

IN CONGRESS.

Conservative Democrats Getting a Little More Conservative--The Hawaiian Matter--Senator Voorhees Better--Trusts to be Abolished by Act of Congress--New Legislation on Appropriation Bills Objectionable--The Strike Commission.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1894.

The so-called "conservative" Democratic Senators have it in their power to end the tariff deadlock in an hour, but they have so far declined to make use of their power. It is now apparent that the Democratic conferees on the tariff bill can easily reach an agreement on the bill if they could be assured that the agreement would receive the votes of the 43 Senators necessary. The lack of that assurance is the only stumbling block at this writing. They naturally hesitate to report an agreement when they are in doubt whether it would be accepted or rejected by the Senate, knowing that its rejection would mean the failure of all tariff legislation. However, the pressure is becoming so strong on the rule--or--ruin Democratic Senators from the outside that it is the general belief that they will soon consent to give in to a sufficient extent to get a bill through that can be accepted by all good Democrats. So strong is this belief that the House Democratic caucus, which was to have been held Thursday, has been deferred for a few days, when it is hoped that an agreement will tender it unnecessary.

President Cleveland very properly declined to officially receive the commission sent to Washington by the ex-Queen of Hawaii for the purpose of trying to prevent the recognition of the Hawaiian republic. They saw Secretary Gresham, but merely as individuals. This whole Hawaiian business will probably be left in the hands of Congress, where President Cleveland placed it many months ago, and when Congress directs the formal recognition of the Republic--a resolution to that effect is now pending in the House--it will be done, and not before.

Senator Voorhees, who has been too ill to take part in the tariff conference, is now much better, although not yet well enough to resume his duties.

Representative Hutcheson, who is a lawyer of high standing in addition to being a Texas Democrat of deserved prominence in the House, has grown tired of seeing every attempt to control or abolish trusts, by a national law, wrecked by collision with the Constitution, and has offered a joint resolution proposing this amendment to the Constitution: "Trusts and monopolies dealing in agricultural products, or other articles of prime necessity, shall not exist in the United States, and Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." This is short, but there is no doubt of its covering the ground, but, in view of recent exhibitions of the influence of trusts in Congress, there is much doubt of its receiving the necessary two-thirds vote of Congress.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, has received a letter from the executive committee of the Democratic Free Coinage League of that State, asking him to announce his candidacy for the U. S. Senate and to make a personal canvass of the State. While Mr. Bryan has not himself yet so announced, there is little doubt among his friends that he will in a few days accede to the requests of the committee.

There is one reform that should be forced on Congress by public opinion, and that is the absolute prohibition of the attachment of new legislation as amendments to the general appropriation bills. No better example of the system need be sought for than was presented by the Senate this week when an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill providing for the purchase of the "Mahone site," upon which to build a new government printing office, was adopted. It would be impossible to get the House to agree to this purchase if presented in a separate bill; hence the action of the Senate, upon which Mahone has a "pull," to force the House to agree or to see an important appropriation bill fail. It is generally admitted that the Mahone lot is unsuited for the purpose and excessive in price, and were it not for the persistent lobbying of Gen. Mahone it would never even have been seriously considered as among the eligible sites. It remains to be seen whether the House will allow itself to be bulldozed into voting a gratuity of public money to Gen. Mahone just because certain Senators want to help him along.

The members of the strike commission--Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Labor Commissioner; John D. Kernan, of N. Y., and N. E. Worthington, of Ill.--called on President Cleveland, after they held a preliminary meeting, and decided to begin their investigation of the recent strike in Chicago on the 15th of this month, and had an extended talk on the scope of the investigation and the authority

given by the law under which the commission was appointed. The President impressed upon the minds of his callers his desire that the investigation should be thorough and without fear or favor.

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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. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Tribulations of Innovations.

Representative Clark, of Mo., is evidently not in full sympathy with the classified Civil Service notion. He has no doubt discovered it to be an inconsistent pretence that both favors and annoys Congressmen. As to competency of applicant, of course a practical test of his fitness is the only test, no matter whether he fails or passes in the Civil Service examination. No doubt Mr. Clark has also discovered it to be a modern political innovation borrowed from Monarchy and is calculated to clinch the clerk to his position during good behavior, and without regard to his politics in the past, present or future.

The necessity for this kind of governmental service was evidently overlooked by the founders of our otherwise rotative Government. They seem to have been very deliberate about the matter of rotation in all but the single exception of Supreme Court Judges.

In the course of his remarks in opposition to building up a retired list for disabled revenue marine officers, Mr. Clark touched all along the line of the Civil Service notion with more or less force and ridicule. In speaking of the anxiety of examiners to propound sticking questions to those seeking place and anxious of course (being in political harmony) to serve their country from patriotic and financial motives, Mr. Clark said: "Not ten men in this House, could stand an examination for a \$900 clerkship. Why, they asked one man over there how many British soldiers were sent here during the Revolutionary war. The applicant replied that he did not know the exact number, but he knew a d--d sight more came over than went back." (Laughter.)

"You are old, my dear grandma," the little girl said. "As she lay by the fire with Doty." "For as white as the snow are the hairs on your head." "Yet you always look rosy and jolly." "Pray tell me, dear grandma, the reason of this. Why you always look healthy and sprightly. Why you never are pale when you give me a kiss." "Why you take such long walks morn and night?" "The reason, my darling," her grandma replied "is simple. It needs no description. I've always been well, for I keep by my side a bottle of Fierce's Prescription."

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Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy positively cures catarrh.

Necessary Reforms.

Above and beyond everything else in the tariff controversy stand Senator Hills just opinions to the effect that "United States Senators should hereafter be elected by the people of the respective States, instead of by State legislatures;" and that "the Senate rules should be amended so as to facilitate the transaction of public business," because "the Senate as now constituted is too far removed from the people," and "does not respond quickly enough to the demands of public sentiment, and its legislation fails to meet popular expectation."

These are weaknesses in the United States Senate which become more apparent each day. There are many good reasons why Senators should be elected by the people and only one reason against it--that it will necessitate a change in the constitution and all changes should be avoided if possible. This is not a good excuse for continuing a system which has been clearly shown to be inadequate and to some extent wrongful. The United States should not continue to plod along under a fundamental law which no longer suits the times and the manners. It has become antiquated

and must be replaced by something more suitable. The cry of the moss-back that "the old way is good enough" must not be listened to. Men are not made for the constitution; they have grown away from it, as the Senate of to-day shows. Then let the constitution be made for the men. It is necessary. If this be not done something more serious than a change in the constitution may come to pass.

It is preposterous that the absurd rules of the Senate are not changed. They impede legislation. In the good old days when newspapers were few and traveling and everything else was slow, a six months' wrangle over a bill might have cost the country but little. Yet the Senate rules of to-day are the same as those of the good old days and give one or two Senators the same privilege of obstructing all legislation so long as they choose. This is no longer bearable. The world moves faster than formerly and congress must keep pace with it.

The two congressional reforms here outlined cannot be had too soon. The Senators must be answerable to the people for their action, and they must adopt rules for the expedition of business. The present Senate has emphasized the necessity for a change in these rules and if not made future Senates are likely to continue the abuses noticed in this.--The Patriot.

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 nauseous 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 druggists is without it.

Property Sold and Bought.

The following named persons have had their deeds recorded in compliance with law since those last published:

- Geo. L. McHenry to C. B. McHenry, Benton.
Lucinda May to Wallace E. Petters, Main.
Alice S. Parke to Emma A. Gibererson, Sugarloaf.
John L. Kline, Treasurer, to T. P. Swayze, Briarcreek.
Elizabeth Stine to Chas. E. Stine, Cleveland.
Clark Taylor to Jacob Rhinard, Greenwood.
L. M. C. & I. Co., to M. T. Ryan, Centralia.
Agnes A. Hughes et al. Guard, to May N. Keller, Montana.
E. C. Wagner et al. to Mary N. Keller, Montana.
W. H. Ziveizig et al. to May N. Keller, Montana.
B. L. Imp. Co., to J. H. Coleman, Bloom.
Jacob Welliver, Adm'r, to D. M. Fritz, Benton.
L. B. Doty to Israel Doty, Fishing-creek.
Bloom Iron Co., to Laura E. Skeer, Bloom.
H. R. Armstrong, Adm'r, to H. W. Vanderslice, Bloom.
Mary A. Knorr, Ex. to Wesley Knorr, Bloom.
D. M. Ball to Chas. F. Skinner, Jackson.
C. C. Peacock to Wm. M. Harder, Bloom.
Daniel Hartman to Mary Drake, Benton.
N. Knorr to P. E. Bean et al., Numida.
Rosemount C. Co., to Frederick Schwinn, Bloom.
Jno. Appleman, Adm'r, to Lewis Girtin, Hemlock.
J. S. McMurtrie to Hudson Owen, Berwick.
Hudson Owen to Sarah E. McMurtrie, Berwick.
Wm. B. Freas to James E. Smith, Berwick.
John Bush et al. to J. H. Vansickle, Sugarloaf.
Wm. Arter to Hiff Arter, Pine.
M. Barton to M. A. John, Bloom.
Thos. Liddicoat to H. R. Knorr, Locust.
Harvey C. Ruckle to F. E. Hummel, Scott.
J. W. Adams to G. W. Supplee, Bloom.
C. W. Eves to S. Eves, Greenwood.
J. W. Eves to S. Eves, Greenwood.
S. Eves to Millville Worsted Mill, Greenwood.
Clara E. Yeager et al. to G. W. Bitner et al., Cleveland.

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New train robber.--And what am I to do if the passengers won't hold up their hands.

Old train robber.--Well, you might wait for the next train.

Collector's tax receipts and tax notices are for sale at this office. If

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

FRATERNITY AMONG THE KNIGHTS OF THE QUILL.

The National Editorial Association--Successes of Its Latest Meeting--A Typical Country Editor--New York Editors--Prospects of Their Association.

However it may be with labor organizations and trust combinations, it will witness high water mark in the growth of editorial associations. At the recent meeting of the National Editorial Association, held at Ashbury Park, N. J., there were 373 delegates present, from some thirty-eight States and Territories of the Union, representing sixty different associations. The meeting was the most successful the National Association ever held. Delegates from the four corners of the Union--Maine, Florida, California and Washington--justified their brethren from nearly every interior and border State. Pennsylvania had the largest number of delegates present, representing the biggest State Association. The New York editors proved to be the best politicians. The Florida delegation brought a little section of their State along, representing the forests, flora, fruit plantations, mineral resources, and wine presses of their subtropical section, and the exhibit proved so attractive that the convention voted unanimously to hold its next session in the overhaze State.

The following States and Territories were represented at the convention by



A. O. Bunnell, President National Editorial Association. full delegations: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin. Truly, a notable gathering! Who will say that editors are not of the fraternal sort?

The National Association meeting was the most successful ever held. The great success of the meeting was largely due to the splendid programme prepared by President Walter Williams, of Columbia, Mo., and to the fine executive ability shown in carrying it out.

The officers of the National Editorial Association are elected yearly, and from different sections of the country. The convention being held East this year, the presidency was offered the Middle States. New York presented a candidate in Mr. A. O. Bunnell, editor of the Advertiser, Danville, N. Y., Pennsylvania, with its numerous delegation, also presented a candidate in Mr. R. H. Thomas, of the Advocate, Mechanicsburg. The New Yorkers, however, had been early astir, and had done their work so thoroughly that, before the balloting was completed, Mr. Bunnell's nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. A. O. Bunnell, president of the National Editorial Association, is probably the best known country editor in the United States. For thirty-four years he has run a modest, neatly printed country weekly at Danville, Republican in politics, and a model local sheet. Presumably he is popular at home, but it remained for the editors of New York to discover his real merits, and give his name to fame. In 1885, he joined the New York Editorial Association, and in 1898 was elected its secretary and treasurer, and has served in the dual capacity to the association ever since. Twenty-seven years of affiliation with the editors of New York, in hours of business and relaxation alike, have only served to



brighten his merits and add lustre to his popularity. His career has been that of the average country editor. He was born at Lima, Livingston county, New York, March 10, 1831. Owing to his father's ill-health he left school and entered a printing office at the age of 17, and in his own words, "I've been at it ever since." In 1860, he established the Danville Advertiser. For ten years he managed it alone, working to the mechanical department an hour a day, and writing editorials and hustling for news and advertisements in the cool of the mornings and evenings. For the past ten years he has had a partner, Mr. W. E. Oberholtz, who attends to the business and mechanical departments. Mr. Bunnell

has never run for office, and probably never will until politicians become as wise as editors. He is an Odd Fellow, and was grand master of the New York lodges for 1887-88. Mr. Bunnell's real mission in life is to be a country editor. He has established his profession. He has been one of the leading advocates of the principle of association among editors for mutual advancement and protection. His services to the press of his native State have been of inestimable value. This was notably recognized on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service in the New York Editorial Association, when a sterling silver tea service, costing \$500, was presented to him. He is likely to become as popular in the nation at large as he is in his native State before the close of his present term of office. The National Editorial Association will next year hold its eleventh annual convention.

The Editorial Association of the State of New York is the parent association of the kind in the country. There were two or three previous attempts at association among editors of other States, but the New York Association is the oldest that has had a continued business existence. It was established in 1853. Forty-one years of active existence finds it still vigorous, and the coming year promises to be the most prosperous in its history. This will certainly be the case, if the newly elected president, Mr. John A. Schleicher, has his way. Mr. Schleicher is the well-known editor of the New York Mail and Express. He is one of the most energetic and diplomatic men in editorial harness. He was born at Troy, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1848. He received an academic education, and, as a youth, entered the business office of the Morning Whig (now Telegram). Trying his hand at reporting, within three months he was made city editor, the youngest in the State at time. He was afterward managing editor of the Troy Press, and in 1872 was city editor of the Troy Times. In 1875, Mr. Schleicher became manager of the State Associated Press. He afterward purchased an interest in the Troy Times, and later became proprietor of the Schenectady Daily Union. In 1883, he took the editorship of the Albany Evening Journal. He afterward held the position of editor of Frank Leslie's Weekly, and in 1881 accepted the editorship in-chief of the New York Mail and Express.

Mr. Schleicher has a very wide acquaintance among public and newspaper men. He is ambitious to promote the interests of the newspaper profession, and will devote a large amount of energy to building up the State Editorial Association. Mr. Schleicher resides at Albany, N. Y. His wife is the daughter of the late Reuben Peckham, a prominent paper manufacturer of Troy, and he has a delightful family of four children. He is a Republican in politics, and holds intimate relations with the party leaders.

G. H. BENEDICT.

THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

Probable Loss of the Latest Exploring Party Seeking the North Pole.

Advices from Norway leave little doubt that the Wellman arctic expedition is lost. The opinion is based on the reports of the density of pack ice this summer reported by arctic skippers and by the failure of the Ragnarvald Jarl, the vessel that bore the Wellman party, to return to Tromsø when expected.

Arctic navigators who have arrived at Tromsø report the pack ice so



Walter Wellman.

strong that the strongest ship would be crushed like an eggshell. As the Ragnarvald Jarl went into the pack, they argue that she must have perished. This is the basis for the reports of the probable loss of the expedition. The American North Pole expedition, in command of Mr. Walter Wellman, of Washington, D. C., left Tromsø, Norway, on board the steamer Ragnarvald Jarl, for the island of Spitzbergen, on May 24, last. Among other members it included Astronomer Owen B. French, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Thomas B. Mohun, a well-known medical man of Washington, and Mr. Charles C. Dodge, a photographer and artist, of the United States Navy Department, besides Mr. Westfall, a Swedish member of the party, Franklin, an American athlete and skater; Womship, an English engineer; Oyen, a geologist from Christiania; Alme, a meteorologist; Hyerdahl and Juell, sportsmen from the University of Christiania, and Capt. Pedersen, Aalesund, the executive officer and ice pilot. The members of the expedition had with them fifty dogs and nine aluminum sledges and boats combined.

The friends of those in the expedition believe that the reports of disaster are premature. They argue that M. Wellman may have found an unexpectedly favorable opening, and may have pushed as far as possible in the ice, abandoning the vessel. The Ragnarvald Jarl was a vessel of 428 tons, and was built especially for ice work. It was really a sledging expedition. The idea of Mr. Wellman was to get as far north as possible in the ship, and then take to the ice in the aluminum boats and sledges with which the expedition was equipped. There were three boats, with sledge bottoms, and six sledges that could be converted into boats. The object of the expedition was solely to make a dash for the pole. It was expected to get beyond the region of drifting ice before the pack set in. Further news will be awaited with great anxiety.

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