

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1896.

Senator Gorman this week made good the threat he made some time ago, when he called attention to the fact that there would not be money enough in the Treasury to meet the extravagant appropriations made at this session of Congress, by offering an amendment to the Fortification bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 in 3 per cent, certificates of indebtedness.

Those two eminent republicans of the House, Walker, of Mass., and Dalzel, of Pa., exchanged this week the complimentary terms of "demagogue" and "imprudent," in a little discussion brought on by the former making a kick against boss rule in the House, which allows speaker Reed to control all legislation in that body.

Gen. Fitz Lee, now on his way to Cuba, opened a May festival given by Southern ladies of Washington in aid of the proposed Battle Abbey, to be erected as a monument to the bravery of the Southern soldiers, with a spirited speech endorsing the Battle Abbey idea, and highly eulogistic of American valor.

Senator Vilas naturally resents the charge that he secured the adoption of the resolution by the Senate ordering that Secretary Carlisle's recent Chicago financial speech be printed as a public document by a trick. He states that his action was open and above board in the matter, and that before he asked unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolution he consulted with Senators Cockrell and Teller, as representative silver men of both parties, and they assured him that they had no objection to the speech being printed as a public document so as to make it frankable.

The debate on the immigration bill, which was passed, brought a new orator to the front in the person of Representative Buck, of New Orleans. As a naturalized American citizen—He came to America in 1852, when only 9 years old—he opposed any burdensome restriction on immigration. At the close of his speech he was warmly congratulated, by those who agreed with him as well as by those who did not, for having made one of the best speeches of the session, from the stand point of the admirer of finished and eloquent oratory.

A movement has been started which Mr. Mark Hanna will do well to watch carefully. Its avowed object is to throw the vote of every negro delegate to the St. Louis convention against McKinley, and to either Reed or Allison. This movement is headed by the notorious Perry Carson, who has for many years bossed the negroes of the city of Washington and who has been a delegate to every republican national convention for years past.

Mr. John Bell Bigger, who has been clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates for years and who is always posted on democratic politics in that State, is in Washington. When asked if the Virginia democrats would bolt if the financial plank of the Chicago convention didn't suit them, he instantly replied: "No sir! not on your life. Bolting isn't in our line. We will stick to the party, it matters not what platform is constructed at Chicago. If the financial plank should declare for tin or zinc as a money metal it would be all right with Virginia democrats. Party success with us paramount to all other considerations."

Birds As Weather Indicators.

If birds in general pick their feathers, wash themselves and fly to their nests, expect rain, says the Boston Transcript.

Birds and fowls oiling their feathers indicate rain.

When birds cease to sing rain and thunder will probably occur.

Birds flying in groups during rain or wind indicate hail.

Blackbirds bring healthy weather. Blackbirds' notes are very shrill in advance of rain.

A solitary turkey buzzard at a great altitude indicates rain.

If the rooster crows more than usual, or earlier, expect rain.

Roosters are said to clap their wings in an unusual manner before rain, and hens to rub in the dust and seem very uneasy.

If the crows make much noise and fly round and round, expect rain.

One crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather, but if the crows fly in pairs expect fine weather.

Cuckoos hallooing on low lands indicate rain; on high land, fair weather.

The cuckoo in April opens his bill, in May he sings all day, in June he alters his tune, come August, go he must.

When fowls roost in day time, expect rain.

When the hen crows, expect a storm within and without.

When you see geese in water washing themselves, expect rain.

Geese wash and sparrows fly in flocks before rain.

When the roosters go crowing to bed they will rise with watery head.

If a rooster crows on the ground it is a sign of rain; if he crows on the fence it is a sign of fair weather.

A crowing rooster during rain indicates fair weather.

Birds singing during rain indicates fair weather.

Buzzards flying high indicate fair weather.

Domestic fowls dress their feathers when the storm is about to cease.

Kites flying unusually high are said to indicate fair weather.

Larks when they sing long and fly high forebode fine weather.

If owls hoot at night expect fair weather.

If owls scream in foul weather it will change to fair.

When quails are heard in the evening fair weather is indicated for the next day.

If storks and cranes fly high and steady expect fair weather.

When the thrush sings at sunset a fair day will follow.

When men-of-war hawks fly high, it is a sign of a clear sky; when they fly low, prepare for a blow.

It Goes Without Saying

that when you are suffering from catarrh, you want relief right away. What is the use then of experimenting with blood "cures" upon a disorder resulting from climatic changes? Use a local remedy, for a local disease. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which relieves at once the attacks of catarrh and cures chronic cases. 50 cents at all druggists. This remedy can be safely used by all without injurious results. It contains no mercury or injurious drug of any kind.

Printed Signs.

The following cards signs are kept on hand at this office: "Keep off the Grass," This property for rent, Inquire of —, "This property for sale, Inquire of —," "For Sale." Any card sign printed to order on short notice. tf.

GRAVEL CURED

Says John J. Neill, of 3560 Turner St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 3560 Turner St., Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends.

In the fall of 1889 he began to suffer in describable miseries from stone in the bladder. Consulting an eminent physician in Philadelphia, he was told that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened, on July 1, 1893, he bought a bottle of it and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs, says "it will effect a cure if one be possible."

No Fences Needed.

State Secretary Edge Denies the Law.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has prepared the following exposition of the fence law:

The fact is that the repeal of the general laws of 1700 and 1784 has completely reversed things so far as outside or road fences are concerned. Under these acts the owner was required to protect it against stock passing along the road or suffer damages. Since the repeal of these laws it has become the duty of the owners of live stock on public roads to prevent them from trespassing, and if trespass takes place the owner of the stock is personally responsible to the owner of the land for any damages done to crops or other property. Under the old law the crops had to be fenced to protect them from stock, and now the stock must be restrained and the land owner is not compelled to maintain fences unless he so chooses.

The consideration of the fence question usually brings up other questions closely relating to it, and among them the right of the public to fruit, grass, &c. The right to this class of property is clearly vested in the owner of the land, and the public have no rights to it whatever. It is just as much the property of the land owner as if it were on the inside of a good fence, and the public have no right to it in any manner disturb it. If trees, grass or other property in any manner interferes with the public the road supervisors have the right to remove it, for nothing prejudicial to the public right of unimpeded travel can be allowed to remain, but the only judges of this are the road commissioners. So nice is this distinction that in a case of record in court a man whose children pass along on a public road on their way to school obtained permission of the road supervisors to cut the grass so that it might not wet his children's clothing, but after cutting it he hauled the grass home and fed it to his horse.

The owner of the land adjacent to the road brought suit and recovered damages to the value of the grass. The land upon which a public road is located is given to the public for the right of way or passage over it, and the public has no right in it. A man may not stop on the public road and impede travel, for by so doing he interferes with the rights of the public. He cannot haul away earth, sand, stones or other material, for they are as much the property of the land owner, subject of course to the reserved rights of the road supervisors, as similar material within the fences of the farm. The owner of the land gave merely the right of passage over the land, and if for any cause the road is discontinued the land reverts to him and again becomes a portion of his farm.

The right of the supervisors is automatic. They may for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c., cut down trees, remove earth or stone, and the owner of the land has no redress unless the materials are taken off his farm and not within the limits

B. F. SHARPLESS, Pres. N. U. FUNK, Sec. C. H. CAMPBELL, TREAS.

BLOOMSBURG LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$30,000.

Plotted property is in the coming business centre of the town. It includes also part of the factory district, and has no equal in desirability for residence purposes.

CHOICE LOTS are offered at values that will be doubled in a short time.

No such opportunity can be had elsewhere to make money.

Lots secured on SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Maps of the town and of plotted property furnished on application.

Call upon or write to the Secretary, or J. S. Woods, Sales Agent, or any member of the Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC... PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM... HINDERCORNS

I RESTORE LOST MANHOOD... DR. SMITH, Lock box 635, Phila. Pa.



There is no dividing line.

Battle Ax PLUG

DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents.

DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be improved.

DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax."

DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Edward B. Harper, Founder. Frederick A. Burnham, President.

FIFTEEN YEARS COMPLETED

ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT.

The Largest and Strongest Natural Premium Life Insurance Companies in the World.

\$60,000,000 of New Business in 1895. \$308,663,000 of Business in 1896. \$4,084,073 of Death Claims paid in 1895. \$25,000,000 of Death Claims paid since business begun.

1895 SHOWS—AN INCREASE IN GROSS ASSETS, AN INCREASE IN NET SURPLUS, AN INCREASE IN INCOME, AN INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN FORCE, OVER 105,800 MEMBERS INTERESTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association was held in the Association's Building, corner Broadway & Duane St., New York City, on Wednesday, January 22nd, and was attended by a large and representative gathering of policy holders who listened with keen interest to the masterly Annual Report of President Burnham.

Many policy holders evidently regarded this as a favorable opportunity to meet face to face the new chief executive officer of the Association, President Frederick A. Burnham, the man whose grasp of life insurance, whose keen executive ability and strong individuality have enabled him to take up the work laid down by the founder of the institution, the late Edward B. Harper, and make of the administration of his office of President, not an echo or copy of that of his predecessor, but a piece of finished work, characteristic of a man of independent views, and worthy to follow the work which had carried the Association to a position never attained in the same length of time by any life insurance organization in the world.

The record of the year 1895 speaks for itself, and shows the following gratifying results.

The GROSS ASSETS have increased during the year from \$5,536,115.99 to \$5,661,707.82. The NET SURPLUS over liabilities shows a NET GAIN for the year of \$306,329.43, and now amounts to \$3,582,509.32.

The INCOME from all sources shows a gain for the year of \$631,541.97, and amounts to \$5,575,281.56. DEATH CLAIMS to the amount of \$4,084,074.92 were paid during the year, an increase over the previous year of \$1,013,560.91.

The BUSINESS IN FORCE shows a gain for the year of \$15,293,265, and now amounts to \$308,659,371.

Counting three hundred working days in the year the daily average income for 1895 is \$18,584.27; the daily average payments for death claims, \$13,652.25, and the daily average gain in business in force within a fraction of \$51,000.

E. D. LUDWIG, Supt., 53 Downing Block, ERIE, PA.

"Where Dirt Gathers Waste Rules." Great Saving Results from the Use of

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