

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 29th, 1896.

Just as the McKinleyites were hugging themselves to think that the republican opposition to the fat-frying candidate had been whipped into silence they made a discovery which has frightened them. This discovery is a confidential circular sent out by J. S. Clarkson, asking for the personal history of every delegate elected to the St. Louis convention, and for the name of the person who has the most influence over him. The McKinleyites don't know what Clarkson is driving at, but they know that he doesn't want McKinley nominated and that it is likely to be something to hurt him. Hence this discovery, made through Clarkson sending one of his circulars to a McKinleyite, has greatly alarmed them. Clarkson isn't the only big republican who is secretly working against McKinley. They may not be able to keep him out of the nomination, but they will make him spend some anxious hours before he gets it.

It has leaked out that President Cleveland is gathering data upon which to base his veto of the \$75,000,000 River and Harbor bill, which may go in any day before next Wednesday. The impression in Congress is that the bill will be passed over the veto.

The Senate voted down the proposition to add 75 cents a barrel to the internal revenue tax on beer, which was offered as an amendment to the cheese bill.

Democrats were disappointed because the Supreme court decision, that the money appropriated by the last Congress for sugar bounties should be paid, did not touch the question of the constitutionality of the sugar bounty. Some of the ablest democrats have from the birth of the party claimed that the whole system of government bounties was unconstitutional, and it was hoped that a decision would have been made of that question in this case.

There is every reason to believe that the House committee on invalid Pensions was merely indulging in a little campaign buncombe when a favorable report was ordered to be made to the House on the service pension bill, and that few members of Congress seriously wish this bill to ever become a law. The bill provides that every man who served ninety days or longer in the U. S. Army or Navy between 1861 and 1865 shall receive \$3 a month and one cent additional for each day over ninety that he served in either branch of the service, and this money is to be paid to the million or thereabouts who are already drawing pensions for disability as well as to those who are not on the pension roll. The bill, if it become a law, would add annually \$30,000,000 or more to the already enormous expenditures for pensions.

Ex-Congressman Enloe, of Tenn., who is visiting Washington and who is an authority on the democracy of his state, said of the outlook: "Tennessee is in good shape. We will elect our democratic state ticket by an old-time majority. The people are as mad as hornets over the '94 slump, and are going to expatriate that slip by eating up the republicans in November."

It hardly needed a denial from Chairman Harrity of the National Democratic Committee, to convince anybody who knows him that he had never said that the National Committee would attempt to keep anybody out of the Chicago convention. Mr. Harrity is in Washington, and thus explicitly defines his position: "Speaking for myself as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, I expect to enter it with a view of abiding by the will of the majority. Whoever is nominated will receive my support, and I am certain that will be the sentiment of the great bulk of the delegates. Democrats always enter a conference, caucus or convention with the idea of submission to the voice of the majority. That is a cardinal principle and there is no reason to think it will be violated at Chicago by either the advocates of sound money or of free silver."

Section 61 of the Wilson tariff law, admitting free foreign alcohol to be used in the arts and manufacturers, was this week repealed to the House, the vote being 165 to 69. Secretary Carlisle had asked to have this section repealed because it had been so clumsily drawn that it was practically impossible to make regulations to enforce it. This section was one of the amendments added to the Wilson bill in the Senate. It was known at the time that it was badly drawn, and expected that it would be put into proper shape in conference. Everybody remembers how the House was compelled to accept all the Senate amendments in a lump to save the entire bill from failure. The discussion of the bill prohibiting further issue of bonds would have been made much more spirited in the Senate if there was any probability of action by the House on the bill.

A PARALYTIC STROKE.

Physicians at the Ann Arbor Hospital Said it was Due to Blood Clot.

BUT THEY DID NOT RELIEVE HIM.

The Paralysis Probably due to Nervous Causes. Finally Cured by a Nerve Food.

From the Gazette, Hudson, Mich.

Last week a reporter of this paper was driving in the vicinity of Round Lake and he took in as passenger a farmer who was going to Geneva. Engaging in conversation, the farmer friend, who was somewhat of a garrulous old gentleman, asked the reporter who he was and where he lived. The reporter told him that he was a newspaper man and the old gentleman said, "Well you newspaper men are always up-to-date and eager for everything new, have you heard of the news in Geneva?" The reporter confessed that he had not, but asked the farmer to tell him anything of a novel and interesting nature which had transpired in that pretty little hamlet. "Well," said the old gentleman, "Geneva has to offer in the way of wonders something entirely different from anything ever heard of before. It is the case of a man cured of paralysis. I know he will be pleased to see you and will tell you all about the matter." The reporter promised him he would see the man if he didn't live at too great a distance, and the old farmer told his story.

"About ten months ago, Marlon G. Sales, a stalwart blacksmith of 31 years, living in North Adams, Mich., was stricken with paralysis, his legs being affected. While he was working at his trade, lifting a large tire of a wagon to set it on the wheel, he fell to the ground, helpless, and the tire fell on him. He was removed to his home, his friends thinking he was hurt by some misstep. When the doctor came he found that Mr. Sales had been the victim, not of an accident, but of a paralytic stroke, and thought from appearances the case a serious one. You know, Mr. Reporter, that oftentimes blacksmiths are subject to such disease on account of the peculiar postures they are obliged to take. Mr. Sales was a perfectly healthy man; I have known him intimately from a boy, and know that to be true; it is all the more wonderful, therefore, that he should have this visitation. Soon after this, perhaps six weeks, he came to his father's home here. He had been to Ann Arbor to seek help and the doctors there gave him no encouragement. His father, who has lived here for years, thought better care could be taken of him here than any other place. He was confined to his bed or chair for months, unable to take a step and no prospect of ever doing so again, depending upon his wife or parents to draw him in a chair from place to place. One of his friends induced him to try a remedy known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and you would be astonished to note the progress the man has made since taking them. I have given you a rather disconnected account of this case, but every word of it is true and you will find it worth your time to see Mr. Sales and hear from his own lips the story of his recovery. It is the wonder of the town."

The reporter, making good his promise and being somewhat curious, proceeded to Mr. Sales' residence to hear more of this wonderful case. After making himself known the reporter was welcomed by Mr. Sales. "I hear that your recovery from a serious paralytic stroke is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People?" "Yes, I am sure that is the remedy that I am indebted to for my fast returning health," he said. "It seems odd, don't it,

that after all the medical advice I have received, in the Ann Arbor Hospital, the consultations on my case and all the skilled help I could call, that I should be cured of paralysis by a little pill?"

"When were you stricken with this disease, Mr. Sales?" inquired the reporter. "The ninth day of last October I was at work at my trade and the stroke came upon me like lightning."

"Did the doctors at any time give you encouragement that you would recover from your attack?"

"None at all on account, as they said, that it was the result of blood clot."

"To what specialists did you go?"

"Well, after all the physicians at North Adams had given me up, I went to the hospital at Ann Arbor a month after I was hurt and received the comforting news that I would never have the use of my limbs again. I went to my home with feeling that can be better imagined than described. I came to father's house helpless and remained in that condition for seven months. A friend induced me to try these pills and I began to take them May 20. I had taken three boxes before noting any improvement. On the eighth day of July I walked with the aid of crutches, the first time I had touched my legs to the floor in all that time, and within a few weeks I have been able to walk without the aid of crutches in the house and am recovering from the attack in splendid shape. I cannot speak too highly of Pink Pills for Pale People. It is that simple remedy I owe my present condition, and I look for the not very future day when I shall be able to walk without the aid of crutches or cane. To those that know me and know about my case, my recovery is regarded as very wonderful. I think that Pink Pills are destined to save many from suffering and pain, and I hope that those who suffer will profit by this interview."

GENEVA, MICH., Aug. 31, 1895. I hereby certify that the foregoing interview is true in every respect, and that the reporter of the Hudson Gazette did visit me Saturday, the 31st day of August, and recorded these facts.

Signed, MARION J. SALES. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are prepared by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., a firm whose ability and reliability are unquestioned. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but as a prescription, having been used as such for years in general practice, and their successful results in curing various ailments made it imperative that they be prepared in quantities to meet the demand of the public, and place them in reach of all. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

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

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CAPITAL STOCK, \$30,000.

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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.

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A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC... PARKER'S HAIR BALM... HINDERCOINS

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

The Size of the Sun. To Journey Across it by Train Would Take Two Years and a Half.

The sun, provided we measure only the disk seen with the smoked glass, is eight hundred and sixty six thousand miles in diameter, i. e., one hundred and eight earths could be comfortably ranged side by side across the disk. To cover the surface would require many thousands. To fill the interior we should need one million three hundred thousand. On a smaller scale we might represent the sun by a ball two feet in diameter and the earth by a good sized grain of shot. Let the sun be hollowed out, then place the earth at its centre, and let the moon revolve about it at its real distance of two hundred and forty thousand miles. There would yet remain nearly two hundred thousand miles of space between the moon's orbit and the inclosing shell of the sun. Indeed, to journey from one side of the sun to the other, through the center, would take one of our swift express trains nearly two years and a half. So vast a globe must be heavy. Since its density is only one-quarter that of earth, it only weighs as much as three hundred and thirty-two thousand earths, or two octillions of tons! The attraction of gravity on its surface would cause a man whose weight was one hundred and fifty pounds to weigh two tons.—ALDEN W. QUIMBY in June Ladies' Home Journal.

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Single Fare for the Round Trip via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the Joint Agent at Washington prior to 6.00 P. M., July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive.

Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.

Excursion tickets for the following side trips will be sold as under:—

From July 7 to 13 inclusive excursion tickets between Washington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Washington will be sold at \$1.25 for the round trip, good for return passage until July 14 inclusive.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets from Washington to Gettysburg and return will be sold at \$3.35 for the round trip, good to return until July 31 inclusive. On the same days the Western Maryland Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, with same return limit, at \$2.15 for the round trip.

From July 6 to 31 excursion tickets will be sold from Washington to Richmond and return at \$4.00, to Petersburg and return at \$5.00, to Old Point Comfort and return (all rail) \$6.00 (and going all rail and returning by boat) \$5.55, to Fredericksburg and return \$2.25. These tickets will all bear return limit of July 31 inclusive.

All tickets for side trips will be sold only on presentation of return portions of excursion tickets to Washington issued for this occasion.

Testing Eggs for Incubators.

Eggs ought to be tested when seven days old. This is done by holding them before a candle or strong light and looking through them, the hand shading the light from the eyes. If clear, the egg is infertile, but is quite good for cooking. If it is dark in the center, shading off to lighter at the edges, it is fertile. Two days before hatching they can again be tested, but in water heated 105 degrees, or as hot as the hand can bear it. The eggs containing live chickens will be seen to jump about, while the dead eggs will either sink or float motionlessly. This water test will soften the shell and assist hatching very materially.—Farm and Home.

According to a celebrated anatomist there are upwards of 5,000,000 little glands in the human stomach. These glands pour out the digestive juices which dissolve or digest the food. Indigestion is want of juice, weakness of glands, need of help to restore the health of these organs. The best and most natural help is that given by Shaker Digestive Cordial. Natural, because it supplies the materials needed by the glands to prepare the digestive juices. Because it strengthens and invigorates the glands and the stomach, until they are able to do their work alone. Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion certainly and permanently. It does so by natural means, and therein lies the secret of its wonderful and unvaried success. At druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.



"Judgment!!"

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The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

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

FIFTEEN YEARS COMPLETED—

—ANNUAL MEETING AND REPORT.

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

\$69,000,000 of New Business in 1895. \$308,660,000 of Business in Force. \$4,084,675 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 in death 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. It is rare, indeed, that a great institution like this passes, without check to its prosperity, through a change in the executive chief, for it is rare indeed that a chief like the late Mr. Harper finds so able a successor as President Burnham.

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.

Persons desiring insurance, an agency, or any other information concerning the MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION may apply to

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