HARRISBURG LETTER.

Talk of Extending the Legislative Session to June 13.

TO CUT SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Governor and His Advisers Considering a Proposition to Reduce the Appropriations to Four and a Half Millions Annually,

(Special Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, April 8 .- The senate will reconvene this evening after a ten days' recess. There will be no more holidays for the lawmakers until the final adjournment. The calendars are crowded with bills, many of which will never see the light of day. The members are beginning to realize this, and are working to get special orders for those in which they have the greatest interest. Beginning this evening the order in the house on Monday evenings will be consideration of senate bills on second reading The appropriation, apportionment and revenue bills are still in committee. They will hardly be reported before the close of the month.

The date of the final adjournment has not yet been fixed. The senate would like to get away on June 18, but the house wants to quit a week or two sooner. Another proposition is to take a recess from May 1 to Jan. 1 next, but this idea does not meet with much encouragement. Since the legislature began meeting on the first Tuesday in January, under the constitution of 1838, there have been seven sessions that extended into June. That of 1839 lasted to June 25, in 1840 the session ended on June 12, and in 1842 the law-

makers remained in session until July 26. In 1879, under the constitution of 1873, the session closed on June 6, in 1881 on June 9, in 1883 on June 6, in 1885 on June 12 and in 1893 on June 1. Since the state legislature began to hold sessions, Nov. 25, 1776, ten extra sessions have been held. In August, 1791, the extra session lasted one week; in 1793, nine days; in 1794, twentytwo days; in 1797, one day; in 1800, thirty days; in 1829, twenty-eight days; in 1857. seven days; in 1861, sixteen days; in 1883, from June 7 to Dec. 6, and in 1891, the sen-ate only, from Oct. 13 to Nov. 11. A curious thing in connection with the legislatures under the constitution of 1776 was that the first four each held two sessions a year, and the last three held three sessions ayear. The present legislature, if it should extend its session until June 13, as is now proposed, will beat the record under the constitution of 1873 by one day, the session of 1885 having ended on June 12.

Kissing the Bible Abolished.

Governor Hastings has approved the Fow bill abolishing the kissing of the Bible in administering of oaths and sub-stituting therefor the laying of the hands on the open book. The approval of this bill abolishes a law older than the nation. The act goes into effect at once. The only three legal ways in which an oath can hereafter be administered in this state are by the hand resting on the open Bible, with the uplifted hand and by affirming. The custom of kissing the book was abolished by Judge McPherson two years ago in the Lebanon county courts, and subsequently it was done away with in the courts of Dauphin county. Mr. Fow's bill was endorsed by the state board of health because of the great danger of spreading infectious diseases by the indiscriminate kissing of the Bible by witnesses and others in the criminal courts.

The decrease in the state revenues will likely result in a cut of \$1,000,000 a year in the school appropriation for the next two years. A proposition to reduce the appropriation to \$4,500,000 annually is now being considered by Governor Hastings and commission appointed by the senate of his cabinet. Chairman Marshall, of the house appropriation committee, thinks present license system, will likely be inthis is one way of making ends meet in dealing out the state revenues. Dr. Schaeffer, superintendent of public instruction, has been asked to give his opinion. He does not believe the appropriation ought to be reduced, and has prepared for the information of the governor a statistical statement, showing the amount of the annual appropriation to the schools for

the past fifty-one years.

If the legislature agrees to the proposition to reduce the school appropriation \$2,000,000 will be left for charities. This is a million less than the last legislature distributed among the institutions of the state. Members of the appropriations committe have figured that if the reduction of \$1,000,000 is made each taxpayer assessed for school purposes will have to pay an additional fourteen cents. In granting appropriations to hospitals the committee will try hard to benefit those institutions which have been of the greatest benefit to the people. In this just treatment many prominent concerns will be cut out of the support which they have heretofore received from the state.

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Against Increasing a Salary.

The bill to increase the salary of the superintendent of public printing and binding from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year will probably never become a law, although it has gone through the senate. When the measure reached second reading in the house, to the great surprise of its friends, it was killed. Subsequently the house reconsidered its action and sent the bill back to committee, where it now lingers. Friends of the measure will endeavor to amend it In committee by fixing the salary at \$2,500. It is the general impression among the lawmakers, though, that the salary of the superintendent is sufficient, and the chances are that the bill will never be

brought out of committee.

The house has passed for the second time the Riter bill to retire on full pay judges who have served twenty consecutive years or thirty years altogether and have reached the age of 70. The bill now only affects Judges Hare, Finletter and Allison, of Philadelphia. It will not be many years, however, before it will affect several other judges on the bench. The rural members are almost unanimously opposed to the proposition, but out of courtesy to Speaker Walton, its most earnest advocate, they allowed it to go through on second reading without calling the roll. A bitter fight will be made against the measure on third reading, with what result sult it is difficult to predict. Apparently both sides are confident of success. If the bill ever gets through the house it will

pass the senate without much objection. The rural members hold the balance of power in the house. This was shown last week by the defeat of the bill to establish a state game commission. Mr. Kunkel, the author of the measure, made a strong fight to get it through, and rallied to his support nearly all the city members. But farmers are opposed to the proposition. and they sat down upon it. This aroused the tre of Mr. Kunkel, and he made au carnest speech in support of the measure.

He accused the rural members of inconsistency, and scored them for their cries of reform and retrenchment after they had forced through the house their bill establishing the department of agriculture and other pet schemes creating new offices.
The defeat of the game commission bill has alarmed many of the city members, and they are now willing for the first time this session to make terms with the

The Defeat of the Game Commission Bill. The bill provided for six game commissioners, to be appointed by the governor, the commission to appoint a chief protec-tor and nine other protectors. The salary of the protector was fixed at \$000 a year; besides, he was allowed expenses not to exceed \$500 annually. The protectors were to be paid \$300 a year each and their necessary expenses, not to exceed \$200. The commissioners were allowed no salary, but unlimited expenses while in the performance of duty. The vote was reconsidered last Friday by which the bill was defeated and then amended by striking out the pro-visions for salary for the protectors. The farmers are not opposed to it in this form,

and will hardly make a fight against it. The house has passed finally a bill to prohibit the killing of deer in the state under a penalty of \$200 for five years after Oct. 1 next. For years efforts have been made by the lawmakers to get through such a bill, but they have never succeeded until now. Another bill passed by the house last week is one to encourage the use of wide tires on wagons upon the pub-lic highways of the commonwealth. The bill was amended so as to require tires not less than four inches in width on wagons hauling heavy loads of not less than 2,000 pounds weight. Those complying with the act shall receive a rebate of one fourth of their assessed highway tax; however, such rebate shall not exceed five days' la-

bor on the highway. The party leaders have agreed that Bank Commissioner Gilkeson shall remain at the head of the Republican organization. This was decided last week at a conference between Lieutenant Governor Lyon, "Dick" Quay, Colonel Gilkeson, General Reeder and others. Gilkoson will not only conduct the campaign this fall, but the presidential canvass in 1895. Chief Clerk Fetterolf and Resident Clerk Rex, of the house of representatives, will be retained as secretaries of the state committee. The state convention will probably be held in August, although the time has not yet been fixed. The only office to fill this year is state treasurer. For this place Benjamin J. Haywood, of Mercer, cashier of the state treasury, seems to have no opposition, and the chances are he will be the unanimous

choice of the convention. In case the bill establishing a superior court should pass there will be four Re publican judges to elect. This is an ad-ministration measure, but the voice of the representatives of the governor is not always complied with and this piece of legislation may be buried deep with the hun-dreds of others in the closing days of the

No Law for Milk Inspection.

The house sanitation committee has negatived the Stewart bill to amend the act regulating the inspection of milk in second and third class cities. This leaves the cities of the state without a law governing the inspection of milk, Judge Ewing, of Allegheny county, having decided the present law unconstitutional because it referred only to second class cities and was therefore special legislation. It was thought if this law was amended to include first class cities it would meet the requirements of the constitution, and for this reason the bill was introduced. The rural members are responsible for its de-feat. They contend the bill is unfair to the farmers. An attempt will be made to get it on the calendar.

The bill amending the Brooks' high li-

cense law, which is being prepared by the troduced this week. The temperance people were given a patient hearing, and the measure will be presented at the request of several of their most active leaders. The changes to be made in the law have already been indicated in these columns A disposition has been noticed in this legislature to curtail the liquor traffic.

Charles Heber Clark, secretary of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' club, will give an address before the legislature tomorrow night on the free coinage question, at the request of Senator Cameron Clark is an ardent advocate of free silver. He will be answered on Wednesday evening by Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press and ex-minister to Russin.

Senator Quay is expected at the state capitol next week. A month ago when here he promised to return the second week in April if his health permitted. Advices from Florida, where he has been the past four weeks, are to the effect that the senator is quite well. Senator Cameron will also be on hand to look after his senatorial fences. John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, is talked of as opponent to Cameron for re-election.

The Philadelphia Controllership Fight. The fight over the controllership of Philadelphia will culminate either this evening or tomorrow morning, and unless the governor gives up the idea of appointing Thomas L. Hicks a general fight between the senate and the executive will be precipitated. The senators contend that they are as much a part of the appointing power as the governor, and that some respect must be paid to their wishes. The governor has been very reticent on the subject, declining to say any thing beyond the mere statement that he does not know who will be appointed.

The first choice of both Senators Penrose and Thomas, the ones most directly interested, is undoubtedly William H. Smith. State Chairman Gilkeson is also said to be favorable to him, and considerable in fluence has been brought to bear on the governor, through his cabinet, in behalf of Mr. Smith. Failing Mr. Smith, however, half a dozen others have been suggested, any one of whom would be confirmed by the senate, among them being such men as A. J. Maloney, James R. Gates, Captain John M. Walton and Will-

km H. Lambert. Governor and Mrs. Hastings spent Saturday and Sunday at Williamsport with Attorney General and Mrs. McCormick. This is the first vacation the governor has taken since his induction into office. He has not been well the past week and it was thought

the change would do him good.

WANBAUGH.

County Commissioners Censured. Wellsboro, Pa., April 4.—The grand jury made a report to the Tioga county court, severely consuring the county commissioners for extravagance in the recent expenditure of \$4\$,100 for metallic cases and furniture for their offices. The jury says that \$500 spent as they suggest would have met all demands in the commissioners' of-lices. They also criticize the manner of letting bridge contracts privately.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 5th., 1895. The Treasury is to day in better condition than it has been at any time since the present administration came into power. For some time there has been a steady increase in receipts both from customs and in ternal revenue, and they are expected to continue to increase right along. Not the least gratifying thing about the situation is that it is now certain that no extra session of Congress will have to be called, even if the Supreme court decides against the income tax, unless something now entirely unexpected shall make it necessary. The Treasury will have ample money to pay all claims, and the arrangement made with the syndicate which bought the last issue of bonds has so far worked like a charm in keeping the gold in the Treasury.

Postmaster General Wilson formally took charge of his department yesterday. He was sworn in Wednesday afternoon by Chief Justice Fuller, the ceremony being witnessed by Mrs. Fuller, Miss Wilson, Mr. Bisseil and a number of the officials of the department. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell expect to return to Buffalo in about three weeks. President and Mrs. Cleveland have invited them to spend a few days with them at "Woodly

before they leave.
Mr. M. H. Twitchell, of Louisiana, who has been U.S. consul at Kingston, Canada, for nearly twenty years, reports to the State department a curious method of discrimination against Americans which has been recently put into effect by the Canadian authorities. Physicians residing near the boundary line between the United States and Canada have for many years—ever since colonial days, in fact-practiced indiscriminately on both sides of the line, but those who live on the American side of the line have been notified by the Canadian authorities that they will no longer be allowed to visit patients living on the Canadian side. That is an applica-tion of the doctrine of protection that should be studied by Gov. McKinley and his deciples.

Washington was all torn up early in the week by the publication of a telegram from New York saying that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt—our own incomparable "Teddy"—was to withdraw his support from the temple of national civil service reform and become a member of the motley municipal aggregation which Mayor Strong is assembling in the name of reform in New York City. In short that "Teddy" was to retire from the Civil Service Commission to become a New York Police Commissioner. But Washington breathes easier now. We are not to lose our "Teddy." There are several reasons why "Tedly" will not become a New York Police Commissioner, He says he does not wish to do so. And another somewhat important reason is that Mayor Strong has not asked him to.

much in a name, particularly when it comes to the selection of a name for a new vessel. As soon as it was learned that the Secretary was almost ready to take up the question of selecting names for the gunboats now being constructed at Newport News, Va., the pressure in favor of the cities which are competing for the honor began and it has steadily grown stronger, and the end is not in sight. The cities having active partisans working in their behalf are Nashville, Chattanooga, Lexington, Ky.; Mobile. Norfolk, Niagara and Gloucester, and others may enter the good-natured contest. Three states have already put in applications to have their names given to one of the two battle ships authorized to be built by the last Congress-Rhode Island, Ken tucky and Pennsylvania-, but it will probably be a long time before those names are selected.

It doesn't require much foundation to build a sky-scraping cabinet resigna tion rumor. Mrs. Gresham happened to mention to a friend that she intended taking the Secretary away for a rest, in order that he might get a chance to regain his health which has suffered on account of his hard work during the winter. That was enough, It was telegraphed in every direction that, owing to a serious difference in opinion between the President and Secretary Gresham, the latter would resign. There is no difference in opinion between the President and Secretary Gresham, and the latter has had no idea of resigning in the immediate future, although Mrs. Gresham would like him to do so, and has, it is said, exacted a promise of him that he will resign next winter if his health is not better than it is now. But there is little doubt that a rest will bring him around all right. That he thinks so himself was shown by his arranging to keep the Washington apartments occupied by himself and Mrs. Gresham right through the coming summer, which he expects to spend here, as the foreign complications are likely to make it necessary that either the President or the Secretary of State shall always be in Washington, and the President expects to go to Gray Gables early in June.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WORKING GIRLS.

WILLING, ABLE, AND AMBITIOUS, But Often Held Back by an Iliness They do not Understand.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LANY READEDS.] A young and intelligent working-girl of Brooklyn, N.Y., graphically pictures the working-girl's life. Day in and day out,



Oh! this pictures only one of thousands. Some work in cramped positions, but the great majority of working girls, so to speak, live on their feet.

Among the latter the symptoms of Among the latter the symptoms of female diseases are early manifested by weak and aching backs, pains in the lower limbs and lower part of the stomach. The "monthly period" is irregular: with some profuse, with others a cessation. The sure symptom, leucor-rhoza, is present, and with faintness, weakness, loss of appetite and sleep. She may be sure that a womb trouble assails her. She knows not where to go

Miss Mary Smylle, of 2078 Susquehanna Avenue, Kensington, Philadelherfellowwork.

ing girlstohave faith in Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.
She says: "I am a working-Vegetable stand eleven hours every day. I have suffered terribly from pain-

menstruation and kidney trouble; and my head was so dizzy I could hardly see. I began to take your Lydia Pinkham's Compound some time ago. It was highly recommended to me by a friend. Now I feel like a different girl: no more time ago. aches and pains. I am praising it to every one. Our Druggist sells lots of it.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

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However, it must be remembered that he will not undertake to treat all cases, but only those which he is positive can be cured or greatly relieved, and will tell you at ence which, if either, can be accomplished.

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What Dr. MacTaggari HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Doctor wishes the public to understand that he is not soliciting the ordinary run of cases, but desires just such diseases to treat that other physicians cannot succeed with or at least fall to cure. When you suffer from such consult hay consultation is free, have him thoroughly diagnose your case, and then what he tells you can be relied upon as a fact beyond refutation. Some may say, "Why go to Dr. MacTaggart when we have as good doctors here as anywhere?" Yes, so you have in their line of practice, but not in those specialtes that Dr. MacTaggart is schooled and practiced in. In support of this unqualified assertion read his testimonials—not only read them, but investigate the truthfulness of them. Where are the physicians who can remove cancers without pain and cure it beyond peradventure? He does it. Where can you find another physician in Fennsylvania who can remove tumors of even 69 pounds weight without the use of the knife, without pain, and without leaving a scar? Dr. MacTaggart does it. What physician can cure fistulas without cutting or causing the least pain or soreness during freatment? Dr. MacTaggart does it successfully. These are golden truths—golden because it proves beyond dispute that the science of medicine in specialties particularly, is advancing with rapid strides far in the lead of the regular practioner.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect Nov. 18, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Potts-ille, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.35 a. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15 p.

Por Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m. 3.15. For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a. m., 12.16, 5.00 6.3°, p. m. For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a, m., 12.16, 5.00, 6.35, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.35 a, m., 12.15, 3.15 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B, & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a, m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a, m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 541, 823 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 823 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 5.10 a. m. Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m. Leave Reading 11.30 a. m. Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1.30 a. m., Leave Williams; ort weekdays 10.10 a m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.18, 6.15. 3.18, 6.15. Leave Hupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, 11.45 a. m., L37, 3.27, 6.23. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

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For further information apply to Ticket J. R. WOOD.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

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A Fig. 14 and A County Land Co