

The Evening Herald.

Published daily, except Sunday by
HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Publication office and mechanical department,
333 East Coni Street.

The Herald is delivered in Shenandoah, Pa. and surrounding towns for Six Cents a week, payable to the carrier. 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 improper. Advertising rates made known upon application.

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

THE EVENING HERALD,
Shenandoah, Penna.

Evening Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
Philadelphia, Feb. 24, '94.

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania:
I am directed by the Republican State Committee to announce that the Republican electors of Pennsylvania, by their duly chosen representatives, will meet in State convention at Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, May 23, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the following purpose, to wit:

For the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, two members of Congress from the state at large, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

Attention is called to the rule adopted at the State Convention of 1893 providing for the basis of representation as follows:

Representations in future state conventions shall be based upon the vote cast at the Presidential or gubernatorial election immediately preceding, one delegate being allotted to each legislative district for over 2,000 Republican votes and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding 1,000 votes, each district to have at least one delegate.

By order of the Republican State Committee,
B. F. GILKESON, Chairman.

Attest: J. E. B. REX,
A. D. FILLEROLF, Secretary.

The representatives to which each district of the county is entitled to is as follows:

First district, 1; Second district, 3; Third district, 1; Fourth district, 3.

ROBINSON'S POPULARITY.

The district conventions of the Second, Third and Fourth Legislative districts have expressed their choice as to the candidates seeking the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Each has unhesitatingly elected delegates to the Republican state convention favorable to Congressman Robinson, and this, too, in the face of strong and determined opposition by certain leaders.

The plucky and manly fight made by the popular Congressman from Delaware county, against what is supposed to be the machine, is being commented upon by all parties. He has made his fight single-handed, and if he does not reach the goal it will not be for want of hard and earnest work.

Congressman Robinson's recognized ability and genuine popularity in the ranks of his own party has won for him great distinction, and if left alone would easily distance any man in the Republican party. To say this is no discredit to his opponents, Lyon and Stewart, as both have a large personal following and are very popular. It is due, however, to "Jack" Robinson's past services to the party that he be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. His selection will be just as pleasing to Messrs. Quay, Cameron and other state leaders as the nomination of either of his opponents.

During the past several days a strong undercurrent has set in favorable to Robinson, and the indications point conclusively to his nomination.

Every fair-minded American knows that an income tax is not necessary at the present time. He knows that only in time of war is it a necessary measure; that to collect this tax will necessitate the creation of a horde of office holders; that it will turn capital from the country, and in its very idea is a retrogression to the progress of civilization.

THE STRIKE'S EFFECT.

The Wilkes-Barre Record says the coal trade is improving little by little every day, and the announcement that the output for May is to be restricted to 2,800,000 tons, as against 3,500,000 for May of last year, will further tend to strengthen the market. The strike in the bituminous region has already had a good effect upon anthracite, and if it should continue much longer there is no telling how much grist it will bring to our mill here.

The report that the anthracite miners may be asked to stop work also in order to strengthen the cause of their soft coal brethren is absurd, wildly so, in fact. In times past, when the Western coal diggers were asked to sustain even by resolution a principle being stubbornly contended for here in the East the answer sent back was anything but sympathetic and affirmative. There is nothing in common between the anthracite and soft coal miners. Their work differs very much; they are animated by different trade laws, and the conditions which determine the scale of wages in one region are so much

Greek to the other. Thus all talk about the anthracite miners striking to vindicate the principles at stake in the West is the veriest nonsense.

The price for bituminous coal has gone up considerably in the last few days, and naturally the anthracite operators are alive to the significance of this fact. It has stiffened them in dealing with their patrons very much and all the talk of a few days ago about "cutting" prices has ceased quite suddenly.

THE GREAT LANDSLIDE.

Farmer Gauthier and His Family Buried Under Tons of Earth.

ST. ALBANS, Que., May 2.—Samuel Gauthier, a farmer of St. Albans, his wife, their son Joseph, and David Gauthier, their brother, are buried under a hundred feet of earth by the terrible slide of Friday last. Some say that Madame Gauthier was seen going down into the St. Anne river while trying to save herself by running away, but the velocity of the moving earth was so great that she was carried along by it, and while crying for help was drawn into the wild maelstrom.

For miles there is nothing but desolation. Where the St. Anne river was once nearly a mile wide it is now only a narrow stream, raging and surging in a vain attempt to break its new bounds. Woods, houses, cattle, all are gone, and nothing is left but the barren ground of uneven height for six miles back. Here and there the debris of the ill-fated farm houses, granaries and outhouses are seen in the little heaps, tangled up with uprooted trees and carcasses of dead cattle, but most of it has been swept into the river and carried long since into the St. Lawrence, and thence toward the ocean.

The shores of the river are of peculiar formation and rise 150 feet above the level of the water, except for a mile or so where the slide occurred. Here for almost seven miles back the earth now has a gentle declivity and is nearly level with the river, whose bed has risen at least sixty feet.

The lower soil of the river bank is composed of clay, honeycombed by the water that for years back has filtered through from the Laurentian mountains. It was 5 o'clock in the evening when these clay banks caved in, and with the hundreds of tons of sand on top slid into the river.

The water rose for miles. It was fully 100 feet high when the earth began again to move, first slowly, then faster, and finally so fast that those who were floating were thrown down. It is a miracle indeed that no more human lives were lost. The ground near the river slipped off first and the house nearest was that of Gauthier's, which shared the fate of the pulp mill sent down by the first break in the shore.

Stole \$6,000 from an Express Wagon.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 2.—Six thousand dollars in greenbacks mysteriously disappeared from the safe in the Adams express car on the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia railroad. At Milford the money was handed to Messenger George Rawley, by an officer of the Milford National bank. It was assigned to the Philadelphia National bank. As the train approached Harrington Rawley, as was his custom, jumped from the car and turned the switch. When he returned he unlocked the safe and found the money missing. It is supposed the money was taken by some one on the train familiar with the safe.

Coal Famine in Illinois.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 2.—The strike in the mines here is complete. The operators have not been conferred with, and no grievance has been submitted for adjustment. About 1,200 individuals, men, women and children, are without means of support. There is no disturbance. The Illinois Central railway gets most of its coal for three divisions of the road at this place, and there is now no coal in sight, even for local consumption. The miners at Sandoval and Odin, a few miles north of here, are still at work, but the opinion is that they will not hold out through the week.

Killed in a Freight Wreck.

ALTOONA, Pa., May 2.—A freight train going east on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked by a broken wheel at Tipton, eight miles east of this city. Thirty-nine cars were piled up. Brakeman John D. Sausserman, of this city, was instantly killed, and Harris L. Marks, of Robertsdale, who was riding on the train, was seriously injured. The other members of the crew escaped. It is feared that the bodies of several tramps are still under the wreck.

Houk's District Still Democratic.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Returns from the Third congressional district show that Paul J. Sorg (Dem.) has a plurality of 2,000 over E. G. Rathbone (Rep.). The soldier's home was carried by Rathbone by 2,000. The Democratic gain at Sorg's home in Middletown was over 500. Houk's Democratic plurality in 1892 was 4,900. The three counties of the district gave McKinley last year a plurality of 560.

An Iowa Burglar Lynched.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 2.—Johnson, the burglar who shot the town marshal at Missouri Valley on Saturday, was lynched yesterday. The mob went to the jail soon after 2 o'clock, broke in the doors, took Johnson out, and hanged him.

Republican Victories in Indiana.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Municipal elections were held in a number of cities in Indiana yesterday. Returns so far received indicate Republican victories in a majority of cases.

HEALTHY EXERCISE.

Fresh air and proper food, help to keep a woman in good condition. It is insufficient for some, weak and or borne down as they are by the ailments and irregularities peculiar to their sex.

They are really helped, though, there is a remedy in Dr. E. W. Kelly's Favorite Prescription—that will build up and cure every case of a physician; has been tested in thousands of cases, and never found wanting.

The only risk that is taken is that of the manufacturer who promises to refund the money if no benefit is experienced.

This "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble. Dizziness, fainting spells, and nervous disorders, such as sleeplessness, chills or St. Vitus's dance, depend upon the irregularities and displacements of the special structures—the "Favorite Prescription" cures by regulating and correcting these functions and organic changes.

Dr. E. W. Kelly's Favorite Prescription positively cures Catarrh.

Over in the station house, in the southeastern section of the city, Carl Browne was looking through the grating of a cell, his pockets having been searched and his description noted down, as is done with ordinary offenders. The result of the search was \$7.50 in money, a small dismantled revolver and a consignment of Commonweal literature. Assistant District Attorney Mullooney decided that the revolver was not a "dangerous weapon," and Browne cannot be tried on that charge.

"I am done talking, the American people must speak now," he declared grandiloquently to his hearers. "This is not the

COXEY SUPPRESSED.

His Speech on the Capitol Steps Nipped in the Bud.

HIS CHIEF MARSHAL ARRESTED

Carl Browne and C. O. Jones Resisted the Officers, While Coxeys Went Away Quietly—Browne Out on Bail—Incipient Riots in Which Commonwealers Did Not Take Part.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The march of Coxeys' Commonweal army, which started from Massillon Easter Monday, that its leader might speak from the steps of the Capitol in advocacy of his bills for non-interest bearing bonds and for giving work to the unemployed on public roads by an issue of legal tender, ended, as might have been predicted, in interruption by the police. The performance which was enacted within the shadow of the Capitol yesterday is without a counterpart in the memory of Washingtonians.

Over the broad, smooth plaza of several acres facing the east front of the Capitol was packed a crowd of men and women numbering 10,000 by conservative estimates, such a gathering as is never seen there except on inauguration days.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock when the army halted in the public streets south of the Capitol grounds. Its five mile march down from Brightwood through the principal streets of the city had been witnessed by thousands, attracted more from curiosity than by interest in the movement, although their good-natured yells were interpreted by the Commonwealers into applause. Such a fantastic aggregation never paraded itself in seriousness before the public. There were 500 in line, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, the Populist agitator of Kansas, in a harouche, Coxeys' 17-year-old daughter, in white, a cream colored steed representing the Goddess of Peace, Carl Browne on a great grey Percheron stallion, General Jacob Stecher Coxeys, his wife and the infant Legal Tender Coxeys together in another carriage, Virginia La Valette, said to be an actress, on horseback, draped in an American flag, as the Philadelphia commune's Goddess of Peace, the unemployed carrying white flags of peace on staves, and the nondescript banners setting forth the doctrines of reincarnation, good roads and unity to plutocrats, sprinkled through them.

Marshal Browne halted the procession in the street and walked back to Coxeys' carriage. The general kissed his wife, and then the two moving parts of the affair, Browne swinging aloft a small banner, forced their way over the plaza to the Capitol steps, their men, acting under orders, standing in their tracks. After Coxeys and Browne pressed a yelling crowd of several hundred men, most of them following Browne, conspicuous because of his unique costume, trampling and tearing its way through the costly shrubbery, the mob went, while the squad of mounted police which had headed the parade, dazed for a moment by the unexpected move, charged recklessly into their midst.

Coxeys was confronted by the police as he took off his hat to speak on the steps, and his demand for his constitutional right, as he called it, being refused, thrust upon them a printed protest, which proved to be a well worded epitome of Populist doctrine. Two police captains, a lieutenant and sergeant thrust the mild mannered Coxeys back across several hundred feet of humanity to his carriage. The Commonweal leader was not placed under arrest, the officers being contented with having prevented the delivery of his speech.

Coxeys offered not the slightest physical resistance to the officers, and apparently was not perturbed in the slightest degree. There were a number of colored men in the crowd in a state of hysterical excitement. Had there been any active inclination in the crowd to release the Commonweal leader it would have been easy to do so and to carry him back into the Capitol grounds. Such a move would have precipitated a dangerous conflict.

Meanwhile Carl Browne was being literally dragged by the collar of his coat through the crowd toward the nearest station, after he had made a fight to retain his banner. Christopher Columbus Jones, the leader of the Philadelphia contingent of the army, and the comedian of the movement, also made a vigorous resistance, and he too was arrested and carried to the station house. Mounted police were forcing their horses among the people, several of them cracking their clubs over the heads of the nearest persons. Women were shrieking in terror, men were yelling fiercely, and some were being knocked down and trampled upon.

For five minutes there was riot in that section of the mob in front of the station, which occupied about an acre of the asphalt. Then, the two agitator spirits having been removed and half a dozen particularly belligerent men having been taken in by the police, the disturbance was quelled without serious injuries to a single person.

Another riot was started almost immediately near Coxeys' carriage in the street, whether the crowds pressed as soon as the leader had rejoined his lines, and clubs were freely used upon the excited negroes of the class which abounds in this city, ready to seize upon any pretext for making disturbances. Cable cars clanging through the mob increased the danger, but none but minor injuries were inflicted.

As Coxeys got into his buggy the excited crowd closed around the white station on which his daughter rode and thrust up their hands for her to shake. She smilingly accepted the civility, with no apparent fear of harm from the mob that surged about her without hindrance. Sometime after the army was started off for its new camp, through double lines of police, followed by a mob of thousands, negroes and white men, cheering like demons for Coxeys and Browne. Within an hour the Capitol grounds had almost regained their normal quiet, with only a few people strolling around and nothing but trampled shrubbery and grass ground under thousands of feet left as evidences of the riot.

Over in the station house, in the southeastern section of the city, Carl Browne was looking through the grating of a cell, his pockets having been searched and his description noted down, as is done with ordinary offenders. The result of the search was \$7.50 in money, a small dismantled revolver and a consignment of Commonweal literature. Assistant District Attorney Mullooney decided that the revolver was not a "dangerous weapon," and Browne cannot be tried on that charge.

"I am done talking, the American people must speak now," he declared grandiloquently to his hearers. "This is not the

first time I have been in jail. I have been making these fights for the people all my life."

Little attention was paid to Christopher Columbus Jones, the little leader of the Philadelphia division who had been unobtrusively and quietly folded into the embrace of the law during the disturbances, and who paced the cell adorning Browne's.

General Coxeys accepted the situation philosophically. His army was put to work clearing up the new camping grounds for occupation, while Coxeys drove over to the office of the district commissioners with an eye to business. He made application of them for the necessary license to charge admission to his camp, doubtless anticipating a great rush there during the next few days. By paying \$5 he secured a license for one day only, the question of issuing a longer license being held under advisement.

From the people who are in the confidence of Coxeys it is learned that he had no idea when he started his march from Massillon that there would be objection to his making a speech on the steps of the Capitol. Not until his interviews with the authorities on Monday did he become convinced that he would be stopped. Then he resolved to attempt to carry out his program at all events, thinking that the outcome of police interference would be as advantageous as success for his purposes.

"I have no complaint to make as far as the police are concerned," he said. "They treated me with great consideration, but they had to carry out the law, even if it was an unjust one. My speechmaking, however at the Capitol is over, and I shall not again attempt it. It would be no use."

Most of the Commonwealers accepted the outcome of their demonstration in the same spirit displayed by their chief. But few of them took any part in the disturbance at the Capitol, outsiders of the lawless local element being responsible for the riotous uproar.

The most serious chapter of the affair for Washington, the problem of what is to be done with the army, remains unsolved. Coxeys has no intention of leading his recruits away. He still declares that the movement has just begun, that they will stay here until Congress provides for them by passing his bills.

Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones will be tried in the police court. Browne will be arraigned on the general charge of violating a United States statute, the one regulating the use of the Capitol grounds. Jones will be charged with disorderly conduct. Samuel F. Hyman, a young lawyer, has been engaged to defend Browne by some one whose name he refuses to give. Lawyer Hyman was asked as to the basis of his new camp near the river. Jones was left in the station house. None of the Coxeys people seem to be particularly interested in his condition or fate.

AID FOR KELLEY'S MEN.

Master Workman Sovereign Will Declare a Strike if Necessary.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 2.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign arrived in Des Moines with the avowed intention of throwing the influence of the Knights of Labor into the effort to secure a train for Kelley's arm. In an interview with the Associated Press representative Mr. Sovereign said that his action was determined upon at a meeting of his executive board held in Chicago, and asserted that his organization would see to it that the industrial secured a train even, though every railroad should be tied up.

"I came to Des Moines with the purpose of showing our hand in this matter," he said. "Kelley shall not walk out of the city, and the question must be decided within a very short time. I shall attempt to secure transportation without trouble, but if a train cannot be secured for money, we have more drastic measures at hand."

"What will you do if you are refused a train?" Mr. Sovereign was asked.

"I can only repeat," he replied, "that Kelley shall not walk out. The army shall ride, though every road in Iowa be tied. I do not say that the Knights of Labor could take such action of itself, but with the aid of the American Railway union, which we can have, such a move would be successful. The issue is a square one, and we will meet it. We are in sympathy with this Coxeys and Kelley movement, as it attracts public attention and agitates the industrial questions in which we are interested. I am reliably informed that the majority of Kelley's men are members of labor unions, and we will neither let them starve nor walk out of Des Moines."

Little attention was paid to Christopher Columbus Jones, the little leader of the Philadelphia division who had been unobtrusively and quietly folded into the embrace of the law during the disturbances, and who paced the cell adorning Browne's.

General Coxeys accepted the situation philosophically. His army was put to work clearing up the new camping grounds for occupation, while Coxeys drove over to the office of the district commissioners with an eye to business. He made application of them for the necessary license to charge admission to his camp, doubtless anticipating a great rush there during the next few days. By paying \$5 he secured a license for one day only, the question of issuing a longer license being held under advisement.

From the people who are in the confidence of Coxeys it is learned that he had no idea when he started his march from Massillon that there would be objection to his making a speech on the steps of the Capitol. Not until his interviews with the authorities on Monday did he become convinced that he would be stopped. Then he resolved to attempt to carry out his program at all events, thinking that the outcome of police interference would be as advantageous as success for his purposes.

"I have no complaint to make as far as the police are concerned," he said. "They treated me with great consideration, but they had to carry out the law, even if it was an unjust one. My speechmaking, however at the Capitol is over, and I shall not again attempt it. It would be no use."

Most of the Commonwealers accepted the outcome of their demonstration in the same spirit displayed by their chief. But few of them took any part in the disturbance at the Capitol, outsiders of the lawless local element being responsible for the riotous uproar.

The most serious chapter of the affair for Washington, the problem of what is to be done with the army, remains unsolved. Coxeys has no intention of leading his recruits away. He still declares that the movement has just begun, that they will stay here until Congress provides for them by passing his bills.

Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones will be tried in the police court. Browne will be arraigned on the general charge of violating a United States statute, the one regulating the use of the Capitol grounds. Jones will be charged with disorderly conduct. Samuel F. Hyman, a young lawyer, has been engaged to defend Browne by some one whose name he refuses to give. Lawyer Hyman was asked as to the basis of his new camp near the river. Jones was left in the station house. None of the Coxeys people seem to be particularly interested in his condition or fate.

Little attention was paid to Christopher Columbus Jones, the little leader of the Philadelphia division who had been unobtrusively and quietly folded into the embrace of the law during the disturbances, and who paced the cell adorning Browne's.

General Coxeys accepted the situation philosophically. His army was put to work clearing up the new camping grounds for occupation, while Coxeys drove over to the office of the district commissioners with an eye to business. He made application of them for the necessary license to charge admission to his camp, doubtless anticipating a great rush there during the next few days. By paying \$5 he secured a license for one day only, the question of issuing a longer license being held under advisement.

From the people who are in the confidence of Coxeys it is learned that he had no idea when he started his march from Massillon that there would be objection to his making a speech on the steps of the Capitol. Not until his interviews with the authorities on Monday did he become convinced that he would be stopped. Then he resolved to attempt to carry out his program at all events, thinking that the outcome of police interference would be as advantageous as success for his purposes.

"I have no complaint to make as far as the police are concerned," he said. "They treated me with great consideration, but they had to carry out the law, even if it was an unjust one. My speechmaking, however at the Capitol is over, and I shall not again attempt it. It would be no use."

Most of the Commonwealers accepted the outcome of their demonstration in the same spirit displayed by their chief. But few of them took any part in the disturbance at the Capitol, outsiders of the lawless local element being responsible for the riotous uproar.

The most serious chapter of the affair for Washington, the problem of what is to be done with the army, remains unsolved. Coxeys has no intention of leading his recruits away. He still declares that the movement has just begun, that they will stay here until Congress provides for them by passing his bills.

Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones will be tried in the police court. Browne will be arraigned on the general charge of violating a United States statute, the one regulating the use of the Capitol grounds. Jones will be charged with disorderly conduct. Samuel F. Hyman, a young lawyer, has been engaged to defend Browne by some one whose name he refuses to give. Lawyer Hyman was asked as to the basis of his new camp near the river. Jones was left in the station house. None of the Coxeys people seem to be particularly interested in his condition or fate.

Little attention was paid to Christopher Columbus Jones, the little leader of the Philadelphia division who had been unobtrusively and quietly folded into the embrace of the law during the disturbances, and who paced the cell adorning Browne's.

General Coxeys accepted the situation philosophically. His army was put to work clearing up the new camping grounds for occupation, while Coxeys drove over to the office of the district commissioners with an eye to business. He made application of them for the necessary license to charge admission to his camp, doubtless anticipating a great rush there during the next few days. By paying \$5 he secured a license for one day only, the question of issuing a longer license being held under advisement.

From the people who are in the confidence of Coxeys it is learned that he had no idea when he started his march from Massillon that there would be objection to his making a speech on the steps of the Capitol. Not until his interviews with the authorities on Monday did he become convinced that he would be stopped. Then he resolved to attempt to carry out his program at all events, thinking that the outcome of police interference would be as advantageous as success for his purposes.

"I have no complaint to make as far as the police are concerned," he said. "They treated me with great consideration, but they had to carry out the law, even if it was an unjust one. My speechmaking, however at the Capitol is over, and I shall not again attempt it. It would be no use."



Mrs. L. S. Bears
Weatherly, Pa.

Could Not Live Long

So Thought the Neighbors

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured Muscular Rheumatism.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"I had muscular rheumatism for twelve years. I took many remedies that were suggested, and was treated for three months at the hospital at Bethlehem, but did not realize any relief. Finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I was surprised at its success. I followed the directions and it helped right along. I had the worst kind of rheumatism, the pain being most severe in the joints of my hands and limbs. I could not use my right arm even to cut a slice of bread. The neighbors thought

I Could Not Live Long,

I looked so thin, and I wished myself many times that I was in heaven. I was so tired of life. No tongue can tell the pains I suffered. But since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla all is changed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I can sleep well at night, something I have not done for ten years. How thankful I am for the good I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. My friends wonder at the change." Mrs. L. S. Bears, Weatherly, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

Professional Cards.

M. S. KETTLER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office—120 North Jardin street, Shenandoah.

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

SOL FOSTER,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLER-AT-LAW.
Office—McElheny's cafe building, Shenandoah, Pa.

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

DR. R. HOCHLENNER,
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. 26 East Coal Street,
SHENANDOAH, PA.
Office Hours—1:30 to 3 and 6:30 to 9 p. m.

DR. J. S. CALLEN,
No. 31 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. Strict adherence to the office hours is absolutely necessary.

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

DR. WENDELL REBER,
Successor to
DR. CHAS. T. PALMER,
EYE AND EAR SURGEON,
301 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Penna.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, Easton, White Hall, Catawagus, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and Weatherly at 6:04, 7:38, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:57 p. m.

For New York, 6:04, 7:38, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:57 p. m.

For Quakertown, Switchback, Gerhards and Hudsonville, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., and 2:57 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre, White Haven, Pittston, Laycoyle, Towanda, Sayre, Waverly and Elmira, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 2:57, 5:27 p. m.

For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., and 2:57, 5:27 p. m.

For Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap and Stroudsburg, 6:04 a. m., 2:57 p. m.

For Lambertville and Trenton, 9:15 a. m.

For Tunkhannock, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 2:57, 5:27 p. m.

For Ithaca and Geneva, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 5:27 p. m.

For Auburn, 9:15 a. m., 3:27 p. m.

For Jeannette, Levison and Heaver Meadow, 7:38 a. m., 12:45, 2:57 p. m.

For Andertown, Hazleton, Stockton and Lumber Yard, 6:04, 7:38, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:57, 5:27 p. m.

For Scranton, 6:04, 9:15 a. m., 2:57 p. m.

For Hazlebrook, Jedd, Drifton and Freehold, 6:04, 7:38, 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 2:57, 5:27 p. m.

For Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 4:52, 7:51, 8:52, 10:29 a. m., 1:00, 4:40, 8:35, 9:25, 9:15 p. m.

For Haven Run, Centralia, Mount Carmel and Shamokin, 7:06, 8:40, 11:30 a. m., 1:32, 4: