

A Reverend Tramp.

Strange Method Adopted by Bishop Coleman to See the Country.

If any West Virginian sees a large bodied much bewiskered tramp on the highways of his State, it is hoped he will treat him kindly, for the man is Rev. Leighton Coleman, bishop of the diocese of Delaware and a thoroughly respectable citizen.

For a short time the Bishop has thrown aside his vestments and is enjoying one of his annual pedestrian tours through the country. He is a lover of nature and believes there is no better way to see it than to take one of his tramps.

Whenever the Bishop goes off on any of his pedestrian trips, he transforms himself so materially that wherever he goes, unless he wishes to disclose his identity, he is taken for a real tramp.

It is not meant that he becomes a vagrant. He pays for his plain fare and humble lodging, and few who entertain him know that he is one of the foremost ecclesiastics of the United States.

He was seen at the station just before his departure. On his head he wore an old slouch hat, which had seen service in several tours before. His ample form was covered with an ancient mackintosh, his trousers were nearly to his shoe tops and his feet were incased in a pair of stout shoes made not for show, but for service.

Under his arm he carried a large bundle done up in paper. Swung from an old walking stick which had been broken and clumsily repaired, was an ancient-looking valise. In this guise he set off on Monday for a tramp of several hundred miles through a strange country.

He has had many strange experiences and adventures. Several times he has been taken for a tramp, and good housewives have set their dogs on him when he approached their gates to purchase a glass of milk or ask for a drink of water.

It Galls the Editor.

From recent developments we are inclined to remark, there is no harder dose in the newspaper man's experience than to be asked to support for county office a candidate who does not subscribe for his paper. The Messenger Gazette is not right certain that it is going to support any of that sort.

Manager—"Old Meany promised to settle that electric light bill long ago. What excuse did he give you for not paying to-day?"

Hoax—"I wonder if all servant girls are slow risers?" Hoax—"Ours was until this morning. She used kerosene on the fire, and got up very quickly."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

It is really amusing that "Boss" Martin should be lauded as a reformer. What Wyanamaker says and what Swallow says all goes to prove that Jenks should be elected. All the "Puck me store" proprietors in the field are candidates on the Republican ticket.

THE TREASURY LOOTERS

The Appalling Figures That Show How It Cost More Than Ten and a Half Millions of Dollars in Excess of the Cost in 1833-80 to Run the State. The Machine Figuring on New Tax Bills to Get Money to Make Good the Treasury Deficiency.

A Harrisburg correspondent writes: There are two problems of serious importance facing the treasury officials of Pennsylvania to-day. The first is how, for the sake of the Republican machine, by whose favor they hold office, the fact that there is a practical deficit of nearly \$3,000,000 in the state treasury can be disguised or explained satisfactorily to the voters.

As to preventing the people from learning that there is a deficit, that is an ugly one, and that it will sooner or later produce no end of embarrassment, both for the state and its creditors, that is simply impossible. The facts are too plain. The ordinarily intelligent man has but to take up the reports of the state treasurer and auditor general and glance for a moment at the figures to satisfy himself as to the melancholy and disgraceful truth.

Corruption and waste have been conspicuous in Pennsylvania state governmental matters for very many years, but it was not until Beaver's administration began, in 1887, that the looters got things down fine and began stealing and squandering by wholesale. Undoubtedly there were moneys unnecessarily expended from 1833 to 1886 inclusive under Pattison, but the total expenditures were nevertheless comparatively modest.

As an exhibit of how the machine has learned to get away with the taxpayers' money since then, the following exhibit of the yearly expenditures under Hastings, added to the actual surplus left over from 1894 in the general fund, and the deficit that will show at the close of 1898 will be found edifying:

Total \$18,157,024
Average each year \$4,539,256
During the same period there were state loans redeemed, including the premiums paid thereon, aggregating \$2,290,427, and United States bonds purchased under the Humes' act amounting to \$5,305,514. These items are not included in the above total.

So that the Hastings administration has cost the state more than ten one-half millions of dollars each year over and above the yearly cost of the first Pattison administration.

In 1885 the party thus said: "The long continued abuses and spoliations of the state treasury and the defiance of laws by its management make essential a radical reform so that large sums shall not be accumulated by taxation of the people to be distributed among the favored depositors of the state."

The convention of 1887 denounced the Republican legislature for "its failure to pass the state revenue bill, which was urged by nearly all the people in the commonwealth and which, by its failure, made the people pay a million of dollars annually that should and would have been paid by corporations."

The convention of 1890 again urged reform, condemned the Bardsley steal, and, following the election of the Democratic governor, Robert E. Pattison, the monies stolen by the said Bardsley and others were restored to the state treasury.

The Philadelphia Times says that two influential Democratic papers are out for Swallow. One of them is a Populist paper and the other a side organ in a county where there were but 1,108 Democratic voters in 1896. A larger brainier and in every way better Democratic paper in the same county is straight for the ticket. The voters are in the same boat.

QUAYISM IN FIGURES.

How Four Years of Machine Rule Converted a Real Surplus of Nearly Four Millions into a Real Deficiency of Nearly Three Millions—The Figures From the Records That Support Mr. Jenks' Charge That the State Treasury is Bankrupt.

Mr. Jenks has charged, upon the stump, that the state treasury is bankrupt and cannot be denied. Here are the figures, from the official records of the machine state treasurers, that prove it.

GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS.
1895 \$11,746,411
1896 12,265,756
1897 12,475,070
1898 11,191,628

GENERAL FUND PAYMENT.
1895 \$13,402,962
1896 11,004,517
1897 12,788,515
1898 17,073,452

Total \$4,678,565
The figures for 1898 are the official estimates of the state treasurer. He calculates the probable receipts, and he puts down the actual obligations. By the end of the year, therefore, if all the obligations are in the meanwhile met, the state will have expended, during the four years of Governor Hastings' administration, \$8,570,581 more than its income.

But there was a real balance left over from Governor Pattison's last year, 1894. Auditor General Gregg (Republican) spoke of that balance in his annual report for that year as follows: After noting that the nominal balance was \$5,014,342, he said: "Of the amount paid into the state treasury (as personal property tax) there remains to be paid back to the counties \$1,273,578.09. This should properly be deducted from the reported balance, in order to ascertain the real, which deduction being made, would show a real balance of \$3,807,747.62."

"While we may point with pride to the existence of this large balance, it must not be too readily assumed that it will prove an unmixed blessing. Its very existence will invite applications for its appropriation to purposes neither necessary nor deserving. The revenues of the state are at present ample to meet its expenses if economically applied."

And then this Republican auditor went on to recommend the appropriation of the surplus "to some needed public use, whose benefits should be enjoyed by the entire people, without placing upon the commonwealth an annual charge therefor." Inheriting this "real surplus" of \$3,807,747 from its predecessor, and expending in four years \$6,570,581 in excess of its income, the Hastings administration has exhausted the surplus and left the state \$2,762,834 in the hole.

STATE REFORM.

Democrats No Eleventh Hour Converts to the Doctrines of Pertinent Extracts From Their State Platforms.

The Democratic party is no eleventh hour convert to state reform. For years it has been presenting the ugly facts and urging amendment. Whenever it has had opportunity it has loyally redeemed its pledges, to the full limit of its power. The following will be interesting reading in this connection:

In 1874 the Democrats of the state in their platform denounced the Republicans for fostering corporations to the detriment and injury of the great agricultural interest; for having introduced frauds and corruption into the departments of the state government and among the state officials generally, and for having failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted.

In 1882 the Democrats elected their state ticket and secured a majority in the house on a platform devoted to state issues and condemning Republican theft and reckless expenditure.

In 1885 the party thus said: "The long continued abuses and spoliations of the state treasury and the defiance of laws by its management make essential a radical reform so that large sums shall not be accumulated by taxation of the people to be distributed among the favored depositors of the state."

The convention of 1887 denounced the Republican legislature for "its failure to pass the state revenue bill, which was urged by nearly all the people in the commonwealth and which, by its failure, made the people pay a million of dollars annually that should and would have been paid by corporations."

In 1890 the Democrats again urged reform, condemned the Bardsley steal, and, following the election of the Democratic governor, Robert E. Pattison, the monies stolen by the said Bardsley and others were restored to the state treasury.

All along the northern tier of counties, throughout the oil regions and in the iron manufacturing districts the name of the Democratic candidate for governor is a talisman to conjure with, a rallying cry for multitudes of honest men who stand stoutly together for honest politics.

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Need not Wear Uniforms.

There has been much discussion over the question as to whether a volunteer on furlough must wear his uniform. The question is settled by Major and Quartermaster McCauley, who was approached on the subject by Rev. Dr. Duhring, of the Philadelphia Relief Committee, as will appear from the following taken from the Philadelphia Call:

"Dr. Duhring found that many of the men on furlough could get employment if they could discard their shabby uniforms, and he pointed this out to Major McCauley and asked him for a ruling on the regulations. It was given when the Major wrote to Dr. Duhring, saying that officers and men on furlough could wear either their uniforms or civilian clothes as they pleased. This ruling will enable those of the returned soldiers who are employed as salesmen to go to work immediately, and will permit mechanics to put on their working clothes without fear of arrest."

Facts About our Calendar.

There are some curious facts about our calendar. No century can begin on Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. The same calendars can be used every twenty years. October always begins on the same day of the week as January, April as July, September as December. February, March and November begin on the same days. May, June and August always begin on different days from each other, and every other month in the year. The first and last days of the year are always the same. These rules do not apply to leap year, when comparison is made between days before and after February 29.

It is stated that one of the heaviest apple dealers in the United States, who has just completed a tour of inspection reaching from Maine to Oregon, states that there will be more apples in the United States and Canada than there will be market for, and that the coming year will be the hardest one for apple dealers in their recent history. Every State has more or less fruit, while Nova Scotia and Canada will have a crop much like the one in this State two years ago. When all the fruit is harvested and put on sale in the market, it will make a show that will astonish commission men.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine."

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhoea badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks."

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one."

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

ALOCAL Disease A Climatic Affection Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known specific Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Always Inflammation. Heals and protects the membrane. Restores the sense of taste and smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious Drugs. Full Size 50c; Trial Size 10c, at Druggists or by mail.

We have received the latest sample book of society address cards and are prepared to supply cards with beautiful designs and in great variety to Masons of all degrees, Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior O. U. A. M., G. A. R., Union Veteran League, Sons of Veterans, Royal Arcanum, P. O. S. of A. Also cards for Firemen, Christian Endeavors and many other organizations. Call and see samples.

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. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

WITCH HAZEL OIL Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Fissures & Fistulas, Burns & Scalds, Wounds & Bruises, Cuts & Sores, Boils & Tumors, Eczema & Eruptions, Salt Rheum & Tetter, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips & Nostrils, Corns & Bunions, Stings & Bites of Insects. Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture PURE ICE

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER. For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only. Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co. 255 East 7th St. 3-17-7m.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD. BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. In Effect August 1st, 1898.

Table with columns for stations (Northumberland, Cameron, Chubley, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.T. services.

Table with columns for stations (Scranton, Pottsville, Taylor, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.T. services.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamand, Tanama, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. Also connections with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Cory and Erie.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY. Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke. In effect July 1, 1898. TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG. For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tanama, weekdays, 11:30 a.m., 3:40 p.m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:30 a.m., 3:40 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Time Table in effect June 26, '98. Table with columns for stations (Scranton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.T. services.

Table with columns for stations (Pittsburg, Harrisburg, etc.) and times for A.M., P.M., and E.A.T. services.

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Fullman Parlor and Sleeping Car service through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia, and between Sunbury and Harrisburg, Pottsville and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pottsville and Washington.

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