

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.
Probability Kidneys Make Impure Blood.
 All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes. The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is overworked in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries. It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake in first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is now realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases of kidney trouble.

It is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. **Send 3¢ to Dr. Kilmer, 1009 Broadway, New York, N. Y.**

GOV. PATTISON AND THE SOLDIER

Why Grand Army Men Are Opposing His Election.

HIS VETO OF THE BURIAL BILL

He Was Willing That Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors Should Be Buried in the Potter's Field. Only Nineteen Democrats Endorsed His Course.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30. — Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Democratic candidate for governor, lives in a glass house and should therefore avoid throwing stones. He is an official with a political and a partisan past. It is for this reason that almost to a man the members of the Grand Army of Pennsylvania are opposing his candidacy. They can never forget some of his actions when he was governor.

In 1885 the legislature passed a bill whose object it was to prevent honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from being buried in a pauper's grave. Governor Pattison vetoed it. He wrote a veto message that will live in the memory of the old soldiers as long as they live. To the credit of house and senate they passed this bill over the governor's veto. Only 19 Democrats dared to stand by their governor. The bill, House Bill No. 10, was entitled:

TO BURY THE SOLDIER HEROES.

"An act authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of each county in the state to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons in each township or ward of their county, at the expense of the county, to look after, bury and provide a headstone for the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion or any preceding war, and shall hereafter die in their county leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses."

Governor Pattison, then in the executive chair, wrote this veto message:

"Harrisburg, May 8, 1885.

"To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: Gentlemen—I herewith return, without my signature, House Bill No. 10, entitled 'An act authorizing and requiring the county commissioners of each county in the state to appoint a sufficient number of suitable persons in each township and ward of their county, at the expense of the county, to look after, bury and provide a headstone for the body of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine who served in the army or navy of the United States during the late rebellion or any preceding war, and shall hereafter die in their county leaving insufficient means to defray the necessary burial expenses.'

"The bill requires the commissioners of every county in the state to appoint in every ward and township in their respective counties such number of persons as they shall deem 'sufficient,' who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the commissioners, and be charged with the following duties: To look after and cause to be buried in a decent and respectable manner, in any cemetery or burial ground within the state, other than those used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead, the bodies of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the army or navy of the United States in the late rebellion or any preceding war, and who may die leaving insufficient means to pay for their burial. For the cost of every such burial, to the amount of \$35, the county commissioners are required to draw warrants upon the treasury of the county. After such burial, the commissioners are required to erect over every such grave a headstone of such design and material as they think proper, inscribed with the name of the person and the organization in which he served; and for the payment the expense of every such headstone the commissioners are authorized to draw a warrant to the amount of \$15, which shall be paid out of the funds of the county in which said soldier, sailor or marine died."

"This bill is a remarkable exhibition of the unwarranted and preposterous extent to which a most laudable and patriotic sentiment may be carried. That principle which induces governments to pension and provide for injured and destitute soldiers, is founded in wise policy as well as dictated by the spirit of a liberal humanity. The United States and our own commonwealth have carried this principle into their laws with no niggardly hand.

DONE ENOUGH FOR THE SOLDIERS

"Thoughtful patriots have not hesitated to say that all has been done in this direction that the most generous and grateful of governments ought to do consistently with common prudence and wise public policy, and that the limit has been reached beyond which liberality will become extravagance and benevolence breed abuse. The bill herewith returned is a striking proof of the justice of such warnings, and an illustration of the thoughtlessness and crudity that may characterize legislation enacted under the pressure of misguided charity. By this bill, any

man who fought in the United States army in any war, and who dies in any county of the state without leaving sufficient means for his burial, immediately becomes a charge upon the county for his burial to the amount of fifty dollars. He may never have had a residence in the county; he may even never have been a citizen of the state; he may not have been wounded, or become diseased or disabled in the public service; he may die as the result of his vices or his crimes, by accident or by his own hand; he may have enjoyed and wasted the bounty of the Federal government or the state for years; he may die in the perpetration of a felony, or be a criminal fleeing the justice of another jurisdiction; but no matter who he is or what he has been, if he served in the army or navy of the United States in any war and dies destitute in any county, that county must bury him at an expense of thirty-five dollars, and erect a headstone over his grave at a cost of fifteen dollars.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

"A destitute soldier of the Mexican war, who enlisted from the state of New Jersey, and who all his life has been a resident of that state, may go into Philadelphia and die there; or one from the state of New York may wander into and die in any county on our northern border, and in each case the county in which the soldier dies becomes liable for an expenditure of fifty dollars for his burial. And so of destitute soldiers coming into our commonwealth from any other state, no matter how they come or what caused their destitution, so that they get into our state and die here, this bill operates to charge the counties which may be so unfortunate as to be the places of their death with the cost of their burial. Could any bill be more void of intelligent principle or based upon so little reason? No guard of any kind is provided to protect the counties from imposition, and no account whatever is taken of any of the many circumstances that in the most liberal pension laws that were ever enacted are always made an indispensable condition for the enjoyment of their bounty.

OUTSIDE SOLDIERS AS OUTCASTS.

"It is impossible to conceive of any reason why a soldier who was never credited to Pennsylvania; who never reflected any honor upon her arms; who never contributed by industry, citizenship or otherwise to her prosperity, should by the mere accident of death within her borders be entitled, no matter what his character of life may have been, to the burial this bill provides at the expense of one of the counties. The lowly citizen of our state, who, though not a soldier, has spent all his life within our commonwealth, supporting her institutions and dignifying her reputation by virtue, sobriety and industry, and who through misfortune dies a pauper, can claim no such privilege as this bill gives indiscriminately to strangers of whatever character. He must receive a pauper's burial. It is quite possible to conceive, if this bill should become a law, that neighboring states might rapidly be relieved of much of their unproductive soldier population to the marked increase of that class in our own state.

"The machinery provided by the bill for carrying out its provisions also calls for notice. It authorizes and makes it the duty of the county commissioners to appoint an indefinite number of persons in every ward and township of the state, who are to be the officers having in charge the burials in their respective wards and townships. This means the creation of many hundreds—possibly thousands—of officials; and while the bill provides that they shall serve without compensation, yet experience shows that official duties invariably entail official expense, and it is not probable that these functionaries would be an exception to the rule. Apart from this, however, it is always an objection when legislation creates an undue number of officers, which this bill undoubtedly does.

"It may well be questioned, also, whether the provisions of this measure fall within the scope of the legislative power. It will be observed that it does not appropriate the money of the state, but attempts to direct the bounty of the counties. It commands that certain political sub-divisions of the state shall perform certain charitable acts—not generally, as in establishing a poorhouse or the like, which is an exercise of the general police power of the state, but specially, in a special manner, with reference to a special class and at a special definite cost. Without now deciding the question, the executive would suggest that the bill requires considerable stretch of legislative power to justify its principle.

"**ROBT. E. PATTISON.**"

As stated above, out of the 250 members of the house and senate, only 19 of them dared to follow their Democratic governor in upholding his attack on the Civil War veterans.

Hon. Robert E. Pattison is today asking the suffrages of Union soldiers. Can they forget this action and the above veto message?

Judge Pennypacker's Character.

At the State League of Republican Clubs, which met at Erie, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"To the electors of Pennsylvania: We recommend the pure, upright and unswerving judicial career of our candidate for governor, which has been as straightforward and unsullied as his private and domestic life, which commands our reverent respect and defies adverse criticism. His record gives assurance that in him the people of our state will have an honest, fearless, independent and upright executive, and we hereby pledge to him our earnest and loyal support."

SHASTLY MURDER IN NEW YORK

Victim Was Decapitated and His Head Thrown into a Furnace.

New York, Sept. 29. — James B. Craft, a wealthy resident of Glen Cove, Long Island, was murdered Saturday and his body decapitated in a Tenderloin resort known as the Empire Garden Cafe in West Twenty-ninth street, within a few doors of Broadway. All the evidence goes to show, say the police, that Craft, who had been making the rounds of the Tenderloin, incautiously displayed a large amount of money in the Empire and was killed by one of the waiters, known as Thomas Tobin, for the purpose of robbery. The police also say that knock-out drops were first administered and then the victim was dragged into the basement and killed with a cleaver.

The odor of burning flesh attracted the attention of the occupants of the upper part of the house and led to the discovery by detectives of the nude and headless body of a man in the basement. The charred head was discovered a few minutes later in the furnace, in which a fire had been recently made, with the evident intention of destroying all possibility of identification of the remains. Later the body was identified by Walter Craft, of Glen Cove, as that of his father.

Tobin, who is charged with the murder, was caught hiding in the house. The police also arrested Alexander McAnerney, the bartender; Robert Kelly, a porter in a Chinese restaurant in the building, and several women who were known to be frequenters of the place. The police said that Tobin's real name is Thomas Kelly, and that he is a brother of the Porter Kelly. They also learned that Craft attempted to get a check for \$1,250 cashed before he went to the Empire.

LAURA BIGGAR TO BE ARRESTED

Charged With Conspiracy to Get Millionaire's Estate.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 27.—The fight of Laura Biggar, the former actress, for the \$2,000,000 estate of Henry M. Bennett, came to a sudden and dramatic ending yesterday before Justice Wilbur A. Heislery here. The claimant, through counsel, abandoned the suit and announced that she would be satisfied with the 60 per cent. of the estate given her by the will. Hardly had this been done than counsel for the heirs opposing the Biggar claims showed that they had been more than prepared for this step, and warrants charging conspiracy were served on Samuel Stanton, the former justice of the peace of Hudson county, who testified that he had performed the marriage ceremony between Miss Biggar and the Pittsburgh millionaire, and Dr. C. C. Hendrick, at whose sanitarium in Bayonne it was alleged that Miss Biggar's child was born. A search is now in progress for Miss Biggar herself that she may also be presented to the grand jury to answer a similar charge. Stanton and Dr. Hendrick are now in jail at Freehold in default of \$5,000 bail.

Navy Has 100,000 Tons of Coal.

Washington, Sept. 29.—There is no danger of the failure of the projected great naval manœuvres in the Caribbean Sea next winter for lack of coal, thanks to the foresight of Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment division. He has at command about 100,000 tons of coal, distributed throughout the coaling stations and navy yards, with iron-clad contracts behind him, which insure the naval vessels in this country an adequate supply at all times, as long as there is any to be had. Moreover, not only was the coal purchased at a low figure, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3.25 per ton, but the contract binds the coal dealers to deliver coal for the future needs of the navy at about the same figures.

Three Dead as Result of Crap Game.

Thurmond, W. Va., Sept. 29. — A deputy sheriff and two colored men are dead at Glenjean, six miles from here, as a result of a crap game yesterday. "Black Diamond," of Mount Hope, and Will Washington, of Montgomery, both colored, were rivals. Diamond, after a short argument, jumped up and shot Washington, killing him instantly. Deputy Sheriff Watts was near, and mounting his horse, started after Diamond, who tried to escape. When near Diamond he dismounted and followed him on foot. Watts fired, mortally wounding Diamond, who, while lying on the ground, shot and killed Watts.

Woman Shot at Burglar.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 29.—Early yesterday morning Mrs. Laura Ternin was aroused by a man trying to break in a window, presumably with the intention of robbery. Arming herself with two revolvers, she ordered the man away, but he refused to go. Without hesitation, she opened fire on him. He turned and fled. She shot again, the shot taking effect, for the man fell. She continued to shoot, and he painfully gathered himself up and ran limping away.

Free Coal For Lancaster Hospital.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30.—President George F. Baer, of the Reading Railroad Company, has sent 23 tons of anthracite coal as a gift to the General Hospital of this city. He also sent a supply of coal to the Ann C. Witmer Home for Aged Women. President Baer's daughter, Mrs. William N. Appel, was a patient at the General Hospital after the driving accident in which she was so seriously hurt a few weeks ago.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Hooper

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Genuine Rogers Bros. "1847"

Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., have all the qualities in design, workmanship and finish of the best sterling silver, at one-fourth to one-eighth the cost.

Much of the sterling now on the market is entirely too thin and light for practical use, and is far inferior in every way to "Silver Plate that Wears."

Ask your dealer for "1847" goods. Avoid substitutes. Our full trade-mark is "1847 Rogers Bros." look for it. Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Before buying write for our little book No. 191

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.,
 Successors to
 MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., Meriden, Conn.

Liberal Adjustments. Prompt Payme

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 GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY

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Only the Oldest, Strongest Cash Companies, Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado.

No Assessments No Premium Notes.

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" Home	" " 1853	"	9,83,628.4
" American	" " 1810	"	2,40,84.3

The Standard Accident Insurance Co
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Your Patronage is solicited.

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BLUE FLAME COOK STOVES.

"New Rochester" WICKLESS SAMPLE, SAFE

COOKING under these circumstances is a pleasure. The Rochester Lamp Co. stake their reputation on the stove in question. The best evidence of the satisfaction enjoyed is testimonials galore and duplicate orders from all parts of the world.

Send for literature, both for the "New Rochester" Cook Stove and the "New Rochester" Lamp.

You will never regret having introduced these goods into your household

The Rocheser Lamp Co.,
 Park Palace and 33 Barclay St., New York.

New-York Tribune Farmer

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Established in 1841, for over sixty years it was the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, known and read in every State in the Union. On November 7, 1901, it was changed to the

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FARMER

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AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE III OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution: That be it said, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall for any indictable offense, proceed against or criminally inform on or in any manner disclose the name of any witness, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty or property without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured."

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W. W. GRIEST,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION

proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of the Constitution:

Amendment.

At the end of section seven of article one of the Constitution, so that it shall read as follows: "Unless before it is introduced in the General Assembly a proposed special or local law shall have first been submitted to a popular vote, at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an act of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application therefor, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election. Provided, that no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same have been advertised for at least thirty days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct."

W. W. GRIEST,
 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

It is usually the man who congests his life a burden who is always being loaded.

People Believe It.

It has been cynically said that nothing can be sold by advertising a-days. This is not so. Many remedies have been advertised but one—Perry Davis' Painkiller—stood the test of sixty years' Today its popularity is greater than ever and is based not upon anybody's say but upon what the remedy does. There is but one Painkiller, Perry Davis'.

A number of Middleburgers attended the Milton Fair last week.

Out of Death's Jaws.

When death seemed very near to a severe stomach and liver trouble, that I had suffered with for years, writes P. Musa, Durham, N. C. "Dr. Kings New Life Pills saved my life and gave perfect health." I took pills on earth and only 25c at Middleburg drug store, Graybill, Man & Co. Richfield, Dr. J. W. Spell, Pennsereek.

L. Varner, formerly of Mt. Pleasant Mills, removed from Shamokin to Mich.

The Commissioners have had several cases in the jail reapered.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Anderson Grinnett, of this place, stricken with partial paralysis completely, after the use of one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after using two bottles of it he was entirely cured.—Gen. R. W. Wald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va. and other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is widely known, however, as a remedy for rheumatism, sprains and so on. Sold by Middleburg drug store.