EVENING HERALD

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THE EVENING MERALD,

Evening Herald

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1805.

A LITTLE harmony just now will cover a multitude of political mistakes.

THERE is a loud protest from Chicago against the rule that a woman's height should be six times the length of her

THE London Chronicle says; "We would willingly give a good British states man for one Abe Lincoln." Indeed, !! could well afford to give two or three.

MR CLEVELAND could have rendered the public a timely service if he had refrained from sending a special meange to Congress urging it again to potter with the currency question. All that the people ask of Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party so far as this sub ject is concerned is to keep hands off. The people have morally revoked the author ity of the majority in the present Congress and in a few weeks another Congress will succeed it, which will not only be fresh from the people, but competent to legislate intelligently on the currency problem:

THE impending collapse of the sugar industry of Louisiana is one of the most singular results of the incompetency of Democratic tariff makers. A year ago the planters were ordering new plants for their factories, entering into contracts for deliveries of cane in the grinding season, and counting with confidence upon the payment of bounties under existing laws The bounty law was repealed in August. they have been making sugar at a loss during the last two months, and with \$12,-600 000 withheld which they expected to receive from the government, they cannot pay their debts and are on the verge of bankruptey.

THE strike in Brooklyn will soon be history. And what are the results? The city and county have been put to an expense of \$15,000 a day for the maintenance of the militia; the strikers have spont all the money in their treasury and a great deal ganizations; the court proceedings now begun will give them no relief that they might not have secured without this upheaval; the companies bave, been put to a heavy expense in the loss of business and destruction of property. Worst of all, lives have been sacrificed and the breach widened between Labor and Capital. There is nothing in these results that is the least creditable to the street railway companies or their employes.

THE dismissal of the suit instituted by Mr. John G. Moore to restrain the collection of the Income tax was neither unex pested nor important. The real and final authority on this subject is the United The coarser grades of cotton have been States Supreme Court, and Judge Hagner's decision is simply an incident to the progress of Mr. Moore's suit to that tribunal. When the highest court in the land has pronounced its judgment, the legality of the Income tax may wear a It is not likely, though, that the cotton totally different aspect. Judge Hagner does not touch the moral and economic features of this Populistic impost. He limits himself to the constitutional objections raised against it, on all of which he rules against the plaintiff. His reason-Ing on these points is signally lame and inconclusive, particularly when it is remembered that many of the most eminent lawyers, comomists and statesmen of the country directly challengs the constituclosality of the Income tax. It will require more than this by rerdlet to convince the people that an exaction so alien in spirit and discriminating in letter is in accord with a fundamental law which guarantees equality of rights and privileges. The ultimate outcome of the present suit, however, should not alter the purpose of the Republican party to repeal the Income tax at the earliest opportunity. The fact that a I w is constitutional does not affect its ethical character, The Fug tive Slave law was none the less in famous for having the sanction of the judiclary. The Income tax must not be permitted to stain the nation's statute books a single day longer than is nec-

A College Education.

Professor Charles F. Thwing contribates to The Forum a suggestive paper on the rapidly increasing cost of a college education in America. In 1750 the Harvard student was allowed "two sizzes of bread" for his breakfast. At dinner he had a pound of meat and half a pint of beer. For supper there was an additional half pint of beer and a "part pye." The favorite New England dish reigned even in those days. Let not Anglomania dislodge it!

At Harvard the annual expenses of a student in 1830 were \$176. In 1893 they ranged, for an economical student, from \$484 to \$807. It appears that it is secoming harder and harder for a poor onng man or woman to get a college ducation. The cost of it for one year is reafer than the average income of an American family for a year.

Mr. Thwing makes one statement which we are inclined to doubt. He says most people would be glad of an education if they could get it. Perhaps so, but not a college education. Observation shows that the average person cares pothing at all about a college training. Even in the public schools most pupils are wild with joy at the prospect of the anding of their school days, and a large proportion drop out of instruction altogether just as soon as the law allows, often before, under one pretext or another. At the same time, we beg leave to observe that the American college course has not yet become so expensive that the ablebodied young American man or woman who is bent on securing it is unable to do so. Those to whom a remedy. course of classics and sciences is the one glittering goal worth attaining are still able to accomplish their aim by working in one way or another to get the money to support them while they are at college. If that were not so, we should indeed despair of the future of this republic.

The added cost of the college training is largely due to the added articles now necessary for the student's comfort, to greater expense for food and clothing. The pay of college professors has also mounted up from \$1,000 a year at the time of the American Revolution to from \$4,000 to \$5,000 in 1893. Libraries and laboratories are a bundred times as expensive, a hundred times as efficient a they were a century ago. Still Thoma Edison is not a college graduate. Neither was Lincoln nor Ben Franklin nor Flor ence Nightingale nor Joan of Arc.

Clean Up the Legislators.

Is the Philadelphia Telegraph grow ing giddy at its time of life? We fear so from the following editorial in regard to the Pennsylvania legislature. Giddy or not, however, the suggestion about cleaning up state lawmakers in side and out is an excellent one and to be commended to the lawmakers of every state:

Having spant 155,000 of the public funds in luxurious fixin's of one kind and another, chiefly 5300 terminate and 550 French platemir-roys, it is to be haped the men at Harrisdam, will keep clean this winter. Some people take their annual wash in summer time, when they no fishing and their aimful wash in summer time, when they go fishing and tail in, and some in winter, when they miscal adult the thekiness of the fee. However, it healf a matter of tasto, convenience—or sensent. The people of Pennsylvania will even to their manay if the result of the coming plungs at the state entered is to clean up the foolid as well as the outside. It often happens that fract performs covers a very load state fract performs covers a very load state. airs. Our topositical statesmen should and and got their consciouses in good while they are about it. There are some egislative star that can only be got rid of brough the hardest kind of self sacrifice. It a to be hoped this extravagant lavatory out-ay will pay tor itself. Still there are cynical cople who will have their doubts about it.

An industrial movement of considerable importance has been in progress for the past ten years under the surface. It now begins to be plainly manifest. It is the shifting of the manufacture of cotton goods from the north to the south. The New England cotton manufacturers themselves are opening mills in the cotton states. Other things being equal. manufactured goods can always be made best and cheapest in localities nearest where the raw material is produced. made in the south for some years more cheaply than they could be turned out in the north. With the mild climate, abundant fuel and cheap labor of the cotton states there is promise of an era of wonderful prosperity to those states. mills of New England will be obliged to light down in consequence

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 Sarsa-parilla Cures

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

Hood's Pilis are especially prepared to be aken with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Me. per box.

Words That Cut Like Blades of Steel.

A Power Wnich Nothing Living Can Resist.

Awe and Admiration.

Many persons ordinarily of strong udgment will feel their conscience smits them when they think what they might have been, had they but taken the advice of those who know from experience.

Mrs. Florence Taylor, of 4 Courtland Place, Bridgeport, Conn., speaks straight to the point when she tells of the fright ful suffering she has endured and how she was saved by the wonderful action of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, the greatest medicine ever known to weak, tired, exhausted and nervous humanity. Read the following letter written with an overflowing heart, and a pen that can honestly predaim miracles

"For four years I had been troubled with nervous debility and hysteria in a most aggravated form, causing sleepless ness and mental depression. At one time I feared blood poisoning. For months was confined to the bed.

"My constitution wasted and I totally lost my appetite. Doctors, of whom I had many, falled to give me any relief, Last September I was advised to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve



MRS. FLORENCE TAYLOR.

"I did so, and the almost immediate change it wrought was wonderful. I regained my appetite, the dizziness in my head departed, my nerves were made perfectly strong, it renewed my interest in life and made me feel, in fact, like an-

life and made me feel, in fact, like another woman.

"After taking six bottles I thankfully proclaimed myself well and strong. Those six bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy did for me what hundreds of dollars and numerous physicians failed to do. I cannot do credit to its merits. Truly it should be lauded to the skies. I advise everybody to take it."

Think that letter over, sufferers. If you have weak nerves, tired bodies, bad blood or indigestion, have work if too hard and are runs down, try the best medicine in the world for these conditions, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It will cure you. It gives health and strength to everybody.

It is the great discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York City, and is perfectly narmless. The doctor is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consuited free, personally or by letter, and this fact places his great remedy above all other medicines.

Mexico Will Not Arbitrate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. - The United States has exhausted all proper means of preventing a hostile collision between Mexico and Guatemala, and the two countries must settle their dispute with out further restraint exercised by United States Secretary Gresham's telegram to the Mexican government has met with a very flattering reply from the Mexican government, but in substance it holds that the difficulty with Guatemala is one inference is that Guatemala must either promptly submit to Mexico's terms or

Mary Anderson Seriously IIL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.-Mary Anderson is ery ill at Brighton, England, according to a letter received from that place by Ru-dolph, of the Cashno. The letter says that she is being wheeled up and down the promenade in a bath chair. All the sylph like indications of her once pretty figure and the somewhat etherial face have gone, and in place of this we have a matronly voman with plump dairy maid's cheeks she is followed about by Navarro, who looks haggard.

Favoring Canadian Federation.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 29.-It is announced that the present cabinet will be reconstructed this week preparatory to consideration of the question of the con-federation of the colony with the domin-ion of Canada. Sir William Whiteway, whose political disabilities have been removed, will become prime minister, the position formerly held by him.

New Jersey Legislature.

THENTON, Jan. 20. - The New Jersey son sto, in executive session last night, unani nously confirmed Governor Werts' nomnations of Supreme Court Justice Garrion and State School Superintendent Adison B. Poland, to succeed themselves, scessor to the inte Justice Abbott. The nate unanimously passed Assemblyman odding's house consurrent resolution Ang an amendment to the state con tution prohibiting gambling. Among assemblyman away from Hunterdon nd gives it to Camden

An Episcopal Archbishop for Washington. St. Louis, Jan. 29,-From Information gained here from high social circles it ap-pears to be a probability that the Episco pal church will have an architshop at Washington before long. The commission a the revision of the constitution and canons will consider at its coming meeting in New York Feb. 7 a proposition to of aside the city of Washington as the see of the archbishop. According to the existing law of the church the first archbishop would be Rev. John Williams, bishop of Connecticut.

STRAIGHT TO THE POINT. THE MONEY CRISIS

Full Text of President Cleveland's Special Message.

A BIG BOND ISSUE FAVORED

Men and Women Bow Before It in Silent The President Urges the Necessity for Non-Partisan Action.

DANGER TO THE NATION'S CREDIT

The Present Plan of Issuing Bonds Not Well Calculated to Meet Our Present Needs-The Delay of Congress in Enacting Satisfactory Financial Legislation Dangerous to the Nation's Progress. Burdened with a Lond of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The full text of the message sent to congress by the president on the fluancial situation is as fol-

To the Senate and House of Representa-

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of the congress the condition of our national finances, and in connection with the subject indersed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by the congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deer it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial ss and avert business disaster and

universal distress among our people Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a rem edy for ills then existing and as a safe guard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now con vinced that its reception by the congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitate additional or different legislation.

With natural resources unlimited in variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound mon-etary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way

of our prosperity. Necessity for Non-Partisan Action It is hardly disputed that this predicament confronts us today. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in bonestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly, this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammeled by the proju-dice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned; and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an exuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrona conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems preented as free as consible from the tyranny of preconssived opinions, to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek rith unclouded vision a safe and reason

The real trouble which confronts us conmists in a lack of confidence widespread and constantly increasing in the continaing ability or disposition of the ment to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarassment attending the effort of the gov ernment under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the trensury or canceling obligations by its ex-

penditure after it is obtained. The only way left open to the govern-ment for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of its bonds. The only bonds that can be so issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which, in existing conditions, de-tracts largely in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government. The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situa ion, however, remains to be mentioned It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single govern-ment obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard

Our Outstanding Obligations. We have outstanding about \$500,000,000 of currency notes of the government for

which gold may be demanded, and, cari ously enough, the law requires that when presented and, in fact, redeemed—paid in gold—they shall be relssued. Thus the ame notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested so long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an adantage in repeating the operation. More than \$300,000,000 in these notes have al ready been reducemed in gold, and, not withstanding such redemption, they are all still outstanding. Since Jan. 17, 1894 our bonded interest bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose o obtaining gold to replenish our coin re-Two issues were made amounting to \$50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first issue there were realized something more than \$55,000,000 in gold. Hetween that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about to months, \$163,000,000 in gold were drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary, and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold were again realized. Be-tween the date of this second base and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$60,000,00 in gold have been drawn from the treas nry. These large sums of gold were expended without any cancellation of gov ernment obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

suggests facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention.

More than \$172,000,000 in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipment abroad or

hoarding at home. While nearly \$103,000,000 of this amount were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two thirds of that amount, being about \$60,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting pro-

cess with the lapse of time.

The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding, and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our perplexities ac-

Conditions are certainly supervening tending to make the bonds which may be Issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the up-holding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national char-

Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement.

Danger to the National Credit,

The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss, not only to our national credit and pros perity and to financial enterprise, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those

whose only capital is their daily labor. It will hardly do to say that a simple inease of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and con tantly increasing as to our fluancial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our peo-ple at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government.

Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money we have. There is now in the treasury : omfortable surplus of more than \$83,000, 000; but it is not in gold and, therefore does not meet our difficulty.

I cannot see that differences of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of thos whose duty it is to rectify evils now ap parent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will fol-low from its collapse. Whatever ideas may be insisted upon as to silver or bimetalism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of na-tional credit, a necessity in the honorable discharge of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. I do not un-derstand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our

financial and currency arrangements. Besides the treasury notes, which cer tainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly \$500,000,000, there will fall due in 1904 \$100,000,000 of bonds issued during the last year, for which we have received gold, and in 1907 nearly \$600,000,000 of 4 per cent, bonds issued in 1877. Shall the pay ment of these obligations in gold be re pudiated? If they are to be paid in such : nanner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands, w should not destroy, or even imperil, our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose. While I am not unfriendly that purpose. While I am not unfriendly to sliver, and while I desire to see it recog nize to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold cutirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radi dial legislation should be promptl passed. I, therefore, beg the congress to give the subject immediate attention,

A New Bond Issue Recommended. In my opinion the secretary of the treas ary should be authorized to Issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procur-ing and maintaining a sufficient gold reerve and the redemption and cancellation of the United States legal tender notes and he trensury notes issued for the purchas of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We should be relieved from the humiliat ing process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for pur-poses not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and the interest of bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its repre-sentative, and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably dispo ing of bonds not containing this stipula tion. I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$30 and \$50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate not exceding 3 per cent. per annum. I io not see why they should not be pay able fifty years from their date. We o the present generation have large amounts to pay if we meet our obligations, and long bonds are most salable. The secre tary of the treasury might well be per mitted, at his discretion, to receive on the sale of bonds the legal tender and treas mry notes to be retired, and, of course, when they are thus retired or redeemed in gold they should be cancelled

These bonds, under existing laws, could be deposited by national banks as security for circulation, and such banks should be allowed to issue circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so depos ited except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent, interest, and which sell in the market at less than par. National banks should not be allowed to take out circu-lating notes of a less denomination than \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasury, except for redemp-tion and retirement, they should be can-celled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denominations under \$10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other dues to the government to be paid in any other form I believe all the provisions I have sug-

gested should be embedied in our laws if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatemen of a sound fluancial condition. Burdened with a Load of Interest.

The financial events of the past year | scheme. Obtection has been made to the issuance of interest bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest, and it is still accumulating. The aggregate inter-est on the original issue of bonds, the pro-cess of which in gold constituted the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,836,250 on Jan. 1, 1896, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purgose during the last year will be \$9,145,000, lating from Jan. 1, 1805.

While the cancellation of those notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the lass year, the more expensive they will become.

In conclusion, I desire to frankly confess my rejuctance to issue more bonds in present circumstances and with no better caults than have lately followed that ourse. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief, an expression of my determination to leave nothing unwhich furnishes a hope for improv ing the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to much with the strictest honor every national ob-ligation. GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Jan. 28, 1895.

Immediately after the message was read in the house Mr. Springer offered a bill designed to carry the recommendations into effect. The bill was referred to the banking and currency committee. In the senate the message was sent to the

finance committee.

There is some doubt whether the house committee on banking and currency will agree to report the bond bill to the house at once. The Democrats of the commite are divided in their views on all finandal legislation, and some of them are irrevocably opposed to bond Issues. One number who favors the president's plan says that he does not believe more than four or five Democrats on the committee will vote for it. The balance of power, mordingly, rests with the Republicans in he committee as it does in the house Chairman Springer believes that Repub-licans will vote to report the bill, and will aid the Democrats in the house to pass it.

PEADING

BUILDING CACLEM IN EFFECT NO EMBER 18, 1874.

IN EFFECT NO EMBER 19. 1874.

Frains leave Shonacooah as follows:

For New York viz Phitadelphia, welk days,
10, 5.25, 7.20, a.m., 12.32, 2.55, 5.55 p.m. Sunday,
10, a.m. For New York via Manch Chunk,
week days, 5.25, 20 a.m., 12.32, 2.55 p.m.

For Rending and Philadelphia, week days,
10, 5.25, 7.20, a.m., 12.32, 2.55 p.m. Sunday,
2.10, a.m.

For Pottsville, week days, 2.10, 7.20, a.m.,
1.32, 2.55, 5.55 p.m. Sunday, 2.10 s.m.

For Pottsville, week days, 2.10, m. Sunday,
10, 5.25, 7.20, a.m., 12.33, 2.55, 5.55 p.m. Sunday,
10, 5.25, 7.20, a.m., 12.33, 2.55, 5.55 p.m. Sunday,
10, 5.25, 7.20, a.m., 12.33, 2.55, 5.55 p.m. Sunday,
10, 5.25, 7.20, a.m., 12.33, 2.55, 5.55 p.m. Sunday,
10, 5.25, 7.20, a.m., 12.33, 2.55, 5.55 p.m. Sunday,
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10, 6.25, 7.20, s. m., 12,32, £.55, 5.55 p. m. Sun-lay, 2.10, s. m.

For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 3.25, 11.30 s. m., 1.35, 7.20 p. m., sunday, 3.25 s. m.

For Mahanoy Piane, week days, £.10, 5.25, 5.87, 1.30, 11.30 s. m., 12.32, 11.35, 2.65, 5.95, 7.20, 9.35 p. m. Sunday, £.10, 2.25, s. m.

For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, £.55, 1.30, 11.30 s. m., 1.25, 7.30, 9.35 p. m. Sunday, 1.55 s. m.

No a. m.

For Battimore, Washington and the West via 5. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading terminal, Philadelphia. (P. & R. R. R.) at 3.25, 55, 11.25 a. m., 5.45, 7.37, p. m., Sundar 3.26 55, 11.26 a. m., 2.45, 7.27, p. m. Additional airs from 24th and Chestnut streets station, seek days, 1.45, 5.41, 5.25 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 425 p. m.

tairs from 24th and thesimal streams station, week days, 1.45, 5.41, 5.25 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.28 p. m.

TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH:
Leave Now York via Philadelphia, week days, 1.00 s. m., 1.80, 8.00, 7.30 p. m., 18.18 night. Sullay 2.00 p. m.
Leave New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 1.00 s. m., 1.10, 4.80 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal seek days, 4.95, 2.05, 10.00 a. m., and 4.05, 1.22, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 1.80 p. m.
Leave Reading, week days, 1.80, 7.10, 10.05, 1:56 a. m., 5.55, 7.57 p. m. Sunday, 1.85, 2. m.
Leave Reading, week days, 2.35, 7.46 a. m., 1270, 6,12 p. m. Sunday, 2.35 a. m.
Leave Tamagua, week days, 8.18, 8.50, 11 23 a. m., 1.20, 7.15, 9.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.18 a. m.
Leave Malancy City, week days, 8.48, a.50, 11 23 a. m., 1.51, 7.39, 8.54 p. m. Sunday, 3.45 s. m.

E. Leave Mahanoy Plane, week drys, 8.48, 400, 150, 9.37, 11.58 s. m., 12.88, 2.06, 5.20, 5.20, 7.53, 10.10
 J. M. Sunday, 2.40, 4.00 a. m., Leave Williamsport, week days, 7.42, 10.10, a. m. 8.36, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 11.16 p. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION,

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Wharf for Atlantic City, Week-Days-Express, 9.00, a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 4.00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 5.45

A00 p. m. Accommodsaion, 8.00 a. m., 6.45 p. m.
Bunday—Express. 8.00, 10.00 a. m. Accommodsation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner atlantic and Arkansas avenues.
Week-Days—Express, 7.35, 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 and 5.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.15 a. m., and 4.20 m.
Bunda:—Express, 4.00, 7.30 p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m., and 4.15 p. m.
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