

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Again Agitating the Question of Final Adjournment.

THE REDUCED STATE REVENUES.

With the Resultant Neglect to Provide for Charities and for the Annual Militia Encampment, Causes Much Dissatisfaction Among Educators and Soldier Boys.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—The legislators have not yet agreed upon the date of final adjournment. Many have grown weary of their duties and are anxious to get away. A resolution will probably be offered in the house this evening fixing May 23 for the close of the session. It is thought a compromise will be made on the following Thursday. The last session closed on June 1. The question of the final adjournment was discussed at the conference last Thursday night, at the executive mansion, between the state's fiscal officers and others to consider the state revenues and appropriations for the next two years. No date was fixed, but it was the unanimous sentiment of the gentlemen that the session should not be extended into June.

Beginning this week the senate will extend its sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, beginning at 10 o'clock instead of 11 as heretofore. The senators have managed to keep up with the house by holding one session a day and getting away every Thursday. The older members of that body say it will not be necessary to hold more than one session a day until near the close of the term. By prolonging the sessions an hour each day the senators expect to clear their calendar of all the bills which originated in that body.

The house is expected to hold night sessions beginning tomorrow. The senators insist that the house devote more time to senate bills. It has been the rule heretofore with the house to drop about 200 senate bills from the calendar near the close of the session. The senators are tired of this, and demand that at least a month be devoted to their bills, or time enough to dispose of them. The house has set apart this evening for the consideration of senate bills on second reading.

The House Moves Very Slowly.

The lower branch of the legislature is a very deliberate body. Last week less than a dozen bills passed finally in the house and not more than a score on second reading. Few favors will be shown hereafter by either body. Bills which have been introduced for unbecomingly long periods to pass second reading out of courtesy to their sponsor will be accorded no such consideration on third reading. When they come up they will be killed or postponed indefinitely, another way of disposing of them for all time. The slaughter of such bills will begin tomorrow, and will continue right along. The members are convinced that too much time is being wasted by the house in useless debate over bills of no general interest. There has been more talk by this legislature than at any other session. The time has come to put down the brakes on those inquisitorial members and get down to work on the calendar.

An effort will be made during the week to impress the members of the house more favorably with the tax bill evolved by the tax conference after years of hard labor. C. Stuart Patterson, Leonard Rhone and others of the conference will speak in favor of the bill at a hearing in the hall of the house tomorrow evening. Some few changes may also be favored, but the most objectionable features are not likely to be eliminated, and, although the bill will be reported to the house in a few days, it is confidently predicted that it can never become a law. The farming element will be strongly in favor of it, but the bill will be defeated because of its inability to provide a sufficient revenue and the opposition of the manufacturing and other interests.

The committees are getting rid of bills under consideration and will soon have their calendars clear. The hearings before committees are about over. None of the revenue bills, about a dozen in all, put in the house this session have been brought out of committee. A special calendar will have to be made for these measures and the appropriation bills still in committee. The apportionment bills, except the judicial apportionment, which passed the house and is in the senate committee, have not yet been brought out. The various bills amending the ballot law offered during the winter will be incorporated into one measure for which a special order will be asked.

Opposition to the Quay County Bill.

The Quay county bill will probably come up in the house tomorrow for third reading. The principal objection to this proposition comes from the eleven members of the house from Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, out of which it is proposed to erect the new county. Of the combined representation from these two counties only one senator and a representative favor the bill. The sentiment in the house is against it. Senator Quay is here, and his presence may secure the passage of the bill out of sentiment. The Democrats are opposed to the new county.

There will be plenty of excitement at the state capital during the week. On Wednesday the state Democratic committee will meet here to select a chairman to succeed ex-Deputy Attorney General Strahan, who declines a reelection. The board of pardons meets the same day. It is expected that the board will dispose of the case of Hugh F. Dempsey, the Pittsburgh labor leader, at this session. Dempsey is serving seven years in the Western penitentiary for being the chief conspirator of the alleged plot to poison non-union workmen in the Carnegie mills at Homestead in 1892. His case has been pending before the board for several months. Ex-General Master Workman Powderly and other prominent labor advocates have taken an interest in his case and endeavored to secure his release. However, the chances are against Dempsey, and it is believed he will be refused a pardon.

Unless the legislature shall pass some quarantine law speedily the port of Philadelphia will be left without any state protection against the introduction of European epidemics after July 1 of the present year. Under the terms of the act of 1893 the present quarantine station must be abandoned at that time. Provision was made for the purchase of a suitable site by the governor, but as no site which would answer the purpose could be secured nothing was done in the matter, and, with the time for abandoning the site at a little more than two months off, no provision has yet been made for proper quarantine after July 1.

No Quarantine Precautions.

A bill introduced by Representative Bilas, to provide merely a quarantine ob-

servation or boarding station, and to return any infected vessel to the United States station, at Reedy Island, is shelved among the postponed bills on the house calendar. The Penrose bill, introduced at the instance of the state quarantine board, and which extends for two years the time for raising the present station, and provides for the purchase of Little Titicut Island for a permanent site, has not yet been reported from committee, while Representative Peltz's bill, making the necessary appropriation for the purchase and equipment of the new site, is likely to go down in the general wreck caused by the lack of revenue.

The announcement that the great number of institutions which have heretofore relied upon financial assistance from the state would be cut off from that source of supply because of the reduced income of the commonwealth, carried dismay to all those who have learned to depend upon the public treasury in their calculations of the fiscal needs of the hospitals, colleges and charitable undertakings which so abound in Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia, particularly, the news was received with the keenest regret. At the University of Pennsylvania there is a feeling of disappointment that the sum of \$500,000 which the trustees think is necessary for the development of the college and hospital is a thing of the far beyond. Dr. William Pepper, in discussing the matter, said:

"The University has had previous to this year in all but \$300,000 of state money, an inconsiderable amount compared to the help that it has received from private individuals, but that source cannot continue indefinitely to supply the needs of the institution. This year we have asked for \$500,000 for the college and \$100,000 for the hospital. The money was to be used partly for maintenance, but the greater portion was intended for developing the college. It was the intention to have extended great educational advantages to teachers from all over the state, but what will be done in view of the latest development I cannot say.

"Disastrous Blow to Education. If the effects of the proposed arrangements are as disastrous to the worthy institutions needing and seeking state aid, as is stated, I cannot accept the result without the strongest protest. The wealth of the state and its ability to extend proper aid to worthy institutions is undoubted. It seems hard and unwise that the highest interests of the community, humanitarian and educational, should suffer so disastrously from a temporary shrinkage in the receipts from taxation. Every citizen in the commonwealth has a real and equal interest in the matter. I do not doubt but that some statesman's proposal will be advanced to meet the crisis."

It is the soldier boys who since the time when first the brigades marched out to triumph on the bloodless fields of glory have between encampments experienced only pleasant recollection and joyous anticipation that are making a vigorous but hopeless kick against the fiat of the powers that be. The prospect of seeing two summers pass without being accorded the privilege of reveling in the delights of camp life has cast a chill on the most ardent military spirits, and at the armories the usual state of affairs was the only topic discussed. The fact that the unavoidable expenses of the state amounts to more than its income did not soften the sting of knowing that the great military event of the year would have to be foregone.

A leading militiaman of Philadelphia, Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, expressed great regret that the legislature could not provide for the encampment. He said: "It is a debatable question whether or not a biennial encampment of two weeks would not be better than the yearly encampment of one week. At all events it would be cheaper, taking into consideration the cost of transportation. In my opinion the yearly encampment is preferable, however, for the men work up for it, and I do not think that it could be omitted without impairing the discipline and perhaps the strength of the guard. The soldiers are very much like a schoolboy, who prepares for his yearly examination. He binds all his energies to the task. If, however, the test of his acquirements were set at intervals of two years the great length of time might make him think: 'Well, I have plenty of time, and so I do myself, so that when the time came he would be unprepared.

The Militiamen Disgruntled.

"No work in the army can make up for the loss of work in the field. Under the canvas the boys get a taste of real soldier life that nothing else can give them. "The loss of the encampment will have a demoralizing effect on the men, I am afraid. Of course, if they do not have the money, why then they can't do anything, I suppose. The men might stand the loss of an encampment for a year, I suppose. The reduced revenues of the state will also have an important bearing on many bills now pending in either the house or the senate. One of the first effects will be to still further lessen the chances of the passage of the judges' retirement bill. To the country members the mere suggestion of a reduction of a million dollars in the school appropriation is like waving a red flag before an enraged bull, and to couple that necessity with a request to vote for a measure which will still further increase the fixed charges of the department can lead to but one result, especially as many of the members regard the bill as one intended mainly to benefit Philadelphia and a few others of the more populous eastern counties. W.

Two Children Killed by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Sadie Stinger, 11 years old, and Willie Bradley, aged 12, were struck by lightning and instantly killed in a patch of woods near Fifty-fourth street and Warrington avenue. The parents of the children are truck farmers of the vicinity, and the little ones were out after school hours picking dandelions for market when overtaken by the storm that ended their young lives. Their clothing was greatly torn and their faces badly disfigured by the shock.

Removal of Hartman's Division.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The survivors of Hartman's division of the Eighth Army corps held their reunion here yesterday. Among those in attendance were Mrs. Hartman, the widow of the famous general, and his son Linn. A camp fire was held in the evening, at which addresses were made by Governor Hastings, Adjutant General Stewart and Linn Hartman.

Three Trainmen Killed.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 10.—A freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad ran into a washout near Sykes, a small station between Dubois and Punxsutawney. The entire train was thrown into the torrent. Engineer Taylor and his fireman, Chase, and a brakeman named McClelland were buried under the wreck and killed.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1895.

Democratic Senators are as a rule in favor of the republicans reorganizing the Senate committees and taking the responsibility for legislation at the next session of Congress, but they do not favor the proposal which has been informally made to ignore the right of Senator Morrill, of Vt., to become chairman of the Finance committee in order to give that place to Senator Sherman. Senator Voorhees, the present chairman of that committee, having said that he expected to turn the committee over to Senator Morrill at the beginning of the next session, was asked if he thought Senator Morrill would relinquish his claim to the chairmanship in order to give it to Sherman. He replied: "I certainly do not. Why should he? He is as vigorous as many younger men, and any effort to displace him would be shameful, after his many years of service on the committee. I should personally resent a movement of that character."

So much has been said about what the Finance committee of the Senate may do at the next session of Congress that Senator Voorhees' diagnosis of that committee is interesting as well as valuable. He says: "It is a silver committee now, and it will continue to be a silver committee regardless of the views of the addition which the republicans may make to it. Mr. McPherson, a democrat, is the only member of the committee as at present organized who will not be a member of the next Congress, and he is the only democratic member who is opposed to silver. The other five democratic members will, with Senator Jones, of Nevada, constitute a quorum of the committee, even if the vacancy should be filled by the appointment of an anti-silver republican, but if the silver republican should succeed in getting one of their own number on the committee the silver majority will be just that much more pronounced."

No official under the Treasury department who may hereafter get into trouble through any sort of delinquency or misconduct will be allowed to resign. Secretary Carlisle has issued an order to all the chiefs of bureaux, that in such cases recommendation for the removal of the offending person must be made to him. This may appear to be a small matter, but it is really an important reform. It has been the custom for many years to allow employees detected in some dishonorable transaction to retire from office by the resignation route, leaving nothing upon the records to indicate that the retirement has been under a cloud, and complaints have been made by those who have afterwards lost money by supposing these men to be honorable because of their department record. The record will in future show these things as they really are.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, who arrived in Washington this week, direct from home, where he has been since the adjournment of Congress, says the Kentucky campaign appears to him to be up to this time more talked about in Washington than in Kentucky.

Hon. E. C. Wall, the Wisconsin member of the National Democratic committee, is in Washington. He expressed himself as follows about the calling of that silver convention by the Illinois democracy this summer to consider the silver question: "I don't see what they are driving at or what good can be accomplished by such action. It occurs to me that it is premature and unnecessary. Speaking for what I believe to be the sentiment of the democratic party in Wisconsin, I have no hesitation in saying that the first silver craze has no following with us, and it is not probable that it will ever have. Our people, and especially the German element, are dead set against all financial heresies."

Probably the busiest official in Washington just now is Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, who is engaged in making the instructions for the collection of the income tax conform to the decision of the Supreme Court. He has the benefit of the advice of President Cleveland and all the members of the cabinet, but it is a hard task all the same.

If there was ever a more unpopular decision of the Supreme Court handed down than that declaring incomes derived from rents and state and municipal bonds constitutionally exempt from Federal taxation nobody in Washington remembers it. The question of the constitutionality of the remainder of the income tax was not decided, the court standing 4 to 4 with Justice Jackson absent on account of sickness. This leaves the decision of the lower court, affirming the constitutionality of the law, in force, but it also leaves a cloud over the law that will remain until the question is decided by the Supreme Court, with a full bench sitting.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength, simply because it purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

YOUNG GIRLS.

INTERESTING CONCLUSIONS.

Mothers Agree on One Vital Subject.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READER.)

Young girls, to the thinking mind, are ever subjects of the deepest interest.

Some lead lives of luxury, while others toil for mere existence. Separate, however, as their paths in life may be, Nature demands of them the same obedience.



Young girls are reticent through modesty, and often withhold what ought to be told.

Yet they are not to blame, for information on such subjects has been withheld from them, owing to the false interpretation of a mother's duty.

In such cases they should be as thousands of young ladies are doing every day: write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., giving as nearly as possible their symptoms, and receive her freely given advice and timely aid.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the young girl's most trusted friend. It can be obtained in any drug store, and speedily relieves and cures irregularities, suppression, retention, and all derangements of the womb and ovaries. It banishes promptly all pains, headache, backache, faintness, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholia, etc. Young girls must know that self-protection is the first law of nature.

CROWN ACME.

The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.

We Challenge Comparison with any other illuminating oil made.

We stake our Reputation, as Refiners upon the statement that it is

The Best Oil

IN THE WORLD. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR CROWN - ACME

The Atlantic Refining Co

BLOOMSBURG STATION, BLOOMSBURG, PA

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood! Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia, and give healthy action to the entire system.

STEEL ROOFING and SIDING.

Lighting, Fire and Storm Proof

PENNYROYAL PILLS

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

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OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN

LONG STANDING CHRONIC

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OF WOMEN,

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HARRISBURG, -

27 Herr St., between 21 and 23d Sts.

Where he can be seen five days in the week, viz Thursday, Friday, Saturday, (Sunday from 1 to 4 P. M.) and Mondays,

WILL VISIT

BLOOMSBURG,

AT THE

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

OFFICE HOURS—Office hours will be from 8:30 to 11:30 in the morning. From 1 o'clock to 4 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, excepting Sunday.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Many years' experience has taught him that nearly all ailments can be cured or greatly helped. The diseases he treats are Consumption, all Bronchial Affections, Loss of Manhood, Crooked Limbs, Wry Necks, Barrenness, Scrophulous Rheum, Syphilis, Eye and Ear Diseases, Skin Diseases, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Hoarseness, either acute or chronic, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Gastric Congestion, Cancer, Tonsillitis, Deafness, St. Vitus' Dance, Impediment of Speech, Loss of Voice, Stuttering, Colic, Paralysis, Head Diseases, Jaundice, Constipation, Biliousness, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chills and Fever, Pleurisy, Hilarious Colic, Paralysis, Head Diseases, Intestinal Worms and Liver Complaints.

However, it must be remembered that he will not cure all ailments, but only those which he is positive can be cured or greatly relieved, and will tell you at once which, if either, can be accomplished.

Dr. MacTaggart is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, who makes an exclusive specialty of treating chronic cases and the Diseases of Women. Those who have been suffering for years should call at once and learn whether their ailment is curable or not. No cases are received unless they can be cured or greatly helped.

What Dr. MacTaggart HAS DONE AND IS DOING.

The Doctor wishes the public to understand that he is not peddling the ordinary run of quack remedies just such as are used by other physicians cannot succeed with or at least fail to cure. When you suffer from any chronic ailment (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 him for cure when we have as good doctors here as anywhere?" Yes, so you have in their line of practice, but not in those specialties 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 them beyond peradventure? Where can you find another physician in Pennsylvania who can remove tumors of even 60 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 treatment? Dr. MacTaggart does it successfully. These are golden truths—golden because it proves beyond dispute that the science of medicine in general is not advancing, but that Dr. MacTaggart's rapid strides far in the lead of the regular practitioner.

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov. 25, '94.

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