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Entered at the pest office at Shenandosh, Pa., THE BYENING HERALD,

Evening Herald.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1894.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor, GENL, DANIEL IL HASTINGS. Centre county. For Lieutenant-Governor, WALTER LYON Allegheny county.

For Auditor-General, AMOS IL MYLIN Laneaster county.

For Secretary Internal Affairs, Philadelphia county.

For Congressmen-at-Large. GALUSHA A. GROW, Susquehanna county. GEORGE F. HUFF. Westmoreland county

The great American eagle was 118 year old on Wednesday, but Shenandoah for got the birthday

ALASKA has been a part of the United States since 1807, and of late has been rapidly growing in commercial importance, enforcing the need of the revision of the statutes and the enactment of a sys tematic code for the regulation of its con cerns. It is as large as England, Ireland France and Spain put together, containing 585,000 - quare miles, so that it is no pocket borough or Northwestern Rhode Island which is to be less-inted for, but a spaciou and stretching territory likely in time to become of the first commercial and other importance. Its fisheries stand in the first rank, its production of gold increases year by year, and may some time be as abundant as that of California or Middle Africa, and it possesses many other productive capabilities likely to be rapidly developed. Immigration there shows a steadily increasing volume, as do its tables of export and import, and altogether it is entitled to the most serious and attentive legislative consideration.

It is in strange irony that on the an niversary of National Independence the Senate should pass a bill designed to break down the industrial independence for which the Revolutionary patriots fought so devotedly. The avowed object of this measure is to make the people of this country so dependent upon the industries of other lands. It is not in any up factories and mines in this country in order to make factories and mines in other countries more profitable, and would turn out of work and wages multitudes of American freemen in order to give larger employment to British or Ger-man subjects. Like the Torics of the Hov-was more evenly and closely rolled and man subjects. Like the Torics of the Revolution whose memory was detested for generations, the framers of this measure want cheapness more than Independence and care more for their pockets than for patriotism. Not even in a geographical the ashes on the end of his weeks as long as possible and looking upon their accidental loss as a temporary misfortune.—

the eight men who are to push it through in the Conference Committee seven come from states which had no existence when the Constitution was formed, which had less industrial development and independence than any other section, and which have in all less than a quarter of the pation's population.

A DECREASE,

During the II months of the last fiscal year immigration fell off nearly one-half as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. The chief reason of that was the hard times, news of which was spread over the old world not only by the press, but by letters to individuals, in which calls were made for money. The statement was recently printed that more money from abroad was received through the Allegheny postoffice in a certain period than was sent abroad. Those on this side the water were not as usual helping those on the other, but getting help from them. This is even a more effective means than the

the description of warning those at home to stay there.

A feature of the decline is the extent of it as it relates to Poland and Jialy. Those two countries furnish, perhaps, the greater share of the common labor from abroad and the woman's tractions, excitation, excita Railway building at a standatill and few siness, epasins, concludes, or "lits," this important improvements made in the cities, this labor has been in pitifully poor the prompt relief it imparts.

Take it when you suffer from elections, backache and bearing down a maniform, for the prompt relief it imparts.

demand. The sufferings which it endured last winter with the fears of more the winter to come, being known in Europe. killed for the present the desire to immigrate. But only for the present. As soon as business revives the probability The Herald Is delivered in Shenandoah and is that immigration will be as great as ever. To millions the United States is still a new country, abounding in opportunities, and so long as that belief prevails immigration will continue, save when checked by extraordinary conditions like the present .- Pittaburg Times

DRESDEN MARKET PLATZ.

An Interesting Scene In a Famous Beautiful Old World City.

Morning life in Dresden market square sone of the sights of that beautiful city. Leaving the Hotel Bellevue, you cross Theatre Platz, a lovely square, with inlaid walks, which makes you think you are stepping on rare old mosale work, so beau-tiful is the coloring and design. Then time is the coloring and design. Then
past the old cathesima down a narrow
street until the quaint old archway is
reached. Passing through this, you come
to the great china street of Dresden, shop
after shop fitted with this Irail and dainty
ware. Dresden china with its exquisite
and the street of the street of the street. ware breaden china with its exquisive paintings ture and expensive, you see dis played as in no other city of Europe. Al-bailes love beautiful china, but even her in the home of china workers it takes: ong purse to become the possessor of the Market Platz, a large open square, where in early morning the market from come with her different articles for sale. At on end of the square there are small mayable stands or benches set closely together, with aisles between the rows. On these bonche are displayed the different stores. Nex come the dogs and carts standing closely together. There seemed to be hundreds of together. There seemed to be nurse, then. The earts are good size, about two them. The earts are good size, wagen, with thirds as large as a single wagon, with quite small wheels. In the carts you fine outter, eggs, sauerkraut, cabbage, potatos and herbs of all kinds—in fact man; things you never heard of as being good to eat before are here offered for sain. The you come to the cheese market, which at the further end of the square. More ye realize your sense of small is perfectly o public of peri rating its duty. You fee that some one, tike Pandora, possibly, ha litted the cover from the famous best where all the odors of the old world hav een stored for generations, and, like is has failed to get the cover on again, but for all that, the cheese looks nice and taste

What a busy scene this is: Mistress and or hat a dusy scene this is alteress an maid, tourist and student, jostle one an other in their end avors to fill their basket with the best. We must not forget the corner where the flowers are. Here yo feel at home. It does not make any differ once whether you sneak German, Frence Foglish To them nationality does no count, you understamt them and they you. Your heart goes out to them as it does to the flowers in the old fashioned garden at home. How the pansies smile and nod at you with their almost human faces! Surely you have seen this one before, which smilingly says: Yes, we understand all about your difficulties in trying to establish relative values between American dol-lars and German marks." Wonderful wreaths of tvy, baskets of reses, bunches of violets, emblems and designs of all kinds, can be purchased here at so small a cost you wonder how they can afford to grow them for the price asked. By 10 o'clock the crowd has vanished,

carts are packed with the unsold goods, and the usual air of a general moving is promnent. Many of the carts are drawn by two large dogs harnessed to a pole. Others have but one, in which case the market woman steps into the place of the missing dog, takes hold of the pole, and with a strap arranged to fit over the shoulder as-sists in drawing home the cart. If you pass the square at 11 o'clock, you will find that the busy scene of early morning has vanished, and cleanliness and quiet reign supreme.-Detroit Free Press.

A Smoker's Fad.

There are some men who have certain ds about smoking, and some of those fads are curious and expensive. I know a man who believes that the retention of the ash on the end of the cigar makes the ci gar smoke better and taste better. He says if he were a rich man he would never smoke a cigar after the ash had fallen from it. I attempted to persuade him that a cigar that retained the ash was possibly was more evenly and closely which and properly seasoned, but the knocking of the ash from such a clear would not in-jure the flavor or the smoking quality. But he would not be convinced He says he can tell the difference immediately And so he goes about carefully guarding

Too Angelie.

Maud-No, mamma, Mr. Placid may be all you say, but life with him would be too hundrum too smooth and une

pentful. I cannot marry him.

Mrs. Lively—Why, what could have given you such an idea of him?

Maud—Well. I saw him transact some business over the telephone, with the usual results, and he never even test his temper. He is too near a saint for me. — Philadelphia Times.

Teacher (to class in grammar)-What is syntax? Johnny (who rends the papers)—Ton dollars or 30 days —Detroit Free Press.



PROMPT RELIEF comes to the woman infering from any of the painful disorders and derangements peculiar to her sex, if she couple the help that's offered. Dr. Pierce's reverie Frescription is the only medicine so ariain in its effects that it can be quaranced. In every case, if it doesn's benefit or warn your money is returned.

Chicago Strikers Treading on Dangerous Ground.

MANY FREIGHT CARSOVERTURNED

Uncle Sam's Soldiers Display Admirable Discipline and Coolness - Mayor Hopkins Issues a Proclamation Forbidding Assemblages of Idlers - General Miles Words of Warning.

CHICAGO, July 6.-Yesterday's sun went dewn on by far the most turbulent and critical day thus far in the unparalleled rathroad strike and boycott. Whe opened there was a general feeling opened there was a general resing that its passage would go far toward lifting the embargo on commerce which has held this city in its grip for the past week. The expectation was chiefly based on the presence of federal troops in the most dangerous districts.

It must be confessed, however, that th hope has not been justified. The troop were few in numbers at best, and who they were divided into squads and ditributed at points separated by very considerable distances it soon became exdent that their prestige as overawin bodies had been dissipated. Instead of fleeing in fear before the faces of the veerans, as was expected they would do, the little band of soldiers, jeered and hoote litterally played hide and seek with then atopping trains at will, and generally rendering the embarge in the military district more effective, if possible, than be

The throngs of strikers did not resist Uncle Sam's police. Again and again, when there were thousands of them about a train which it was sought to move, an on the track in front of it, they gave way like water before the leveled bayonets of a single company of infantry or the trampa single company of mantry or the train-ling of a single squad of cavairy. Like water, too, they closed in again at a point just beyond. They turned switches, de-railed freight cars in front of the slowly moving trains and played all sorts of rail roaders' tricks with which the soldier were unacquainted. Thus it was that the troops at the stock yards, in perseverance and patience, spent the entire day in a vain endeavor to get one train lead of dressed beef out of sight of the starting

Another and pleasanter thing this ex perience showed, and that was the admirable coolness, self-poise and discipline of the troops throughout an exasperating twelve hours. Not a man was shot and not a man was pricked by a bayonet, which argues that, with force enough, the solidiers would have done the work which

was expected of them.
Aside from the immediate neighbor hood where the troops were operating there was plenty of excitement and disor-der. Great mobs gathered on the Lake Shore, Rock Island, Alton and Western Indiana tracks and preceded to obstruct them by overturning box cars, breaking switches and the like. At one point they set fire to a switch tower and an interlocking switchbox, though the flames were extinguished before serious damage was

In two instances there was bloodshed On the Western Indiana tracks a hard premed special policeman fired at his pur-suers, wounding a striker in the leg. On the Lake Shore road an official of that company, in charge of a train which he was endeavoring to force through, emptied was endeavoring to torce through, empited his revolver point blank into the massed strikers about him, wounding two or three, it is believed. He was saved from the fury of the mob by his engineer, who put on steam and ran back to the point

of starting.
Shortly after noon a mob numbering 2,000 started north on the Lake Shore tracks at Thirty seventh street, overturn-ing dars and obstructing the line in every possible way. They were not checked un-til they reached Twenty-second street, where a heavy force of police were massed and succeeded in turning them back.

Of the strike in general it may be a that it has broadened. The Big Four, on which it was understood traffic was to be resumed by agreement, is practically field up. At Joliet everything is at a standup. At Joliet everything is at a stand-still, because the yardmen have gone out, and the city water works has shut down for tack of coal. Kansas City is again tied up pretty completely. The federal troops quickly put an end to the trouble at Ra-ton, N. M., arresting a lot of strikers and starting them for Denver, though they the company would only furnish an en-

but none have been sent to Sacramento or Cakland, pending a decision of the question whether or not the state troops and United States marshals can cope with the situation. General Miles, in speaking of the ob-

structing tactics of the strikers and their Illinois has more railroad men than any sympathic raat the stock yards and adother state in the union, but as a rule jacent railroads, said:
"These men do not seem to realize how

close to death they are every time they attempt to stop a train and harrass the troops. That bloodshed has not yet taken place is due to the extraordinary coolness of the soldiers, and their wonderful self control. They have taken the taunts and sneers of the crowd with great forbear-ance, and have submitted to indignities and insult in a remarkable manner. These people do not seem to realize what a terrible engine of destruction they are going against when they fool with the sol Fitty of those soldiers could mow down pressing interference with the operation court are being treated with contempt. Conditions like those existing today can-not last many hours without cading in a declaration of martial law. Then the

illing will be supreme."
After a personal inspection of the scenes of whilence near Fortieth street Mayor Hopkins returned to the city, and for a hair hour was closeted with Corporation this interview a letter was dispatched to Calef of Police Brennan ordering an in-vestigation into the overturning of freight cars, and the suspension of all police of floors present when said cars were over turned, pending the investigation. The mayor also issued a proclamation waru-ing citizens against overt acts and order-

ng the police to disperse assemblages. "The immediate cause of the two anex of my proclamation was the overturning of cars on the Lake Shore and Machigan Southern railroad," said Mayor Hopkins. "That sort of business must be stopped. The police will hereafter perform the r duty or receive their dismissal from the

force. I desire that distinctly under stood."

Mayor Hopkins said today that the outcome of the conference between himself, Corporation Counsel Rubens and the leaders of the American Railway union would probably result in a request being made, in the name of the people of Chicago, to George M. Pullman that he return to Chicago and submit the difference between himself and his employes to arbi-tration. The request will not, however, be sent to Mr. Pullman until after another meeting between Debs and the city

Fourteen prisoners, twelve of them citizens of Blue Island, and all arrested by deputy United States marshals, were as raigned before Commissioner Hoyne at 9:30 last night, charged with obstructing mail trains and interfering with United States officers in the discharge of their duties. They were all under bonds of \$1,000 each until tomorrow, when they are to be called for trial. The twelve Blue Island men were unable to secure bonds and were sent back to jail.

GOVERNOR ALIGELD'S DEMAND. He Calls Upon the President to Withdraw

the Government Troops. Washington, July 6.—President Cleve-land last evening received a long telegram from Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, de-manding the withdrawal of United States troops from active duty in Illinois. Gov

ernor Altgold says in substance:
"I am advised that you have ordered federal troops to go into service in the state of Illinois. Surely the facts have not been correctly presented to you in this case or you would not have taken this step, for it is entirely unnecessary, and, as it seems to me, unjustifiable, Waiving all questions of courtesy, I will say that the state of Illinois is not only able to take care of itself, but its stands ready today to furnish the federal government any assistance it may need elsewhere.

'So far as I have been advised the local officials have been able to handle the sit-uation. But if any assistance were necessary the state stood ready to furnish 100 men for every man required, and stood ready to do so at a moment's notice. Notwithstanding these facts the federal gov ernment has been applied to by men who had political and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the state government. have just gone through a long coal strike, more extensive here than in any other state, because our soft coal field is larger than that of any other state. We have now had ten days of railroad strike, and we have promptly furnished military aid wherever the local officials needed it. "In two instances the United States

marshal for the southern district of Illi-nois applied for assistance to enable him to enforce the processes of the United furnished him, and he was assisted in every way he desired. The law has been thoroughly executed and every man guilty of violating it during the strike has been brought to justice. If the marshal for the northern district of Illinois or the authors ties of Cook county needed military as sistance they had but to ask for it in order

to get it from the state.
"At present some of our railroads are paralyzed, not by reason of obstructions, but because they cannot get men to operate their trains. For some reason they are anxious to keep this fact from the public and for this purpose are making an out-cry about obstructions in order to diverattention. Some days ago I was advised that the business of one of our railroads was obstructed at two rairoad centers. hat there was a condition bordering on anarchy there, and I was asked to furnish protection so as to enable the employes of the road to operate the trains. Troops were promptly ordered to both points.

"Then it transpired that the company had not sufficient men on its line to operate one train. All the old hands were orderly, but refused to go to work. The company had large shops in which a num-ber of men worked who did not belong to the union, and who could run an engine They were appealed to to run the train but flatly refused. We were obliged to hunt up soldiers who could run an engine a...d operate a train.

"Again two days ago appeals, which were almost frantic, came from officials of another road, stating that at an important point on their lines trains were there was no trouble and had been nonat that point, but that the road seemed to have no men to run trains, and the sheriff telegraphed the he did not need troops, but would himself move every train if

may be hung up on the way.

Paralysis continues on the Pacific coast.

There are federal troops at Los Angeles, road made efforts to work a few green men and a crowd standing around insulted them and tried to drive them away and in a few other cases they cut off Pull-man sleepers from trains. But all these troubles were local in character and could easily be handled by the state authorities. other state in the union, but as a rule they are orderly and well behaved.

"It is not soldiers that the railroads need so much as it is men to operate trains, and that the conditions do not exist here which bring the case within the federal statutes—a statute that was passed in

1801, and was in reality a war measure. "To absolutely ignore a local govern-ment in matters of this kind when the local government is able to enforce the law not only insults the people of the state, but is in violation of a basic principle of our institutions. The question of federal supremacy is in no way involved. No one disputes it for a moment, but un-der our constitution federal supremacy Of people in a few minutes. The presider our constitution federal supremacent is in earnest in this matter of supviolence to the constitution. As governo of the state of Blinois I protest against this, and ask the immediate withdrawal of the federal troops from active duty to

To this the president telegraphed the

"Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States, upon the

demand of the postoffice department that obstruction of the mails should be re-moved, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United State, not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce is tween the states. To meet these could tions, which are clearly within the prov ince of federal authority, the presence of federal troops to the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the lo-cal authorities to preserve the peace of the city."

Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

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Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, clasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

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prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes
equal custom work in style, easy fitting and
wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than
any other make. Take no substitute. If your
dealer cannot supply you, we cas. Sold by

Joseph Bail, Shenandoah, Pa.

LEHIGH VALLEY

Passenger trains have Shemandoab for the Haver Junetton, Asudo Chork Lechton, Slatington White Hall, Calessagus Hentown, Bethielem, Easton and Weatherly 9. 7.38, 2 is a first 2.57, 5.27 p.m. For New York and Philadelphia, 6.04, 7.38, 0 a u. 12.48, z. For Qualsake Section, ck, Gerhards and Hudsondale, 5.04, 9.15 a, and 2.57 p. m. For Wilken-Hagra, White Havee, Pittston, seeyville, Towanda, Sayro, Waverly and mirs, 6.04, 9.15 a, m., 2.07, 5.27 p. m. For Rochester, Buffalo, Nisarra Falls and West, 6.04, 9.15 a, m. and 2.57 5.27 p. m. or Heividere, Delaware Water Gap and condiducts, 6.04 a, m., 2.57 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 2.57 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 2.57 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 2.57 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. For Linkashuck 5.04, 9.15 a, m., 5.27 p. m. IN REPRET MAY IS 1894.

n. m.
For Auburn 9.15 a. m. 5.27 p. m.
For Jeanesville, Levision and Heaver Meadow,
For Subocation and Limber Yard, 6.04, 7.38,
9.15. a. m. 12.48, 2.57 5.27 p. m.
For Siber Brook Junction, Audenried and
Hazleton 6.04, 7.38, 9.15 a. m., 12.48, 2.57, 5.27 and
8.88 p. For Scranton, 5.04, 9.15, a. m., 2.57 and 5.27

. m. For Hazlebrook, Jeddo, Drifton and Freeland, 04, 7, 28, 9, 15, a. m., 12, 43, 2, 57, 5, 27 p. m. For Ashland, Girardville and Loui Creek, 4, 54, 9, 13, 10, 20 a. m., 1, 00, 1, 40, 4, 10, 6, 25, 8, 22, 12, 16

m. Leave Pottsville for Shenandoah, 6.00, 7.50, 8, 10.15, 11.40 a. m., 12.32, 3.00, 440, 5.30, 7.15, 7.55, 10.06 p. m. Leave Shenandoah for Hazieton, 6.04, 7.38, 9.15. s. m., 12.43, 2.57, 5.27, 8.08 p. m. 11 06 a. m., 12.15, 2.65, 5.80, 7.25, 7.56 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave for Baven Run, Centralia, Mt. Carmei and snamokin. 5.45 a. mt., 2.40 p. m., and arrive at Shamokin at 7.40 a. m. and 8.45 Carmei and shamokin. 5.50 a. III., 240 p. III., and arrive at Shamokin at 7.40 a. III. and 2.55 p. III.

Trains leave Shamokin for Shanandoah at 7.50 a. III. and 3.69 p. III.

Trains leave Shamokin for Shanandoah at 7.50 a. III. and 4.69 p. III. and 3.55 p. III.

Trains leave for Ashland, Girardville and Loet Creek, 240 a. III. 230 p. III.

For Harleton, Black Creek Junction, Penn Haves Junction, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and New York, 5.49 a. III. 12.30, 2.55 p. III.

For Philadolphia 13.30, 2.55 p. III.

For Yatesville, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Deland, 8.49, 11.38 a. III. 230, 2.55, 4.58 5.03 p. III. Leave Shanandoah for Potteville, 5.50 s. III. and III. an

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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, DFFICE HOURS: 1:30 to 3 and 6:30 to 8 P. M. Except Thursday evening.

No office work on Sunday except by arrange-ment. A strict adherence to the office hours is absolutely necessary. DR. WENDELL REBER.

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