

Evening Herald.

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OUR CANDIDATES: FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WHITEHALL REID, OF NEW YORK.

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

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE, MAJ. ALEXANDER McDOWELL, GENERAL WILLIAM LILLY.

County Ticket. CONGRESS, IRON, CHARLES N. BRUMM.

JUDGE, RICHARD B. KOCH. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, HARRY JAMES.

CLERK, DR. L. A. FLEXER. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JAMES B. LESSIG.

20th SENATORIAL DISTRICT, LUTHER R. KEEFER. 1ST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, JOHN J. COYLE.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, JOHN W. KERSHNER. 4TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, GEORGE W. KENNEDY.

SAMUEL A. LOSCH. SAMUEL S. COOPER.

A GREAT CHANGE. The New York Press says it is difficult for people in the United States to appreciate the extent of the change brought about within three years in the Argentine Republic.

The great inflation of values and the fictitious prosperity based upon money borrowed from British and other European capitalists have disappeared, and compulsory economy and penury are the rule.

Former millionaires have wilted until some of them have barely enough for decent existence, and others retain but the shadow of their once glittering wealth.

Ex-President Juarez Celman, for instance, who was supposed to have accumulated \$31,000,000, has come down to dragging out an existence in the country with one servant to attend to the wants of himself and his family.

Other prominent men who were in affluence are now in absolute poverty, and it is not too much to say that the majority of the inhabitants of Argentina are worse off than before the intoxication of European loans caused them to lose all power of restraint over their judgment.

Buenos Ayres has lost one-fifth of its population, and still the number of residents is far in excess of the number required by the trade and business of the city.

The property stricken appearance of the Argentine capital is in strange contrast to the lavish expenditure which distinguished it in recent years.

Unfinished buildings and public works are seen everywhere; the pavements of the streets are breaking up, and scarcely any attempt is made to repair the damage, and the picture is altogether one of general dilapidation.

And now the whisper of repudiation is growing louder and louder.

Such is the condition of an American republic which was content to play toward Europe the part of a spendthrift protegee, instead of building up native industries, which would have retained its capital in the country.

Argentine borrowed many millions of dollars from European bankers, and then expended the money largely, if not chiefly, in paying for European products and maintaining European industries.

The money found its way back to Europe, and Argentina has the debt to pay.

This is the condition to which the Cleveland free traders would like to reduce the United States.

They would have the money of the country sent abroad to pay for European manufactures, to the detriment of the American workingman and the ruin of American industries.

They would enrich the foreigner and impoverish the American, and gradually but

surely push the nation on toward the condition of Argentina to-day. The experience of that country of splendid resources and suicidal finance should be a warning to Americans to maintain the financial and industrial independence of Europe which they enjoy under the shield of Republican protection.

A FEARFUL WEAPON. Description of the New Torpedo by Which Warships Are Sunk.

The value of the torpedo as an engine of war was emphatically demonstrated in the recent Chilean engagements. The success of the torpedo vessels in sinking the Blanco Encalada, one of the largest warships of the Chilean congressional fleet, with a loss of one hundred and sixty men, in the port of Caldera, has stimulated a general interest in these destructive little craft.

Undoubtedly the striking proof of their effectiveness will cause the United States government to provide itself with an increased number of these agents which can attack so successfully a hostile fleet.

Of the torpedoes invented in this country one of the most recent and interesting is the Sims-Edison, according to Electricity. Recently a test of this vessel was made in the harbor of Havre, France, in the presence of a large number of experts.

The torpedo consists essentially of two parts. The upper is merely a float, from which is suspended at the depth of about six feet or less the torpedo itself; this contains the explosive, the controlling cable which pays out as the torpedo proceeds, a forty-horse power electric motor, working a fisher-inch screw, and a polarized relay for working the steering apparatus.

The float and the torpedo are both composed of sheet copper, the float being filled with cotton to render it practically unsinkable; one of these boats has been under heavy fire without its buoyancy or efficiency being seriously affected. On the deck are two folding down standards for steering purposes, which are so arranged that, should the boat dive under a log or wreckage, they fold down into recesses on the deck, and on being liberated regain their vertical position.

The lines of the float are well designed for high speeds, having a fine bow and cutwater and the stern well cut away aft.

The torpedo is suspended from the float by means of strong steel stays. The forward stay is well cut away to enable the boat to dive under spars or wreckage that it may encounter. This property of the boat has been put to severe test with eminently satisfactory results.

The torpedo consists of four separate compartments which can be taken asunder and reassembled in fifteen minutes, thus rendering the torpedo very easy of transport in holds of ships or elsewhere.

THE LAIRD'S UMBRELLA. McPherson's House Had Not a Door That Would Take It.

Jonas Hanway was said to be the first man who carried an umbrella in the streets of London. Umbrellas were long before that, carried by women, but they were considered a feminine luxury, and a man would no more be seen with one than nowadays he would walk the streets with a parasol in summer or carry a muff in winter.

But Jonas Hanway, thinking, like a sensible man, that all the good things should not be appropriated by women, boldly walked the streets one day with an umbrella (probably it belonged to his wife) over his head. He not only kept himself dry among his moist fellow creatures, but he rendered his name immortal, and left a shining example to us who have not always the "courage of our convictions."

But it was not long before the whole country got used to umbrellas, says Harper's Young People. It was told of one distant corner of Scotland that in this quarter umbrellas were sported only by the laird and the minister, and were looked upon by the common class of people as perfect phenomena.

To see the minister or the laird go by with an umbrella over his head was as good as a circus to the small boys of the village.

One day Daniel McPherson called upon the laird to pay his rent. As he was about to leave a hard shower came on, and Daniel, being a well-to-do man and much "respected," the laird politely offered him the use of an umbrella. Daniel proudly accepted the loan, and much elevated, walked off with his head held several inches higher than usual.

He had not been gone many minutes, however, when to the laird's surprise he saw Daniel posting back with all possible haste, the umbrella still held firmly over his head.

"Hae, hae, Kornel," he called out, "this'll never do! There's nae a door in a' my house that'll tak' it in! My verra bairn door wianna tak' it in!" Poor Daniel's head had not yet grasped the umbrella must be shut up before he tried to take it in the door.

DO YOU COUGH? DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma, a certain cure for Consumption in its early stage, and a most effective remedy for the most advanced stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. See full directions on wrapper. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.00.

HISTORY OF THE CARNEGIE WAR. The Events Which Led Up to the Fighting.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 7.—The strike at Homestead is the result of a fight between Andrew Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Mr. Carnegie began life as a poor boy, and made his money by dint of careful saving, and, later in life, by judicious management.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The Amalgamated Association consists of 90,000 members. It has been said that if they lose their present fight against Mr. Carnegie a great blow will be dealt to organized labor.

For years there had been trouble at the Homestead mills, but it never broke out into such violence as at the present crisis.

The immediate causes of the strike may be summed up as follows: The appointment of H. C. Frick, who is known to be opposed to organized labor, as chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Steel Association; the declaration of an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Association, and the alleged refusal of Mr. Carnegie to arbitrate.

The ironmaster has never shown any disinclination to enter the lists with the strikers, and it is said will be willing to lose \$1,000,000 in his fight for principle. Representatives of the Amalgamated Association state that the new scale contemplated such sweeping reductions that the men were not able to sign it.

After a long discussion the workmen agreed to accept a minimum price for steel billets of \$24 a ton.

Mr. Frick, however, would not go beyond \$23. This made a difference of \$1 per ton. An ultimatum was then made by Mr. Frick that the new wage scale would be signed by midnight of June 24, and that after that hour there would be no conferences. Immediately after this Mr. Carnegie's representatives began to fortify the works at Homestead.

The great steel works at Homestead cover 110 acres. Twelve big buildings and a score of smaller shops and sheds occupy much of the space. Among these are the converting mill, where Bessemer steel is made, the hot-iron mill, the plate mill, the armor plate mill, the open hearth mill, the finishing department, the 10-inch, the 22-inch and the 119-inch mill, and the big plate-pressing room.

The water for the works comes from the Monongahela river and is sufficient in quantity to supply a town of 90,000 inhabitants. One hundred and fifty boilers run the great engines, the pumps and the steam hammers.

Natural gas for fuel is furnished by the company's own wells. About 4,500 men are employed, and the output is four times as big as from the great Krupp works in Germany.

The Carnegie company has purchased 100 additional acres and will add it to the works next year. It is already fenced in by heavy barbed wire.

The steel works are completely surrounded by a stout board fence 12 feet high, built upon a foundation of slag 3 feet high. The fence is 3 miles long and is strung along the top with 3 strands of barbed wire, so connected with the electric plant that the turning of a switch makes the wires alive with a powerful current of electricity.

Hydrants are stationed at frequent intervals, from which great streams of hot or cold water can be poured. The fence is lighted with electric lights, while powerful search lights make the approaches as clear as day. Four-inch portholes are bored in the fence. The office is fenced additionally and a railroad track connects it with the main station.

The bridge connects the office with a building outside the works. The place has been completely fortified, and preparations have been made to accommodate an army of defenders.

A big camera has been set up to take instantaneous pictures in case of riot. On the river front is an armed steel launch.

The Pinkerton Question in the House. WASHINGTON, July 7.—Mr. Williams, (Dem., Mass.), introduced in the House a resolution relating the employment of Pinkerton detectives in the Homestead, Pa., mills. The resolution directs an investigation by the Committee on Judiciary of the employment of detectives by corporations engaged in Interstate commerce, and especially "the causes and conditions of the sanguinary conflict now going on at Homestead." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

City Poor Farm in Danger. PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Supt. Linderman, of the City Poor Farm, near Homestead, telephones the Chief of the City Fire Department that the strikers had stored quantities of oil near the city farm pumping station; that the buildings, in which are several hundred inmates are in imminent danger. He asked that a fire engine be sent up at once. The request was complied with.

Most of the Detectives New Yorkers. PITTSBURGH, July 7.—The managers of the Murphy Detective Agency most emphatically deny that the men who went to Homestead in the boats had anything to do with their agency. The majority of them belong in New York.

Free Coinage Bill Still on the Table. WASHINGTON, July 7.—Another day has passed and the Free Coinage bill remains on the table of Speaker Crisp, un-referred and in decided peril. Its antagonists have taken advantage of the rules of the House to delay it in every way.

The Kaiser Rewards Freemasons. BERLIN, July 7.—The Emperor has forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Strasburg a present of five thousand marks in recognition of the assistance given by that organization to German immigrants from Paris.

NEWS OF THE DAY. The Duc d'Annamale is a guest of the Queen at Windsor.

The rebellion in Bajaur and elsewhere along the Afghan frontier continues. Twelve deaths from cholera occurred in the various suburbs of Paris yesterday.

The Berlin city government has voted ten million marks for an international exhibition, provided it is not held later than 1898.

Unless the Separatist movement in Norway is firmly checked by the Crown, it will eventually result in the disruption of the kingdom and a war with Sweden.

Weather Report. WASHINGTON, July 7.—For New England: Fair; hotly windy; warmer in extreme northern portion.

For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware: Fair; northerly winds, becoming variable; warmer in central Pennsylvania.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania: Probably fair; warmer; variable winds.

NEW YORK MARKETS. NEW YORK, July 9.—Money on call easy at 1/2 per cent.

BONDS—CLOSING PRICES. U. S. 2 1/2's, 100. U. S. 4's, 117 1/2. U. S. 5's, 118 1/2.

STOCKS—CLOSING. Delaware & Hudson, 155 1/2. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 154 1/2. Erie, 29. Lake Shore, 130 1/2. New Jersey Central, 136. Western Union, 139 1/2. New York Central, 113 1/2.

GRAIN MARKET. Wheat—No. 2, red winter, 93 1/2 c. June, 88 1/2 c. July, 86 1/2 c. No. 2, mixed, 61 c. June, 59 1/2 c. July, 57 1/2 c. No. 2, mixed, 30 c. June, 27 1/2 c. July, 27 c.

BUTTER—Creamery, State & Penn., extras, 16 c. 100 lbs. Creamery, western, firsts, 15 1/2 c. 100 lbs. Creamery, western, seconds, 15 c. 100 lbs. State dairy, h. l. tubs, extras, 15 c. 100 lbs.

EGGS—State and Penn. new laid, choice, 16 c. 100. Southern, new laid, fair to good, 14 1/2 c. 100. Western, new laid, prime, 15 1/2 c. 100. Duck eggs, Maryland, per dozen, 18 c. a. e.

DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE. HEART DISEASE!

Statistics show that one in four has a weak or diseased heart. The first symptoms are short breath, oppression, fluttering, fainting and dizzy spells, etc. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a powerful remedy, and has been tried with heart disease for years, my left pulse was very weak, could at times scarcely feel it, the smallest excitement would always weaken my nerves and heart and a fear of impending death led me to look for a cure. DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE is the only medicine that has proved of any benefit to me. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a powerful remedy for Biliousness and Torpid Liver. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. Free at druggists, or address DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

DR. THEEL'S 538 North Fourth St. THEEL'S BLOOD PURIFIER. THEEL'S NERVOUS DEBILITY SPECIFIC. THEEL'S BRONCHITIS CURE. THEEL'S LIVER PILLS. THEEL'S COLIC CURE.

VIGOR OF MEN. EASILY, QUICKLY, PERMANENTLY RESTORED. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

FIRE INSURANCE. Largest and oldest reliable purely cash companies represented by DAVID FAUST, 120 S. JARDIN ST., SHENANDOAH, PA.

MANN'S RESTAURANT, 104 South Main St., Shenandoah. Finest Wines, Whiskeys and Cigars in Stock.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. CHESTNUT ST. PHARMACY, PHILADELPHIA.

THE ELECTRIC. (John McNeil's old stand) East Centre St., Shenandoah, Pa.

F. J. MULHOLLAND. The finest, purest and best Beer, liquors, ales, porters, cigars, etc., in the County. The place has been entirely renovated and improved. Polite attention and honorable treatment to all.

READING R. R. SYSTEM. Lehigh Valley Division.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MAN 15, 1892. Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, Allentown, White Hall, Catawissa, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Reading, Weatherly, Quakertown, Delaware, Mahanoy City at 8:57, 7:40, 9:08 a. m., 12:32, 3:10, 5:30 p. m.

For New York, 5:57, 9:08 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:30 p. m. For Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, White Haven, Pittston, Laceyville, Towanda, Sayre, Waverly, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls and the West, 10:41 a. m., 3:10 p. m., no connection for Rochester, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, 8:10 p. m.

For Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap and Stroudsburg, 5:57 a. m., 5:30 p. m. For Lehigh Valley and Treadwell, 2:03 a. m., For Tunkhannock, 10:41 a. m., 3:10, 5:30 p. m. For Auburn, Ithaca, Geneva and Lyons, 10:41 a. m., 3:10 p. m.

For Jonesville, Levison and Beaver Meadow, 7:40, 9:08 a. m., 12:52, 3:10 p. m. For Auderick, Hazleton, Stockton and Lumbertown, 5:57, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:30 p. m. For Scranton, 5:57, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 3:10, 5:30 p. m.

For Hazleton, Jeddo, Drifton and Freehold, 5:57, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:30 p. m. For Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 4:27, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 1:00, 1:40, 3:10, 5:30, 8:10, 9:14 p. m.

For Haven Run, Centralia, Mount Carmel and Shamokin, 8:52, 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 5:06 p. m. For Yatesville, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Delano, 5:57, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:30, 8:10, 9:14 p. m.

Trains will leave Shamokin at 7:55, 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6 p. m. and arrive at Shenandoah at 6:00 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:30 p. m. For Philadelphia and New York, 2:55 p. m. For Philadelphia, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Delano, 8:40, 11:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 4:40, 6:07 p. m. Leave Hazleton for Shenandoah, 8:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:37 p. m.

Leave Shenandoah for Hazleton, 5:57, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:30, 8:10 p. m. Leave Hazleton for Shenandoah, 7:30, 9:15, 11:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:30, 7:55 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS. Trains leave for Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 7:50, 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 2:40 p. m. For Yatesville, Park Place, Mahanoy City, Delano, Hazleton, Centralia, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and New York, 8:40 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

For Philadelphia and New York, 2:55 p. m. For Philadelphia, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Delano, 8:40, 11:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 4:40, 6:07 p. m. Leave Hazleton for Shenandoah, 8:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:37 p. m.

Leave Shenandoah for Pottsville, 5:50, 8:40, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:45 p. m. Leave Pottsville for Shenandoah, 8:30, 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:10 p. m.

A. A. McLEOD, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt. PHILADELPHIA, PA. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen. Mgr. South Bethlehem, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. SCRIPPSVILLE DIVISION. NOVEMBER 15, 1891.

Trains will leave Shenandoah after the above date for Wigan's, Gilberton, Frackville, New Castle, St. Clair, Pottsville, Hamburg, Reading, Pottstown, Phoenixville, Norristown and Philadelphia (Broad street station) at 6:00 and 11:45 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. on week days. For Pottsville and intermediate stations 9:10 a. m. and 10:30 p. m.

Trains leave Frackville for Shenandoah at 10:50 a. m. and 12:14, 5:04, 7:42 and 10:09 p. m. Sundays, 11:13 a. m. and 8:40 p. m. Leave Pottsville for Shenandoah at 10:15, 11:45 a. m. and 4:40, 7:15 and 9:42 p. m. Sundays at 10:40 a. m. and 8:15 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia (Broad street station) for Pottsville and Shenandoah at 5:57 and 8:35 a. m., 4:10 and 7:00 p. m. week days. On Sundays leave at 6:50 a. m. For Pottsville, 9:25 a. m. For New York at 12:25, 4:10, 4:40, 5:35, 6:50, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:35 a. m., 12:00 noon (limited express) 1:00 and 4:00 p. m. 12:44, 1:30, 1:40, 2:30, 3:20, 4:00, 4:25, 5:00, 5:30, 5:50, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:35 a. m., 12:01 night. Sundays at 3:50, 4:05, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 8:10 and 8:12 p. m. (limited) 4:50, 5:25, 5:50, 6:20, 7:15 and 8:12 p. m. (limited) 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15, 12:15 night. For Shenandoah, 10:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. week days. For Baltimore and Washington, 8:50, 7:30, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 night express, 1:30, 3:45, 4:41, 6:57, 7:40 p. m. 12:03 night. For Freehold only 5:00 p. m. week days. For Baltimore only at 2:02, 4:01, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15, 11:30 p. m. Sundays at 5:50, 9:10, 11:15, 12:15 night. 7:40 p. m., 12:03 night. Baltimore only 5:08, 11:30 p. m. For Richmond 7:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 12:03 night. Sundays, 7:30 a. m. and 12:03 night.

Trains will leave Harrisburg for Pottsville and the West every day at 12:30 and 9:10 a. m. and (limited) 3:00, and 5:00 p. m. Way for Altoona at 3:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Way for Altoona and Altoona at 11:20 a. m. every day and 10:20 p. m. week days.

Trains will leave Sunbury for Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls at 5:10 a. m. and 1:35 p. m. week days. For Elmira at 5:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m. and 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15 p. m. For Lock Haven at 5:10 and 9:50 a. m. daily, 1:30, and 5:30 p. m. week days. For Rome at 1:30 a. m., 1:30 and 5:30 p. m. week days. For Kane at 9:10 a. m., 1:35 p. m. week days.

J. H. WOOD, Gen'l. Pass'g'r. Agt. PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Shenandoah at 6:00, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:30 p. m. For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 10:08 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m. For New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 7:18 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. For Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 7:18, 10:08 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m.

For Harrisburg, week days, 2:08, 7:18 a. m., 2:48, 5:53 p. m. For Allentown, week days, 7:18 a. m., 12:32, 2:48 p. m. For Pottsville, week days, 2:08, 7:18 a. m., 12:32, 2:48 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:18, 10:08 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. For Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 7:18, 10:08 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, week days, 7:18 a. m., 2:48 p. m. For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 3:23, 6:23, 7:18, 11:52 p. m., 1:35, 6:58 p. m. Sunday, 3:23 a. m., 8:10 p. m. For Mahanoy Plane, week days, 2:08, 3:23, 5:53, 7:18, 10:08, 11:28 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53, 6:58, 8:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 5:23, 7:40 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. For Girardville (Rappahannock Station), week days, 2:08, 5:23, 6:53, 7:18, 10:08, 11:28 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53, 6:58, 8:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 5:23, 7:40 a. m., 12:32, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 3:23, 5:23, 7:18, 11:28 a. m., 1:35, 6:58, 8:53 p. m. Sunday, 3:23, 7:40 a. m., 2:03 p. m.

TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH: Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 7:30 p. m., 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:00 p. m., 12:15 night. Leave New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 4:45 a. m., 1:00, 3:45 p. m., 12:15 night. Sunday, 6:00 p. m., 12:15 night. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:10, 10:00 a. m., 11:30 p. m. from Broad and Callowhill and 8:35 a. m., 11:30 p. m. from 9th and Green streets. Sunday, 9:40 a. m., 11:40 p. m. from 9th and Green.

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. Vost, Ass't Cashier.

Open Daily From 9 to 3. 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