two coastside men. One is a Portuguese laborer on a farm just above the Alpine school house. The morning the deer law opened he came upon four bucks, and when the smoke of four shots from his Winchester cleared away he was the captor of three of them. The other fortunate person is the son of Post-master Thompson, of Harrison, near Pescadero. This young gentleman aimed at a large buck one day, and after seeing him drop went to get his game. He was surprised to find that his bullet after passing through the back of the buck he aimed at entered the head of another a short distance beyond, thus killing two at one shot. These are facts that can be substantiated. — San Mateo (Cal.) Leader.

Root and Branch,

the poison in your blood, however it may have come or whatever shape it may be taking, is cleared away by Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's a remedy that rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and through it cleanses and invigorates the whole system. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, and the worst Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

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Isn't it safer to say that no other blood-purifier can be "just as good" as it were, wouldn't it be sold so?

Mark Twain's Latest—Romance of an Esquimaux Maiden.

A magazine is usually satisfied with one strong feature for the month. The *Cosmopolitan*, however, presents for November no less than five very unusual ones. William Dean Howells gives the first of the letters of the traveller, who has been visiting this country, from Altruria. We have read Mr. Howells' impression of the Altrurian; but in this first letter we have the Altrurian's impressions of New York, with some comments upon our government and society, calculated to awaken the most conservative minds. The second feature of the *Cosmopolitan* is the portion of the magazine given up to color work, no less than ten superb color illustrations being presented for the first time in magazine history, accompanying an article by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, on "Changes in Women's Costumes." The third feature is "American Notes," by Walter Besant, who was recently in America and is doing the United States for the *Cosmopolitan* a la Dickens. The fourth feature is an article by General Bateau on "The Forms of Invitation Used by the English Nobility." The article is illustrated by the facsimile of cards to the Queen's drawing room, to dinner at the Princess of Wales, and to many leading houses of England. Finally, we have a new and very curious story by Mark Twain, called "The Esquimaux Maiden's Romance." It is in his happiest vein and is illustrated by Dan Beard. The November number presents the work of many artists, among whom are: C. S. Reinhart, Otto Guillonnet, J. H. Harper, G. Hudson, Franz von Lenbach, George Wharton Edwards, F. Schuyler Matthews, Dan Beard, W. L. Sontag, Jr., F. G. Attwood, C. Hirschberg, J. Habert-Dys, August Franzen, Louis J. Read, J. N. Hutchins and Hamilton Gibson.

A Funny State of Affairs.

A very funny state of affairs is revealed in England through a suit brought concerning depreations by rabbits. The rabbits came out of a wood and destroyed a field of barley. The owner of the crop sued the owner of the wood for damages. It was decided that the plaintiff was not entitled to damages unless the defendant had by artificial propagation increased the number of rabbits on his land to such an extent as to be a nuisance. He was not liable, even though he had increased the number of rabbits by killing off their enemies. The only remedy in possession of the man who lost his barley was to kill the rabbits which came upon the place. But this has to be done with due regard to a somewhat complicated game law. The killing must be done by the farmer or by one member of his household commissioned by him in writing or "employed for reward to kill rabbits." In killing the rabbits the use of poisons or spring guns is prohibited, and fire-arms cannot be used at night.—N. Y. Telegram.

Curious Showers.

M. Peltier has put a frog shower on record as having happened within his own experience. He speaks of seeing the frogs fall on the roofs of the houses and rebound thence on to the pavement below. A mud shower occurred along the Union Pacific Railroad at Onago on the 4th of April, 1892. The rain, we are assured, commenced early in the day, and soon, the south and east side of all the houses were covered with yellow clay.

A Union Pacific train which ran through the storm had its windows covered, and the headlight was so completely plastered that the light was shut in and the train ran in darkness into Roseville, where the mud had to be scraped off. As far as Topoka the windows showed that the edge of the mudstorm had extended this far. It is said to have been even more severe fifty miles northwest.

Blood rain and black rain are only varieties of this phenomenon. Of the latter we hear nothing worth speaking of nowadays, but an almost historic shower of this sort fell at Montreal in the earlier part of this century and enveloped the then youthful city in a black pall, which must have been worse than a prime London fog, seeing that it gave the inhabitants the idea that the last day had come, or was at least on the point of coming.

"Blood" rain is caused by the presence of infinitely little planets, animalcules, or minerals in the globules. In one instance of a shower that fell at Bristol and in the Bristol Channel, the analytical examination showed that the red color was due to ivy-berry seeds. In medieval times blood rain was a prodigy. In the East it was connected with the belief that man was produced from blood that fell from heaven.—Chamber's Journal.

The Jury's Sympathies.

From the New York Weekly Stranger. "You still have lynchings here, do you?"
Westerner. "Only in the case of bad characters. When a fairly good citizen gets arrested for anything, we always let the law take its course."
"That's encouraging."
"Yes, you see an average jury can always be depended upon to hang a good citizen if it gets a chance."



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The New Reading Terminal Station.

One of the sights of the Quaker City is the handsome Terminal Station of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at Twelfth and Market streets, which is now fully thrown open to the public and is without exception the most beautifully appointed railway terminus in the world. The interior decorations are simply superb. Not only are they designed on a scale of grandeur, but they are conspicuous for exquisite taste and comfort. The lower floor entrance lobby is handsome and roomy, with concrete floor and paneled ceiling. A broad stairway and rapid and roomy elevators lead to the waiting rooms above at the level of the elevated tracks. The ticket offices on the first floor are the most conveniently arranged in the country, and are the result of the experience of General Passenger Agent Hancock and his able lieutenants. The screens of grill and brass work inclosing the ticket offices are artistic to a degree that is seldom seen in a public building. But the waiting rooms, restaurant, etc., on the second floor are the feature of the structure. They are so daintily decorated and sumptuously furnished that they resemble more the audience halls or reception rooms of some potentate's palace than the public waiting-room of a railroad company. Inlaid flooring, velvet carpets, great easy chairs, nickel plated steam pipes, marble furnished lavatories, rich and elegant hangings and daintily tinted walls and frescoed ceilings, make a combination rarely seen except in the palaces of the wealthy and great. The Reading Terminal Station is in every respect a pleasant surprise to the public. Gentlemen who have travelled all over the world, state that the new station contains the finest waiting rooms on the face of the globe. Philadelphia is naturally proud of the new edifice as it is far in advance of anything of a similar kind in this country or abroad. Its ornamentations and handsome furnishings are an attraction to thousands of visitors, and an object lesson in decorative art. The upper part of the building is used by the executive and clerical force of the Company, and nearly all the various officials have already occupied quarters therein. The building is one of the sights of the city.

A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me.—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.
I was no much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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FRESH SNAKE STORIES.

Artistic Lies Told by Farmers Whose Crops Are Now Safe.
With the coming of the equinoctial storm Dutchess county, (N. Y.) farmers get a chance to sit down and think over the incidents of the past summer, and from reports so far received the crop of snake stories is fully up to the average. "Pop" Ball, of Podunk Hollow, the best judge of whisky on the whole of Bog Ridge, comes to the front with a series of remarkable tales, which are vouched for by his nearest neighbor, "Squar" Reach. He says that on the 4th of last July, shortly after sun-up, while he was catching



A STRANGE CATCH.

trout out of Johns' brook by the old-fashioned method of tickling them under the belly, he saw a mammoth water snake mesmerize a toad, getting the latter so completely under his control that when he finally swallowed him the victim did not so much a wink the other eye. The toad, as "Pop" Ball tells the story, was sitting on the bank of Jones' brook, ruminating over a particularly delicious insect it had just enveloped, when his snakeship cautiously poked his glossy nose from beneath the swamp grass near by and fixed his beaded optics on the toad. Both remained perfectly quiet for several minutes, when the toad began to twitch, and a slimy substance oozed from its skin. The convulsions passed over in a few minutes, when the snake slowly wriggled up to its prey and in the course of half an hour had completely swallowed it. "Pop" Ball, in the presence of "Squar" Reach, killed the snake and released the toad, which was none the worse for its entanglement.

Along about the latter part of August "Pop" killed a blacksnake in Reach's meadow which had a two pound and a half bullhead stuck in its throat by its horns, which penetrated the skin on both sides and were plainly visible on the outside of the reptile. But the most remarkable snake that "Pop" came across was at Bullis' pond early in September. It was a milksnake and lay under a pile of old logs which "Pop" pulled down in search of dry tinder for a camp fire. When the first log was disturbed the snake glided out, followed by eleven young ones, who, to "Pop's" amazement, disappeared down their mother's throat. That same day, under the dam at Bullis' pond, "Pop" captured a pound and a half trout with a "coachman," and hanging to the trout's tail was a watersnake three feet long. He believes that the snake grabbed the trout just as the latter made a dash for the fly.

RACE FOR A BRIDE.

The Poor Man Won the Prize After a Desperate Pull.
Miss Annie Story is the daughter of Col. H. F. Story. She is very beautiful. Col. Story lives at Yorkville, Ga., and is a leading man in Paulding county. Miss Annie had many admirers, but could not decide between Andrew McBrayer and David Govan. Finally she sent for the minister and the two young men. She told the rivals that the one who would come back to her first with a marriage license should be her husband, both men to leave Yorkville at the same time and to ride to Dallas, the county seat. The young men were well mounted, and the distance was nineteen miles.

The race was a hot one. McBrayer, the rich lover, reached the ordinary



THE RACE WAS A HOT ONE.

first, and secured a license before Govan appeared. The latter came a moment afterward, hurriedly explained things to the ordinary, and also secured a license. In a few moments he was also on his way back to Yorkville. The race became sharp. Govan was desperate because McBrayer was the better mounted.

Miss Story, her father and the minister waited on the front piazza for the racing rivals. McBrayer was first seen. He was excited, and far down the road it was noticed that his horse was nearly exhausted. The race seemed his. He was nearing the gate. In a moment Govan appeared in a by-path. He was two hundred yards ahead of McBrayer. He first reached the piazza and won the prize. He had taken a short cut through the woods. The ceremony was performed and McBrayer gracefully acknowledged defeat and joined in the marriage festivities.