



Tired, Weak, Nervous Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

Dr. Miles' Nervine and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

It Cures." Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at 25c a bottle for 50c or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

- Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.
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AMUSEMENTS

FERGUSON'S THEATRE P. J. FERGUSON, MANAGER. TUESDAY, JANUARY 22d.

DAISEY: BEVERLY, Supported by her own talented company in the romantic melodrama in four acts.

"SILVER BIRD." An exquisite story of heart and home, sparkling with humor and merit.

Little Fanny. The wonderful and bewitching actress, will appear and introduce delightful singing and dancing. The Shetland pony, Prince, and trotting dog Spot, display almost human intelligence in playing their respective parts. Don't forget to hear our orchestra of ten artists.

Prices, 25, 35 and 50 Cts. Reserved seats at Kiril's drug store.

Gilmore's Aromatic Wine - A tonic for ladies. If you are suffering from weakness, and feel exhausted and nervous; are getting thin and all run down, Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will bring roses to your cheeks and restore you to flesh and plumpness. Mothers, use it for your daughters. It is the best regulator and corrector for all ailments peculiar to womanhood. It promotes digestion, enriches the blood and gives lasting strength. Sold by A. WASLEY, 106 N. Main St., Shenandoah, Pa.

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is the cheapest and best fence made. Cheaper than a wooden fence for residences, lawns, cemetery lots or any kind of fencing. M. H. Hartman has the agency and carries it in stock at his marble and granite works, 127 N. JARDIN ST.

PRESIDENT FAURE.

Dupuy's Minister of Marine succeeds M. Casimir-Perier.

THE DEFEAT OF M. BRISSON. It Was Accomplished by a Combination of Anti-Socialists.

AN EXCITING ELECTION CONTEST. Though Brisson Led on the First Ballot, He Was Defeated on the Second by a Vote of 430 to 361—A Monarchist Who Wanted to Change the Constitution Ignored—Socialists Protest Against the Exclusion of Some of Their Colleagues. The New President Well Received by the Peoples.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 18.—M. Felix Faure, minister of marine in the present cabinet, was elected on the second ballot to be president of the French republic. M. Faure polled 430 votes to 361 votes polled by his nearest opponent, M. Henri Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies. The Socialists protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known.

By the time the hour for opening the national assembly approached all the streets leading to the Palace of Versailles were thronged with animated crowds. A large force of the corps occupied the railroad stations and other points, guards were posted throughout the palace, and the streets were lined with gendarmes. The crowds, however, were very orderly. M. Challemel-Lacour, president of the senate, called the senators and members of the chamber of deputies to order at



M. FELIX FAURE, PRESIDENT OF FRANCE. about 1 p. m., and the proceedings proper opened at 1:30 p. m., when M. Challemel-Lacour read the articles of the constitution which apply to the case.

Then there was a scene of considerable excitement. Deputies from all parts of the hall springing to their feet and demanding to be heard. M. Henri Michelin, Revisionist, asked leave to address the assembly, with the object of recommending the convocation of a constitutional assembly for the purpose of revising the present constitution. M. de Baudry d'Asson, Monarchist and Revisionist, also demanded to be heard, but M. Challemel-Lacour could not grant M. Michelin's request, and believing that M. de Baudry d'Asson was only going to make one of his familiar affirmations of devotion to the monarchy and the papacy the president refused to hear him. This did not prevent the excitable deputy from crying: "Long live the king."

When the first bursts of excitement had subsided M. Challemel-Lacour ordered that the first ballot be taken as promptly as possible. The balloting then proceeded amid considerable excitement in the galleries of the great hall, which were crowded to their utmost with notabilities representing every profession.

Socialist Protests Begin. M. Aveyron Labarthe, Moderate Republican, was the first to deposit a ballot in the urn. When the name of M. Leon Mirman, Radical Socialist, who is obliged to serve in the army, although he represents one of the districts of Paris in the chamber of deputies, was called in a low voice the Socialists sprang to their feet and loudly protested against his absence, which was due to the fact that the commanding officer of his regiment had refused him permission to go to Versailles. The Socialists cried: "Shame, shame. Every member of the chamber of deputies should be present. The election is illegal."

In spite of these protests, however, the roll call was continued, and when the name of M. Edmond Tessaint, Socialist, was called, he shouted: "I refuse to vote. I shall deposit a blank in the urn. Vive la revolution sociale." During the balloting, when the name of Avez was called an Allemanist deputy shouted: "Down with the presidency. Let us have a dissolution. Stop voting." This was regarded as an indication that the Allemanist group, contrary to general expectations, was voting against M. Brisson.

There was an uproar also when the name of M. De Jeanie, Socialist, was called. He shouted: "Down with the presidency." While the voting was in progress the friends of M. Felix Faure were actively canvassing for votes and with apparent success until a rumor was started that he was a Protestant. This for a time had a bad effect on his candidacy; but a deputation instantly approached M. Faure and questioned him.

The New President a Catholic. M. Faure, who was greatly excited, said in reply to a question on the subject: "No, I am a Catholic." This reassured his supporters, and they went to work with increased vigor to secure additional votes for their candidate.

When the name of M. Faberot, Advanced Socialist, was called he declared that he was opposed to the presidency, and demanded that the ministers be held responsible for the crimes which it was claimed they had committed. This caused further disturbance, but the greatest uproar broke out when the usher omitted calling out the name of M. Gerault-Richard, who is undergoing a year's imprisonment for writing an article in Le Chomard insulting to M. Casimir-Perier. The omission to call his name caused the Socialists to rise on their feet, and M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, shouted: "All the deputies ought to be inscribed on the list of the members of this congress. You are robbing the country of universal suffrage."

M. Challemel-Lacour tried to say something in reply, but his voice was inaudible amid the Socialist tumult. The uproar nevertheless continued the roll call.

The official declaration of the result of the first ballot was: M. Henri Brisson, 353; M. Felix Faure, 344; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 184; M. Cavignac, 6; M. Mellin, 4; M. Dupuy, 4; Admiral Gervais, 1; Marshal Canrobert, 1; M. Loubet, 1; M. Rochefort, 1; M. Bourgeois, 1; blank, 1; total, 783.

After depositing their first ballots, the deputies assembled in the Galerie de Brestes, which was very crowded. M. Deltout, editor of La Justice, was the center of an excited throng of deputies who were vehemently protesting against the absence of M. Mirman. M. Richard, among others, shouted: "This election is illegal." M. Jaures was also the center of a group of excited deputies. He explained to them that he had voted for M. Brisson, as the Socialists wanted an armistice and were desirous of proving that their party was one of organization and work.

Socialists Will Still Oppose the Government. From the conversation of the deputies in the Galerie de Brestes it was gathered that if M. Brisson was not elected the Socialists would at once recommence their struggle against the government.

Shortly before the senators and deputies reassembled for the second ballot it was announced that M. Waldeck-Rousseau had retired in favor of M. Felix Faure.

The casting of the second ballot began at 4:40 p. m. and proceeded with less turbulence. M. Mirman's name, upon this occasion, was called without protests from the Socialist deputies. It became known during the progress of the second balloting that the Allemanist had come to a decision to vote for M. Brisson.

At 7:15 p. m. M. Challemel-Lacour ascended the presidential tribune, and when the hubbub had subsided he announced that the result of the ballot was: M. Felix Faure, 430; M. Henri Brisson, 361. All the members of the right immediately burst into cheers, and the Socialists rose and shouted: "Down with the regains; down with thieves; away with them; send them to Mazas prison."

The members of the right replied with cries of "Down with the commune." M. Contant, Socialist, retorted with: "Down with reaction!"

The Announcement of Faure's Election. An indescribable tumult followed, but finally M. Challemel-Lacour was able to make himself heard, and he declared M. Felix Faure elected president of the French republic. Thereupon the extreme left and the Socialists again rose and sent forth a tremendous united shout of: "Vive Brisson, vive Brisson."

This shouting upon the part of the adherents of the president of the chamber of deputies lasted for a couple of minutes. Nevertheless, M. Challemel-Lacour pursued the usual parliamentary course and had the minutes read while the Socialists continued their protests against the election of M. Felix Faure.

M. de Baudry d'Asson, the Irrepressible Monarchist, watching his opportunity, mounted the tribune and cried: "I submitted at the opening of this congress the following revisionist proposal—that the presidency of the republic is abolished. The president of this congress refused me a hearing."

M. Viviani, Socialist, here arose and interrupted a protest against the exclusion of M. Mirman and Gerault-Richard from the national assembly, and M. Michelin joined with: "I thought this an assembly of the representatives of the French nation, but I find it to be quite the contrary."

To the applause of the Socialists the members of the right replied with a strong protest, and heated invectives were exchanged across the floor of the house.

M. Michelin, while this wroth was in progress, succeeded in saying: "If you refuse to grant a revision of the constitution the country will enforce it." The Sitting Declared Closed. Theroupan M. Challemel-Lacour seized the opportunity, before anybody had time to speak, and said rapidly: "As nobody asks for a hearing the sitting is closed."

The Socialists protested violently against this action upon the part of the president, and shouted loudly: "Vive la revolution sociale." But as the other members of the national assembly had departed the Socialists concluded to do the same, and the sale of congress was soon empty.

After all the formalities of announcing the result of the second ballot had been concluded the president of the assembly and the cabinet ministers repaired to the room of M. Challemel-Lacour, where Premier Dupuy formally read the minutes of the meeting. M. Dupuy and M. Challemel-Lacour then made short speeches, to which President Faure responded. "I am deeply touched beyond all expression by the great honor the national assembly has conferred upon me. I did not seek the exalted mission you have invested me with, but nevertheless I accept the charge with profound gratitude and a full sense of the responsibility and duties it imposes. You know me, and you need not doubt that I will devote all my energy to the accomplishment of my heavy task. I cease from this moment to belong to any party, to become the arbiter of all. In this spirit I appeal for support to all the representatives of the nation, without distinction of republican opinions. We will always meet henceforth in our common work inspired by love of country, devotion to the republic, care of justice and solicitude for the lot of all citizens and over all for the lowly and humble."

President Faure's Enthusiastic Reception. PARIS, Jan. 18.—M. Faure took a train at the Versailles station and arrived at the St. Lazare station at 9 o'clock. A majority of the senators and deputies had previously preceded him. Garles Bonpland formed a guard of honor at the St. Lazare station, where barriers had been erected, owing to the enormous throng of people that had gathered outside awaiting the arrival of the new president of the republic. All the windows looking upon the station were filled with spectators. When the presidential train entered the station bugles sounded, drums beat and the troops presented arms when M. Faure emerged and entered a superb hooded carriage, which was escorted by cuirassiers. As soon as the president was seen the immense crowd shouted: "Vive la republique!" "Vive Felix Faure!" The cries were redoubled when M. Faure ordered the hood of the carriage thrown back. Hats were waved and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. M. Dupuy sat beside the president. The cheers of the throng massed along the footways did not cease until the carriage of the president reached the Palace of the Glyces. M. Faure constantly doffed his hat in response to the enthusiastic acclamations of the multitude.

The new president is a great shipowner and merchant of Havre. He was born in Paris Jan. 30, 1841. He served with distinction in the Franco-Prussian war, and was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1881, since which time he has been almost constantly in public life, serving in the cabinets of Premiers Gambetta, Ferry, Tirard and Dupuy, besides being elected to the chamber of deputies at different times, always defeating a Monarchist.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.

A Pain-racked Sufferer Tells An Interesting Story.

How He Was Tortured For Years And Finally Cured By Munyon's Remedy.

Charles Wark, of 14 N. Twen's-fourth St., Philadelphia, has been a constant sufferer from rheumatism for years. He was cured by the use of Munyon's Rheumatic Cure. This is his story: "I was afflicted with rheumatism in the right shoulder and suffered the most excruciating agony. Sharp shooting pains darted through it so intense I could not sleep nights. Even the weight of the bed clothes was more than I could bear; neither could I lie on the right side or on my back. Life became a perfect burden to me. I could not raise my hand to my head, and when I attempted to put on my coat or any article of dress, the torture was enough to drive me wild. Many remedies were suggested and tried, but none did me the slightest good, and I began to despair of ever being able to obtain relief. Some time ago, however, I procured Munyon's Rheumatic Cure. It afforded me relief after the first few doses, and by the time the little 25 cent bottle was gone I was entirely free from pain. I have had no return of my old enemy, and I feel satisfied I am permanently cured. It seems so wonderful I can hardly realize it, and can only show my appreciation of the merits of the cure by recommending it to other sufferers."

Munyon's Rheumatic Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

The French Peasant Woman. She judges a pleasure with both hands on her hips, and when disapproval appears in her eyes one trembles for the picture. When she is actually bored, she strides across the floor to an open window, pushes her elbows on its balcony rail, lays her leathery chin on her leathery breast, crosses her sturdy legs, and in this stolid, labor attitude refreshes her mind. Her list is capable of a steeple hammer blow. Her husband, yeoman though he is, would hardly be a match for her. He knows it and is victoriously proud of it.

I have seen Whitechapel hags raise their shriveled or bleated selves to fight like fiends, but she, if once she is aroused, would fight like a god. In fact, she is a modern type of the pious woman's mythology. If Joan of Arc had been a peasant of this type, there would have been no story about her military prowess. She is a noble wife woman in the best sense.—Lippincott's Magazines.

Found His Match. A very bright young man in a neighboring town looked at a hotel a man which he married, and which very properly subdued him. He was at dinner, and wishing to see every one know how smart he was commenced to gey the waiter girls. He succeeded in driving several half crazy, but finally made the error of joking the wrong one. Drive in the cow," he said, looking around for the milk picher. Telling the man by the ear, the girl convulsed the guests and at the same time paralyzed the stranger by loudly remarking: "Come, Alcock. It's easier to trot the calf to the cow than to drive the cow in."—Fort Madison (Ia.) Gem City.

All Sports Dangerous. A physician reports a case of rupture of muscular fibers in the thigh of a powerful athletic man, while playing golf. All sports are dangerous, and some are brutal.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

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OLNEY ON ARBITRATION.

A New Measure Devised by the Attorney General.

PREVENT STRIKES AND LOOKOUTS By Submitting Wage Controversies to a Commission Composed of the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and One Representative of Each Side.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A labor arbitration plan has been devised by Attorney General Olney, and was introduced yesterday by Chairman McCann, of the house committee on labor, and is intended as a substitute for the one framed by Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright as a result of the labors of the Chicago strike commission. In several points the bill is more far-reaching in its propositions than any that has been brought forward. The terms "railroad" and "employee" are defined in the bill, and the latter class includes those working on cars operated by the carrier under lease, making the carrier responsible for their acts as though they were employed directly by him. The wages paid to employees, it is stipulated, shall be reasonable and just.

In case of wage controversies the chairman of the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor are to communicate with the parties endeavoring to effect an amicable settlement, and if this mediation fails the controversy may be submitted to a board of arbitration of which the chairman of the interstate commerce commission shall be chairman, and which shall consist also of one commissioner chosen by the employer and one by the labor organization to which the employees interested belong. Where two or more classes of employees are interested their organizations shall agree upon their representative.

Other features are: The parties shall stipulate in writing, that pending the arbitration, the existing status shall not be changed. The award shall be final unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record. The parties shall faithfully execute it, and it may be enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit. Employees dissatisfied with the award shall not quit work without three months notice in writing. The award shall be continued in force for two years, and during that period no new arbitration between the same parties on the same subject shall be had.

After filing the award with the clerk of the United States circuit court of the district in which the difficulty occurs thirty days shall be allowed for filing exceptions in matters of law, after which it shall go into effect if no exceptions are taken. If they are taken it goes into force ten days after their decision.

If an agreement of arbitration shall be entered into by employees individually, instead of organizations, the board shall not be created unless the chairman is satisfied that they represent their associates. During that time it will be unlawful for organizations or employees to order, aid or abet a strike or a boycott, or to leave their employment without giving thirty days notice in writing, nor can they be discharged without thirty days notice, except for causes mentioned. Violations of this provision are made a misdemeanor punishable by \$1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment.

Membership in incorporated labor organizations, it is provided, shall be terminated by indulgence in lawlessness, violence, destruction of property, intimidation or threats by members during strikes, but they are not to be held individually liable for debts of the organization.

The employees of roads managed by receivers appointed by the federal courts shall have the right to be heard through the officers of their organizations or their representatives in the courts.

Employees who make it a condition of employment that men shall not be members of any labor organization or discharge or threaten to discharge men for such membership, or discriminate against them because of it, or enter into contracts compelling the men to contribute to any fund for charitable, social or beneficial objects, or if discharging men conspire to prevent them from obtaining employment elsewhere, shall be guilty of a violation of this provision by a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000. If disputes threatening to injuriously affect the interest of the people of any section are not submitted to arbitration the attorney general is authorized to apply to the district court for receivers for the railroad, to take possession of the property and run it in the interest of the public.

Aluminum War Vessels. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Probably with a view to giving scope for the latest ideas in naval construction, Secretary Herbert has modified the advertisements for the three torpedo boats to be constructed, so as to permit of the substitution for steel of any metal or alloy in hull or machinery. It is understood that the change has been made at the instance of bidders who desire to submit proposals to build the boats of aluminum bronze. Another reason for the change may be found in some recent French experiments, wherein a great saving of weight was made by the use of aluminum for hull construction.

Charged with Conspiracy. CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—"Fire Inspector" Cowie was held to the grand jury under \$1,500 bonds, and his co-conspirator Clin Tin, under \$500 bonds. Cowie and Clin are charged with conspiring to indict two Chinamen, Ah Hung and Hong Sing, for arson. From disclosures that were made to the court the defendants were dismissed and two witnesses were committed for trial. Cowie's title of fire inspector is a self conferred one, and he has figured prominently as the prosecuting witness in numerous arson cases.

Death of a Maryland Ex-Congressman. OAKLAND, Md., Jan. 18.—Ex-Congressman Patrick Hamill, one of the most respected and honored citizens of Garrett county, died at his home from paralysis, aged nearly 78. In 1841 he was appointed tax collector for the county, afterward served two terms in the state legislature, and was judge of the county court for seven years. In 1857 he was probate judge, and the following year was sent to congress.

Coal Stealers Must Break Stone. DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Jan. 18.—Judge Yerkes sentenced eighteen men convicted of stealing coal from Pennsylvania railroad cars at Bristol. They were assigned to the task of breaking stone for a month. The court said they would be obliged to do a full day's work every day, and if they did not or became obstreperous he would send them to the penitentiary.

A Specific

is a remedy that will remove a particular disease rather than any other. DANA'S Sarsaparilla is a specific for all diseases having their origin in Impure Blood; or those in which the cleaning of the blood means good-by to the disease. These comprise nearly all the ills human flesh is heir to. Rheumatism, Catarrh, La Grippe, Malaria, are all constitutional diseases of the blood. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Kidney Diseases, all cause Impure Blood. Purify the blood and the disease goes out of the system with the impurities.

Dana's SARSAPARILLA

The Kind that Cures

is the most thorough, energetic, yet gentle blood purifier known. It is not we alone who say this; those that use it do.

C. R. BARNES, of BEACH POND, Wayne Co., Pa., had Erysipelas two successive springs; culminating in a severe attack of Eczema. The burning and itching was intense, and the presence of both these blood diseases showed how full of impurities his system must have been. DANA'S Sarsaparilla cleaned his blood thoroughly. He says it took five bottles of DANA'S Sarsaparilla to do it; but it was done. That was what he was after.

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The fund is run on the same conservative principles as our local funds which have been tried for years and found safe. Any one wishing to invest in a Saving Fund will find it to their interest to call on the local agents and receive full particulars. Rev. H. A. Keyser, D. D., of Mahanoy City, is one of the directors.

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