

OUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met in regular session on Thursday evening. Present, President Drinker and members Yost, Wilson, Sterling and Knorr.

After reading and approving the minutes E. B. Tustin asked permission to straighten a crook in the street from Market to Centre by throwing out certain land and having the town also vacate a few feet for the same purpose.

Charles Tittle presenting a similar matter to the Council, they were both referred to the Street Committee.

F. M. Kelley appeared in behalf of the Electric Light Co., and explained why an occasional light shed forth darkness. His explanation was satisfactory as he expressed a perfect willingness to remedy all defects that were reported to him punctually;

The President here introduced several matters upon request of parties pertaining to paving, grading, filling &c.

Mr. Wilson cited some bad pavements on Market Street and intimated that they should be repaired.

Ordered on motion of Knorr and Sterling, that a car-load of crossing gones be purchased of C. C. Yorks at former rates, or cheaper if possible.

Building permits were granted to R. R. Little, W. H. Vanderherchen, W. J. Correll, and to Mr. McGee.

A communication from James Magee was read, stating certain facts about a run crossing his premises and alleging the impossibility for them to culvert it.

Ordered, that the collector be not allowed to cash orders; but that he be required to hand taxes collected to treasurer who is authorized to cash orders.

Messrs. C. C. Peacock, C. W. Miller, A. M. DeWitt, C. E. Welliver and John Newhouse, owners of land on West Second Street, handed in a communication offering to dedicate to the public a strip of land in front of their properties on North side of said Street adjoining J. E. Wilson, so as to make the line a continuation of the street as now laid out.

On motion ordered, that Mrs. Butler change crossing over private alley, throwing the water into the street and thus protecting the pavement; and said work to be done within ten days or town will do it with usual cost.

Ordered that special policemen during fair be allowed \$1.25 each per night, making a total of \$25.

The following bills were ordered paid: Wesley Knorr, repairs of lockup \$2.00 P. G. Miller, for stone laid . . . 114.92

Water Co., for fire hydrants . . . 86.67 Woodward, Const. for Sept. Oct. 8.34 Steam Co., for Steam . . . 13.15 Eureka Hose Co., 500 ft. hose . . . 400.00

Hutchins's, pipe, y's &c. . . 105.86 Electric Light Co., to Oct. 7. . . 1087.50

Peter Jones, plow wheel . . . 1.75 Water Co. for Town Hall . . . 2.81

Five policemen one mo. . . 60.00 Secretary one month . . . 20.00

Richard bill for repairs sent back to be itemized.

Bills for fire hose to be paid any time within one year.

Street Committee to confer with B. & S officials as to culvert under R. R. at Fifth Street.

Adjourned.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. im.

What Next, Mrs. Kendal?

Mrs. Kendal's methods of house-keeping are worth hearing. In every room of her house hangs a pencil and slate. Once a day she makes a tour of the entire house. Wherever she finds anything wrong she writes her complaints and orders on the slate assigned to the particular room at fault. The housemaid follows in her mistress' wake, and if she has any replies to make, writes them also. This saves all jarring, and nothing is forgotten. As for the originality of the idea, who could have conceived it except a Mrs. Kendal?

WASHINGTON.

The President Says but Little While Thinking Much. . . United We Stand, Divided We Fall. . . Chairman Faulkner Says the Stay-at-Home Vote Did It. . . Mr. Morton Looming into Prominence. . . Civil Service Law in the Way of the Willing.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1894.

President Cleveland is quietly attending to his official duties just as though there had never been such a thing as an election. He hasn't said a word on the subject to any one who had authority to make it public, but it is certain that he has been doing a lot of thinking, and those able to read between the lines will be able to form a pretty good idea of the trend of his thoughts when, in a few weeks, his annual message to Congress shall be made public.

While few democrats of any prominence care to be personally quoted on the subject of the elections, every one with whom your correspondent has come in contact agrees that the greatest single source of democratic troubles has been the lack of harmony within the party, which was made so painfully apparent during the last session of Congress. The result of the election is merely an application of the proverb—"United we stand, divided we fall," and the lesson must be taken to heart and profited by if the party calculates to go into the campaign of '96 with a reasonable chance to win.

Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign committee, rises from the wreck to say a few words, which are both explanatory and wise. He says: "The history of politics will show that every landslide is the result of dissatisfaction discontent and want of confidence of the members of the majority party, whose action produces the result that surprises and astonishes the people—not by voting the opposing ticket, but simply by remaining away from the polls. The results of this election when ascertained will, I am sure, verify this conclusion. We have as many voters in the country as we had in '92, who believe in the principles of the democratic party, but the recent business paralysis, financial stringency, economic legislation—the benefits of which have not been developed,—party dissensions, crimonations and recriminations resulted in such apathy as to cause the stay-at-home vote to produce the surprising result. That is my honest judgment. If we hope for success in '96 we should maintain with fearlessness and determination the attitude we assumed in '92; let personal and party bickerings of the past bury their dead, and unite in an earnest effort to harmonize those differences which have so seriously affected our organization."

The returns from the elections were galling enough to democrats in Washington, but there was another thing connected therewith that was even more galling to democrats. That was, that some of the loudest cheers from the crowds which surrounded the newspaper bulletins with all the eagerness of a Presidential election, when the news was favorable to the republicans, came from the mouths of republicans who hold office under the democratic administration.

The friends of Reed, Harrison and McKinley are very much alarmed at the prominence of Morton as a Presidential candidate. They know that Tom Platt intended when he nominated Morton for governor of New York to push him for the Presidential nomination of his party, if he succeeded in getting him elected governor, and they know that Morton's barrel will be on tap at the next republican national convention, and they fear it.

The Washington democrats, who all belong to the never-say-die family, think they are playing in hard luck, indeed, this week. They stood up under the election returns with all the stoicism with which they have in the past received a long string of national defeats, comforting themselves with the reflection "we'll lick 'em next time," but they have heard something since that has caused not a few of them to use language not at all appropriate for an address to a Sunday School class. A few days ago a man born in Washington, and who has been a democrat all his life, was appointed postmaster, the term of the republican incumbent having expired. As he will be the first postmaster the local democrats have had since the war, it was perfectly natural that some of his democratic friends should entertain the hope of succeeding some of the numerous republican employes of the post office after the democratic postmaster takes hold, and just as natural that he should look forward with pleasure to appointing them. It may be imagined then how they felt when informed that a new order, filtered through the republican adjunct, limited the patronage of the postmaster to the appointment of about 100 men.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

Of the twenty three Presidents of the United States, fifteen or about two thirds, were college bred men.

This includes Grant, who was a West Pointer.

Those who never went to college were Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, and Cleveland.

Sir Richard Steele once said of Lady Elizabeth Hastings that "to love her was a liberal education." One would probably not be far wrong in saying the same thing about Washington's mother, Mary Washington. Washington learned better things from her than he could have learned from Harvard or Yale.

His successor at the Whitehouse, John Adams, was a Harvard man, and he graduated in 1755. He had been sent there with some intention of making him a minister, but, luckily for his country, he chose law and politics.

Jefferson was a graduate in the class of 1762 of William and Mary, a college in his day a flourishing institution of learning. Jefferson's father had declared on his deathbed that his son, then a boy, must receive a college education. Jefferson never forgot his father's solicitude on this point, saying in after life that if he had to choose between the estate his father left him and the education, he would have taken the latter without a moment's hesitation.

Jefferson, it may be added, did more for cause of education than any other American of his time. It has been said that he originated the modern university idea. The epitaph on his tombstone, which he himself wrote, recites that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence and "father of the University of Virginia."

Madison was graduated from Princeton 1772, where he also spent an additional, or post-graduate, year studying Hebrew.

Monroe, like Jefferson, went to William and Mary, but left before graduating to join the Revolutionary Army.

John Quincy Adams was a Harvard man. Of his own accord he left London, where he occupied the congenial position of Secretary to his father, in order to come to his native country to be educated, "deeming that an American education was the best fitting for an American career." He was graduated in 1785.

Jackson was taught only the three R's, and his attainments in even that limited field were said to be scanty. He never learned to write the English language correctly. His disciple and successor, Martin Van Buren, was too early immersed in law and politics to spare the time required for a college education.

William Henry Harrison was a graduate of Hampden Sidney college, in Virginia. He began the study of medicine, but left it for the Army.

Tyler was the third President to attend William and Mary, where he was graduated in 1807.

Polk entered the University of North Carolina as a sophomore, and was graduated in 1818.

Taylor entered the Army when he was 24, with only a rudimentary education gained.

Fillmore received practically no schooling in his boyhood. His father's library contained but two books—a Bible and a collection of hymns. Until he was 19 years old it is said that he had never a Shakespeare, "Robinson Crusoe," a history of the United States or even a map of this country. Yet he managed to acquire a knowledge of law, and the fact that Sir William Browne came to be one of his favorite authors shows how widely he must have extended his reading in after life.

Franklin Pierce was graduated from Bowdoin in 1824, third in the famous class which included Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne among its members.

Buchanan was graduated from Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, in 1809.

Lincoln, as everybody knows, was practically self-taught. He once said that he had been brought up in so rude a country that "if a stranger supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood he was looked upon as a wizard."

Andrew Johnson was in some respects the most remarkable instance of a self-made man to be found in the list of the Presidents. He did not know how to write until he was married. Then his wife taught him. Not until he had been in Congress did he learn to write fluently.

Grant was graduated from West Point in 1843.

Hayes went to Kenyon College, Gambier, O., and was graduated in 1842. He then spent about two years at Harvard studying law.

Garfield went first to the Hiram Eclectic School (since renamed Hiram College), in Hiram, Ohio. He then entered the Junior class at Williams, from which he was finally graduated, in 1856, with the highest honors.

Arthur was a graduate of Union College, in New York state, in the class of 1848. He afterward attend-

ed a law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

President Cleveland never went to College, and his knowledge of law he learned in a lawyer's office.

Ex-President Harrison got his law in the same way, but he is a graduate of Miami University, Ohio, where he took his degree in 1852.

It will be seen that three of the Presidents of the United States have gone to William and Mary—Jefferson, Monroe, (who left before graduating,) and Tyler. Three went to Harvard, both the Adamses being graduated from the college, and Hayes having been a student at the law School. Hayes, by the way, was the only President who attended any one of the more important American law Schools. There are many Presidents who were members of the bar, but they studied for admittance in lawyers' offices.

Rheumatism in the back, shoulders, hips, ankles, elbows, or wrists, is caused by accumulation of acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid and cures rheumatism.

Hood's Pills are the best cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless and reliable.

Complexion Of The Next Congress.

The latest figures on the complexion of the House show 245 Republicans chosen, 103 Democrats, seven Populists (four of the latter, from North Carolina, will co-operate with the Republicans) and one Silverite, showing a Republican majority over all of 134.

In the Senate the Republicans have gained three members in the States now represented by but one Senator—Montana, Wyoming, and Washington—two in North Carolina and one each in West Virginia, New Jersey and Kansas, which will give them in the next Congress 46 votes, a majority of two in a full Senate, and, besides, Mr. Peffer has generally acted with the Republicans.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. S. Rish-ton. 6-15-19.

Bequeathed His Pension.

Said B. C. Rains, a special pension agent: "I had a peculiar case in Washington county, Tenn. A man named Adams drew a pension for total disability, and I was instructed to call and see if the disability was still total. When I reached the house, a young man came to the door. I asked: "Is this where John Adams lives?" "It's where he did live, stranger."

"Where does he live now?" "He don't live. He's been dead for goin on five y'ar. I'm his son." "Then I explained my mission, and he said: "Oh, that's all right. Walk right in an take a cheer. Pap could write, and he made a will. The pension war the only thing he had to leave, but it's cum in mighty handy." "He produced the will, and, sure enough, the pension had been devised to him. I didn't have the heart to tell him that it was not valid, but he receives no more pension."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Freckles for Her.

Judge Ragsdale tells of a Clarkson youth who wanted to marry. He was awfully freckled and homely, but he said he asked Sal and she said: "Well, John, I want to marry, I know, but I want a man all one color."

THE SENSIBLE VIEW.

WOMAN'S SENSITIVE ORGANISM

Does Not Permit Her to Do What Men Do, and She Ought Not To Try.

You might as well know that you have a wonderfully sensitive and peculiar organism. You ought to know that from the moment the girl is changed into a woman, the matter of first physical importance to her is the regularity with which nature purifies her system. That all through life this is of the very first importance to her, and that neglect in this direction means misery in every direction.

Stop and reason out what happens when nature is balked in its efforts. The blood takes up the poisonous particles, carries them to the lungs, and decay follows. It carries them to the heart, and before long the organ is weakened, and your courage and strength vanish. It carries them to the brain, and before long the wildest fancies run riot, you think you have every known disease.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the one remedy whose power over this killing disease is acknowledged throughout the world. It destroys poisonous germs, cleanses the system, strengthens the womb, and makes a strong, hopeful, happy woman out of a physical wreck.

Mrs. J. A. Rice, of Florence, Ky., whose portrait we are permitted to publish, is only one of many thousands who owe their health to the Vegetable Compound, and are doing all they can to help other women to believe that the same health and happiness will come to them with the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicines. She says:

"I suffered eight years from woman's early troubles. I could find no permanent relief until, one year ago, I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief then came with it almost immediately, and at this time I am a well woman. "I absolutely know, not only by my own experience, but by others also, that it is a harmless and sure remedy for irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness of the stomach, sick headache, and female complaints generally."

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Table with columns for SOUTH, B. & O. R. R., and NORTH. Lists train numbers and destinations like Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Reading.

PATENTS

Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agents, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.

PEPPER'S NERVI-GOR

What PEPPER'S NERVI-GOR DID. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures who are otherwise helpless. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Debility, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and overindulgence. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggists importunate profit. Insist on having the original.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED

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Pennsylvania Railroad

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. RY.

In effect June 3, 1894. Trains leave Sunbury EASTWARD.

8:48 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; New York 5:53 p. m.; Baltimore 8:19 p. m.; Washington 7:40 p. m.; connecting at Philadelphia for all sea side points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia 3:40 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia 4:15 p. m.

1:35 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester. 8:13 a. m.—Train 8 (Daily) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with Pullman sleeping cars to Erie and Kintira and passenger coaches to Erie and Kintira.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:15 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:56 a. m. Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) for Sunbury, 1:55 p. m. with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

SUNBURY HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday) Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:05 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:45 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m., Pottsville 12:35 p. m., Harrisburg 1:55 p. m. Train 11 leaves Sunbury 3:47 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:27 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 6:00 p. m., Hazleton 7:54 p. m., Pottsville 8:25 p. m.

SUNBURY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:05 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:45 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m. Train 11 leaves Sunbury 3:47 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:27 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 6:00 p. m., Pottsville 8:25 p. m., Harrisburg 9:55 p. m.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May 29, 1894. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 11:35 a. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:35 a. m., 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8:00 a. m. and via Harrisburg 9:15 a. m. Leave Philadelphia 10:30 a. m. Leave Reading 11:50 a. m. Leave Pottsville 12:30 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1:30 a. m. Leave Williamsport weekdays 10:10 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City. WEEK-DAYS—Express, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:00 and 5:30 p. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 5:42 p. m.

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