EVENING HERALD

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sector at the post of cont Shenandosh, Ps.

THE EVENING HERALD

lvening Herald

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

Now is the time to get out of the country. The steerage rate to British ports has been reduced to \$10. There are a great many people who ought to take advantage of this magnificent oppor-

By a perusal of Mr. Cleveland's message it will be seen that it is now a "predicament that confronts us." This is considerably worse than either a "theory" or a "condition," and, added to a scared President and a fool Congress, gives to the situation a serious tinge. Save us from predicaments!

Ir is high time that the moral sense of the American people was aroused against the lynchings which take place constantly in various parts of the country. According to trustworthy statistics, the number of lynchings last year averaged about four a week. For one or two weeks of the present year that average has already been exceeded. The states in which these crimes have been committed are Nebrasks, Louisiana, Georgia, Kansas, North Caro lina, West Virginia and Mississippi. One of the most notable things in connection with this species of lawlessness has been the refusal of Judge Buckwalter, of Ohio, to honor a requisition for a colored man from the Governor of Kentucky unless he received some guarantee that the man should have a fair trial. The Judge based his action on the fact that a few months ago when he returned a fugitive to that state the male was lynched immediately after his arrival in Kentucky. In the opinion of the Judge, Kentucky broke faith with Ohio in the protection of a human life. This is a new doctrine, but it appears to have an adequate basis of

common-sense. THERE is a vast amount of trash now being imported into the United States. Since the enactment of the new Tariff this has been the case in very many lines of goods. With the opening afforded to foreign manufacturers by our lower rates of duties they have determined to secure control of our markets in one way, if not papers at a material that is getting whip-another. The complaint in this respect ped as before this could not be has been general. It would not matter so blamed if the relia not publish a word nuch if all the foreign trash that is imported bore a foreign brand, but it does ported bore a foreign brand, but it does DR. W. H. MORSE. goods are retailed as American goods thus bringing discredit upon American manufacturers generally. In the case of Endorsement Based Upon Experience. foreign woolen goods, which are now being so heavily imported, there is probably more trash than in any other line. Goods are sold here that have an excellent finish, almost as good as in the finest woolen goods, yet their textile construction is practically rotten. They are made of the commonest kinds of shoddy, and Dr. A. N. Allen, for many years the contain not a particle of pure wool. Such goods can be sold at extremely low prices. In appearance they are excellent, but for durability they are worthless. Of course, Naturally I inquired into the matter, and It takes a little time for the wearer of such goods to find this out, and when he complains to the party who sold them he is often informed that he has bought American goods, and is induced to give another order for another lot of similar stuff, had diagnosed chronic inflammation of than \$10 should be retired and cancelled The American manufacturer cannot afford to make such chesp goods, because he knows that he must equal the best foreign makes. He is consequently working at a disadvantage. Notwithstanding a growing disposition among the wholesale trade to handle only American goods, even at a slightly higher cost, the differance in the price between these foreign woolens, so called, and benest American woolens is so great that the trade feels unable to pay the difference for the American goods, as times are now when people pentically. My deductions have been such that so much of all laws and parts of laws study carefully the expenditure of every as to corroborate the clinical experience of as limit the amount of lawful money dollar they own. Of course, the idea of many other medical men, that Dr. David the foreign manufacturers is to secure our markets. They know that the Ameri- a great discovery." can manufacturers do not make any such atuff, and that in order to meet the competition the American goods of better mality must be marked down in price, suffer from-for instance rheumatism, which can only be done by lowering neuralgia, nervousness, dyspepsia, kid-American wages-a proposition that ney, liver and urinary troubles, and the would probably be opposed by the wage sickness peculiar to women, come from

they are working for.

are important countly to have a magasine of their even, The Street Ballway The Senate Quickly Ratifies the Review. A late number gives a summing up of the progress made by the people's carriage lines in 1804. Per and thing. The Review is of section the the financial depression has believe street one business vary Battle. Parple must ride in street cars, even when they have only a nicked left. Indeed in me or two respects the hard tines have a tually benefited the street rankways. The panic and succeeding long duling shave pressed down the booming, kiting, speculative value of the stocks of these roads and held them at something like a normal price. On the other hand, the hard times have also prevented the street our companies from doing what the long the task of Iraning a bill, he declared, was line steam railway companies were do-ing when the crack came and stopped arraigned the advecates of free silver for ing when the crash came and stopped them-lengthening out the roads and building where there was not population enough to make them pay. The street car railroads that have been constructed have therefore opportunity for a healthy, steady growth. Street rail way stocks and bonds are safe.

The feature of all the new lines under construction is that there is not a horse our among them; of the ones already in existence that the borse car lines are nking the animals off as rapidly as posde and substituting electricity. There a new 10,000 miles of electric rainwaid in the country and 20,000 electric me for cars. It is to be observed, however that the unilogy mud electric cable sy om for street out in pallion seems roa ly to have made little progress in 1894. Aybether it is an accomplished fact is

A line care that look soldiers been paralleled has conce up in Cambinath. egal centiles an of high standing, My B. Harmott, has been continued to 50 days' insperements for contours of court. His contempt constated to his refusal to give up certain papers which he was ordered to profined. Dernett hato stay in prison till be does hand over the capers, if at the end of the 60 days he still refuses. If he continue obdurate, he runs the chance of being a prisoner

If all the people in towns and cities who have carriages that they do not use, but which they send out empty, fre quently, merely to exercise the horses, would allow the use of such vehicles one day in the week to nice people they now defends at carriages and never of to 100 me, then many persons would be happy and healthy, and no harm would be done to the swellest

The French have beyond a doubt the most exquisite tasts in all maunificture. of any nation on the globe. At the faarral of the Eussian exact the bronze and silver werates from Franco were to machinary beautiful and article then may of this test I sell the fact was uni-

es of year of a their war, a corre-No a ouder. The news-

Newark, (N. J.) Evening News. "Most certainly," was the emphatic reply of Dr. Morse when asked by a News reporter if the words of commendation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, that recently appeared in the press, was veritable.

"I studied medicine," he said, "with leading practitioner of Massachusetts. Visiting him several years after, he re lated to me the case of a patient of his who had been cured of stone by solvents. he told me. In the town of Dalton, Mass., his patient lived, and that he had literally suffered many things of many physicians,' and they the best of the state. There had been a diversity of opinion as to his allment, but the doctor the kidneys, and his prognosis had been and an equal amount in denominations of incurable.' I had known of this case—a \$10 and upwards should be issued in their mere wreck of a man, suffering and pessimistic. But now, greatly to my surprise, the doctor told me that he was actually cured. He had taken Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and not only had grown stronger and better, but had passed several pieces of stone. The remedy had promoted the passage of the calculi and had acted as solvent. I saw this man a few days later looking well, feeling finely and speaking in the highest terms of the Remedy. I was led to examine it chemically and to test it thera-Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will do that which is claimed for it; and I consider it

The great value of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy lies in the fact that it dissolves the excess of uric acid in the blood. Many of the ailments people circulation, be repealed. this cause. Favorite Remedy dissolves or motions to substitute other bills, and earners, perhaps closing our factories, this acid, expels it from the system, thus and thus giving the foreigners absolute curing the disease. In cases of scrofuls, control of our markets, which is the point diabetes and Bright's disease, it cures where all other treatments have failed.

Treaty with Japan.

THE AMENDED GURRENCY BILL

The House Banking and Currency Committee Decides to Present the Measure Without Recommendation, Thus Precip-Itating Another Interminable Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. St. - The session of the enate yesterday was unusually eventral In giving expression to the intense feeling which has been aroused by the financial question and to the apparent hopeless ness of arriving at a solution. Mr. Sher man (O.) urged the senate to take the sub ject from the finance committee, where pushing their demands to the point of paralyzing legislation. He asserted that the present emergency could readily be more by issuing bonds of such simple and conenient form that they would be taken by the people as well as the banks.

Mr. Vest lent a personal interest to the debate by declaring the president was seek-ing to make congress accessory to the welding of the simple gold standard on the people. The senator asserted that there must now be a separating of the ways be tween him and the president.

Mr. Hill (N. Y.) also spoke briefly, ex-pressing the belief that congress would speedily aid the administration if the lat ter would make known what it actually

The senate spent the rest of the day in executive session on the Japanese treaty which was ratified after two hours' debate The only vote taken was on Senator White's amendment providing for the exclusion of Japanese laborers in clearer terms than in the treaty. This was defeated, 26 to 16. This would have seemed to defeat ratification of the treaty, as a two thirds vote in its favor was not pos sible if the sixteen should hold out. After wards in the discussion it was claimed that an amendment adopted providing for abrogation in one year would serve to meet immigration difficulties as well as others, and this view was apparently ac

The consular and diplomatic appropria tion bill as reported to the senate provides for the construction of a cable between the United States and Hawaii. The president is authorized to contract for the entire work of laying the cable, and as a part of the cost of such cable the sum of \$500,000 is appropriated. +Another amendment appropriates \$6,000 for the protection of the property of the United States in the Sa moan Islands.

THE FINANCIAL BUIL ROCKE To Report the Auch Amended Measure duch Amended

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The administra-tion banking bill will be reported to the house from the committee on banking and surrency in a much amended form and a non-committal recommendation that it will be considered. This conclusion was reached after discussion lasting all my yesterday, which developed a lack of harmony on the part of the Democrats of the committee. The Republicans sup-ported the bill after securing several unendments; indeed, most of the changes made originated with the opposition. bill will be reported to the house Friday with the president's message, and as the report will be neither for nor against it every member has the privilege of filing

After the various amendments had been disposed of in committee a motion was made that the Carlisle bill, with the state bank clause eliminated, be substituted for it. This was lost. A motion to report it with the recommendation that it do not pass was also lost, and the final motion that it be reported without any recommendation was carried.

The amendments which the committee

bill are as follows: The bonds which by the original bill were payable fifty years after date are made payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and are due fifty years after date. The section which requires the le-gal tender notes and treasury notes when redeemed in gold to be cancelled and re-issued is amended by adding a proviso that the amount of such United States notes and treasury notes which may be cancelled and retired shall not exceed in the aggregate an amount equal to the addi-

ioual circulation taken out by national

banks after the passage of this act. Section 3 of the act is amended by adding the following: "And in lieu of all ex-isting taxes every association shall pay to the treasury of the United States in the months of January and July a duty of one-eighth of 1 per centum each half year upon the average amount of the notes issued to it by the comptroller of the cur-This amondment reduces the tax ipon the circulation of national banks on I per cent, per annum to one-fourth of 1 per cont. per annum. The fourth sec on of the bill, which provides that na tional bank notes of a less denomination \$10 and upwards should be issued in their places, and that silver certificates now utstanding larger than \$10 should be re prod and the silver certificates of denom nations of less than \$10 should be issued in their stead was stricken out.

Section 5, which requires duties on imports to be paid in gold coin only was stricken out, and a section substituted which provides that from and after July 1, 1895, 10 per cent. of the cash reserve required by law shall be kept in coin or coin certificates, and not less than half of such coin or coin certificates shall be in gold coin or gold certificates.

Section 6 was amended so as to provide which may be deposited during any calen-dar month for the purpose of withdrawing national bank circulation, or prohibits any national banking association from reciving any increase of its circulation dur-

Chairman Springer will request the com mittee on rules to report a rule fixing a time for the debate, to begin on Monday next, and authorizing the chair at the close of debate to entertain amendments allow thirty minutes debute on each amendment. According to this plan the free silver men and other members with financial plans will be enabled to secure a vote on their propositions.

The street ear interests of the country THE WURK OF COAGREEM. IS SUIGIDE A SIN? NO AGREEMENT REACHED MUNYON THEIR

Robert G. Ingersoll Says i is Not.

What the Genial Phil sopher Really Means.

Other Equally Emment Men Differ From His Vi ws.

A Question Involved Each of us Must Decide.

A Letter of Powerful I terest to Our Readers.

The eloquent Robert G. Ingersoli, in a ecent communication to the New York World, takes the ground that suicide is hundreds of thousands will be forthcomnot always a sin. New York's most eminent clergymen, statesmen and judges, mmediately filled the columns of that paper with protestations against the great thinker's theory.

What Mr. Ingersoll really said and neant was, that under certain circumstances suicide was not a sin. For intance, he thought that in case of a peron suffering with sickness and hopeless of a cure, it would not be a sin to end such suffering by self-destruction.

Mr. Ingersoll's idea was the humaniarisn one of arresting pain. But he forgot that it is often difficult, pay, impossible to draw the line when a disease s curable or incurable.

Men suffering should not be a warrant for self-destruction. Countless cases of errible, yes, excruciating suffering, have been cured even after all hope was lost, and doctors have pronounced the disease incurable. Many a sufferer from disease has been brought to the verge of suicide and aftewards recovered perfect health.

and attewards recovered perfect health.

An estimable lady, Mrs. Lila C. Root, who resides at 36 Elm St., New Bedford. Maes., tells the following facts:

"I was very nervous," she said, "and my kidneys were in a terrible state, and I had awful pains in my back and side and could not sleep at night. My headache was a source of great annoyance, and I suffered much at certain periods.

"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Greece's Nervura blood and nerve remely, for it cured me of my terrible com

edy, for it cured me of my terrible com-plaints. Why, I felt so miserable that I often thought I would take my own life. I thank God for directing me to this won-derful remedy. I deem it my duty to say that I think Dr. Greene's Nervura ood and nerve remedy the best medi-ne in the world."

Case after case like the above might be cited, when all hope of cure had been abandoned, and the persons given up to die, and yet this wonderful medicine has brought back health and joy unto the tricken households.

stricken households.
Suicide is self-destruction. It is just as much suicide to neglect one's health when slightly ill, or when apparently trivial symptoms arise, as to deliberately take one's life. To feel nervous, to have weak nerves, to be tired, listless, languid, to have headache, indigestion, constipation and dyspepsia, to pass sleepless nights, to wake tired mornings, to be strongth—these are the sure precursors of the first round. Nikirk was defeated in two minutes.

prostration and premature death, unless attended to at once.

Suicide is a sin, and it is suicide to neglect your health. Take this grand medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and it will make you well and strong. Take it because it cures; take it-because it is a physician's prescription; the discovery of Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, and who gives his great medicine double value by allowing all to consult him, free of charge concerning their diseases, either personally or by letter.

May Marriages.

It is usually supposed that May is an unpropitions month for marriages, and this view is generally sustained by the of field figures. In Great Britain, where the figures are carofully kept, of 1,200 mar ringes in a year the even average per month would be 100. Instead of the tands at the head with 174. Januar somes next with 160, December with 18 dy with 124, November with 114, so on down to February with 70 May bringing up the rear with 49 In Germany April is the favorite month, and October ics second. In Hungary February is the favorite month, and November come second In Greece October comes first, January second; in Italy Pobruary first, November second; in France April first and January second; in Sweden Novem-ber first, December second.

In Russia the curious fact is noted that two months—March and November, corre-sponding to our Easter time and Christ-mas—are practically barred from marriages, these being the average figures on the basis of 1,200 in a year: February, 270; January, 280; October, 185; November, 174; March, 12; December, 9. The average duration of marriages is highest in Russia, 30 years, and least in Holland, 28 years. The average marrying age of womon in Russia is 21 years, and in Holland 28 years, which accounts for this differ-

One Advantage of the System. "But how could the inside of your store have been damaged so much by the fire

without injuring your stock of goods?"
asked the kisurance adjuster.
"My stock was all out on the sidewalk
in front, of course," replied the retail
grocer, wondering at the man's ignorance.
Chicago Tribune. -Chicago Tribun

George's Handiean.

"What makes you think that Ethel will never look favorably on George's suit?' "Because her parents speak so highly of him."—Washington Star.

Loggerheads.

DIPLOMATS NEGOTIATING PEACE.

If War Is Averted It Will Probably Be on the Basis of an Agreement Between the Representatives of Mexico and Guatemala at Washington.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan 31 .- A telegram was received here from Guatemala verify-ing the rumors that the confederation of the Central American republic has formed. Ministers Arias of Honduras, Gomez of Nicaragua and Estupinan of San Salvador individually offer the co-operation of their countries to Guatemala in the event of war with Mexico. Central America will stand united to repeal any invasion from Mexico. The Costa Rican minister arrived soon after the meeting, tegether with President Barries, of Guatemala, and is of the same mind as the other Central American republics. The war cloud hangs heavy over Mexico today. It is feared from the outlook that Mexico has no recourse left but to declare war against the federation of Central America. President Diaz is for peace, but still stands boldly for Mexico's rights.

At the Mexican Jockey club, of which

the president's father-in-law is president, upon the subject of war with Guatemala being broached, a subscription was started toward the inauguration of a war fund, and in less than five minutes over \$50,000 was subscribed. A collecting committee was then appointed, with Mayor Sebastian Camacuo as president and Pablo Martinez

ling from this source at very short notice. Both sides are massing troops on the frontier, and non-combatants are leaving that section by all manner of conveyances The united states of Mexico seem unani-mous in support of President Diaz and his policy, and will spare no means or expense in the way of arming and equipping oldlers.

The rumor a few days ago that two Americans, Thomas Murphy and Colonel A. R. Dunn, were killed while en route to the Guatemalan Northern railroad with a drove of 100 mules, which were to be used in the construction of that road, has been confirmed. The mules were stolen, it is not known by whom.

THE WORK OF PEACEMAKERS. Reported Agreement at Washington That Will Prevent a Clash of Arms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—On the subject of the conference between Secretary Gresham and the Mexican and Gautemalan ministers The Evening Star says:

"The existing controversy between Mexloo and Guatemala was argued pro and on, with the result, so it is stated, that the two countries will settle the matter between themselves without resort to arms. An agreement was reached whereby Guatemala is to make certain concessions to Mexico in the nature of an apology and indemnity, in return for which the latter ountry will forget and forgive all past differences.

"No details can be had on the subject. and the amount of the indemnity said to have been agreed upon cannot be stated with positiveness. It is variously stated at between \$500,000 and \$2,000,000."

No Agreement at Guatemala

GUATRMALA, Jan. 31.—President Barrios is conferring daily with Mexico's repre-sentative here. No definite action has been taken so far as known, and they have made but little progress in their negotia tions over the boundary question that is now agitating Mexico and Gustemala. It is reported that rioting has occurred at Guacheo, and that several have been killed.

Knocked Out in Two Minutes,

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 31.—The much talked of fistic battle between Harry Nikirk and "Tim" Scanlan, both of Pittsburg, efore the Columbian Athletic club, or curred here last night and Scanlan knocked

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair; southwest to we winds. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginla, generally fair; variable winds. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, fair and warmer; south winds.

Accurate Measurements.

An illustration of the marvelous accuracy characterizing tools or instruments of measurement now employed as compared with those of farmer times is given by a writer in The American Machinistnamely, that whereas formerly .001 inch marked on a drawing would have been objected to on the ground that it was difficult or impossible to work so closely to measures as that at the present time .0000 inch is measured in every fine workshop and dimensions given in hundredths of even thousandths of an inch frequently appear on drawings without objection or the part of the workmen. The instruments of measurement are now made with such a degree of refined accuracy that even the warmth of the hand may expand a rod 12 inches long so that the amount of expan sion can be measured. It has thus become Important in fine measurement to be care ful that the temperature of the plece to be measured or ganged should have the same temperature as that of the instrument by which its size is determined. By first handling a rod of the length named and measuring it, particularly if the rod be o brass or copper, and then, after allowing the rod to cool, handling the gauge until the latter expands, it is found that a dis-crepancy of from .007 inch to .001 inch may be sometimes made apparent, due entirely to differences of temperature.

Pinching a Pickpocket.

It happened on a race course in Russia. Among the spectators was a tall, power firily built man, no longer young, and he was leaning back against a miling when he suddenly felt a hand slipped into his pocket in search no doubt of a silver snuffbox which he habitually carried. He said not a word, but raising himself on tiptos for a moment he sat down on top of the rall and on top of the hand in his pocket. The thief struggled in vain to release him-self, while his captor showed no sign of knowing that there was anything amiss until at length the pain became too great for endurance, and the pickpocket called Then the old gentleman out in agony. Then the old gentleman got up and said as the wretched man be-hind him drew out a hand bine and swellen, "Another time you will keep your fin-gers from other people's pockets "-Lon-don Gentlewoman. noptly a.

Mexico and Guatemala Still at Prominent People Pledge to Support Humane Methods.

> Splendid Work Accomplished by the Eminent Professor.

> Mrs. John Serven, 310 West Fourth street, New York city, says; "Professor Munyou's Remedie- have really sayed me a small fortune in doctor's fees. We have had a great deal of sickness in our family, and I used to call a physician for my little ones sever all times a week. No. I am gled to say that we have notempioyed a doctor for two years. Whenever any our i fill a few does at Munion. Pennoles act like magic and save us long spells of sickness. We have used Munyou's Cures with wonderful success in calds, cough, fevers, some throat, diarrhosa, liver complaint and expression, and, in fact, in all kinds of sickness. For moself, I have been cared of asthma by Munyou's Asthwas Remedies."

As how Hemedie."

Munyon's Stemach and Dys. e.st. Cure cures all forms of indig stion and stomach troubles such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, blosting of food, distress after eating, blosting of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart cancel by ladigation. I soothes, heals and invigorates stomache that have been weakened by over-eating, or where the B ing of the stomach habeth impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price 23 on its.

Munyon's Homocopathic Home Remedy lompany, of Philadelphia, put up specific for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 75 cents a bottle.

EDEADING

PARLEDING STREET IN REPRES NO LEGAL IV. 1894.

Table lest The spread as ellipse for New York at Philosophile, well on a this m. For you was to be Chunk, this makes the Chunk, this makes the control of Philippeline, weak the control of the control

The Williamsort Subtar and Level Myr. oct Gaps. Ed. 120 a. m. 150 a. m. 150 a. T. 17 p. ma., under R.F. 27 p. ma., under R.F. 28 p. 150, 255, 556, 7.20, 9.35 m. aunday, 2.10, 3.25, a. m. For Ashland and Shamothic, week days. 3.39, 20, 11.90 a. m. 1.85, 7.20, 9.35 p. m. Surday, 25 a. m.

75 a. B. For Enlithmore, Washington and the Wess vis 5, & C. R. R., through trains leave Readurerminal, Philadelphis, (P. & R. R. R.) at 3 21, 55, 11,28 a. m., 3,46, 7,27, b. m., Sunday 3 29, 55, 11,28 a. m., 5,66, 7,27 p. m. Additional at strong 24th and (heshund streets station, ceek days, 1,45, 541, 8,28 p. m. Sundays, 1,35, 38 p. m.

week days, 1.46, 5.41, 2.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 4.23 p. m.
TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH:
Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days
30 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, 7.35 p. m., 12.15 night. Sursy, 6.30 p. m.
Leave New York via Mauch Chunk, week days
30, 9.10 s. m., 1.10, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphis, Reading Terminal,
cek days, 4.20, 8.35, 10,00 a. m. and 4.08,
4.6, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 11.35 p. m.
Leave Reading, week days, 1.25, 7.10, 10.05, 11 55
m., 5.55, 7.57 p. m. Sunday, 1.35, s. m.
Leave Pottaville, week days, 8.35, 7.46 s. m.,
100, 9.12 p. m. Sunday, 2.35 s. m.
Leave Tamagus, week days, 2.18, 8.50, 11 23 s.
1.10, 7.15, 9.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.18 s. m.
Leave Malarroy City, week days, 3.45, 9.21,
1.75 s. m., 1.51, 7.30, 9.54 p. m. Sunday, 3.45
Leave Malarroy Plane, week days, 3.45, 4.10,
Leave Malarroy Plane, week days, 3.15, 4.10,
Leave Malarroy Plane, week days, 2.15, 4.10,

M. Leave Mahanoy Plane, week days, 3.45, 400, 20, 2.7, 11.59 a. m., 12.55, 2.00, 5.20, 5.20, 7.73 10 10 m. Sunday, 7.40, 4.00 s. m., Leave Williamsport, week days, 7.42, 10.10, g. 8.85, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 11.15 p. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia Chestnus Surest Wharf ad South Street Wharf for Atlantic City. Week-Days-Express, 2.00, a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 50 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 s. m., 540 b. m. Sunday—Express, 5.60, 10.60 a. m. Accom-nodation, 8.60 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner stlantic and Arkansas avenues. Week-Daya—Express, 7.35, 9.00 a. m. and .00 atd 5.30 p. m. Accommodation, 8.15 a. m., and 4.32 p. m.

Week-Days-Express, 100, 780 p. m. Accommodation, 8.15 a. m., and 4.32 p. m. Accommodation, 8.15 a. m., and 4.32 p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m., and 4.15 p. m. Parior care on all express trains, C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt. Philadelphia Fa. I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen. Supt.

Good at all times.

Better than anything else.

Best of all external remedies

Allcock's Porous Plaster

For lame back, stiff joints, sore muscles, soreness in the back, chest or side. The Only Safe Way, when suffering,

a least on having "Attrocu's." Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunion Shields,

Brandreth's Pills

Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns

are purely vegetable; a safe and effective remedy for young and old.

HOTEL KAIER: CHAS. BURCHILL, Prop.

North Main St., MAHANOY CITY.

Largest and finest hotel in the region. Finest accommodations. Handsome fixtures.

Pool and Billiard Hooms Attached.

Willions of Dollars Go up in smoke every year. Take we risks but get your houses, stock, fur niture, etc., insured in first-class, reliable companies, as represented by

DAVID FAUST, Insurance Agent, 190 South Jardin Street.

Also Life and Acoldental Companies THEATRE : CAFE

Formerly kept by Thos. Gibbons, Main and Oak Sts., Shenandoah.

Fresh and cool Boer always on tap-Wines, Liquors, Cigars. COSTELLO & CASSIDY, Proprietors.