

WASHINGTON.

Vice-President Stevenson mild but not weak. --Objectable Riders in Relation to Issuing Bonds May Defeat one or more of the General Appropriation Bills. --Red's Prospects not the most brilliant for Speaker. --The Aerial Flyers Want \$100,000. --It Would Seem to be Better Spent Than on Rain-Makers. --Pert Words from Representative Bailey. --Postmaster General Bissell Retired.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 2nd, 1895.

Vice-President Stevenson is as mild-mannered a gentleman as ever presided over the U. S. Senate, but he this week demonstrated to the Senate as well as the public that there is a gulf between mildness and weakness. When the excitement, which has been a marked feature in the Senate all the week, culminated in the greatest uproar ever remembered to have been seen on the floor of the Senate, brought on by the attempt to prevent the Gorman amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. loan certificates whenever ready money was needed, being laid before the Senate, he proved himself equal to the occasion, by ordering the Sergeant-at-arms to restore order, although he must have seen from the faces of the older Senators that he was trampling upon tradition and dignity by so doing. He even went further, by refusing to allow business to be resumed until perfect order was restored, and then to add force to the object lesson in good manners that he was giving to unruly Senators he directed the Sergeant-at-arms to insist upon order being maintained and to place a sufficient number of assistants upon the floor to enforce the order. Then when you might have heard a pin drop the Vice-President calmly said: "The Senator from Maryland will now proceed." Afterwards the Gorman amendment was withdrawn to prevent the Sundry Civil appropriation bill being talked to death.

It will not be positively known until the Fifty-third Congress dies by limitation, next Monday, whether failure of one or more appropriation bills will force the calling of an early extra session. There is little doubt that the appropriation bills can be put through in time by hard work, but there are several pending amendments—among them that repealing all laws for the issue of bonds—either of which will bring out a Presidential veto, if they are not dropped.

New stories of the reign of Czar Reed over the House are scarce, but Representative Crain, of Texas, tells one that is new, at least in Washington. He says the following conversation occurred in one of the House Galleries while Mr. Reed was speaker, between a precocious boy and his father who had brought him to the Capitol to see Congress: Boy—"Who are all those men down there, writing and reading newspapers? Father—"Those are the speakers of the House of Representatives, my son." Boy—"Who is that great big fat man in the chair under the American flag? Father—"That, my son, is the House of Representatives."

Senator Brice has been unmercifully grieved for attempting to secure an appropriation from Congress of \$100,000 for experimenting in aerial machines, but the Senator insists that the wheels in his head haven't slipped any cogs, and further that the government ought to assist in hastening the era of aerial navigation, which is bound to come sooner or later.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, is as good a silver man as Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, but he declines to sign the letter addressed to the public, which Mr. Bryan is circulating among democratic members, and he gives his reasons for declining as follows: "Bryan's idea leans more to what is expedient and further from what is democratic than I want to go. It is his desire to pronounce solely for free silver 16 to 1 and stop. Not a word of tariff, nothing of state banks. No announcement of any further principles of government which should guide a party. A party cannot succeed with naught but silver. Man cannot live by bread alone. Bryan's idea is practically only for a day. He believes in using all the silver forces; democratic, republican and populist. I believe in being a democrat and in having a party of demo-rats. If populists and republicans aiming at free silver and act with us, I would be among the first to welcome them. But I can't surrender my party's faith to gain temporary aid. It might do for the present, but would waste the party and wreck the country in the future. I look on populism as an equal public threat with republicanism. Carry republican doctrines to their ultimate working out, and a few men would own all the property of the country, and the rest would be beggars. Carry populism to its utmost expression and nobody would have any property at all. I'm against both."

The House has had time to fill this week, while waiting for the Senate to act on the appropriation bills. It passed the bill authorizing an arbitration commission to settle disputes between interstate common carriers

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

and their employes and a number of unimportant measures.

President Cleveland made a hit in choosing a successor to Postmaster General Bissell, who retired this week.

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 mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. 1m.

EFFECT OF THE LOAN.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The surprising success of the new loan and the great confidence it has given to investors on both sides of the water and to business men encourage many to hope that it may be the beginning of a real and substantial business recovery. Considering the power which control of these bonds gives to regulate foreign exchanges and to prevent exports of gold, the transaction has indeed greatly changed the financial situation in spite of the fact that government revenues are still deficient and that domestic trade shows scarcely any gain as yet. The industries are not enlarging production, nor have prices of farm products improved. But a very important source of apprehension and hindrance has for the time at least been removed.

Railroads in Bad Shape.

Nearly 160 in the Hands of Receivers.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Brown states in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the concluding chapters of which were made public on the 22d of February, that there are in the United States 156 operating roads in the hands of receivers. Of these 106 passed from the control of the shareholders to the possession of the bondholders during the period covered by the report. The capitalization of these roads is upward of two and a half billions, or more than one-fourth of the entire capitalization of the railway interests of the country.

A Lucky Editor.

Dr. H. N. Leete, editor of the *Seranton News* has had \$50,000 fall to him by the will of H. B. Cary of Los Angeles, California. In 1862 Dr. Leete loaned Cary \$500. At that time both men lived in Newark, New Jersey. Cary emigrated to California and made a fortune, but he never during his lifetime repaid Leete his money. When he died not long since, his will was found to contain a clause acknowledging his debt to Leete and stating that the \$500 was the foundation of his fortune and in consideration of this he bequeathed him \$50,000.—*Clearfield Republican*.

Nervous People.

And those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling or sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

Villainous Dog Murderers.

At a recent dog show in New York nine of the more valuable ones were poisoned, presumably through envy. The dogs were the property of Mrs. E. Senn, of New York, who places their value at \$1,500. To those who are afraid of hydrophobia that seems to be a "dog on" lot of money to have in dogs. Gold-bearing bouds are far more secure.

Mrs. Senn sat and looked at the cages where her dead pets lay. She wept bitterly and was utterly unable to speak.

"Trust those who have tried."

Catarrh caused hoarseness and difficulty in speaking. I also to a great extent lost hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Frazer, Rochester, N. Y. Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW YORK CITY MERCHANT.

How His Life Was Saved.

[From the New York City Catholic News.]

No one would think to look at Richard B. Brown, a commission merchant, of No. 306 Washington street, New York City, that for six weeks he suffered in agony in his bed and that physicians had said it was impossible for him to regain his health.

But now he is back in his office, vigorous and hearty. He regards Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, as the savior of his life. Mr. Brown's story is remarkable.

"For several years," said Mr. Brown to a reporter the other day, "I suffered from inflammation and ulceration of the bladder, a most stubborn disease. My family physician was unable to relieve me. At the advice of friends I consulted specialists, and they all failed to do me any good. All this time I was growing worse, and at last I was compelled to take to my bed.

"My mother-in-law had heard of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and she asked me to give it a trial. I had been confined to my bed for five weeks and I admit, that I didn't think there was much chance of getting out of it. Well, I tried Favorite Remedy. There seemed to be a change that surprised me. In a week I was able to get out of bed and go around the house, and in a short time I recovered completely. To day I'm as well as ever and, what's better yet, I feel that I am permanently cured. I can work sixteen hours a day now, and not be broken up a bit. To Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is all the credit due."

Favorite Remedy ranks, with the medical profession, as the most perfect of all blood and nerve medicines. It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures the worst cases of constipation. It is a certain cure for all diseases peculiar to females, and affords great protection from attacks that originate in change of life. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, dyspepsia, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, gravel, diabetes and Bright's disease.

In this last disease it has cured where all else failed. Any druggist can supply it.

Did Not Blame Them.

A pretty and talkative little girl, evidently her mother's pet, was riding in a Sixth avenue "L" train the other afternoon. Her mother accompanied her. The child often set the passengers laughing at her droll and ingenuous remarks. Presently a remarkably fat Chinaman, in full Chinese costume, entered and sat opposite the child.

She looked at him in apparent amazement, and then, turning to her mother, with an air that showed she had "given it up," asked:

"Mamma, what's that opposite?" "Sh! That's a Chinaman, my dear," answered the mother, in a low tone.

"The same kind of Chinaman papa says the Japanese are killing?" "Yes, my dear. Don't talk so loud."

The child meditated a moment and then said:

"Well, I don't blame 'em!"—*N. Y. Herald*.

The Cultured West.

The members of the Enid (Okla.) Millionaire Club are making an exquisite rag carpet for their club room floor.

The progressive woman lives in Kansas, where one woman editor went to the State Editorial Convention with no baggage but a small hand-bag.

A Perry (Okla.) merchant refunds the money to all mothers of twins who make purchases.

Lawrence, Kan., is accused of being sybaritic, possessing, as it does, a hot tamale man.

Missouri brides and grooms no longer swap chewing-gum during the wedding ceremony.—*N. Y. Record*.

In New Orleans you can now ride 14 miles by electricity for five cents. No wonder steam roads are petering out, as it were.

IVORY SOAP. IT FLOATS. FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY. THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CHICAGO.

A YACHT RACE SURE.

ANOTHER CONTEST FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

The Greatest Struggle in the History of Yachting Promised—British Pinck vs. Yankee "Get There"—The Yachts That May be in the Race.

Special New York Letter.

After as much correspondence and hair-splitting as would settle a great international controversy, the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Club, of England, have arranged for another race for the America cup, to take place off this harbor at some date to be fixed in September next. As a matter of fact, the contest is really a great international struggle, of more interest to the people of both countries than either the Fisheries question or the Bluefields incident, which have lately absorbed so much newspaper attention.

The America Cup has welded potent influence on American and English



The America Cup.

yacht designing and building, and incidentally on the shipbuilding of the two nations. The cup was offered originally as an international challenge cup by Queen Victoria, in behalf of English yachtsmen, and called the "Queen's Cup." On August 22, 1851, it was won off Cowes, Isle of Wight, by the New York yacht, America, against the whole English yacht fleet. The America was built especially by the great American shipbuilder, George Steers, to bring the cup to this country. Here it has remained ever since, and has become known to fame as the "America Cup," and as the most important trophy of yachting supremacy in the world. Probably no other quality manifested by Americans has proved so irritating to John Bull as our success in defending this trophy, which he still regards as the "Queen's Cup," and seeks with bulldog tenacity to take back to England. The English yachts Cambria, Livonia, Genesta, Galata, Thistle and Valkyrie, and the Canadian yachts Countess of Dufferin and Atlanta, have all tried for the cup, and been beaten by Yankee yachts and skippers. These contests have attracted the attention of the whole world, and led to most important changes in yacht racing and designing on both sides of the Atlantic, so that at the present time the sport absorbs the attention of emperors, princes, lords and millionaires, as well as of all who ever saw a sailboat or who love the excitement of international contests.

The most absorbing interest is taken in the coming contest on both sides of the Atlantic. The challenger is Lord Dunraven, who made the unsuccessful contest with the Valkyrie in 1893. He is having a new yacht built, which is to be ninety feet in length on the water line. It will also be named the Valkyrie, and will be built by Watson, the famous English yacht designer, who planned the Thistle and the first Valkyrie and many other famous English yachts, including the Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia.

English yachtsmen undoubtedly build their hopes of at last winning the cup on the good sailing of the Britannia against the Vigilant in British waters last year. Our yachtsmen are not at all disturbed over the showing made by the Vigilant on the English club courses. The Vigilant was built to defend the America Cup, on an open ocean course, in our own waters, and she defeated the Valkyrie by her superior work in sailing to wind-

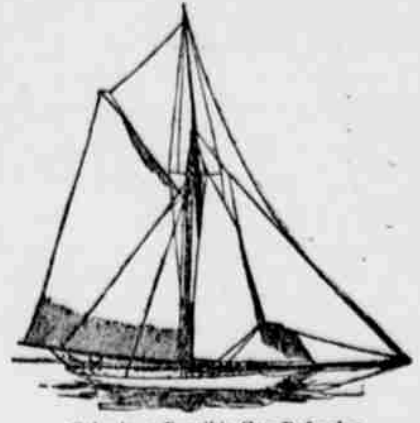


Earl of Dunraven, Challenger.

ward and in running before the wind. On the tortuous English courses these two points of sailing were of minor account, quick handling and knowledge of currents and shifts of wind being of more importance. The Vigilant invariably out sailed the Britannia where the course was free and the wind steady, but she rarely had these conditions she succumbed to the English yacht in a majority of the races. There is every reason, however, to believe that the Vigilant could defeat the Britannia over an ocean course with as much ease as she did the Valkyrie.

The new British yacht will undoubtedly be better than either the Valkyrie or Britannia, and so a new cup defender will be built. A New York syndicate has already ordered a boat of the

Hereshoffs. The new boat will be ninety feet on the water line, will be built entirely of Tobin bronze, and will have a centre-board. These points are practically decided. It is possible there may be one or two other new boats. A Philadelphia syndicate is expected to build a keel yacht after designs by Mr. Louis Nixon, the famous designer of our war ships. There is



Colonie, a Possible Cup Defender.

also talk of a new Boston boat, and some Baltimore yachtsmen are anxious to prove that their city can reassert its former yachting supremacy.

Another good suggestion is to put the yacht Colonie in shape to meet the new British yacht. The Colonie was built in 1893 as a cup defender, but was beaten in the trial races by the Vigilant. She showed herself to be faster than the Vigilant on most points of sailing, but was unable to keep pace with her in windward work. The Colonie is a keel boat, and it is believed that merely the addition of a centreboard will correct her weakness in windward work and make her the fastest yacht ever sailed. Yachtsmen generally pin their faith to the new yacht to be built by the Hereshoffs. It is believed that Nat Hereshoff has every detail laid down for the new cup defender, and that she will show the same improvement over old designs that all of his yachts have heretofore shown. It is remembered with pride that the two small yachts he built last year for English yachtsmen won every race they sailed across the water. There is certainly no reason for American yachtsmen to despair of our being able to successfully defend the cup again. MILTON S. MAYHEW.

The Famous Curfew.

Erroneous notions have long prevailed concerning the original object of the curfew. The custom of covering up fires about sunset in summer, and about 8 at night in winter, is supposed to have been introduced by William I., and to have been imposed upon the English as a badge of servitude; and it has often been quoted to show with what severity the Conqueror sought to press his cruel government even to the very firesides of his subjects. But this opinion does not seem to be well founded, for there is evidence that the same prevailed in France, Spain, Italy, Scotland and probably all the other countries of Europe at this period.

The curfew was intended as a caution against fires, which were then very destructive, as so many houses were built of wood; and of such fires the Saxon "Chronicle" makes frequent mention. Again, the curfew is said to have been used in England at a much earlier date than the Conqueror's reign, and by so good a monarch as Alfred the Great. He ordained that all the inhabitants of Oxford should, at the ringing of the curfew, cover up their fires and go to bed; which custom is stated in Peshall's "History of Oxford." "It is observed to this day, and the bell as constantly rings at 8 as Great Tom tolls at 9." It is reasonable to conclude that the Conqueror revived or continued the custom, which was previously established in Normandy.

The curfew is mentioned to a late period as a common and approved regulation, which would not have been the case had it been originally imposed as a badge of servitude or a law to prevent the people from meeting at their firesides and conspiring against an oppressive rule. We even find the ringing of the curfew bell provided for by bequests of tracts of land or other property, although this ringing was but the relic of the custom; for the people are not supposed to have put out their fires and lights beyond the reign of William II. Henry I. restored the use of lamps and candles at court after the ringing of the curfew.

More Precious Than Gold.

If platinum continues to advance in price gold will soon be no longer distinguishable as the precious metal, as the continued rise will cause gold to be as cheap in comparison as silver is to gold. If an astute business man had foreseen this rise, and made a "corner" in platinum, he would have done a good stroke of business, for the price of platinum has increased five times during the past three years and is on the upward grade. The cause of this enormous appreciation is the demand for electrical purposes, and the output of the mines has not kept up with the demand. As electricity is brought home to the public the demand and price will increase, for there are several uses to which platinum is put for which no other metal has yet been found suitable. Notably among these are contact points and leading in wires for electric lamps. Electric bells even now are often fitted with contacts which resemble the real thing and yet are but a sham. In the other case the co-efficient of expansion is the valuable feature. Therefore the problem is to find a metal which will not oxidize on being exposed to the effects of the "break" spark of an inductive circuit and to get one which will make a tight joint with glass and has the same co-efficient of expansion as that material.—*Industries and Iron*.

Painted Marble.

The new academy of Athens is built of marble from the same quarries which furnished the marble for the Parthenon, and its sculptures are brilliantly decorated in red, blue and gold. This might be considered barbaric if it were not classical, but since the discoveries made in excavations at Athens within the last twenty years, it is no longer possible to doubt that the Ancient Greeks often painted their choicest marbles in the most gaudy colors.

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