

IN CONGRESS.

Campaign Committee Putting Documents where They Will do the Most Good - Farms Depreciated Under High Protection - New Tariff Adjustment - The Affected Populism of Senator Jones.

From our Regular Correspondent. WASHINGTON, September 10, 1894.

Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee, who is almost constantly at the committee headquarters, smiles significantly every time his attention is called to a new version of the dissension which the Republican newspaper correspondents profess to have discovered in the committee. He says that those for whose benefit the committee exists have the best of reasons for knowing that there is no dissension, and that it will be beneficial rather than otherwise to the Democratic party if those correspondents can convince the Republican managers that the committee is not in a condition to render effective service to the Democratic candidates. As a matter of fact, all of these dissension fairy tales are based upon a misapprehension of the duties of the committee. With the exception of the campaign Text Book, which is prepared by the committee, and which is not for general distribution, but for speakers and editors, the committee does not decide what sort of documents are to be sent into a Congressional district. It merely sends what is asked for by the candidate or those authorized to speak for him. So it is simply impossible that members of the committee should dispute over what documents shall be sent out. The committee is filling all the orders sent to it, and will continue to do so. Senator Faulkner says the information he is receiving from all over the country is daily adding to his confidence that the Democrats will retain control of the House, and he thinks that the greater the improvement in business, now becoming apparent in all sections, the larger the Democratic majority will be, as the only thing that ever made the issue doubtful was the business depression and the disposition of many voters to hold the party in power responsible for the hard times.

Representative John T. Dunn, of New Jersey, has some very strong ideas on political economy, and they are thoroughly practical, as is the man. Speaking of the effect of the Republican policy upon farmers, he said: "If there is any class of people under the sun who ought to vote the Democratic ticket it is the farmers. Since 1860 farm values have decreased fully 40 per cent in the United States, as shown by the census figures. There isn't a country place in New Jersey today that is worth over \$50 per acre for farming purposes. I happen to own the old Doty homestead, on the outskirts of Elizabeth, on which the celebrated Ben Wade was born. It contains eighty-four acres, and in 1860 was held at \$25,000. I am now negotiating to sell it for \$5,500. Land is the only thing in this country that has not kept pace with the increase of population. Protected industries have absorbed the increase of value that, in the absence of laws favoring a special class, would have gone to land owners. As a legitimate consequence of this beautiful protection doctrine, Egyptian cotton and Indian grain have been brought into competition with the products of our soil, forcing down prices of both to the lowest point ever recorded."

In order that the matter should be dealt with by experts, Secretary Carlisle has designated a number of U. S. Customs Inspectors and officials of the Customs Bureau of the Treasury department, to act as a commission to draw up the regulations necessary for the enforcement of the sugar schedule of the new tariff. This commission will be under the immediate direction of Assistant Secretary Hamlin.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, isn't much of a Populist, notwithstanding his sensational letter announcing his abandonment of the Republican party and his intention to act with the Populists in the future; but he is a firm believer in the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and a very shrewd politician; hence the publication of that letter. His sole object, in the opinion of your correspondent, was to endeavor to force the silver question to the front in the Congressional campaign, because he thereby hopes to lessen the number of Democrats elected to the next House, owing to the known differences of opinion in the party on the subject. I do not hesitate to predict that upon all political questions Senator Jones will continue to vote with the Republicans, as he has always done. Mr. Jones' prediction. In other words, the move is a Republican trick.

Secretary Carlisle wears a broad smile these days, in spite of the hard work he is having to do in connection with the new tariff. Cause why? The cash receipts of the Treasury are now steadily increasing and it is no longer necessary for him to sit up on nights to study out how to meet the obligations of the government.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

RECORD OF CONGRESS

Democratic Representatives to Make a Fight Thereon.

EXPENDITURES ARE REDUCED.

Pledges of the Party Carried Out to the Letter.

Democratic Representatives are prepared to return to their districts and make an aggressive fight on the records of the Congress which has now come to a close. The tariff law will of course be the main issue in the coming campaign, but there are other questions which the Democratic orators will not suffer to pass unnoticed. Congress has done more than enact a tariff law. The Democratic party had pledged itself to do other things, and chief among its promises was one pledging the people that it would reduce governmental expenditures.

In a statement prepared by Congressman Dockery of the appropriations committee it is shown that the public expenditures have been decreased more than \$50,000,000, and that the total expenses for the two years will be below \$1,000,000,000 instead of above, as was the case in the Reed Congress and the Fifty-second.

In the statement which Representative Dockery has prepared the revenue to be derived under the new tariff bill, including the postal receipts, is estimated at \$426,427,748, and the appropriations for the session, \$490,668,369. From the appropriations must come a sinking fund deduction of \$48,000,000, leaving the liabilities for the current year, \$442,668,369, and an estimated surplus at the end of the year of \$19,759,349. It must be remembered that of the \$490,000,000 which has been appropriated more than \$65,000,000 was entailed by the Reed Congress. In the Reed Congress the appropriations were \$35,000,000 more than \$1,000,000,000, and in the Fifty-second Congress \$26,000,000 more than \$1,000,000,000. The appropriations by this Congress will be \$25,000,000 less than \$1,000,000,000. The appropriations this session, \$50,000,000 less than the last session of the Reed Congress, \$17,000,000 less than the first session of last Congress and \$29,000,000 less than that of the last session of the last Congress.

Among the measures passed by the House which are now on the Senate calendar are bills for forfeiting 45,000,000 acres of land not earned by railroad corporations, electing Senators by direct vote of the people and the Hatch anti-option bill.

Bills which have passed both Houses are: Repeal of the Federal elections law, repeal of the McKinley law, repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, law authorizing States and Territories to tax greenbacks, law providing pensioners shall not be suspended under twenty days' notice, seven bills reported by the joint Congressional commission reducing the annual expenditures of the government more than \$500,000.

Under the new tariff bill just passed 106 items have been taken from the dutiable list and placed on the free list. Among these are lumber, wool, salt, binding twine, grain, bags, copper, plows, reapers and all agricultural implements. In seven classes goods have been reduced from 75 to 100 per cent below the McKinley law. In 112 classes the reductions have been from 50 to 75 per cent below the McKinley law; in 370 classes from 25 to 50 per cent below the McKinley law, and in 238 classes the reductions have been less than 25 per cent below the existing law. Eighty-two classes remain unchanged and fifty-three classes have been increased, among which are many articles of luxury.

Chairman Sayres of the House committee on appropriations has completed an official statement of the amount appropriated by this session of Congress as compared with past sessions. The statement represents the views of the Democratic majority in the committee and in the House on the economy of government expenses. Mr. Sayres' statement reads as follows:

The appropriations made during the extraordinary session and the first regular session of the present Congress, including permanent appropriations, shows a reduction of \$28,835,989 under the appropriations made at the last session of the last Congress, and deducting the amount of the river and harbor bill, \$11,373,180, which should be done for the purpose of comparison, inasmuch as no river and harbor bill was passed by the last Congress at its last session, the reduction is \$40,309,169.

As compared with the laws passed at the last session of the last Congress, the following reductions are shown:

Agricultural bill, \$101,476; army bill, \$632,755; legislative, etc., bill, which carries, in the main, the great salary list of the government, \$557,597; military academy bill, \$26,033; pension appropriation bill, \$14,949,780; sundry civil bill, \$7,569,535; on account of deficiencies, \$10,456,440; on account of permanent appropriations, including \$11,000,000 for sugar bounty, which is abolished and \$459,

000 expenses under election laws, that are repealed, \$1,439,593; total, \$48,624,119.

The bills showing increase over the last laws are as follows: Diplomatic and consular bill, \$6,473; District of Columbia bill, \$131,369; fortifications bill, \$126,949; Indian bill, \$1,475,408; naval bill, same, \$3,223,065; postoffice bill, \$3,232,285; river and harbor bill, total, \$11,473,180; miscellaneous, \$29,500; total increase, \$19,788,229.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting the annual estimates to Congress, in December last, stated he had included therein no amount for the payment of the bounty on sugar, but that if the law authorizing its payment should not be repealed it would be necessary to add to the estimates for 1895, for permanent appropriations, the sum of \$11,000,000. But in July last the commissioner of internal revenue estimated the sum required to pay this bounty, if not repealed, would be \$15,200,000 for the fiscal year 1895 and \$17,500,000 for the fiscal year 1896. The expenditures made for bounty on sugar have been as follows: Fiscal year 1892, \$7,550,028; fiscal year 1893, \$9,509,532; fiscal year for 1894, \$13,073,879.

The postoffice bill makes the usual increase incident to the growth of the country and its commercial interests, the number of postoffices having increased during the period between June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1894, by 7,404; the number of post routes by 4,514; the miles of annual travel in transporting the mails by 74,615,375; the length of post routes by 26,737 miles; the annual revenues from the service by \$15,098,155, and the total annual expenditures by \$17,925,500.

The sundry civil bill carries \$8,400,000 toward payments under contracts for river and harbor works authorized under laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses.

For river and harbor work there was appropriated this session, including the amount carried by the river and harbor bill, \$11,473,180, and \$8,400,000 for contracts in the sundry civil bill, the total sum of \$19,873,180.

During the first session of the last Congress there was appropriated for the river and harbor bill \$2,095,038 more than was appropriated at this session. At the present session there has been appropriated the sum of \$1,300,000 toward meeting the river and harbor contracts authorized by the Fifty-first Congress, and \$7,100,000 toward such contracts authorized by the Fifty-second Congress, leaving \$5,448,799 of the former and \$14,263,368 of the latter, or \$19,712,147 in all of river and harbor contracts yet to be appropriated for.

To finally equip and complete and arm the fifty new vessels of the navy, built or authorized, it is estimated there will yet have to be appropriated the further sum of \$23,080,974, making a total of \$112,062,163 which the new navy as now authorized will cost. A subjoined statement shows that of the appropriations made or required under laws passed during the Fifty-first Congress, that only \$34,574,191 were appropriated by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress under those laws; that of the appropriations made during the two sessions of the last Congress \$175,736,618 were the result of those laws, and that only \$127,309,111 were appropriated at both sessions of the Fifty-first Congress under those laws which it passed entailing such enormous obligations upon its successors.

During the present session of Congress the salaried list of the government has been reduced by more than 600 in number and over \$700,000 in annual cost, and more salaries have been reduced than increased. Mr. Sayres attaches elaborate tables to the statement which give in great detail the points he has summarized herein.—Kansas City Times.

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Under Political Excitement Figures May Lie.

Let the voter be prepared to have figures (which sometimes are arranged to lie) thrown at him from all directions between this and the day of election. Republican figures will be arranged to prove the great financial blessings resulting from class legislation, high protection, &c., while the Democratic figures will try to prove that equitable taxation and low protection is best for the common good. Revenue and customs receipts will be watched and comparisons made in the hope of gaining votes by both parties, and a flood of figures arranged to lie may be anticipated by the voter.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Freedom of the Press.

It is almost impossible for an American to realize the significance of the absence of the freedom of the press, says the Albany (N. Y.) Press. Here where there is absolute liberty to say whatever one pleases, and the measures of government are daily discussed and approved or condemned in newspapers, it is hard to be understood that men and women will run the risk of losing their liberty and their lives in any attempt to criticize the acts of their provincial governors, let alone the supreme imperial government. Yet such are the conditions regulating the Russian press today. The relation of the censorship ended with the assassination of the late emperor. It is easily supposable that the censor exercised his authority afterwards with harsher sway, and the last decade saw some of the best newspapers suppressed and some of the best works of literature interdicted. Now there are some agreeable rumors to the effect that the emperor of Russia has decided to relax the stringency of press censorship and it is sincerely hoped that the measure will be sanctioned by the czar in the interest of humanity and the peace of his kingdom. A similar relaxation of the press laws was made by Russia about '77 or '78, and literature, including journalism and criticism, received a generous impulse and began to attain an exceptional standard of vigor and principle. In a country where the government is so despotic, the administrative system so intricate, the distances so unmeasurable and the means of communication so slender, the only possible check to abuse, corruption and tyranny among the minor officials lies in the freedom of the press. Without freedom of the press, the most atrocious acts of barbarism can be committed by the lowest official without the remotest chance of redress or compensation. Without freedom of the press, as is the condition to day in Russia, public opinion is impossible and justice is a myth. So that it can be seen that there is something to be thankful for in this country, and it is safe to say that were it not for freedom of the press to-day in America, official corruption would have long ago eaten the heart out of the country.

"Yield not to misfortune."

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste or smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shantz, Rahway, N. J. I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill. Cream Balm is agreeable.

Mrs. Putnam, Foristdale, Mass., says: "That Bearing-Down Feeling and dizzy, faint, gasping attacks left me as soon as I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am like one raised from the dead. I was sick with womb troubles so long I thought I never could get well."

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