

EVENING HERALD

Published daily, except Sunday by
HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Publication office and in financial department,
236 East 23rd Street.

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

Advertisements charged according to space
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Entered at the post office at Shenandoah, Pa.,
as second class mail matter.

THE EVENING HERALD,
Shenandoah, Penna.

Evening Herald.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1894.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's wild horses
may not be tamed, but at least the Repub-
licans have changed their snaffle-bits
to curb.

WHETHER the new treaty between the
United States and Japan is entirely fair
and just to this country cannot yet be
determined. It is only due to assume that
Japan is too honorable and upright to
have taken any unfair advantage of an
inexperienced and undiplomatic person
like Mr. Gresham in the negotiation of
such a compact.

The present session of Congress should
not adjourn without making provision
for some sort of an exploring expedition
to discover what became of the Hon.
Paramount Belmont, late of Georgia and
Hawaii. The last time that erratic ad-
venturer was heard from he was floundering
about in the jungle in one of the re-
mote provinces of political obscurity.

THE HERALD acknowledges receipt of
an invitation to attend the formal opening
of the Philadelphia Inquirer's new
building at 1,100 Market street, Philadel-
phia, on Saturday, 15th inst. The In-
quirer has become one of the most
popular and influential Republican daily
newspapers in the Keystone state and we
take this opportunity to congratulate
Col. James Elverson upon the success
with which his company is meeting.

NATURALLY, the Democrats wish to
economize. They have prostrated the
industries of the country, well-nigh bankrupted
the Treasury, converted the invariable surplus
of former years into a deficit, and vastly increased the public
debt. Their last desperate resort is to
make as niggardly and inadequate ap-
propriations as possible. Thus they will
seek a reputation for economy, and be
able to tell how much less they spent than
the Republicans. Such trickster work
will not avail. The people of this country
do not want small appropriations as
such. They want appropriations wisely
made and properly expended. They would
rather spend ten millions and have ten
millions' worth of results to show for it
than to spend only one million and have
no results. That is a fact which Dem-
ocratic statesmen of the Georgia and Ken-
tucky school do not seem able to make
room for in their brains. But it is a fact
which the sensible and patriotic men in
Congress ought to keep in mind when
dealing with this miserable travesty of an
appropriation bill.

It is a notion of Mugwumps that they
punished the Republican party in 1882 for
going too far in the tariff of 1880 and then
punished the Democrats in 1894 for their
errors in the present tariff. The theory on
the couchwheel always has his own point of
view. Republicans do not before them-
selves with the notion that the people
carry to their minds some ideal tariff
which neither party has yet attained.
They believe that the half-million voters
who supported Mr. Cleveland in 1892 in
Northern states between the Atlantic and
the Mississippi, and who have voted Re-
publican tickets in 1894, have learned by
practical experience that the departure
from the Republican policy has brought
them grave disaster. Men who know this
best must also know that the falsehoods
and the prejudices which influenced incli-
nities in 1892 have been dispersed to a
surprising extent by experience. Exactly
what the people want is not now the ques-
tion; by their votes a Democratic Pres-
ident is still in office. But they plainly
prefer a return to the Republican policy
as a whole, in place of the policy Dem-
ocrats have developed. It is just as well to
quit the notion that the American people
meant in 1894 exactly what they meant in
1880. The change operated slightly, and
that is all, who does not see it. What-
ever the verdict of 1892 meant, we may
safely infer that the verdict of 1894
means not only something different, but
on the whole something directly opposite.
The people of the Democracy and do
not like it.

Put Poison in His Food.
MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—A colored woman
named "Kansa" Marks is under arrest
charged with the murder of Ned Driver, a
colored man for whom she had been cook-
ing, by putting "Rough on Rats" in his
food. Driver's life was insured for \$600,
and the theory of the police is that the
poisoning was done to secure this money,
the having no natural heirs.

Called to His Door and Murdered.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—A man
named Brumage was assassinated at his
residence near Paris. He was called to his
door and shot down. There is no clue to
the identity of the assassin. The county
officials will investigate the murder.

DISMISSED DEAD.

The Canadian Premier Stricken at
Windsor Castle.

A VICTIM OF HEART DISEASE.

M. Auguste Burdeau, President of the
French Chamber of Deputies, succumbed
to an Attack of Pneumonia—Both Won
Distinction in Statesmanship and Liter-
ature.

WINDSOR, Eng., Dec. 13.—Sir John
Thompson, the Canadian prime minister,
expired here yesterday after the meeting of
the privy council, at which he was
sworn in as a member. After attending to
the privy council meeting Sir John ad-
vanced with the ministers and others to
lunchroom. Shortly after this he became
suddenly ill, and expired almost immedi-
ately.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.
John Sparrow Davis Thompson was
born in Halifax, N. S., Nov. 10, 1843, his
father being a native of Waterford,
Ireland, who was first queen's printer
and afterwards superintendent of the
money order system of Nova
Scotia. He resided a common school
and academical education at Halifax,
studied law, and was called to the bar in 1863.
Fifteen years later he became a queen's counsel. He was a
member of the Nova Scotia assembly from
1877 to 1882, and during that time served on
the executive council as attorney general
and as premier of the province. In
1882 he was appointed a judge of the
supreme court. In 1885 he resigned to be-
come minister of justice and attorney general
of Canada. He was then elected to the
dominion parliament, and was re-elected
in 1887. He received the order of knighthood
for his service in connection with the
fishery commission at Washington in
1888. He has edited several Canadian news-
papers, and contributed freely to various
magazines and periodicals on matters of
current political importance. He was
sworn in as Canadian premier in Novem-
ber, 1894.

Sir John had long been a sufferer from
heart affection, said to be fatty degenera-
tion. Among his editorial friends in Lon-
don his death did not come with much sur-
prise.

Ten minutes before he received the news
of Sir John Thompson's death Sir Charles
Tupper received the queen's command by
telegraph to join the Canadian premier
and others at the royal dinner last night,
and to sleep at the castle. The queen has
telegraphed her condolences to the Can-
adian people.

PREMIER THOMPSON'S SUCCESSOR.

It is believed that Sir Charles Tupper
will be called upon.

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 13.—The death of Sir
John Thompson, it is generally conceded,
will cause a radical change in the political
situation here, which cannot fail to be
hurtful to the country, as Sir John's mas-
terful hand was the only one which suc-
cessfully held together the many opposing
interests of the Conservative party. It is
generally thought that Sir Charles Tupper
will be called home to take the premiership
for the present.

Lady Thompson did not go to England
with her husband, and their two daughters
are in the convent at Saute au Recollet.
Lady Thompson visited on Tuesday the
wife of Hon. J. A. Quintet, minister of
public works, and complained of an un-
natural depression of mind and a fear that
something was wrong with her husband.
Mrs. Quintet laughed at the idea, but it
seems that the unfortunate presentment
was justified.

Sir John Thompson left Montreal in
excellent health Oct. 21 to settle a number
of questions pending between the Ottawa
government and the colonial office, and
the night before leaving enjoyed a
little dinner at St. Lawrence hall with
Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. J. J. Curran,
solicitor general. On that occasion he re-
ferred to the future and the years of life
before him.

M. AUGUSTE BURDEAU.

The President of the French Chamber Suc-
cumb to Pneumonia.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—M. Auguste Burdeau,
president of the French chamber of dep-
uties, died at his home in this city yesterday
of pneumonia, after a short illness.

M. Burdeau was born at Lyons on Sept.
10, 1851, and served during the Franco-
Prussian war in the army until he
was wounded and taken as prisoner
to Germany. In November, 1881,
he became chief of the cabinet of
M. Paul Bert, minister of public
instruction. In 1886 he was elected
to represent one of the Rhone
districts in the chamber of dep-
uties, and in 1890 he was one of the
four French dele-

M. LEBEAU.
gates at the international conference opened in
Berlin by Emperor William. He was decorated
with the cross of the Legion of Honor
for the gallantry which he displayed as a
soldier. His election to the presidency of
the chamber of deputies occurred in
July of the present year. When Cassimier
Perier was elected president of France, he
asked M. Burdeau to affiliate as his premier,
but the latter preferred the presidency of
the chamber. M. Burdeau was the author
of a number of works on scientific, philo-
sophic and educational subjects.

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IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Appropriation for Collecting the In-
come Tax Still Stands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senator Gray
made an unsuccessful attempt to have
considered in the senate yesterday the bill
reported from the finance committee strick-
ing out all the differential duty in favor
of refined sugar and levying all sugar
duty at 40 per cent, ad valorem. This
bill which the senate refused to consider is
the one passed by the house the same day
the general tariff bill passed. It provided
for free sugar. The senate committee on
commerce amended it.

There were a great many sites, but
the defeat was not so decisive as to
discourage further efforts of the same
kind. The majority vote of 10 against
taking up the closure resolution, which
followed, indicates, it is believed, the im-
probability of changing the rules at this
session. Mr. Morgan again addressed the
Senate on the Nicaraguan canal bill, and
in concluding expressed his intention of
soon asking that unanimous consent be
given fixing a time for a vote on the bill.

The house entered upon the considera-
tion of the urgency deficiency appropriation
bill. The bill contained two disputed
items, the appropriation for special pension
examiners and the appropriation for
the collection of the income tax. The for-
mer appropriation opened the doors for a
debate on the conduct of the pension of-
fice, especially the practice of summarily
suspending the payment of alleged fraud-
ulent pensions and the debate on the in-
come tax appropriation was especially
 lively, but the motion to strike it out was
defeated by a vote of 54 to 51. It is prob-
able that a second record making vote will be demanded.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

As a News Gathering Organization It Has
Never Had a Peer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Merville W. Stone,
general manager of the Associated Press,
issues a statement which is in substance
as follows: "It cannot have escaped public
attention that during the past year there
has been a persistent and malignant
endeavor on the part of a few New York
papers to discredit the Associated Press.
It was well known that many of those
who were most clamorous in their praise
of the United Press, and most solicitous
for the welfare of the Associated Press
papers, were of the same moment applic-
ants for admission to the Associated Press,
and in some cases were offering large bounties for such admissions.

"The motives which inspired this cam-
paign of libel and falsehood are easily discov-
erable. The prime movers in the con-
spiracy—two New York editors—were for-
merly conspicuous as Associated Press
officials. They used the organization for
their personal advantage, imposing a heavy
tax upon all the other papers of the nation
so that they could get their own news ser-
vice at a nominal rate, and finally, when
this was no longer possible, because of a
revolt, they set about disrupting the organiza-
tion of which they were the trusted offi-
cials. How they were given large blocks
of United Press stock, and how they then
secretly contrived to push the fortunes of
this rival concern, while they were yet
members of the executive committee of
the Associated Press, is a disgraceful story,
with which most intelligent journalists
are too familiar.

"It would be impossible to answer in
detail all of the falsehoods these very fer-
tile people can invent. It is perhaps
enough to say that the Associated Press
holds a position today incomparably in
advance of that ever held by any news
gathering organization; that it includes in
its membership all the papers of conse-
quence in the nation, except a small coterie
on the Atlantic seaboard; that during
the past year it has taken into its mem-
bership an average of three United Press
papers a week, and has lost none, and that
its members are proud of its news service.
"As to a 'settlement on a business basis,'
repeated overtures for adjustment have
come from the United Press during the
past six months, but the officers of the As-
sociated Press have wisely rejected them,
because they did not wish to assume obliga-
tions that would have proved insur-
portable."

Big Strike of Miners Imminent.
BRYNGLSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 12.—The situa-
tion among 10,000 coal miners in the
Dubois, Reynolds and Punxsutawney
coal fields is one of grave forebodings. On
Nov. 10 the Bowyer-White Coal com-
pany, the Bell, Lewis and Yates Coal com-
pany and the Franklin Williams company
first issued a notice of a reduction of 5 per
cent in wages. Then the Fairmount and
Northwestern Coal companies, near New
Bethlehem, followed with a similar re-
duction, taking effect on Dec. 1. The min-
ers continued at work under protest until
Saturday, when a notice signed by the
United Mine Workers was posted at a
number of the tipplers, calling on the men
to resist the reduction, and to demand the
5 per cent on Jan. 1. The reduction is
now felt to be one which may result in a
strike about that time. This strike would
affect from 12,000 to 15,000 miners.

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pitals in 40 countries, and recommended by
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