

The Evening Herald.

Published daily, except Sunday, by
HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Publication office and mechanical department
315 East Coal street.

The Herald is delivered to Shenandoah and surrounding towns for Six Cents a week, payable in the current. By mail, Three Dollars a year or Twenty-five cents per month, in advance.

Advertisements charged according to space and position. The publishers reserve the right to change the position of advertisements whenever the publication of news requires it. The right is also reserved to reject any advertisement, whether paid for or not, that the publishers may deem inadvisable. Advertising rates upon application.

Entered at the post office at Shenandoah, Pa., as second class mail matter.

THE EVENING HERALD,
Shenandoah, Penna.

Evening Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1894.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

COLUMBIAN LEAGUE,
HON. GALUSHA A. BROW,
OF BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Election—Tuesday, February 20, 1894.

SNEAKING REPROOF.

A few weeks ago we had occasion to state that a Shenandoah miner had lost his work under the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company because it had been reported that the man had accepted a position as secretary of a branch of the Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association. To-day we announce that another Shenandoah miner has lost his job under the company because he accepted a position as secretary of a branch of the M. & L. A. A. This policy of the company is mean, sneaking and cowardly. Even the subordinate who carried out the orders for the discharge must have blushed for shame when he notified the victim who, in this case, was an old, competent and one of the most trustworthy under the company. The action is unjustifiable and the method of dismissal is despicable.

It is an axiom of the law, and a true one, that corporations have no souls. It could be said with equal truth that they have no sense of shame. They, as a rule, are blind to all senses except that of greed and gain and make no pretensions of possessing principle outside of that circle.

Some time ago this same company was charged with doing what it has done in these two cases, but with assumed injured dignity the officials asserted that the company would not be guilty of such a mean act. In most of the previous cases, the slimy trail leading to the discharges had been too well covered up and it was impossible to uphold the charges, but in the cases of the present time it is clear that the company and its officials have beset themselves.

After a careful investigation of the objects of the M. & L. A. A. it has been impossible to discover anything that would justify such actions on the part of the company. The organization has repeatedly declared that its purpose is not to create or maintain strikes, or to take any steps prejudicial to the interests of coal operators, either private or corporate. On the contrary it maintains that its object is to procure for its members a fair day's wages for a fair day's work and by certain subdivisions of representatives pave the way for a calm and intelligent presentation to the proper officials of the companies any grievances the miners and laborers may have. Surely these objects are not such as to make a corporation tremble, unless an object lesson in that sublime agency of intercourse—arbitration—is in itself repugnant. Yet it is for this that men are deprived without a moment's warning of an opportunity to earn their daily bread.

But, upon reflection, why should such action on the part of the Philadelphia & Reading Company cause surprise? In years past it might have, but that was long before this corporation became niggardly; long before it became the foster father of pauper labor, and when a miner could go down into the bowels of the earth and work as a man can work when buoyed by the confidence that he will receive pay in proportion to the work performed.

For several years the Philadelphia & Reading Company, both in its coal and railway branches, has degenerated

until it has absolutely lost all respect of its employes and has become the champion of pauper labor, serfdom and the protector of hirelings. It is as dirty and cowardly in its dealings with its employes as it is weak in the financial world.

Under such conditions its action can cause no surprise, nor do these few words arise from surprise. They are simply prompted by a conviction that the circumstances should be placed before the public so that it may be seen that the company is not the angel painted by its hirelings.

DRIVEN OUT BY STRIKERS.

Non-Union Workers Put to Flight and One Fatally Shot.

SHARPSBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—A riot occurred shortly after midnight at the Vealburg iron works of Morehead Bros. & Co., between the strikers and non-union men. One man was probably fatally shot and a number were injured.

Some time ago the company reduced wages 15 per cent, and the employes refused it. The plant was shut down and a few days ago the finishing department resumed with non-union men. Last night the strikers held a meeting and resolved to stand firm. After their adjournment about fifty colored and white men started for the mill to drive the non-union men out.

With curses and yells the mob tore down the fence and made a rush for the finishing department. About a dozen men were at work. The mob carried revolvers, clubs and stones. They fired several volleys, and at the first one a workman whose name is not known fell to the floor, shot through the back. He will probably die, and being outnumbered four to one fled precipitately from the mill. They were driven some distance, and then escaped. Several were injured, but how seriously is not known. After their flight the mob quickly dispersed. The plant was at once shut down and the furnaces banked. No attempt will be made to resume until men have protection.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES IN AFRICA
A Witch Doctor Who Picked Out His Victims' Eyes with Needles.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31.—Major Gould Adams reports to the government that he has captured a witch doctor who has for a long time past been the terror of the natives inhabiting the kraals in the vicinity of Shiloh. The most terrible tales are told of the cruelty and daring of this witch doctor. He is said to have been in the habit of entering the kraals, where the people were so afraid of him that they dared not resist, and to have carried off women and children, whom he murdered, after first blinding them by the hands and feet, and afterwards picking out their eyes with needles.

Finally, it is asserted, the witch doctor would drag his victims to the river Khami and would retire to a convenient spot from which he watched the crucibles pull the bodies of the helpless and blinded people to pieces. The witch doctor, who is the husband of a woman classed as a witch, and who is said to have assisted the so-called doctor in his atrocities, has been tried on the charge of murder, found guilty and sentenced to be shot.

Major Gould Adams says that he has been enabled to see at liberty several victims who had been carried off and tortured by the two monsters.

Tore Down the Women's Flag.
HAWAII, Kan., Jan. 31.—A sensation has been caused here by the action of members of the local Grand Army post in tearing down the flag raised by the ladies of the Equal Suffrage association to commemorate Kansas day. The ladies had hung across the main street two flags having the regulation stripes, but three yellow stars taking the place of the regulation forty stars in the field. This is the regularly adopted emblem of the National Suffrage association.

IT FOLLOWS AFTER
A disordered liver—that you're subject to attacks of cold or chills on slight exposure. You get "tired" easily. The feeling is accompanied by a "tired" digestion, which fails to assimilate the food. This often results in what we call Indigestion or Biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action, and this in turn starts the machinery of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels feel the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The processes become self-regulating, and a reserve force is stored up against exposure to disease.

If you're too thin, too weak or nervous, it must be that food assimilation is wrong. This is the time to take Pleasant Pellets. They permanently cure Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick or Bilious Headache, Dizziness and Jaundice.

Catarrh cured by using Dr. Sage's Remedy.

POTTSVILLE
Soap Works.

Third and Race Sts.

THE SOAP BUSINESS established half a century ago by the late Charles F. Koptsch, was recently purchased by Carlton M. Williams, and the works have resumed business under entirely new management, but we have retained in the manufacturing department the old employes familiar with the process of soap making that have made the Koptsch Soaps so famous for their superiority over all other brands for laundry and general household use.

WITH INCREASED FACILITIES for manufacturing, we are now prepared to fill all orders from the trade.

OUR 5 CENT OCEAN and 5 CENT BORAX are favorite brands, and we guarantee them made of pure materials and free from adulterations of any kind.

BUY SAMPLE CANS OF YOUR GROCER and be convinced of its excellence. Save the wrappers for re-sale.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR TALLOW, GREASE and SOAP FAT.

For several years the Philadelphia & Reading Company, both in its coal and railway branches, has degenerated

DIFFERING OPINIONS.

Discussing the Income Tax in the National House.

BOURKE COCHRAN'S ARGUMENT.

The Eloquent New Yorker Denounces the Proposed Tax as Class Legislation—Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, as Eloquently Pleads for Its Justice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Yesterday was a field day in the house. The opponents of the income tax had their opportunity. Messrs. Covert and Bartlett (New York), Duna (N. J.) and Johnson (O.), all Democrats, presented their opposition along with the Republicans to the proposition to impose a special tax on wealth. But it remained for Mr. Bourke Cochran, the great Tammany orator, to eclipse with his eloquence against the measure all speeches he has ever made in congress. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, closed the debate for the day in defense of the income tax, and he, too, made an eloquent speech.

Mr. Pence (Ohio) also made an able argument in support of the tax. Referring to General Cooke's characterization of the income tax as a war tax Mr. Pence said: "I glory in the great services he rendered to the cause of the Union, and I am willing that he should be paid not only one salary as a retired major general, but a salary as a congressman and another as a pensioner. We do not shrink the burdens of the pension list, which are war burdens, and we are not afraid of this tax as a war tax."

Tom Johnson (O.) made a rather sensational, theoretical arraignment of the income tax proposition, which gave him an opportunity to advocate the imposition of the Henry George land tax. "I am for any kind of a direct tax in preference to any kind of a tariff tax," said he. "Any tax on what men have is better than a tax on what men need, and so I support this income tax bill. But I shall do so as a choice of evils. A discrimination is made in this bill—a discrimination as to the amount of income. No one here would venture to support a bill which proposed to tax all incomes, or even all incomes above so small an amount as to bring the great body of his constituents under its provisions. The strength of this bill lies in its exemption of incomes up to \$4,000. The great feature of the exemption is that it is purposely made high enough to exempt the great mass of voters."

"I protest as a Democrat and a single tax man, against any discrimination against the rich, as I have protested and will protest against any discrimination against the poor. You Republican protectionists and you Democratic protectionists are really both socialists, and at that socialists of the worst sort, for those who avow themselves socialists wish to have the state interfere with production and exchange for the purpose of improving the condition of the poor, but you want the state to interfere for the purpose of adding to the wealth of the rich."

"I will vote for your income tax bill if I must, as I will vote for your tariff bill; but as a Democrat I protest against the one, as I protest against the other, as anti-Democratic measures, involving an insult to labor."

The Great Tammany Orator Speaks.
Mr. Cochran (N. Y.) spoke as the especial champion of the Democratic opposition to the income tax. For over an hour the great Tammany orator poured forth his eloquence against the income tax. He had hoped, he began, that the tariff bill would be allowed to come to a vote unopposed, undisturbed, free from all danger of embarrassing issues.

"While willing to vote for the tariff bill," he said, "we are now asked at the behest of a party caucus to vote for a special tax on 85,000 out of 67,000,000 people. When a proposition goes further than mere taxation and is deliberately designed to tax a class those who believe in equality before the law must array themselves against it. It strikes at the fundamental principles of Democracy, at the very root of the government. It is the entering wedge in the shape of retaliatory legislation in this country. It is brought in upon the assumption that the Wilson bill will produce a deficit. The whole experience of the human race demonstrates that the idea that the reductions carried by this bill will produce a deficit is unfounded, false and a libel on the Democratic party."

In presenting his other objections to the tax Mr. Cochran said it was essentially unjust in its burdens. Take a man with \$80,000 capital. If he loaned his money at 5 per cent he would escape. He would be a drone, but he would bear no burden. Yet the man who borrowed that capital, who employed it in business, venturing his all on the risk of trade, would be swooped down upon by the government, his methods exposed and his profits siphoned by a law that leaves the drone free.

Rich Men Favor the Tax.
Gentlemen misunderstood the temper of the rich if they believed the rich opposed this measure. Not one of his acquaintance opposed it. Of the 10,000 votes cast for him—and 9,000 were cast by men who would not pay taxes under this bill—not one had protested, but every one would feel humiliated and humbled if two classes were to be created, one a tax paying class, the other participating, but not paying. He believed the rich would welcome it. Why? Because they knew it would ultimately give them greater control in governmental affairs. All labor and poverty could ever hope for was equality before the law. That was the basic principle of this republic. The foes of liberty were not those who took the field against it, but who seek to destroy one class by oppressing the other. He proceeded:

"Men have an idea that they are going to make equality by creating inequality. I have always opposed inequality. I opposed the civil service law because it gave the children of the rich a better opportunity to enter civil service than the children of the poor. As I oppose discrimination against the poor, so I oppose discrimination against the rich."

The cheers which greeted the conclusion of Mr. Cochran's speech continued, despite the efforts of the chairman to preserve order, for fully three minutes. Members crowded about the giant New York orator to extend their congratulations, and he was finally forced to retire to the cloakroom, so confounding was the demonstration. When order was restored Mr. Bryan (Neb.), the champion of the income tax, took the floor.

Mr. Bryan's argument.
In the course of his speech he referred to a recent showing that 91 per cent of the people of the United States own only about

99 per cent of the total wealth, while the remaining 9 per cent own 71 per cent of the total wealth. The people of the United States who have small incomes pay on an average more than 10 per cent of their incomes to support the federal government, while the rich pay a smaller per cent. Why should not this tax be added in order that the burdens may be partially equalized?

"It is objected," he said, "that this tax will endanger the tariff bill. I am not afraid that any Democratic member will refuse to relieve the common people of the heavy burdens placed upon them by the McKinley bill for fear he will impose a light burden by means of an income tax upon those who are amply able to bear it. I protest against the perversion of language which we have witnessed in this chamber. They tell us that those who make the load heaviest upon those least able to bear it are distributing the burdens of government with impartial hands, but those who insist that each citizen should pay in proportion to his wealth are blinded by prejudice against the rich; they call that man a statesman whose ear is tuned to catch the slightest contents of a pocketbook, and denounce as a demagogue the man who dares listen to the heartbeat of humanity."

"Ward McAllister, the leader of the New York four hundred, said the other day that the income tax, if adopted, would compel many of the best people of New York to live abroad where living is cheaper. But whether will they fly? England taxes incomes more than 2 per cent. Prussia as high as 4 per cent, Switzerland as high as 8 per cent, Italy as high as 12 per cent, and Austria as high as 20 per cent. But who will expatriate himself rather than support his government? Who will choose life under a monarchy, even without an income tax, rather than live in a republic with a 2 per cent tax? If such there be let them depart. We can better dispense with their wealth than submit to the contamination of their presence."

At the close of Mr. Bryan's speech he was accorded an ovation rivaling that which had just marked the close of Mr. Cochran's attack on the income tax. The advocates of the tax crowded about the Nebraska member and for several minutes a long line of members filed up to shake his hand, while the galleries joined in the repeated rounds of applause coming from the members.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

Da Gama Made a Threat He Was Powerless to Carry Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At a late hour last night the following details from the official advice of the navy department are learned concerning the incidents on the 29th at Rio de Janeiro:

Two ships were conveyed to the wharves by the Detroit, the insurgents' warships following them. When nearly at the wharf and while a tug was taking a cable ashore, the insurgent warships opened fire, sending a volley of musket shot under the bow of the tug. The Detroit answered with a warning shot, and the insurgent ship then sent a shot over the Detroit. The Detroit in reply sent a shell which reached a portion of the stern of the insurgent's ship, doing little damage.

The insurgent commander then fired in warning a broadside to leeward, in the opposite direction from which the Detroit lay. This being answered by another shot from the Detroit, the insurgents signaled that unless the Detroit ceased firing they (the insurgents) would sink the American ship. The language which was used by the American admiral in answer to this signal was of such a nature that the incident closed for that day, and the ships were allowed to land.

The statement that Da Gama has surrendered is credited here. It is supposed that if he surrendered he did so with some assurances or promises from the American admiral.

New York's New Congressmen.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The special elections yesterday for two congressmen in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts resulted in an even distribution as far as the political parties are concerned. In the Fourteenth district the Republican candidate, Lemuel E. Quigg, led his rival, William L. Brown, by 203 votes, and this succeeds to the seat left vacant by District Attorney John H. Fellows. In the Fifteenth district leader Strauss (Dem.) was elected over Frederick S. Pritch, now controller of this city.

Bold Boston Holders.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—One of the most daring robberies known in this city in years was committed in the building of the Metropolitan Stock Exchange on Kilby street. Mr. A. I. Bennett, manager of the exchange, was passing through the hall to his office when he was stopped by three young men. One held a pistol to his head, another held his arms, and the third removed a pocketbook containing \$2,300 from his pocket. The thieves escaped.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Must Stand Trial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Judge Martine in the general sessions filed the report of the commission in the case of Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, who in a fit of jealousy shot and killed Mrs. Carrie Peckars. Judge Martine approves the report, and the woman must stand trial on the indictment for murder in the first degree found against her.

A Policeman Slashed by a Burglar.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Patrolman Hunter discovered a tough-looking fellow trying to climb into a window, and in the tussle and cut a gash in Hunter's cheek five inches long, nearly severing his nose. The officer will be discharged for life.

To Muzzle the Press.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 31.—A feature of yesterday's session of the legislature was the introduction in the house by Mr. Yomans of a bill calculated to prohibit the publication by the newspapers of this state of prize fight accounts or descriptions of prize fights.

Russia Yields a Point.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—The agreement between England and Russia on the Pamir question is well nigh concluded. It is said that the Russian government has yielded that part of its demands which involve a guarantee of the security of the Indian frontier.

Conservators Sentenced.

SOFIA, Jan. 31.—Lieutenant Luca Ivanoff and his brother Stojan were convicted of conspiring to murder Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Luca was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment and Stojan to three years.

The Weather.
Fair; westerly to southerly winds.

Professional Cards.

M. S. KISTLER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office—10 North Jardin street, Shenandoah.
PROF. FREDERICK WEITZ.
INSTRUCTOR OF MUSIC.
Is prepared to give instructions on piano, organ, string and band instruments. For further information call on or address G. BULLER BROS., No. 1 North Main street, Shenandoah.

JOHN R. COYLE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Hendall building, Shenandoah, Pa.

SOL FOSTER.
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Room 3, Mountain City Bank Building, Pottsville, Pa.

M. M. BURAGE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
SHENANDOAH, PA.
Office—Room 3 P. O. Building, Shenandoah, and Estery building, Pottsville.

D. R. HOCHLEKNER.
Physician and Surgeon.
Advice free at drug store, 107 South Main street. Private consultation at residence, 112 South Jardin street, from 6 to 7:30 p. m.

J. PIERCE ROBERTS, M. D.
No. 25 East Coal Street,
SHENANDOAH, PA.
Office Hours—1:30 to 3 and 6:30 to 9 p. m.

D. R. J. CALLEN,
No. 21 South Jardin Street, Shenandoah.
OFFICE HOURS: 1:30 to 3 and 6:30 to 8 P. M.
Except Thursday evening.
No office work on Sunday except by arrangement. A strict adherence to the office hours is absolutely necessary.
10 31 60 NIGHT VISITS, \$1.50.

PROF. T. J. WATSON,
Teacher of.....
VIOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO and MANOOLIN.
Having had sixteen years' experience as a teacher of instrumental music giving instruction on the above instruments. Word left at Brown's jewelry store will receive prompt attention.

First National Bank

THEATRE BUILDING
Shenandoah, Penna.
—CAPITAL—
\$100,000.00.

A. W. LEISENRING, President.
P. J. FERGDON, Vice President.
J. R. LEISENRING, Cashier.
S. W. YOST, Assistant Cashier.

Open Daily From 9 to 3
3 PER CENT.
Interest Paid on Savings Deposit.

VIGOR OF MEN

Early, Quick, Permanently Restores
WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,
and all the train of evils from early errors or late excesses. The results of overwork, of a life of worry, etc. Full strength, development and vigor given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple natural method. Immediate improvement and failure impossible. 200 references. Book, explanation and product mailed free.



ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE Monette CORSET

ALUMINOID BONING.
A revolution in corset making! Something new! No breaking; no rusting; no wrinkling; Tailor and cleaner than whalebone, and ten times as elastic and durable. Ladies delighted. Made in all shapes. For sale by
A. OWENS,
Shenandoah, Pa.

CLEARY BROS.,

Bottlers of all kinds of
TEMPERANCE DRINKS!
—AND MINERAL WATERS—
WATER BEER a Specialty. Also bottlers of the Pilsener Beer.
47 and 19 Peach Alley, SHENANDOAH.

IF YOU HAVE A TRUNK to go to the depot or a parcel to send away drop us a card and we will call for it.

United States Express,

Cor. Centre and Union Sts.
LORENZ SCHMIDT'S;
Celebrated Porter, Ale and Beer
JAMES SHIELDS,
Manager Shenandoah Branch.

Patt's Popular Saloon,

(Formerly Joe Wyatt's)
19 and 21 West Oak Street,
SHENANDOAH, PA.
Well stocked with the best beer, porter, etc. Also a full line of liquors. Patronage solicited. Corral invitation is all that is barntained. Corral invitation is all that is barntained.

WALL PAPER!

BARGAINS!
Big Reduction in Wall Paper. Must make room for an enormous Spring Stock. 1 1/2 1/2
JOHN - P. - CARDEN,
211 W. Centre Street, Shenandoah, Pa.

FRED. KEITHAN

104 North Main street, Shenandoah, Pa.,
WHOLESALE BAKER and CONFECTIONER.
Ice Cream—wholesale and retail.
Pies and parties supplied on short notice.

JOE WYATT'S SALOON and RESTAURANT,

(Christ Bostler's old stand.)
Main and Coal Sts., Shenandoah.
Best beer, ale and porter on tap. The finest brands of whiskies and cigars. Pool room attached.

REMOVAL!

W. J. DECH'S
Wheelwright Shop
Has been removed to Pear Alley, Between Centre and Lloyd Streets.

Wheelwright work, Carriage and Wagon building, Horseshoeing and General Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

The Man Who wrote the Song!
"He never comes to wander From his own Arcadia."
was inspired while existing before one of my Bee Hives. I also have on hand the best Hives and Hangers in the market and a large stock of Housefurnishing Goods. Plumbing, roofing and Spouting a specialty. All work guaranteed.
T. O. WATERS,
Cor. of Lloyd and White Sts., Shenandoah, Pa.

A LADY'S TOILET
Is not complete without an ideal
COMPLEXION POWDER.
POZZONI'S
Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.
Insist upon having the genuine.
IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Lakeside Railway Co.
\$150,000
First Mortgage 30 Years 6 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
Offered to Public Subscription at par
These bonds are issued and offered to subscribers in denominations of \$100, \$50 and \$10.00 each; interest payable semi-annually in May and November of each year, until the principal of the bond matures in 1920, unless sooner redeemed. The company will reserve the right to redeem the bonds at any time prior to maturity at 110, with accrued interest.
The total authorized issue is \$250,000, of which \$150,000 will be sold at par. The remainder can be used only for the extension of the road to Johns and Lakeside Park and the purchase of cars and other equipments for the same.
The mortgage securing these bonds is an absolute first lien upon all rights and franchises of the Lakeside Railway Company, together with its line of railway between Shenandoah and Mahanoy City, already constructed, and the extension to Lakeside Park to be constructed at an early day.
The Lakeside Railway between Shenandoah and Mahanoy City is constructed in a most thorough and substantial manner. The road way is laid with 20 pound T rails, the bridges are all iron, and the overhead electrical work is of the very best character.
The commodious fire-proof power house situated on North Railroad street, in Mahanoy City, is built of stone and is equipped with a double set of electric generators.
The electric plant is of the latest Westinghouse pattern of the finest character.
The Shenandoah branch is about 5.61 miles in length, embracing a population of about 35,000, including Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and intermediate points along the line.
The distance to Lakeside from Mahanoy City via Robinson's Bowman's, Shoemaker's, Park Place, Trenton City is somewhat about 7 miles. The line to Lakeside Park with its facilities for travel and easy access to the most popular summer resort in the Anthracite coal regions will be a profitable adjunct to the entire line in the summer months, and a great pleasure road.
The Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia is trustee in the mortgage for the bonds of the Lakeside Railway Company and the bonds are an absolute first lien on all the rights, franchises and property of the company. For further particulars apply at the office of the company, Knapp's building, Mahanoy City, or to
D. D. PHILLIPS,
129-40 Treasurer Lakeside Railway Co.

REES'S AUCTION COMMISSION HOUSE
The place for business men to send their surplus stock of every description for sale.
—AUCTION DAYS—
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Anybody can send goods of every description to the rooms and they will be sold at auction on the usual terms. All goods sold on commission and settlements made on the day following the sale.
Reese's Auction Rooms
Dougherty Building,
Cor. Centre and Jardin Streets.