

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington D. C. Oct. 9, 1915.

The final outcome of the row in the government Printing Office probably will be the selection of an outsider to permanently fill the post of Public Printer. This will reduce Mr. Ricketts to his former position of foreman and will insure the presence of a fresh man in command who has neither old favors nor old grudges to repay in connection with the unsavory fight that led to the discharge of Public Printer Palmer. No one has suggested that Mr. Ricketts who is the temporary head of the big shop is not a good man for the place and he has tried since he has been in office to do what he could to remedy some of the abuses that existed there. In fact some of his orders and actions while good in themselves, savor largely of the grandstand, and though it is understood that he has made a strong fight to be given the place permanently, it is said that the President will not hear of it and is merely waiting till he can put his hand on a satisfactory outside man.

The question of Chinese exclusion came up at the very first meeting of the cabinet, and Secretary Root, the new head of the State Department, asked Secretary Taft to give the cabinet the benefit of his experiences in the Far East. The Chinese boycott was one of the things Secretary Taft had been especially commissioned to investigate. He said that the law as it stood was difficult if not impossible of enforcement. It was a hardship on the desirable class of Chinese merchants who wished in good faith to visit this country and it was equally hard on the consuls who had the law of vising passports to enforce. The President has already sent a circular letter to the consuls and immigration inspectors at San Francisco warning them to be as lenient as possible in enforcing the law so as not to unnecessarily offend the Chinese government. It is possible that there will be an effort at the coming session to change the law on the subject of exclusion and make it more in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese government without entirely letting down the bars. But the chances are that such a measure would be talked to death, for the whole Pacific coast will arise against it.

The attitude of the stand patters was well voiced by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania today in an interview in which he said that he was as determined as ever that there would be no tariff tinkering at the coming session. He said that the large majority by which President Roosevelt was elected was not a tribute to him personally but an indorsement by the people of the whole policy of the Republican party. He added that the deficit "showed signs" of being reduced whatever that might mean and declared that he and his Republican colleagues were perfectly satisfied with the situation. "What is the use," said he, "of drawing cards when you have a full hand?" This seems to be the attitude of the majority leaders as a whole but it is possible some of them will experience a change of heart after the meeting of congress.

Representative Dalzell said that he was in favor of the ultimate abolition of the Philippine tariff, but gave it as his reason for wanting nothing done at this time that the treaty under which we secured the archipelago, guaranteed to Spain for the period of ten years the same commercial footing in the islands as the United States. He said that it would be unwise to throw the island open to free trade

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The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Tired Nervous

When you feel languid, tired, nervous and irritable, your vitality is low—your supply of nerve energy exhausted, and your system running down for lack of power. The organs of the body are working poorly, or not at all, and you are not getting the nourishment needed. This soon impoverishes the blood and instead of throwing off the impurities, distributes it all through the body. This brings disease and misery. Feed the nerves with Dr. Miles' Nerve, a nerve food, a nerve medicine, that nourishes and strengthens the nerves, and see how quickly you will get strong and vigorous.

"My wife suffered with nervousness previous to a recent attack of typhoid fever, but after her recovery from the fever, she was much worse, and could hardly control herself being exceedingly nervous when she least expected. She was very restless at night, and never had a good night's rest. She also suffered much from nervous headache. Dr. Miles' Nerve was recommended by a friend. After the first three doses she had a good night's rest and at the end of the first week a treatment she was wonderfully improved. Continued use of Nerve has completed her entire cure."

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and give Spain the benefit of the remainder of the ten years on that basis.

It is very sure that there will be a strong effort at the coming session to bring up the bill of Representative Bourke Cockran providing for publicity in connection with campaign contributions. It will be recalled that the bill provided for the registering with the country authorities every campaign contribution of over \$50. Such a measure would absolutely kill the practical blackmail levied on big corporations, such as was evidently done by the Republican party last fall. It is stated in good authority that while in the campaign of 1896 the Republican fund amounted to \$4,000,000 and the Democratic to only \$500,000, the discrepancy last year was much greater, and that much of the easy money thus collected was used, of course without the President's knowledge, for purposes of bribery and corruption. There was some inclination to laugh at the Cochran bill when it was introduced last session, but developments since then have made it very plain that it would be a wise measure to enact. The trouble would be to get it enacted.

The question of a warship to take the President from New Orleans to Hampton Roads has been thoroughly discussed and it is thought that instead of taking some small protected cruiser of the Tacoma class, the department will assign one of the newest and fastest armored cruisers for that duty. The selection has not been made but it probably will be the Pennsylvania, which holds the speed record for her class. It is also likely that a second ship will be assigned for escort duty. This is not only in keeping with foreign practice, but is a wise precaution as well.

GENERAL NEWS

Notwithstanding the silence of the government the real fact is disclosed that Japan made peace at Portsmouth in fear of financial breakdown. The war proved more costly than had been calculated and the rice and cereal crops seemed doomed to failure. Instead of sunlight and warmth during the month of August, when the crops ripen, there was continuous rain and exceedingly cold weather.

While some improvement may still be in store, it is certain that the rice crop promises to be from 15 to 20 per cent. below the average and far below last year's crop when it was marvelously large.

Six months more of war would have meant very hard times, for the masses of the people are very poor and rice is their bread and meat.

A spectacular stampede from towns in southeastern Alaska has followed the discovery of a quartz ledge 3,000 feet in length assaying from \$3,000 to \$30,000 a ton on Chichagof Island, south of Sitka. Edward Degroff, United States commissioner at Sitka, is in Seattle with samples assaying \$20,000 to \$30,000 a ton. He declares it is the richest field ever uncovered on the western coast of North America. The stampede was made in small boats during a storm, and several parties may be lost.

GOLD MEDALS.

Given to Horses Which Went Through the Boer Campaign.

We have previously referred to the fact that several of the horses that went through the South African campaign have been decorated with war medals, and a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who was passing the Horse Guards the other day has expressed to our contemporary his wonderment at seeing a medal depending from the martingale of one of the sentries' mounts. It was a South African medal, with no fewer than six bars and the ribbon. "I asked," the correspondent says, "the young giant sitting on the horse's back, whether the medal with the six bars belonged to him or the horse. 'To the horse,' he said. Then in answer to further queries, he told me the horse was one of 200 originally sent out to South Africa, with their troop, and the only one that after 15 months' service had come back, and there he was still fit for work and for warfare. The medal, the soldier said, had been specially awarded to his mount by the queen." As a matter of fact quite a large number of horses have been similarly decorated, and they are not the only animals upon which the distinction of a medal has been conferred. A decoration has been bestowed on the Welsh Fusiliers' goat, and a dog, which accompanied another infantry regiment throughout the war, has been selected for a similar honor. Nevertheless, it is a fact that there are several thousands of men, having as regulars or volunteers fought from end to end of the campaign, are still waiting for their decorations, and many indeed, appear to have renounced all hope of ever receiving them.

Havana's Cemetery.

Havana's cemetery is typical of the burying places of all Spanish-American countries. It consists of a wall eight to ten feet thick, honeycombed with niches for the reception of coffins, and surrounding a plot of land which is never used for burial purposes, and is usually in a neglected condition. The cemetery is run by the municipal authorities and the niches are rented. The payment required upon the sealing of one of these holes in the wall insures an undisturbed resting place for its contents for three or five years from that time, according to the particular custom of the locality. Then an annual rental must be paid for a period of twenty-five years, at the end of which time the tenant gets a title in perpetuity. But how few ever find a last resting place in one of these niches is shown by the fact that, despite the tremendous increase in population since it was built two or three centuries ago, the cemetery has never been enlarged, and there are always plenty of vacancies. Upon default of payment of the rental the bones are raked out of the niche, and it is ready for the next occupant. The bones are placed in one corner of the cemetery, and there, at least, they lie undisturbed through the passing years as the pile constantly grows larger.—Ex.

The Smallest Known Thing.

Perhaps I may attempt to illustrate the profound truth, enunciated in a recent art critique in this paper, that large and small are not absolute but relative terms. The electron—which was referred to as the smallest thing we know—bears to the atom of which it is a constituent a relation all but incredible. This is the way Sir Oliver Lodge puts it. Let us imagine an atom as large as St. Paul's Cathedral. The electrons which circle within it will then be about the size of this full stop. The distances between the electrons will be comparable, relatively to their size, to those between the planets of the solar system. Now let us see what is the real size of this atom thus magnified to the size of St. Paul's. Lord Kelvin has answered that. He calculated that if a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth its constituent atoms would be somewhere between the size of small shot and cricket balls. Having thus obtained an idea as to the size of an atom, try to conceive to the electron, which bears to it the relation that a full stop bears to St. Paul's Cathedral. Large and small are terms relative to the mind of man who coined them, and the best answer to the annotator who declares that the Dutch painters taught the insignificance of man is that saying of the Greek philosopher, "Man is the measure of all things."—Pall Mall Gazette.

When Bees Were Used in War.

There are at least two recorded instances in which bees have been used as weapons of defense in war. When the Roman general Lucullus was warring against Mithridates, he sent a force against the city of Themiscyra. As they besieged the walls, the inhabitants threw down on them myriads of swarms of bees. These at once began an attack which resulted in the raising of the siege. These doughty little insects were also once used with equal success in England. Chester was besieged by the Danes and Norwegians, but its Saxon defenders threw down on them the beehives of the town, and the siege was soon raised.

Women Ministers in U. S.

Fifty-three women in the United States have been regularly ordained and are doing the full work of ministers. Forty-five of the fifty-three are married, although some of them were ordained before marriage. Most of them have independent parishes, where they preach, make pastoral visits and officiate at marriages and at funerals.

FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

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THE VALUE OF AN EGG Some Interesting Facts and Figures About the Hen's Product

Here are some facts and figures relative to the hen's egg, says Success, which may not be without interest to the student of poultry possibilities. Its average length is two and twenty seven hundredths inches, its average diameter at the broad end, one and seventy-two hundredths inches, and it weighs about one-eighth of a pound. The pullets are smaller than those of old hens. The shell constitutes about 11 per cent, the yolk 32 per cent and the white 57 per cent of the total egg. Chemically speaking the egg consists of two nutrients—protein and fat—together with some water and a small quantity of mineral matter. Popular belief to the contrary, there is no difference in the nutritive qualities of eggs with dark shells and those with light. Their flavor is affected by the food. Exhaustive experiments by well equipped investigators prove that the egg deserves its reputation as an easily assimilated and highly nutritious food, if eaten raw or lightly cooked. Such experiments also show that eggs at twelve cents per dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents, somewhat expensive, and at twenty-five cents and over highly extravagant. The basis of comparison was the market prices of standard flesh foods considered in relation to their nutritive elements. But there is a physiological constituent of eggs which is of great value, yet it defies the search of the scientist or the inquisition of the statistician, and that is their palatability. Unless a food, however rich in proteins, is relished, it loses much of its value, while, per contra, a less chemically desirable food that is enjoyed becomes valuable by reason of that fact.

When Trouble Comes

Just remember that "every cloud has a silver lining." Put your shoulder to the wheel and say: "I will be bright, I will make the best of things." Don't sponge on your friends simply because they assure you you are "perfectly welcome" to what they have. If at the end of the day you feel discouraged at your lack of progress don't sit down and lament over it; find out your mistake and try to do better next day. If you wish to achieve any success in life, the surest way to do so is by keeping at whatever your appointed task may be with unflinching interest and energy. Don't be overpowered by the dark side; keep at it until you find the bright one, for "weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." When most tempted to whine and rebel at the way things are going just think of the mother who struggles for food and shelter for her little ones, who in the face of the darkest trials bears up for their sake, and you will be sure to brighten up through very shame of daring to do anything else.

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WEST. STATIONS: 6 35 10 10 1 35 16 40. Includes stations like Scranton, Bloomsburg, Pottsville, etc.

I Run daily. Flag station. R. M. KINE, T. W. LEV. Supt. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1914. 12:05 a. m.

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From Chestnut Street Ferry. For South St. see timetables at stations. WEEKDAYS. ATLANTIC CITY, ATLANTIC CITY, OCEAN CITY.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1912, and until further notice. Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40. P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MARCH 1st, 1911. EAST. STATIONS: 6 45 10 10 1 35 16 40. Includes stations like Scranton, Bloomsburg, Pottsville, etc.

WEST. STATIONS: 6 35 10 10 1 35 16 40. Includes stations like Scranton, Bloomsburg, Pottsville, etc.

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