

IN CONGRESS.

Speaker Crisp Hamillias Ex-Bully Reed.

SENATOR VOORHEES OPENS TARIFF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Democracy Apt to be Harmonious on Vital Points.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Speaker Crisp has always been a popular man with democrats, in and out of Congress, at Washington, but his popularity is to-day one hundred per cent greater than it ever was before. His refusal of a seat in the Senate, when all his personal inclinations were for taking it, because it was clearly more beneficial to the Democratic party for him to remain Speaker of the House during the remainder of this Congress, was of itself enough to account for much of the increase in his popularity, but it was another event—the greatest triumph of the Speaker's Congressional career—that capped the climax and made every Democrat in Washington ready to throw his hat in the air and give three cheers every time the name Crisp is called. He humbled ex-Speaker Reed, as that legislative bully was never before humbled on the floor of the House. They have had many parliamentary contests, in which the Speaker got the best of the ex-Czar, but never until this time has the Speaker succeeded in completely humbling Reed—so completely that he sat, after having been made to do so by the Speaker, like a whipped cur. If the Georgia Democrats are of the same mind as the democrats hereabouts Mr. Crisp will certainly be a Senator after the 4th of next March, and they are talking at this end of the line of something higher yet for him in the future.

Senator Voorhees, in opening the tariff debate in the Senate, made little use of his extraordinary oratorical power. He just gave a plain straightforward business talk, largely in the nature of an explanation of the changes made in the bill by the Senate committee of which he is chairman, and laying special stress upon the urgent necessity for speedy action. According to the present program, very few set speeches will be made by the other Democratic members of the Finance Committee, and no attempt to limit the debate will be made until the Republicans have been given ample opportunity to state their objections to the bill.

I am glad to be able to state positively that there is absolutely no truth in the published statement that Democrats who are dissatisfied with President Cleveland's veto of the Bland bill intend to vote for a free coinage amendment to the tariff bill. Not a single Democratic Senator who favors silver will say that he is in favor of such an amendment, and Mr. Bland, who certainly has the right to speak for the silver Democrats in the House, if any man has—he has been their leader, both in this and in a number of previous Congresses—characterized the idea as "an outrage and a crime" that would do no good and would, if carried out, result in the certain defeat of both tariff reform and free coinage.

Mr. Bland will, as soon as the House can get and keep a Democratic quorum long enough to dispose of the report of the Election Committee in the contested case of O'Neil vs. Joy, of Missouri, which has been hanging for more than a week for lack of a voting quorum, move that his coinage bill be passed over the President's veto. It cannot pass, unless the Republicans who voted against the bill should refuse to vote, and even then it could hardly pass, as there are a number of Democrats who voted for the bill when it was passed who will not vote to pass it over the President's veto.

There is little doubt that a free coinage bill will soon be reported to the House from the Coinage Committee, of which Mr. Bland is chairman, but there is much doubt of its being passed.

Well, the long wait is over. A Democratic Public Printer is to succeed Mr. Frank W. Palmer, the Republican who has held the office since May 1889. The lucky man is Mr. Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, who held the office from September, 1886, until Palmer's appointment. While there is, of course, some personal disappointments among Democrats who were close friends of other candidates for the appointment, there is general Democratic rejoicing that the position which controls the appointment of nearly three thousand employees, all outside of the classified service, is to be filled by a Democrat. Mr. Benedict is not only a good Democrat, but, as proven by his record when in control of the office, he is a good Public Printer. There will probably not be one single objection raised in the Senate to the confirmation of his nomination.

Secretary Carlisle has become so accustomed to being lied about and misrepresented in Republican newspapers that he would not know what to make of any opportunity for the manufacture of a fresh batch of stories being lost by the writers for these papers. He knew before he went over

to New York for a day or two of change and recreation that his visit would be made the basis for a lot of more or less ridiculous stories, and he was not disappointed by the result.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

SIX INTERESTING FACTS.

The earth's lowest body of water is the Caspian Sea, which has been sinking for centuries.

Robbing the ostrich of its feathers is a cruel operation. The feathers are imbedded so tightly in the flesh that each quill is covered with blood when it is wrenched out.

The codfish is the most prolific fish of the sea, yielding 45,000,000 eggs each season. As many as 8,000,000, 9,000,000, and even 9,500,000 eggs have been found in a roe of a single cod.

Mount Hercules, Island of Papua, is the highest in the world, its altitude being 32,786 feet. Mount Everest, India, was until recently put down as the largest, but it is only 29,002 feet high.

Ice one to two inches thick will bear men, two inches thick will bear infantry, four inches thick will bear cavalry and light guns, six inches will bear teams with moderate loads or heavy field guns, and eight inches teams with heavy loads.

Most persons will be surprised to learn that a needle in the course of its manufacture and before placed on the market for sale passes through the hands of from 80 to 120 people. Eleven complete processes, each involving several minor operations, are necessary before a sewing needle is fit for sale.

A MOSS COVERED DERELICT.

IT FLOATED ABOUT THE ATLANTIC FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

In 1881, when C. H. Hill, now of the Brazilian Navy, was on the Jeanette Relief Expedition to the Arctic regions, sent out by the Government, his ship for a time was laid up at Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland. While there he saw a derelict float in and strike the wharf. It was at once made fast, and proved to be loaded with yellow pine lumber. The vessel was literally covered with moss and barnacles, and investigations disclosed the fact that the name of the old craft, that for years by tide and winds had been driven hither and thither, was the Jamestown.

The inhabitants of the capital thought that a great prize had fallen into their hands. Everybody turned out and took a hand in unloading. The lumber came out in good condition, and the Reykjavikians estimated that there was enough of it to last them for twenty-five years. But, alas, what a world this is as a hope crusher! After the people had unloaded and piled the lumber, the Denmark Government stepped in and confiscated it and started a lumber-yard of its own.

On return of the Jeanette Expedition, Government made inquiry regarding the Jamestown, and learned that she was loaded in Pensacola, Fla., in 1865, soon after the close of the Civil War. Thus, for sixteen years the lumber laden vessel had floated as a derelict on the high seas.

—Northwestern Lumberman.

The woman who works, and is tired will find a special help in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approaching confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run down, delicate woman, it is an invigorating, supporting tonic that peculiarly adapted to their needs.

But it's more than that, too. It's the only guaranteed remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, internal inflammation, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

It not only relieves; it does more it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 22.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, at the Bolton house this afternoon, was largely attended. It was called for the purpose of more effectively organizing the party in the State, and a general plan was discussed and adopted. A committee consisting of President Chauncey F. Black, ex-Chairman James Kerr, of Clearfield; Chas. I. Baker, of Montgomery; Geo. N. Reynolds, Lancaster, and B. M. Nead, Harrisburg, was appointed to confer with the congressional and State Central committees with a view to obtaining the best results in the campaign soon to be inaugurated. A finance committee consisting of Senator Green, of Berks; Geo. N. Reynolds, of Lancaster, and B. F. Myers, of Harrisburg, was named. These committees will meet in Harrisburg soon to organize. It was decided to charge each club an enrollment fee of five dollars.

Altoona will get the general assembly of clubs in October. The subject of organization was the principal topic of discussion. An address to be issued to democratic voters was adopted and will be scattered broad cast. This address which points the necessity for organization and dwells upon the importance of Democratic principles, and also demands tariff reform, is as follows:

FELLOW DEMOCRATS:

We, the Executive Committee of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, representing three hundred and thirty eight Democratic Societies, respectfully ask your attention to the political situation in this State.

In November last and February last, we presented for the suffrages of the people candidates of unimpeachable character, upon platforms soundly Democratic. But nevertheless many thousands of Democratic voters remained away from the polls. In November the monopoly party achieved an apparent majority of 135,000 in the State. In February it was increased to 187,000. The figures are stupendous. But what do they imply? Certainly no permanent Republican gain, for there was no material increase of the Republican vote. They imply, therefore, only Democratic default. With all the Democratic voters of Pennsylvania, who are sincerely attached to the principles of the party, and who habitually vote its tickets, when voting at all, aroused and at the polls, no Republican ticket can be carried by a majority one-fourth as large, as that permitted either in November or in February.

Was there any just or reasonable cause for this indifference on the part of Democratic voters, the consequences of which, in the form of enormous Republican majorities, have yielded so much untimely encouragement to the grasping trusts and monopolies under the protection of our political enemies? There was none. On the contrary the interests of the people are the same as in 1890 and in 1892, when they decreed a reform of the iniquitous monopoly tariff, a reform the importance of which is plainer than ever, since the depression of business and the idleness of labor during the last year under the McKinley law and other legislation, for which the monopolist party is directly responsible. In this State the people require, more than ever, honest and frugal State and municipal governments, freed from the corrupt domination of corporations and rings. Why should the Democratic party of Pennsylvania be less animated and less hopeful upon State issues, at this time, than it was in 1882, or in 1890? The questions to be determined are nearly the same, and those victories should demonstrate that similar ones are not beyond our reach.

What then is the pressing Democratic need and the manifest Democratic duty? It is, as we see it, and as we trust all will see it, a fresh and harmonious Democratic organization, by and for the Democratic people, instituted, not from the top, but from the bottom, not in aid of any man or set of men, or any faction, but in loyal subordination to constituted Democratic party authorities, in defence of Democratic principles and support of Democratic candidates. Such an organization is presented in the system of associated Democratic Societies represented by this committee.

The Democratic Society is perfectly adapted to the needs of the time. "The Democratic Societies of the last century were connected only by the ties of fraternal correspondence. We think we have improved upon that. In our plan, now in very successful operation, each primary society is a member of the State society, represented by deputies in its annual general assembly, a body choosing all officers and possessing all legislative authority. The entire system is managed in cordial co-operation with the regular organization of the Democratic party. It will not make platforms or nominees, but vigorously support both as they are made by the ordinary conventions of the party. It will, however,

appear to the public mind and invoke public opinion in the intervals between campaigns as well as during campaigns. It will, like the Democratic Society of Jefferson's time, discuss, agitate and arouse the people to the peril of their situation. It will promote the study of fundamental principles, and disseminate them, through these neighborhood parliaments, where every citizen may be heard as freely, and if he has that to say which justly commands public attention, with as much influence and power, as if he were speaking in the Legislature or in Congress. It will print; it will sow the country with documents; it will educate a swarm of speakers and writers in the true principles of republican government; it will educate the people to teach themselves their rights and their duties; it will array the Democratic party in harmonious union upon the creed of their forefathers and place it in solid column upon that "road which," in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "alone leads to peace, liberty and safety." Then the Democratic party will be irresistible and invincible, simply because it ought to be.

This form of organization has been advised by every Chairman of the National Committee and by every Chairman of the State Committee, since 1838, and under the solemn command of the State Convention, twice spoken, it is the duty of every Democrat, in official relation with the party, to promote it by every means in his power. It is urged by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House as the surest, perhaps, the only means of saving the cause of tariff reform in the great struggle, which approaches, and it is looked to with hope and confidence by the Cleveland administration, entitled, as the latter is, to the cordial united and organized support of the people, whose rights and interests it is endeavoring to protect. With such a system completed, as contemplated by the State Convention and party authorities, touching, at least, if not covering, every election district in the State, challenging monopoly in every neighborhood, the success of tariff reform in the coming elections would be assured, and there would be no more monstrous Republican majorities in Pennsylvania.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania should at this moment be organizing to the best advantage for the campaign of this year. Under an unjust appointment we have but ten seats in Congress. We can not afford to lose any of them, and we ought to gain others. The Democratic administration and our gallant Democratic leaders in Congress have a right to expect that we will not betray them in the hour of trial by permitting the loss of a single member, who may be saved. A Legislature and a full State ticket are to be chosen and countless local offices, of inestimable importance in the aggregate, are involved and dependent upon the spirit of the Democratic party and the efficiency of Democratic organization. Shall we yield these mighty stakes to the enemy in advance, or shall we make a fair fight for the who'e of them? We can, at least, hold our own, and it is not at all impossible to sweep the field.

The control of the executive department of the State government is quite as important as ever it was in all our State history. The defeat of the Republican machine candidate for Governor in 1882 and a similar defeat in 1890, were recognized as the victories of the justly incensed people over corrupt political machines, abusing ill-gotten power, and proposing further prostitution of the State government to the service of rings and certain lawless corporations. Is the situation different today? It is known of all even that the Republican ticket is already nominated, in advance of the assembling and even of the election of the delegates, and that the same state bossism, and the same local machines at the two ends of the state, are in absolute control, and that the members of the state ticket thus named, will, if elected, be the mere instruments of the combined bosses, machines and corporations, as were all their predecessors, who took office under the same malign auspices.

Will the decent people of Pennsylvania permit this restoration of all that is evil in state politics without an effort to prevent it? We do not think so. The Democratic ticket will be nominated by a free convention. It will be composed of the best men, who, if elected, will hold themselves responsible to the people and perform their sworn duty under the constitution with no regard to personal or private interests. There is no reason why that ticket may not be elected, with the inevitable return of good times under the Wilson bill, the vindication of Democratic policies in the natural course of events, a vigorous and harmonious campaign, reaching down through the Democratic societies into every neighborhood, bringing every conscientious Democrat to the polls and laboring earnestly with every other respectable citizen, whose sense of public interests and of political morality may be effectually appealed to in a good cause.

Let us organize in the true Democratic way upon true Democratic principles, and, shoulder to shoulder,

support the Democratic policy of our Democratic administration, and give to the half million Democratic voters of Pennsylvania their just weight in the state and in the union.

[Signed]

Henry D. Green, Geo. N. Reynolds, A. V. Dively, Jac. M. Black, E. H. Rauch, Chas. I. Baker, James Kerr, J. B. O. Cowan, Jno. B. Larkin, C. C. Wiley, Jas. A. Stranahan, George Maiera, A. H. Ladner, B. F. Myers, R. Bruce Ricketts, Frank Thompson, E. D. Ziegler, W. J. Bear, Jno. J. Maloney, Jas M. Guffey, Jno. D. Worman, Chauncey F. Black, Secretary, Chairman.

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure you get Ayer's.

The Future for Him.

"Things are pretty slow now," said the Czar to the Minister of Police. "Yes, your Majesty. I know of but one matter which is likely to be brought to your attention. It is the case of the man who threw a bomb at your Majesty and broke a window a block away. He wants to be released." "He expects a great deal!" "He says he will reform. He thinks he can go to America and get a place as a Washington base ball player and lead a better life."—Washington Star.

Doubtful Compliment.

Major Gassaway, a prominent Texas lawyer, was engaged by a man accused of horse stealing. "Are you really guilty?" asked the lawyer. "Why, Major, if I was innocent, what earthly use would I have for a lawyer? I'm so guilty that I reckon you had better get two more lawyers to help you out."—Texas Siftings.

Pain in the Side—Dyspepsia.

"I was troubled with a terrible pain in my left side which the doctors said was caused by neuralgia of the heart. As a last hope I used Hood's Sarsaparilla and have taken 4 bottles. I am entirely free from pain. I also had dyspepsia but I got better every day and can now eat anything and my stomach does not refuse it." DANIEL A. REISCH, Steelton, Pa.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

A Cause of Every Man's Sorrow.

"There are holes that I am always sorry not to find in my shirts," said Jokus, as he drew a clean garment from a laundry package. "Holes!" said his friend. "What do you mean?" "I mean buttonholes," said Jokus, as he pointed to a ripped up neckband, and laughed in his feeble, idiotic way.—Chicago Record.

The Puzzle Solved.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most noxious and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the many modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising. No druggist is without it.

Thinking of Something Else.

Judge Peterby is very absent-minded. An interesting family event, which had been expected for some time had occurred. The Judge was at his desk studying some abstruse problem when the door opened and the servant announced that it was a boy. "What is his name and what does he want? Is he a messenger boy?" asked the Judge absent-mindedly.—Texas Siftings.

No better aid to digestion, No better cure for dyspepsia, Nothing more reliable for biliousness and constipation than DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist.

A Maiden's Saroasm.

"I came to see, Miss Sprite, if you would look more favorably upon my suit today."

Miss Sprite (adjusting her monocle and scrutinizing him from head to foot)—Yes, sir, I do. I think it looks better than the old one you wore the last time you were here.—New York Tribune.

A lot of new notes of the sharpest kind have just been printed and are for sale at this office. Also common receipts, estate receipts, and collectors' receipts, neatly bound in books of 25, 50 and 100.

Scalp blanks for sale at this office.

A NOBLE GIFT

PLACED IN A DAUGHTER'S HANDS

In Order That a Life's Work May Be Perpetuated.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]



It was an eventful day. One of the noblest women of the age felt the weight of years upon her. Her whole life had been given to grand work, and her name was known throughout the civilized world. Before her was a younger woman, and they were seated in the great "record room," where were stored many women's stories of sorrow and joy.

Letters by the thousand, together with great books of record, containing the important points of advice and treatment in special cases, were all about them.

The elder woman turned over the leaves and read:— "I was sorely afflicted with chronic inflammation of the womb. . . . I am now well."

Turning over another page she read:— "They said I was consumptive, and sent me away. . . . But you opened my eyes to the truth, and through you I am well."

Another page and:— "I . . . your remedy came to me with hope, then the truth dawned upon me. You saved my life, and I bless you continually."

Then the book was closed and placed in the hands of the younger woman.

"These are the records of the peculiar diseases of women. They give the history of each case, and how it was treated."

"I am growing old. Some day I must give up the effort, and I bequeath to you my life work for the physical salvation of women. Carry it forward that all may be cured."

The elder woman was Lydia E. Pinkham. The younger was her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Pinkham, the one woman fully equipped to carry out the requirements of this noble legacy, not only by natural endowments, but from her knowledge through constant study and years of experience in assisting her mother in her voluminous correspondence and personal treatment of woman's diseases.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will redeem women from the fearful consequences of all diseases of the womb. All druggists have it for you.

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