

EVENING HERALD

Published daily, except Sunday by
HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Subscription office and mechanical department,
North Market 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, 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., second class mail matter.

THE EVENING HERALD,
Shenandoah, Pennsylvania.

Evening Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1895.

THE re-election of E. P. Wilbur, as president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, be-speaks a continuance of excellent management of the company's affairs. The company has a bright future and the stockholders can rest assured that so far as the power lies in Mr. Wilbur's hands the outlook will be fully realized.

SENATOR GORMAN at last accounts was searching through his old mail to see if by any chance he could have overlooked a dinner invitation from the White House like the one that Mr. Hill received. Mr. Gorman is unwilling to believe that Mr. Cleveland would pass the harmony pie around without giving him a chance at it.

GENERAL DEBS is greatly pleased with the message of Governor Altgeld, which he regards as worthy a "permanent place in the social, political and economic literature of the country." This is simply a Debs opinion, and the opinions of Debs have been continuously overruled ever since he has been before the public, and never more emphatically than during the past few months. The Altgeld writings will never get in the school books.

A LEXOW COMMITTEE has been appointed to inquire into the South Dakota frauds, and the outlook is that a hideous nest of corruption will be uncovered. The defalcation of Taylor is but a part of it. Other state officers appear to be almost as deeply involved and the facts, so far as known, indicate that the state has been held up and robbed in the wild Western way. There is important work ahead for the investigating committee.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD's annual message proves conclusively that he will never be satisfied with the Federal Constitution until he is given a chance to seize it by the nap of the neck and shake a lot of the aggressive vigor out of it. The document is full of the resentful spirit of a man who has tried to kick the revised statutes of the United States clear out of his territory, only to break his toes in the useless attempt.

THE new currency bills introduced by Senators Vest and McPherson should be dumped in the waste basket. It is evident that the Democratic party is utterly incapable of legislating honestly and intelligently on the currency question, and as the American people has morally revoked the national power with which it clothed that party, the wisest thing the present Congress can do is to drop its imbecile tinkering with the business affairs of the people and go home. The public would be willing to forgive a great deal if the Democratic party would quit right where it is.

A little less than 2,000 miles of railroad were built in the United States in the year just closed. That is almost the low-water mark in railway building, though the years 1865, 1866 and 1875 made likewise a meager showing. For five years now the additional annual mileage has shown a steady and rapid decline. In 1890, 5,670 miles were built; in 1891, 4,282; and in the three ensuing years, respectively, 4,178, 2,655 and 1,919, bringing the record down to January 1, 1895. But all signs now indicate that the bottom has been reached, and that the business will again resume its normal volume and activity. It is of great importance to the prosperity of the country at large that at this form of industry be not impeded or prostrated by adverse and ill-considered legislation, as it sometimes has been, and it is to be hoped that all artificial obstacles to its resumption will be speedily removed.

There are in the United States, 179,672 miles of completed road, 54,800 of which have been laid in the last ten years. Between this and the year 1900, with any luck at all, we ought to reach the 200-mile limit, and are quite likely to do so.

It looks now as if steel rails would soon be turned out at \$15 per ton, a fact which in itself will impart a powerful impulse to railway building and all the industries allied with it.

HOT SHOT FOR TAMMANY

The Report of the Lexow Investigating Committee.

MASS OF CORRUPTION UNEARTHED.

The Charges of Corruption Brought Forth by Messrs. Goff and Parkhurst Fully Sustained—Minor Police Officials Less Corrupt Than Their Superiors.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The report of the Lexow investigating committee on the New York police department was presented to the legislature today. It recommends the concentration in the hands of a chief of police of all police powers, and that of suspending subordinates without pay; the establishment of a bi-partisan board of police commissioners with exclusive authority over elections and the judicial functions of the department; promotions on the force in conformity with civil service rules; reorganization of the department by commissioners, and the continuance of the committee of investigation.

The report, which is very exhaustive, opens with a statement regarding the difficulty of procuring testimony at the outset of the investigation, commands the services of Messrs. W. A. Sutherland, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Goff and others, and adds that the inquiry was conducted on wholly non-partisan lines. Regarding Tammany Hall it says:

"The saliks are always saying that we natives have not possessing sufficient sedentary matter—not got sand, they say. Today Girish Chunder saving life of Aung Hla Bee, and your servant, Lal Mahon, shall indite to the paper account of said deal for posterity and other subscribers."

And then Lal Mahon wrote the following pathetic account of what came very near to being a drowning and sent it to the Arakan News, published in Akyab:

To the Editor of the Arakan News:

Sun.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at about 10 a.m., one Aung Hla Bee of Tachong, age about 30 years, who did not know how to swim, nearly went by accident down to a stream, and only the feet were left as he was about to pluck an assembly of red lotuses, according to his wife's will. The wife, who kept watch over the matter, was crying out that her husband was under water. In the twinkling of an eye crowd of people came there, at the top of their voices, and eyes on the sunken man, but no one dared to make up to him, who was about to die by sinking, under the eye of the throng of so many people. By good chance one Raj Comal Muzumder's ship was close to the place, whence two or three persons, being in a hurry, ran to the mournful spot. One of them named Girish Chunder, age about 20, jumped into the water in a trice and caught hold of the sunken man. The hero then struck a bold stroke to get up with the sunken fellow, but unfortunately could not be crowned with success and was about to share his (the sunken man's) fate. But fortunately this evil moment caught the eye of another middle-aged Bengali named Buoy Churn, who offered his hand and helped said Girish Chunder to swim. The latter said, "I am happy to say that the upshot of it all was that Almighty gave life to the poor fellow to bring him back from death's door. Should there be no more Burmans in time, the poor wife's crying would be in the wilderness. It is strange to say that at last the native voice, with one accord, proclaimed that a sinful thing had been done, as they saved him from sinking into the water. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

L. M.

Bathedown, 16th October.

To me it was quite clear what Lal Mahon meant, for I had seen the adventure, but the "other subscribers" might find it a little mixed.—W. A. F. in Detroit Free Press.

The Past

Quarantees

The Future

The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of others is certainly sufficient reason for belief that it will cure you. It makes pure, rich, healthy blood, tones and strengthens the nerves, and builds up the whole system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to get HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are especially prepared to be taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 5c. per box.

A CURE THAT AVERTED.

"English as She Is Wrote" by a Native of India.

When the crowd had gone its slow, winding way, and only Girish Chunder, Lal Mahon and myself were left, Lal Mahon spoke:

"The saliks are always saying that we natives have not possessing sufficient sedentary matter—not got sand, they say. Today Girish Chunder saving life of Aung Hla Bee, and your servant, Lal Mahon, shall indite to the paper account of said deal for posterity and other subscribers."

And then Lal Mahon wrote the following pathetic account of what came very near to being a drowning and sent it to the Arakan News, published in Akyab:

To the Editor of the Arakan News:

Sun.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at about 10 a.m., one Aung Hla Bee of Tachong, age about 30 years, who did not know how to swim, nearly went by accident down to a stream, and only the feet were left as he was about to pluck an assembly of red lotuses, according to his wife's will. The wife, who kept watch over the matter, was crying out that her husband was under water. In the twinkling of an eye crowd of people came there, at the top of their voices, and eyes on the sunken man, but no one dared to make up to him, who was about to die by sinking, under the eye of the throng of so many people. By good chance one Raj Comal Muzumder's ship was close to the place, whence two or three persons, being in a hurry, ran to the mournful spot. One of them named Girish Chunder, age about 20, jumped into the water in a trice and caught hold of the sunken man. The hero then struck a bold stroke to get up with the sunken fellow, but unfortunately could not be crowned with success and was about to share his (the sunken man's) fate. But fortunately this evil moment caught the eye of another middle-aged Bengali named Buoy Churn, who offered his hand and helped said Girish Chunder to swim. The latter said, "I am happy to say that the upshot of it all was that Almighty gave life to the poor fellow to bring him back from death's door. Should there be no more Burmans in time, the poor wife's crying would be in the wilderness. It is strange to say that at last the native voice, with one accord, proclaimed that a sinful thing had been done, as they saved him from sinking into the water. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

L. M.

Bathedown, 16th October.

To me it was quite clear what Lal Mahon meant, for I had seen the adventure, but the "other subscribers" might find it a little mixed.—W. A. F. in Detroit Free Press.

BENEFIT OF PERFUMES.

They Have Uses More Practicable Than to Give Sweet Odors.

Perfumes are of actual benefit to health and beauty. We should surround ourselves with them. Use lavender, rose-leaves, sage, rosemary and lemon plant in abundance. Save all rose leaves, for when dried they emit a delicious perfume, and what is more, a healthy one. They clear the brain, and rose water is wonderfully refreshing. Use it whenever you can.

Such plants as verbena, bennysuckle, rosemary, thyme, violets, sandalwood, sage, lime trees and bay trees are youth, health, strength and beauty giving. Have them in plants about you. If not, have them in their dried state. Sachets of rose leaves, lavender, rosemary, lemon plant, etc., are nice for placing about linen closets, and sewed in tiny bags can be worn about your person—in waist of dress, inside corsets and in pockets.

Lavender is a wonderful brain stimulant.

Rosemary strengthens the memory.

Hungry water owes its reviving qualities to rosemary.

Rue and mint were used by the ancients. The Bible tells of their value.

Verbena is a strengthener of the body and general health.

Sage strengthens life. It gives health, strength and beauty. You cannot use it too freely. Its qualities are too numerous to mention.

Sage is very excellent for the teeth. Use it in place of tooth paste. It is very cleansing and sweetens the breath.

Professional Cards

M. KISTLER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—120 North Jardin street, Shenandoah.

M. BURKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SHENANDOAH, PA.

Office—Egan building, corner of Main and Centre streets, Shenandoah.

W. N. STEIN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—Room 2, Egan's New Building, corner Main and Centre streets, Shenandoah, Pa.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 a.m.; 1 to 3 p.m.; 7 to 9 p.m. Night office—No. 230 West Oak street.

G. HAMILTON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—Water Company building, 26 West Lloyd street.

D. WENDELL REBER,

Successor to

DR. CHAS. T. PALMER,

—EYE AND EAR SURGEON,

501 Mahantongo Street, Pottsville, Penna.

Senator Culom's Re-election Assured.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 18.—The Republican joint caucus to select a candidate for United States senator nominated Shubly M. Culom to succeed himself in the United States senate for the next six years. The vote was: Shubly M. Culom, 103; George S. Willits, 21.

The Weather.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair; warmer; west to southwest winds. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; warmer; light west winds. Generally fair and warmer weather is indicated east of the Mississippi.

FASHION OF BEARDS.

There Was a Time When Courage Was Needed to Wear Them.

The beard and mustache came into fashion among Englishmen so recently that middle aged folks can easily recollect when it required some courage to lay the razor aside and still more to face the world during the initial stages of the result. Toward the close of last century the second Lord Rokeby endeavored to restore the pointed beard, which went out with the Stuarts. But his countrymen would not hear of such an innovation and recalled the hero of the Gordon riots, who, when he turned Jew, allowed his beard to grow after the almost sacred custom of his co-religionists. Lord Rokeby, therefore, endeavored to the purpose the scoffs of his contemporaries at what one of them described as "the most conspicuous trait of his person."

All England either shaved or combed by permitting a scanty hint of a whisker to grow. Even "mutton chops," regarded in America until lately as the peculiar mark of an Englishman, were not generally adopted by the staid Britons. As for mustaches, only military men wore them, and indeed cavalry officers had almost a monopoly of this warlike appendage. The infantry seldom adopted it and many officers of high rank, like Wellington, never wore it at any period of their career.

Even Napoleon remained throughout life smooth faced and generally plied the razor himself. "One born to be a king," Talleyrand explained to Rogers, "has no need to shave him, but they who acquire kingdoms shave themselves."

Navy officers, many of whom are in command with their men, bearded like the pard—though even they are subject to certain rules in this respect—used to be still more strictly tied down. A mustache, far less a beard, was never seen afloat. The mustaches of foreign sailors never failed to excite the amusement and contempt of our blue jackets, just as the bearded lips of a visitor, or once stamped him as not to the island-born—he was probably a "Frenchy," a German waiter, a singer or a circus rider.

Dickens gives expression to this popular prejudice in "Martin Chuzzlewit" when he endows Montagu Tigg with a mustache and the semimilitary frogged coat then in favor with shady gentlemen who liked to be addressed as "captain." "Him!" writes Mark Tapley's contemptuous observation—"I could see him a little better if he'd shave himself and get his hair cut. I wouldn't have any such Peter the Wild Boy in my house, not if I was paid twice price for it. He's enough to turn the very bear sour!" Yet Dickens himself wore a beard in his latter years.—London Standard.

Her Subscription.

At the time of a passing rebellion in Ireland, known as Smith O'Brien's, the region where Frances Power Cobbe lived and worked among the poor was transformed, as she says, into a little Hells, not under snow, but mud. Clubs were formed for the purpose of buying pikes, to be used whenever the leaders at Dublin should call for an insurrection. The result was as harmless as the bursting of a bubble, but meantime there had been real danger for all landed proprietors, whose downfall had been determined upon. One incident related by Miss Cobbe shows her innocent participation in the rebellion. She says:

I was visiting the fever patients at Balisk and was detained in the village quite late one summer evening. So many were ill that it took a long time to supply them with food and all things necessary. At one house, where three persons were ill, I lingered, questioning and prescribing, until about 9 o'clock. When I went away, I left money to purchase the articles I had prescribed. Next morning my father said to me:

"So you were at Balisk last night?"

"Yes; I was kept there."

"You staid in Tyrell's house till 9 o'clock?"

"Yes, how do you know?"

"You gave six and sixteen to the mother to get provisions?"

"Yes; how do you know?"

"Well, very simply. The police were watching the door and saw you through it. As soon as you were gone the club assembled there. They were waiting for your departure. The money you gave was subscribed to buy pikes—of course to pike me!"—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

The Wonderful "Flower of Luna."

This may be a mistake, but I believe that I am warranted in saying that there is but one botanical collection in North America which boasts the possession of a "moonvine," or "flower of Luna," that being at Mount Sterling, Ky. The plant is from the Amazon country and is really something unique in botany. It is a delicate, tenacious vine, about five feet in height, bearing here and there small stems provided with milk white crescent shaped flowers.

When the moon is in its first quarter, a thin yellow crescent appears in the center of each flower, increasing in size day by day until the time when the moon is at its full, when the entire blossom is covered with the yellow stain.

Nor is this all. When the moon disappears from view in the west, the flower closes and does not open until "our silvery sister world" is again seen in the east. It pursues this course month after month, whether exposed or kept in the greenhouse. As the moon wanes it gradually loses the yellow tint until the time of "old moon," at which time the flower is again perfectly white. The vine is said to live almost perfectly.

It is the