

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 14th, 1897.

The sugar trust controlled the republican sub-committee which drafted the amendments to the Dingley tariff bill, but all it will be able to get out of the sugar schedule will be the money that has already been made through speculation on the advance knowledge of what that schedule was to be, as a majority of the Senate have made it certain that the sugar schedule cannot be put through, by declaring themselves to be against it. The tariff bill is not likely to be taken up by the Senate on the 18th as agreed upon, but it will not be the fault of the democrats, but of the republicans in failing to get a trustworthy comparative statement showing the differences that will be the result of the proposed changes. There is another thing about the tariff bill that can be stated with certainty. There will be an anti-trust amendment adopted before the bill passes the Senate. The necessary votes are promised.

At last the administration has found out the bunco game that Spain played on the Cleveland administration and has been trying to play on the present one, thanks to the wide-awake reports of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee, and justice is seemingly going to be done to poor Cuba. Mr. McKinley has had a long conference with the members of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, as to what should be done. The impression is that Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency hardly goes far enough and that a recognition of independence would be the proper thing, in view of the facts forwarded by Gen. Lee. A public mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers is going to be held in Washington Sunday.

The administration now wishes that it had not caused its intention to reinstate all ex-Union soldiers or widows of such who had for any reason been dropped from the government payroll to be so widely advertised. Like most advertising this has brought results. These results are much more numerous than were expected; also more embarrassing. The plain truth is that many of the applicants for reinstatement, and some of those who have been reinstated, are unfitted physically to perform the duties of the places they once held, some by reason of age and others by diseases. If there were only a few of these people they could be scattered around in the departments and their inability to do good work would go unnoticed, but when their number goes away up into the hundreds it becomes a serious matter, because as a rule every one of them reinstated displaces an efficient employe. This matter was discussed at a cabinet meeting this week.

Senator Kyle isn't the first man who has made a bad thing worse by trying to explain. Rising to a question of privilege he attempted to explain away the charge that he had agreed to vote with the republicans in exchange for good committee assignments, but he made a bad mess of it, especially in saying that his understanding of the policy of the populists was to help the republicans control the Senate.

Evidently the House has not been properly impressed with the importance of the policy of Secretary Wilson in trying to spread the sugar beet industry in this country, or it would not have refused to agree to the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$5,000 for the continuation of the Secretary of Agriculture of an investigation of the sugar beet industry. Perhaps some of the members of the House have not forgotten the sugar tad of Mr. Le Due, who was Commissioner of Agriculture under the Hayes administration, which cost Uncle Sam considerable money and did not revolutionize the sugar industry.

The House showed its belief in the laborer being worthy of his hire, by promptly agreeing to the Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing that duplicate electrotype plates, from which "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" were printed should be given to the compiler, Representative Richardson, of Tenn., notwithstanding the objection of Representative Connolly, Ill., who said that a firm had offered \$10,000 for the plates. Inasmuch as Mr. Richardson had devoted two years to the work of compiling this book, the House thought he should be entitled to any profits there might be in supplying the book after the number ordered for Congress had been printed.

Albion W. Tourgee will not believe that pie hunting was "A Fool's Errand" in his case, as he captured a piece of pie that promises to be far more satisfying than "Making Bricks without Straw" was. He has been nominated U. S. Consul at Bordeaux, France. H. P. Cheatam, the negro ex-Congressman from North Carolina also got a good thing in the Recorder-ship of Deeds of the District of Columbia.

It is hoped that the Senatorial pilgrimage to the tomb of Jefferson, which Senator Hear is credited with being responsible for, will result in a careful study of Jefferson's life and writings by the Senators. Edification is to be found therein, and some of the pilgrims need edification badly upon more than one subject.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best. rm.

The Mind of a Maiden.

Michael I. Cole and Miss Katie C. Kane, an eloping couple from Kentucky, arrived in Jeffersonville, Ind., sought the services of Magistrate House and arranged the details of their proposed marriage. Cole handed the squire \$3 to pay for the license. Suddenly Miss Katie gave out the information that she did not intend to be married.

Finally she was persuaded to change her mind. A matrimonial runner was about to start to the clerk's office for the license when the girl again switched.

The fee of \$3 was handed back to Cole. This seemed too much for Miss Katie, and she decided to consent to become a bride. The runner was ordered to go for the papers. He no sooner reached the door than the girl again refused. Then Cole gave up the job.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Don't think because you are sick and nothing seems to give you relief that you can't be cured.

There must be a cure for you somewhere.

If your doctor can't cure you, perhaps he has mistaken the cause. Anybody is liable to make a mistake sometimes.

One in three of us suffer from indigestion, and one out of three dyspeptics doesn't know it. That is, he may know he is sick, but he blames it to something else.

Indigestion is the cause of half our dangerous diseases.

Shaker Digestive Cordial, made from tonic medicinal roots and herbs, is the most natural cure for indigestion. It relieves the symptoms and cures the disease gently, naturally, efficiently, giving fresh life, strength and health to sick dyspeptics.

At druggists. A trial bottle for 10 cents.

Naval Nomenclature.

Our naval nomenclature has never been very happy. It was not until 40 years ago, when we launched the last and the finest of the wooden walls, that we had a systematic nomenclature. The line of battle ships were still to be named for states, only we did not build any. But the naming of frigates for rivers and of first class corvettes for cities and of second class corvettes—really gunboats—for Indian tribes was at least an intelligible system of classification if not an inspiring method of recalling patriotic glories. This is what the legal system came to, although in fact second rates could be named after either rivers or towns.

Respect For Gray Hairs.

A Salutary Lesson in Carefulness Methodically Inculcated.

Mr. Pease, the Rhode Island candidate for public printer, is a white haired and very dignified gentleman. His appearance suggests the impossibility of intense excitement or rudeness of any sort. On a recent morning he apologized to some gentlemen who had called on him for not rising from his chair to greet them, saying that he had been run down by a bicycle on the previous night and was extremely stiff and sore.

His visitors expressed great sympathy for him and commented upon the frequent carelessness of bicycle riders on the streets. Mr. Pease replied that probably that was true, but he was not particularly an object of sympathy since he had fully resented the carelessness of the bicycle rider.

He then told his visitors that he had proceeded to pummel the man until he had given him a thoroughly good trouncing and until he had cried enough. He said that he taught one man to have respect for gray hairs. It seems that the careless rider was most thoroughly and completely chastised by the dignified down easter.—Washington Star.

Submarine Gunnery.

The experiment of firing a gun under water has been made in the harbor of Portsmouth, England, and was attended by an apparent complete success. A 110 pound gun was used.

At low water the gun and its carriage were lowered beneath the surface and a diver sent down to place it in position on a solid plank platform laid on the bottom. The platform was weighed with large blocks of granite to keep it steady, and the gun and carriage were then placed in position.

For the first test a target composed of oak beams and planks twenty-one inches thick was lowered and set in position beneath the water at a distance of seventy-five feet from the muzzle of the gun. Behind this target the hull of an old vessel was towed into position directly in line of the fire from the gun. In order to make the test the more severe sheets of boiler plate three inches in thickness were riveted to the hull of the craft at the point where the shell from the gun would strike if it was not reflected by the water and succeeded in passing through the target—something which the majority of army and navy experts present did not anticipate.

Having made all these preparations, the diver came to the surface and, taking the shell with which the experiment was to be made, again went below the surface and carefully loaded the gun, which was then aimed at the target and the hull of the vessel beyond.

A wire connecting with the firing mechanism of the gun led to the shore some distance away, where it connected with an electric battery in charge of the firing party. The test was made at high tide. When all the conditions were right the word was given and the current sent from the battery through the wire to the submerged gun.

There was a slight disturbance of the water over the place where the gun was sunk, and the vessel anchored beyond the target was seen to rock and sway and then gradually settle in the water and sink.—New York Herald.

The Most Icy Spot.

The coldest region of the globe, that of Werkojank, in Siberia, where the lowest temperature of -90 degrees F. has been observed, and the mean of January is -48 degrees F., is inhabited by about 10,500 persons of the Jakut and Lamut races. In a large part of the region, according to the representation of Mr. Sergius Kovalik, in the bulletin of the Geographical society of Irkutsk, the air is so dry and winds are so rare that the intensity of the cold is not fully realized. Farther east there are sometimes terrible storms. In the summer time the temperature sometimes rises to 86 degrees F., in the shade, while it freezes at night. The latter part of this season is often marked by copious rains and extensive inundations.

Vegetation is scanty. There are no trees, only meadows. The people hunt for bearing animals, fish and raise cattle and reindeer. It requires about eight cows to support a family, four being milked in the summer and two in the winter. The cattle are fed hay in the winter and are allowed to go out occasionally when it is not too cold, their teats being carefully covered up with felt. Milk is the principal food, occasionally supplemented with hares, which are quite abundant. The houses are of wood, covered with clay, and consist of one room, in which the people and their animals live together. The wealthier classes are better provided with lodging and food. The people are very hospitable, but excessively punctilious concerning points of honor, such as the place at table.—Popular Science Monthly.

DELIGHTFUL RELIEF FROM CATARRH—Here is one of a thousand such testimonies. The Rev. A. D. Buckley of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of catarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured after using it for two months." Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. See All Druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Ensilage is made by cutting the cornstalk when the ear is still in the milk, chopping up stalk, blade, corn and cob and packing the green food in a vat usually about 20 feet deep. After the mass has been allowed to ferment for from 48 to 60 hours, depending on the warmth of the weather, the contents of the vat is weighted down and fermentation ceases. The resultant is food treated with lactic acid, the first operation in a cow's stomach. A cow fed with ensilage is spared the wear and tear on her system of the first digestive processes. A vat of ensilage will keep two years and longer. The food when taken out of the vat is as it was when fermentation stopped. The ancient Romans used ensilage, and its value was rediscovered 40 years ago by Godard, a Frenchman.—N. Y. Post.

An Opportunity You Now Have

of testing the curative effects of Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive Cure for Catarrh known. Ask your druggist for a 1 cent trial size or send 10 cents, we will mail it. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

They Take Pudding.

A girl has been collecting statistics as to what people eat and drink when at a lunch counter a soda fountain. "Men poke fun at women and girls," she said, "because we can't get enough chocolate in things. They say that we take chocolate soda and chocolate cake, chocolate eclairs, chocolate ice and chocolate bonbons. I admit to the truth. But their own preferences are just as odd. The number of men that order rice pudding with an ordinary lunch is almost incredible. And ice cream! If a man eats ice cream—and he does—it must be vanilla. Have you ever noticed that? Nine men in ten ask for vanilla and macaroons. Ibsen to the contrary notwithstanding, men are just devoted to macaroons."—Exchange.

"Ten people out of a dozen are invalids," says a recent medical authority. At least eight out of these ten, it is safe to allow, are suffering from some form of blood-disease which a persistent use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would be sure to cure. Then, don't be an invalid.

Thoreau and Emerson.

With all his seclusion and stoicism, Thoreau was less impersonal than Emerson—nay, his very retirement and his paucity of friends made him cling the more firmly to the few he had. Emerson's range was wider; his horizon was more ample, but he did not attach himself so closely to those things and thoughts in which he took an interest. Hence we find more form in the thought of Emerson, more color in that of Thoreau, and, so far as literary style is concerned, the page of Thoreau often excels that of Emerson. Both are epigrammatic. But the epigrams of Thoreau are the more keen and searching if not so elegant. Emerson dealt more with principles, Thoreau with facts. He had the homely wisdom of Socrates, while Emerson rejoiced in the lofty sweep of Plato.

In their learning, which was great—as Americans reckon the scope of learning—Thoreau was the more exact, Emerson the more comprehensive and suggestive. Both were masters of English, but in Emerson was more mannerism, in Thoreau more rhetorical art in his best pages, more simplicity in his ordinary writing. Both will endure as authors and will continue to attract and to instruct by their deep, cheerful wisdom and their high moral purpose.—F. B. Sanborn in Forum.

HEART DISEASE ON THE INCREASE.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the discovery of an up-to-date student of medical science. It is the safest, surest and quickest remedy known for this dreaded disease, and never fails to relieve Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in the Side, Palpitation, and other symptoms of Heart Disorder in 30 minutes, and effect a permanent cure. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

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All Kinds of Meat, Beef, Veal, Lamb, Mutton, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Bologna, &c. Free Delivery to all parts of the town.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and East/West directions. Includes stations like Northumberland, Chambersburg, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and West/East directions. Includes stations like Scranton, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and West/East directions. Includes stations like Scranton, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Table with columns for SOUTH, STATIONS, and NORTH, listing various stations and their respective times.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

WITCH HAZEL OIL



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail 1 sample 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect Nov. 15, '96

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and directions. Includes stations like Scranton, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

Table with columns for Stations, A.M., P.M., and directions. Includes stations like Sunbury, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

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Fullman Parlor and Sleeping cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia, and between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pottsville and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading R'y

In effect March 27, 1897. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11:45 a. m. For Williamsport, weekdays 7:35 a. m., 3:30 p. m. For Danville and Milton, weekdays 7:35 a. m., 3:30 p. m. For Catawissa weekdays 7:35, 11:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:30 p. m. For Rupert weekdays 7:35, 11:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:30 p. m. For Baltimore, Washington and the West via H. & O. R. R., through trains leaving Reading 7:35 a. m., 3:30 p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1:35, 5:41, 8:35 p. m. Sundays, 1:35, 8:35 p. m.

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