

EVENING HERALD

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THE EVENING HERALD,
Shenandoah, Penna.

Evening Herald

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894.

It took a Democratic Administration to force a premium on gold.

With both Wilson, of West Virginia and Breckinridge, of Kentucky, lecturing on tariff reform for the good of the cause and \$200 a night, an overworked public may yet conclude that it was perhaps a mistake after all to eliminate these zealous tinkers from the somewhat thriftable fabric of American statesmanship. Popular interest in living pictures of the Wilson and Breckinridge variety is distinctly on the wane.

The new revenue law has been in operation three months, and a pretty fair idea of its workings can now be formed. The figures which appeared in our Washington news recently must be of exceptional interest to both the friends and enemies of the Wilson-Gorman measure. The total receipts under the new law since August 28 have been \$61,784,396. In that time the government's expenditures have been \$62,811,178. Net result of Democratic tariff legislation, a deficit of \$1,026,782. It cannot but add fuel to the fire of disgust with Democratic incompetency to reflect that the McKinley bill in the first three months of its operation produced \$1,922,876 in excess of the expenses for that quarter.

A writer suggests that a majority of the people did not vote the bread out of their own mouths in 1892, because the Southern states voted about the election bill and not about the tariff, and the Northern states gave a plurality to President Harrison. But if a man stupidly votes in such a fashion as to break down his own industry and business, because he cares less for them than for the maintenance of the Democratic party in power by fraudulent elections at the South, he distinctly does vote the bread out of his own mouth, and deserves all the suffering he gets. That is not all. In the Northern states about 335,818 voters fooled away their votes on Prohibition tickets, and so voted the bread out of their mouths by refusing to sustain the policy which had given them prosperity and good wages. It is one of the most useful lessons of that election that men cannot fool around with third tickets, which have no chance of success, without taking just the same responsibility and burden, just the same loss and suffering, as if they had deliberately voted for British against American industries. So in the Northern states the Populists cast useless votes aggregating 620,775, but they knew that they were in fact helping the Democratic party, even where they were not actually in open league with it, and they voted the bread out of their own mouths as distinctly as if they had cast their ballots for Cleveland and Free Trade. This is pertinent this year, when all the political schemers are looking to the Populists and Prohibitionists as the only hope of the Democratic party in the next election. If these sham tickets, which have no possibility of success, could divert votes enough in 1896, they would once more enable Democratic Free Trade to prevail against the wishes of a large majority. In the elections this year it has been shown that a very heavy majority is hostile to the Democratic tariff policy and will support the Republican party, but the division by states still makes it possible for people to vote the bread out of their mouths once more by fooling away ballots to a few states for candidates who cannot be elected and who will in effect nothing but assistant Democrats. This is the time for voters who are weary of such trifling to make the fact known to the political schemers who are planning to divert votes in the interest of the Democratic party by running tickets that have no chance. A straight issue between Democratic Free Trade and Republican Protection can have but one result. The men who want to confuse voters, and defeat the majority by setting up tickets that mean nothing, are in effect asking the people to vote the bread out of their own mouths once more.

Cheaper Rates of Living.

In many parts of the Union a war is being waged against the bakers to compel them to lower the charge for a loaf of bread to something like a fair level with the relative price of wheat and flour. A barrel of the best flour costs the baker now from \$3.50 to \$4.04, yet he charges just the same—5 cents—for a loaf of bread that he did four years ago, when flour was nearly twice as much per barrel. All other bakers' trash is up in proportion. People want to know why this is, and they are determined to find out. Already prices are weakening. In some of the cities the bakers have yielded and are offering the former 5 cent loaf for 4 and 3 cents. Undoubtedly bread must come down everywhere.

The same is true of beef and mutton. Beef cattle have been dull in price for several years past. Yet beef is just as high as it ever was. It must come down to meet the lowered scale of wages. If people of reduced incomes cannot pay for meat, fortunately they can live without meat. They would be better off if they did not eat so much as it is. Milk has already fallen. In the large cities the dealers sell the best quality sometimes as low as 5 cents a quart.

Groceries have been reduced in price. This has been brought about in a notable way by the great dry goods houses entering into the grocery trade and underselling the regular grocers. The Grocers' union has kept prices up, but the big dry goods houses have forced them down. Members of the Grocers' union declare the dry goods men are selling the articles below cost, but great merchants do not usually sell wares of any kind in that way. As to wearing apparel, good, common, respectable clothing material, silk and cotton fabrics, furs, etc., have taken a great tumble. Only rents still remain at antequarian prices, and even they must eventually descend from their high perch.

One fact is especially to be noted. It is that when prices are lowered all around they never go back to the former high rates, but remain permanently down. So it will be in the present depression. If merchants, housewives and butchers can no longer get the prices they need to because working people's wages have fallen, they, on the other hand, will no longer have to pay so much for things they must buy. So the situation will be equalized all round.

They Saw Stars.

The captain of a schooner belonging in Bridgeport, Conn., tells a queer story. He is ready to stake his word as a seaman that his schooner was hit by a meteor the other day. This extraordinary object struck the topmast, sizzled and swizzled through the sails, setting the rigging on fire, and finally burst. Chunks as large as a "bushel basket" fell on the deck. The shock knocked down the watch and those of the crew who were on deck and scared them out of a year's growth, so the story goes. One sailor was in the rigging when the thing hit, and he was burned about the legs. The time was early in the morning, just before daylight. The vessel's deck was illuminated till it was as light as day. It is rather against this remarkable yarn that the name of the schooner was P. T. Barnum. If the captain and crew of the schooner can show any of the pieces of the meteor "as big as a bushel basket," and if the sailor whose legs were burned has still his wounds to show for the explosion, then mankind will be ready to believe that the schooner P. T. Barnum really did have a collision with a meteor that burst into stary fragments and fell on the deck, setting fire to the rigging.

It is to be hoped some of those large fragments of a meteor will find their way to the museums of the country and be analyzed.

There is one encouraging sign in some of the financial reports of the great corporations. It is that, while the gross earnings have decreased considerably in 1894, net earnings have diminished much less—that is to say, economy in management has made up somewhat for the loss of business. The Americans are naturally a wasteful people. An occasional spell of hard times will be the best lesson they could have on the subject of economy. The wastefulness extends even to the household and the individual. An American family throws away what would keep a European family of the poorer class. We in this country must hereafter adapt ourselves permanently to the system of smaller returns and greater economy. We shall be as rich in the long run for it. The vast fortunes once realized in a few years in this new country are a thing of the past. The country is settled up, and its resources must be divided among many people.

Last summer during the strike the railroad companies sent in great haste to President Cleveland for United States troops to suppress the rioters. They were sent. Now the railroad companies present bills for transporting the troops to protect their own property. Uncle Sam ought to send in as an offset a bill for the services of his boys while they were defending the railroads.

It takes a long time to bury a great person. He must get tired of having his body carted around over his country so long before it reaches its final resting place. At any rate, living people get awfully tired of it.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Sannel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ASCHEM, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. O., New York City.

Castoria.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 157th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CANTARE COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A Large Increase in the Number Appearing for Examination.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The eleventh annual report of the United States civil service commission shows that from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1894, there were 4,072 appointments made in the classified service, an increase of 81 over the previous year. The whole number of applicants examined for the five branches of the classified service was 37,476, of whom 22,431 passed and 15,045 were unsuccessful and failed to pass. The total number examined is an increase of 8,738 in the number who passed and 4,418 in the number of those who failed. Politics are said to have been practically eliminated in making appointments and removals in almost all of the large post-offices, as well as in most branches of the departmental service at Washington. There have been complaints from many of the smaller offices, and in some offices there have been practically clean sweeps.

Charged with Selling Worthless Bonds.
BOSTON, Dec. 2.—For over a week past private detectives from Chicago have been in this city searching for Dr. B. G. Flower, of this city, who was arrested in a north-bound train at Conroe, Tex., on Saturday. The charges against the doctor are that he, in connection with a man named Paschal R. Smith, sold to Nathaniel C. Foster, of Duluth, Minn., \$100,000 worth of bonds of the Denning Land and Water company, of North Mexico, for \$97,000, asserting them to be first mortgage bonds. When Foster tried to realize on the paper, it is alleged, he found it was practically worthless.

Burglars Rob a Printing Office.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 2.—Charles R. Day's printing office at New Market was entered by burglars during the night, and cigars, pipes, tobacco, etc., to the amount of \$10, besides \$15 in postage stamps, were taken. The attempt is the second successful one made within a month. The burglars tried to blow open the safe, in which were several hundred dollars and postage stamps. While they were unsuccessful, they left it in such a condition that an expert had to be obtained from New York before it could be opened. There is no clue to the thieves.

Yale's Defeat of Princeton.
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Yale defeated Princeton at Manhattan field Saturday by a score of 34 to 9. Yale played a grand all-around game. In attack and defense there was scarcely a flaw. The Tigers, on the other hand, were weak, and the men who were expected to play great football were rather dismal failures. The game was played in a pouring rain, and the field was muddy and full of holes. But in spite of the horrible weather there were fully 20,000 persons inside the field, while 5,000 more looked on from the surrounding bluffs and viaduct.

Ladies' Seminary Quarantined.
PHILADELPHIA, N. J., Dec. 2.—The state board of health has placed the Lyell Ladies' seminary under quarantine. Two young ladies of this institution, Miss Orny Linday of Utica and Miss Mary Burroughs of Monacaun, died of diphtheria after a brief illness. No further cases have developed, but the faculty deemed it wise to close the institution until Jan. 1.

Murdered by Highwayman.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 2.—John ALLEN, a well-to-do Polander, while returning to Avondale from a church dedication at Plymouth, late at night, was waylaid by three men, stabbed twice, and then robbed. His cries brought aid, and he rallied sufficiently to tell his story, but died some hours after the assault. His assailants escaped.

Killed in a Quarrel Over a Gun.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 2.—In a quarrel over the possession of a gun Wiley Wilson was shot and instantly killed by John Fox, aged 19, in Caldwell county. The mother and sister of Fox were witnesses of the tragedy. Wilson's reputation was that of a turbulent person, while Fox is said to have been quiet and law abiding.

Fell from a Scaffold.
BRIDGEPORT, N. J., Dec. 2.—While Smith Bacon, a carpenter, was at work on a house in West Bridgeport he slipped from the scaffolding and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and it was found that he had broken three ribs and sustained serious internal injury.

Another New Cycling Record.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—B. W. Twyman on Saturday made a bicycle record of 382 miles, less thirty-six feet, in twenty-four hours at Fountain Ferry track, breaking the twenty-four hour record for the United States. This was accomplished in spite of a steady and sometimes blinding rain.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

The Final Session of the Fifty-third Congress Opened.

THE SENATE HAS A FULL CALENDAR

It Is Not Yet Known, However, What Measures Will Be Brought Up First, Senate Finance Committee to Meet Tomorrow—No Program for the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The senate was called to order today at noon, when the last session of the Fifty-third congress began. The vice president presided. The session begins with a full calendar, the result of committee action during the long session, and it contains at least 200 items, covering a wide range of matters. Nothing has transpired to indicate which of these 200 questions will receive first attention—whether they will be taken in their order, or whether the calendar will be followed at all.

Much significance is attached to Senator Voorhees' declaration that he will ask the finance committee to sit tomorrow. Tuesday is the day for the regular weekly meeting of this committee, but it does not ordinarily meet so promptly after the assembling of the senate. Chairman Voorhees declines to state the object of the meeting further than to say that it is to be held for the purpose of permitting an exchange of views among members.

It is possible that Mr. Voorhees' policy may be to arrange a policy upon the supplementary tariff bills. These bills have all been reported by the committee, but it may be considered necessary to discuss them further before deciding upon a plan of action. The Democratic majority of the finance committee is on record in favor of the passage of the bills, and it is not probable that the early action of the committee is sought to forestall any attempt to prevent consideration. This is not altogether surprising, for it is known that some of the so-called conservative senators have advised that a general party conference be held for the consideration of this question. The experience of last session showed that whenever amendments were held the conservatives carried their points. Hence there is room for the prompt action of the friends of the supplementary bills.

There appears to be nothing outside of financial or tariff questions likely to excite a ripple during the week, and it is not certain that whatever may happen later in the session, there will be much in those lines to disturb the general serenity of the senate during the next few days.

When it gets down to business the senate may take up the calendar in regular order, or it may proceed to consider out of order some of more important bills which have been reported, such as those for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, on the bankruptcy, and on the Nicaragua bill. In any event the daily sessions of the week will be short, with the probabilities strongly in favor of an adjournment on Thursday until Monday of next week.

In the house, beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills, it seems probable that little in the way of legislation will be accomplished at the short session, although several important propositions will doubtless be pressed to the front. Among the members of the dominant party in the house, over half of whom were defeated for reelection, there is a great deal of bitter feeling against the administration for real or fancied grievances. It will be the purpose of the Democrats to do as much as possible for the display of resentment, but the Republicans will spare no pains to provoke and quell their defeated adversaries into letting loose their whole wrath.

In the course of the session it is understood that the Nicaragua canal project will be brought prominently forward. At the outset, however, routine matters will be kept to the fore to stave off as far as possible unpleasant references to the election which would prove distasteful to the majority, but this policy can be only partially successful, as the latitude allowed in debate on appropriation bills will throw the doors open to remarks on any subject. Before the adjournment for the holidays it will be necessary to pass an appropriation to carry out the tariff bill provision levying a tax on incomes, the collection of which begins Jan. 1, and while it will no doubt meet with much opposition and lead to a general review of the arguments against such a tax, the general impression is that it will pass by a large majority.

The impeachment of Judge Ricks, of the northern district of Ohio, will also furnish a diversion before the holidays if the judiciary committee which investigated the charges should present a resolution of impeachment and it should carry. The trial would occur in the senate, the chief justice presiding. Impeachment proceedings are rare and novel, and this one, the first since the trial of President Johnson, would attract national attention.

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, will modify to some extent and reintroduce his bill for a financial commission which he presented at the last session of congress. The bill at present provides for a commission to examine into the depreciation of silver and inquire if it was due to the appreciation of gold. Mr. McCreary's modification will provide that the commission shall make a thorough examination of the currency and the banks and banking system. The commission is to consist of three senators, three representatives and three men to be named by the president.

Comptroller Eckels' Report.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The report of Hon. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, which was submitted to congress today, gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1894. It shows that during this period 59 banks were organized, with a capital stock of \$5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital, in any one year since 1870. Of these new banks 27 are in the northern and eastern states, 10 in the southern states and 13 in the western, or trans-Mississippi division. On Oct. 31 the total number of national banks in operation was 3,768, with an authorized capital stock of \$672,971,395.

The Weather.
For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair; colder, strong north and west winds. Snow will continue in New England. Hail will occur in the Gulf states, and the weather will be fair in the other districts. The temperature will fall on the Atlantic coast and decidedly in the Gulf states. It will rise generally west of the Mississippi river. Strong northwesterly winds will occur on the New England coast.



After the Grip

she was Sick, Lifeless, Dull BUT NOW IS Healthy, Happy, Lively

This Telling Change Brought About by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."
"Gentlemen—I wish to certify to the following facts: My little girl, Lilla May Gribble, had a severe attack of the grip, and got somewhat better, but she did not seem to get right well. She lingered along from day to day, poor, weak and languid. We consulted a leading physician, and he said it was the drops of the grip still about her. We gave the medicine no orders, but she seemed to get

More and More Delicate. She could scarcely eat anything, and what little she did take seemed to do her no good. Her flesh was soft and flabby, and she was stupid and dull with no ambition. We were very much concerned about her. No medicine seemed to have any effect until about two months ago we commenced to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had not taken half a bottle before she began to eat heartily, and we could see a decided change in her. Today she is in the full enjoyment of

Perfect Health. Her flesh is solid, her appetite good and cheeks rosy, her sleep sound and refreshing, and her spirits high. She is full of life, and as mischievous as she can be. All this improvement was brought about by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. My wife joins with me in recommending this medicine as the best in the world for building up the system." H. B. GUYRINE, Heathville, Penn.
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 18, 1894.

Trains leave Shenandoah as follows:

For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m.
For New York via Mass. Central, week days, 8:57 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m.
For Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.
For Potomac, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.
For Annapolis and Maryland City, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.
For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.
For Maryland, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.
For Annapolis and Philadelphia, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.
For Baltimore, Washington and the West, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.

TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH

Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 5:00 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 12:15 night.

Leave New York via Mass. Central, week days, 8:10 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 4:10 p. m., 7:10 p. m.

Leave Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.

Leave Potomac, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.

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Leave Annapolis and Philadelphia, week days, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.

Leave Baltimore, Washington and the West, 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:56 p. m., 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street, for Atlantic City, week days, 8:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:45 p. m.

Monday-Express, 8:00, 10:00 a. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas streets, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m. Accommodation, 8:15 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.

Bank—See rates, 4:00, 7:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:15 a. m., and 4:15 p. m.

Parlor car on all express trains.

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