

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED. H. C. BOYER, Editor and Publisher.

Subscription Rates: Daily, per year, \$3.00; Weekly, per year, \$1.50.

Republican State Ticket. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, JUDGE JOHN DEAN.

MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION. It is gratifying to note that whatever questions may arise over candidates for the Republican nomination in the convention to meet in Minneapolis on June 7, there is perfect unity upon all that the American Protective Tariff League is interested in.

So give us a strong man, gentlemen of the convention—one who will not need to depend upon the carrying force of the great issues he represents—who will not expect to ride indolently into the White House on the popularity of the new tariff; but rather one who will bring new strength to the cause by the grandeur of his own personality—who will lend a hand to push the chariot of protection along to victory.

When the bill providing for the transfer of two Inman steamers to the American flag first became a law, the cable told us that a "storm of rage" was aroused in London. Now it is announced from the same source that the British Admiralty will take active measures to prevent the transfer on the ground that Great Britain has an option of purchase or charter on the vessels in virtue of certain subventions paid by the Government to the Inman Company.

THE Democratic aide burst into a roar of laughter when Meredith, of Virginia, taunted Dan Waugh, the Union veteran Congressman, with making a "bully run" at Bull Run. Whether Dan Waugh was at Bull Run or not, it is certain that he fought on many fields where Union men won. That's the reason why Democrats like Meredith don't like him.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Compared and Contrasted with Independence Day.

Gen. O. O. Howard Talks About the Lessons to Be Learned from an Annual Commemoration of the New Birth of the Republic.



What the Fourth of July has been for a century to the American people, a yearly commemoration of the declaration of the independence of the United States, which was made of value and secured by a seven years' war—such in substance is the 30th of May, an anniversary commemorating the new birth of our republic.

Objections answered. A day-at-home confederate. The feelings of soldiers on both sides.

A few days ago in a neighboring city, the next day after a lecture had been delivered on the battle of Gettysburg, an officer of the army heard a conversation between an American gentleman and several Germans concerning the lecture. The American remarked, "that he was a southern man," that "it was time that all this talk about the war was hushed; the war was over, the troubles settled, and it only renewed bitter feelings to recall them."



GEN. O. O. HOWARD, COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, U. S. A.

met seems equally unwilling to blot out his record; because, forsooth, it forms part of his energetic life. I notice a remark made by one of our prominent generals in Richmond, Va., in reply to a speech of a late confederate officer, Bradley T. Johnson, which may at this juncture be only anticipatory, yet the sentiment is growing into favor. He says: "The war through which we passed developed and proved on both sides the noble qualities of American manhood. It has left to us soldiers one foe, no friends, a memory of hard-fought fields, of fearful sacrifices, of heroic valor, and has taught a lesson to be transmitted to our children that divided we were terrible, united we are forever invincible."

Public restatements against memorials. Charles Sumner, doubtless like Horace Greeley, entertaining a strong desire to exhibit to the conquered a magnanimity that in the past he had not been believed by them to entertain, introduced into the senate a series of resolutions looking to the doing away with those public memorials and inscriptions that would perpetually remind our people, north and south, of the great civil strife then just brought to a close.

Now, for an answer, that the soldier may not blush to wear his uniform nor hide his battle flag, nor strive to forget the names of the engagements in which he participated; that his halting gait or scarred body may not be regarded as a pitiable deformity, or his children be taught to reckon him in the ranks of robbers, murderers and assassins.

It is not necessary to assert, in opposition to the advocates of peace at any price, that war in itself or peace in itself is right. War is a contest between nations or states or between parts of the same state waged for various purposes. It is sometimes right and sometimes wrong; that is, one party to the controversy may be in the right, and the other in the wrong, or that each party may be partly in the right and partly in the wrong. The commandment of God on which all the reasoning of extreme peace men is based is: "Thou shalt do no murder." It was certainly never intended by the great Law Giver that human life should never be taken; for in thousands of instances the same Giver of Law sanctioned and directed the taking of human life. And I believe it is a mistake to assert that the principles of law were changed by our Lord. He expressly states that he came not to destroy the law or the prophets, but to fulfill. The everlasting principle was always the same as given by Moses, when he says: "Thou shalt not avenge nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy people as thyself." Our Lord's summary puts the whole in brief and comprehensive terms: "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself." The taking of human life is not necessarily contrary to this principle—this eternal law. A man may take life in self-defense. He may strike the thief creeping into his house by night or the savage tomahawking his wife and children or attempting to burn his home. Society may institute a police force for its protection—be it army or navy, militia or uniformed police, the principle is ever the same. The exercise of extreme force often becomes absolutely necessary to existence. The men who execute the extreme sentence of the law, and take human life, almost never do it in hate. They are not murderers. It is the final and the solemn act of self preservation on the part of human society.

Senator Sumner answers himself. Notice how thoroughly Mr. Sumner reversed his wheels in the senate of the United States, May 10, 1892, and how clearly and forcibly he states my views of the rights of war. He says: "Harsh and repulsive as these rights unquestionably are, they are derived from the overruling instinctive laws of self-defense common to nations as they are to individuals. Every community having the form and character of sovereignty has a right to national life, and in defense of such life may put forth all its energies. Any other principle would leave it the wretched prey to wicked men abroad and at home."

This is all we use in our country. Sumner's mature thought, wrought out in the glory of that fearful struggle for national existence, and indeed my whole heart says to him a glad amen as he adds the following noble words, half in reminiscence: "I rejoice to believe that civilization has already done much to mitigate the rights of war, and is among long-cherished visions, which present events cannot make me renounce, that the time is coming when all these rights will be further softened to the mood of permanent peace." Yes, indeed, more and more do the ministrations of love follow close upon the rights of war. The minister of religion enters the dungeon of the criminal, condemned to die; the missionary proceeds and often prevents the warlike savage from making his meditated forays and attacks; the Christian commissions follow the armies to refresh and succor the sick and the wounded, and towards those plowshares of permanent peace, civilized Christian men are seriously and actively projecting methods of settling controversies between themselves without the use of the sword.

The settlement of our recent difficulty with England, as once before in 1895 and '96, without war, is a wonderful fact. It is a stepping stone to a broader platform of international law, a genuine tribute to the moral courage, quiet firmness and clear-sighted wisdom of our statesmen. Gen. Grant, successful soldier as he was, nevertheless wrote peace higher than war. He preferred right going to punishment, and mercy to sacrifice.

Sherman and the citizens of Atlanta. You cannot forget the words of our beloved Sherman in '64 to the citizens of Atlanta: "But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come you may call upon me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your home and families against danger from any quarter." * * * once admit the union, once more acknowledge the authority of the general government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war, I and this army become at once your protectors and supporters; shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may."

The genuine subordination of Grant and Sherman to the authority over them was shared by all the million of men, with few exceptions, who bore arms against the rebellion, and that little pregnant phrase of our leader: "Let us have peace," penetrated every soldier's breast with responsive joy. The American soldier. Neither John Knox of Scotland, Jonathan Dymond of England, nor the extremists against all wars of our own land have given us a fair portrait of our American soldiery. With them ever in view, who will not cherish the Memorial day, where annually we remind ourselves of the work they wrought, the institutions they preserved, and the patriotic spirit they have bequeathed us? God bless the day.

Olin O'Howard



STARTLING FACTS! The American people are rapidly becoming a race of nervous wrecks, and the following suggests the best remedy: Alfonso Dandetta, of Hottier, Pa., writes that when his son was afflicted from St. Vitus Dance, Dr. Miller's Great Restorative Nerve cured him.

PUBLIC NOTICE. NOTICE OF A SPECIAL ELECTION In the Borough of Shenandoah.

For authority from the citizens thereof to increase the bonded indebtedness to procure a supply of water for domestic and other purposes, by the authorities. Notice is hereby given that a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Shenandoah, held on Thursday, May 6th, 1892, the following ordinance was adopted:

An ordinance to provide for a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants of the Borough of Shenandoah and for the erection and maintenance of works, machinery, engines and all other necessary apparatus for working, raising, conveying and introducing into the Borough of Shenandoah an abundant supply of pure water for domestic use and to protect property in said Borough from destruction in case of fire and fixing a time for the holding of a public election in said Borough for authority from the citizens thereof to increase the bonded indebtedness for the purpose aforesaid.

A resolution relating to the same subject was adopted at the same meeting, and also at a meeting of said Council held on Thursday, April 21, 1892. In accordance with the resolutions and ordinance above set forth, notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of said Borough that a special election for the purpose aforesaid will be held on Tuesday, June 14th, 1892, at the places and by the officers provided by law for the holding of municipal election in said Borough.

JOHN H. EVANS' SALOON, 36 E. CENTRE ST., SHENANDOAH FRESH BEER, PORTER, ALE.

READING R. R. SYSTEM. Lehigh Valley Division. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MAY 15, 1892. Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, Slatington, White Hall, Calmar, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Hazleton, Westbury, Quakertown, Delaware, and Mahanoy City at 5:57, 7:40, 9:08 a. m., 12:32, 3:10, 5:35 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1892. Trains leave Shenandoah as follows: For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 2:48, 5:33 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION. Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf and south street wharf, for Atlantic City. Weekdays—Express, 8:00, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:00 p. m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. SCRUYKILL DIVISION. NOVEMBER 15, 1891. Trains will leave Shenandoah after the above date for Wigan's, Gilberton, Frederick, New Castle, Mt. Clair, Pottsville, Hamburg, Reading, Pottstown, Phoenixville, Norristown and Philadelphia.

JOHN H. EVANS' SALOON, 36 E. CENTRE ST., SHENANDOAH FRESH BEER, PORTER, ALE.

First National Bank, THEATRE BUILDING, SHENANDOAH, PENNA. Capital, \$100,000.00. A. W. Leisenring, Pres., P. J. Ferguson, V. Pres., J. R. Leisenring, Cashier, S. W. Yost, Ass't Cashier.

3 PER CENT. INTEREST! Paid on Savings Deposits. LAUER'S BOCK BEER! Pilsner and Lager Beer. ORDER AT ONCE.

Christ. Schmidt, Agt., 207 West Coal St., SHENANDOAH. Shenandoah Business College. A Large Attendance Daily. Room for a Few More.

GOOD BUSINESS EDUCATION! For terms, &c., call at the College or address, W. J. SOLLY, Shenandoah, Pa.

DR. THEEL, 538 North Fourth St., The only genuine German American Specialist in the United States who is also a cure BLOOD POISON, Nervous Debility and Special Diseases of both sex.

SHENANDOAH BOILER WORKS! North Emrick Street, Near Coal, Shenandoah, Pa. REPAIRING. Of all kinds promptly attended to. Special attention given to STEAM FITTING, &c.

W. E. Smith & Son. COFFEE HOUSE. MRS. CONNICK IN CHARGE. A SQUARE MEAL AT A NOMINAL PRICE. Everything well cooked and clean. An elaborate bill of fare daily. Lodgings for travelers.

WEEKS. Has removed to Bill Jones' old stand 17 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Where he will be pleased to meet the wants of his friends and the public in Everything in the Drinking Line. FIRE INSURANCE. Largest and oldest reliable purely cash companies represented by DAVID FAUST, 120 S. Jardin St., Shenandoah, Pa. It will pay anyone in want of over 100 matches to pay postage on our beautiful line of over 100 matches, samples at lowest price. Address F. H. CADY, 55 High St., Providence, R. I.