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THE EVENING MERALD. Shenandoah, Penns

### Evening Herald

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1895.

An ocean disaster like that of the Elbe happens only once in years, and, dreadful coal mines in the course of a single year ?

It is very amusing to watch the great Democratic authorities clamoring nowadays for relief from the effects of the Democratic Administration which they elected a couple of years ago.

Tun United States Supreme court has decided that testimony impeaching the veracity of a deceased witness cannot be received. Say nothing but good of the dead, for there is usually enough bad said about them when alive.

THE announcement that President Cleveland "is worried over the financial situation" lacks the desirable element of probability. Experience has taught that n emergencies like the present Mr. Cleveland usually allows the other fellows o do the worrying.

To ASE the present Congress to "restore public confidence" is just about as sensible as it would be to ask a quack doctor to restore the blood to a patient from whose veins he had taken it by the old process of "cupping." The patient in the present case needs not merely a change of reatment, but a change of physicians

UNDER Republican legislation, when every industry was active and wages were high, the country piled up a surplus that looked like a mountain to the Treasmry looters. In two years of Democratic syrplus-smashing the mountain has disappeared, and in its place there is a deep, dark yawning hole in the ground. The old Bourbon policy of destruction has tence in the last two cases will be comgot its work in once more.

plate production in the United States for of the United States is William Steward. the quarter ending June 30, 1894, the As yet no date has been set for the execu-London Mining Journal says: Figures like these are certainly astonishing military court since the departure of the Americans are learning to Australia was that of V. V. Ashford. He make tin plate in spite of all attempts to prevent them. Everything goes increasfingly to show that the Welsh manufacturers are well advised to paying heed to the counsel which, since Welsh workmen first crossed the Atlantic, and a Protectionist Government more than doubled the Tariff on tin plates, has been given them to lose no opportunity of seeking mew and additional markets.

THE Chinese government seems to be doing its utmost to justify the worst opinions ever formed by its most hostile critics. Nothing could be at once more wicked and more foolish than its conduct at the present time. It has been defeated m a war of its own seeking. Its armies are routed, its navy is almost aunihilated, ta forts and arsenals are captured, its capital is threatened, its means of effecfilve resistance exhausted. Yet it stub Bornly refuses to consider terms of peace. or, if it does at all consider them, treats them as stakes in a gambler's game, to be won with marked cards or loaded dice.

Tut good people who fear that military drill in the schools will develop war-like national is American youth and make a mation with a chip on its shoulder should also product against fencing, boxing and base ball. If a boy learns to handle foils shere is danger that he may become fond of duelling and run about trying to stick a sword through everybody who does not agree with him. A nation of foxers may become a nation of prize-fighters, and proficiency in the use of the base ball slub promises the development of a race of brutal skull-breaking policemen. It is much better that we should be a nation of succep. Only there is one difficulty there. Sheep follow their leader, and the obsetors to military drill have grave fears that the discipline will affect the individmality of the children. A boy should not I earn exact and prompt obedience less he iose the power to act on his own responsibility. How would a nation of water bugs answerf They never fight, and they go gwary which way,

## EVENING HERALD HAWAII'S REBELS

teneed to Beath.

### AN AMERICAN AMONG THEM.

The Sentences of Two Will Probably be Commuted.

NO HOPE FOR ROBERT L. WILCOX.

The Leader in Many Revolts Will Pay the Penalty for Treason-The British and American Ministers Request the Postponement of the Execution in Two Cases. Liliuokalani's Trial Begins Today-Minter Thurston, the Hawaiian Representative at Washington, Vigorously Upholds His Country.

as the loss of life, what is it to that in the coal mines in the course of a single year;

coal mines in the course of a single year;

says: There are a large number of conspiracy citizens yet to be tried, and the probabilities are that the court will sit for two or three weeks at least. Great interest is attached to the forthcoming trial of the equeen. The government claims to have nore than sufficient evidence to convict her of treason. What her punishment will se in case of conviction is hard to conjec-There are six specifications in the

The military commission has brought n findings in twenty-four cases. Their names are: Robert L. Wilcox, Charles . Gulick, William H. Richard, William Steward, Sam Nowlein, Henry Bertelnann, Carl Widemann, W. H. C. ouis Marshall, W. C. Lane, J. C. June P. B. Walker, Solomon Kaulan, Lot Lane, Phomys Poole, J. Kalaukoa, Robert Palu,



ROBERT L. WILCOX.

J. W. Kipikane, Joseph Clark, D. Januaha, W. W. Iddifield and Joea Kiakahi. Of the foregoing D. Januaha and J. Kalaukoa, were acquitted. The others were all found guilty, and sentences were fixed by the commission subject to review by President Dole. The sentences vary much, all the way from sentence of death to imprisonnent for five years with fines.
The six leaders—Wilcox, Gulisk, Rick

ard, Steward, Nowlein and Bertelmannhave been sentenced to be hanged. Senable evidence for the government. Gulick muted, as both men have furnished valu-COMMENTING upon the statement of tin Englishman. Wilcox is a Hawnian. The

The only important case tried before the

is charged with treason. A batch of twenty native rebels, charged with rebellion, is now attracting the attention of the court. United States Minister Willis has changed his attitude since the latest advices. His latest communication to the government is a request that if the death cenalty is imposed in cases of any Amerians that the executions be postponed until he can communicate with his govern-ment. The British commissioner has made a similar request. Thus far two men who will claim American protection have been tried. They are Louis Marshall, charged with open rebellion, and Thomas Walker, who pleaded guilty to the charge of treason. The government decided to banish three persons from the islands for complicity in the rebellion. They are J. E. Cranston and A. Muller, for conspiracy to use dynamite, and J. B. Johnstone, special police officer, who turned traiter. The men were ent on the Warrimo. Cranston and Muller were to blow up the Central Union church on the night when the rebellion broke out. Of the three exiles Johnstone and Muller a German. They say they do ot know what they were arrested for; were given no trial; were kept confined without any chance of communication, and did not know they were to leave until will remain at Vancouver, but the there may they will not leave the steamthen she goes back. They claim that buy have been wietfins of gross outrages. F. M. Hatch, the Hawallan minister of reign affairs, may resign shortly and ove for San Francisco to reside. His suc

saor will probably be W. N. Armstrong. emerly of the New York bar. To obtain a demotor of his exact statue, C. Jones, a prominent property holder mder the republic, wrote Minister Willia o learn just what position he occupied in the United States-whether he is still subject to the income tax and at the same me cannot look to the American government for protection.

MINISTER THURSTON'S STATEMENT.

The Helliant Young Hawalian Vigorously Upholds His Government, Washisaros, Feb. 11.-Lorrin A. Thurs-

ton, the Hawalian minister, being asked whether he had any information concerning the alleged acutending to death of some of the leaders in the late Hawalian nsurrection, and whether in his opinion out, made the following statements

tion concerning the sentences, nor do I know precisely what action will be taken, but from my Intimate acquaintance with all of the Hawniian authorities, and their tharacters and methods, I can state posi-tively that all trials will be open and fair; that the accused will be allowed the assist-

### What is

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of counsel of their own choosing, who ill he allowed the furthest right of cross minimation and of defense; that there on the correct evidence, and that the etralists to propert the community from arther outbruck, with possibly far more loodshal Han amanded the recent out

'If there is any particular policy in which the Hawaiian government has erred during the past two years it is in having been too lemont in dealing with those who have continuously schemed to overthrow it, first by strangette diplomacy and then

From its inception the government has that is unparalleled in history. His ex-treme leniency has been a feature of the



MINISTER THURSTON.

administration of President Dole which has caused criticism from many of his strongest supporters. "The penalty for treason, from the

foundation to the overthrow of the monreby, was death and confiscation of all coperty. On Jan. 20, 1893, three days ifter its creation, the provisional govern nent passed an act providing an alternative penalty for treason of fine and im prisonment, and otherwise mitigating the parabness of the former law.

"Although the revolution of 1893 was caused by the attempt of the queen to ab-rogate the constitution and disfranchise nearly every person connected with the new government, she has since been treated with the utmost consideration by that government. She has been allowed to ocapy her comfortable residence in Honoulu, within a block of the executive buildng, in peace and without molestation, although she has unceasingly, publicly and privately, plotted therein for the overthrow of the government, and finally made it an arsenal in which were discovered last month forty rifles, twenty-two dynamite bombs, and pistols, swords and ammunition in any quantity.

"Again, although Ltliuokalini has no legal claim for compensation, the annexaion commission, in the interest of har mony and to svoid the appearance of parsiness, secured the insertion into the proposed annexation treaty of a clause giving her an annual penden of \$89,000. and until she began to openly work for the overthrow of the government the outhout to be pull to her by the pro-defend government, and until Princiss Calulant come to Washington to work or restoration she also continued to

receive her former allowance. The ox-quest has twice applied to the on and the crestlerow of the provisional everament. Upon toth occasions a squad

The government has at all times been willing in the interest of peace, recogniz-ing no obligation so to do, to great the ex-queen an aumual allowance, on the one condition that she abandon her claim to the throne and agree to keep the peace.
"Her only response to all this treatment has been the belicading proposition made

to Mr. Willis, and a continuous plotting o overthrow the government, culminate ing to the insurrection just month. Has any other government, great or small, over treated a deposed severeign

with such long continued putience, for-

The great reputdio of France considers success It essential to her safety today to keep in

exile the Bourbon and Napoleonie claim ants to the throne of France 'In another direction the Hawallan gov-

ernment has shown unprecedented mod

"In times of revolution, of excitemen and transition, all governments, includ-ing that of the United States, have as-sumed as an incident of sovereignty and as a proper means of preserving the peace the right to exercise more or less control over the press and the right of public neeting

"In this era of peace in the United States the police of Chicago and New York do not hesitate to interfere with and break up anarchist meetings. The Washington police last spring arrested the Coxeyites for trying to hold a meeting and peaceably present a petition to remedy alleged grievances. The police of Brooklyn last week prevented by force the holding of a mass meeting of workingmen in a public square.

The governments of England, France and Germany exercise freely, and to a much greater extent, the same power.

"The provisional government and the republic of Hawaii have neither suppressed nor attempted to control a single news-paper in Hawaii, and have not prevented the holding of a single public meeting in Honolulu. The royalists have repeatedly availed themselves of the privilege to as-semble dimolested in the public square and pass such resolutions as they chose condemnatory of the government; pro-testing against annexation; against the constitution and the republic, and declar-ing in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. The royalist press, from the rolig-ious monthly of the established church of England, to anonymous circulars, have been allowed, unchecked, to advocate the ration of the monarchy and to pour out a flood of abuse upon the republic and "One of the serious features of the situ-

ation in Hawaii is that a number of the leading insurrectionists are what might be called 'professional revolutionists.' The rank and file are ignorant dupes."

Mr. Thurston then reviews Wilcox's of his plots against King Kalakana in the interest of Liliuokalani, and of his subsequent effort to overthrow Liliuokalani and establish a republic, and proceeds;

"This is a fair sample of the material of which the leaders and organizers of the late insurrection are composed. Most of them are foreigners. Scarcely any of them own any property in the country. They are men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by insurrection and disturbance. They are of the class and character which furnished the communist in Paris and the anarchist rioters in Chica What is the government of Hawaii to do?

"There have already during its short exstence been two domestic conspiracies to overthrow it by force. Is the government to condone every offence that can be com nitted against a government, and upon capturing insurrectionists in the act booting down its citizens allow them to gain go free to repeat the operation a the first convenient opportunity?
"How the government of the republic

will solve the problem I do not know. The cospel of forgiveness and forbearance has een practiced with apparently no success

The mon with whom the government have now to deal have no comprehension of liberality, of forboarance or generosity; bey construe liberty to mean Beanse, mistake pattence for cowardice, and mercy

"Whether in the execution of the trust confided to President Fide and his advisors they may down that the future peace and riffen and dynamics I do not know. I hope not. Ber this I do know, that what wer measures are taken the white men who organized the late fusirrection and adroitness to keep out of sight when there was fighting to be done, will be held to an equal degree of responsibility with the antive companions who had at least the manliness and courage to attempt to energy out their ill conceived plan. This further I know, that Abraham Lincoln did not cases a more patient, loving, kindly dis celtion than does Sanford B. Dole, 65d hat there does not exist in the United States today a more generous spirited poses loving forgiving and queensageful community than that residing in Honologica and furnishing the bedome of this present government.

It Implemble

with such long continued patience, for bearance and courteey?

"Charles II was decapitated on less provious the universally respected emperor of Brazil, whose only fault was that he was an emperor, was bustled out of Brazil the day after the overthrow of the empire and died in order. from one to the intental - Limbon for

### GIFTS BEFORE DEAT.

THE PHILANTRROPIST SHOULD BE HIS OWN EXECUTOR

The Benotiful Picture of Benevolent Peter Cooper Moving Among the People Re-Loved-Does the Man Who Dies Rich

Perhaps it may be too much to say with Andrew Carnegie that a man who die rich dies diagraced, though we remembe that that admirable philanthropist, Lewis Tappan, published a pamphlet to prove the same thing Yet it is evident beyond question that that man is wisest and that man gets the most comfort out of life who during his lifetime sees that his mone goes to the important objects for which h destines it, and who can behold with his own eyes the good done by it. A rich man narrows and belittles himself if he devotes his entire thought to the increase of his estate. He should devote thought to its wisest expenditure. Therein he acquires a largeness and breadth of soul which will be the chief comfort of his life. He will prove that he is a genuine philanthropist not one who transfers his wealth to charity on his deathbed, as if he were then about to make his peace with God and the world, but that he has lived for his fellow men and not simply for himself.

The rich man whose only ambition is to be rich is not the friend of humanity and can hardly be anything else than its encan claim no sympathy, nothing more than the coldest justice. He has cost no anchor to the windward; he has sent forth no roots or tendrils which gathered about the hearts of the people. His mammon of unrighteousness has made him no warm friends; his beinted benefactions may do good to the world, and they seem to be a sort of atonement for his shortcomings. They fail to prove that he possessed a soul that went out lovingly toward God or his

Perhaps the most beautiful sight which this generation has seen was that of Peter Cooper building his own monument, no in the masonry of the Cooper Union, but in the hearts of its pupils and of the people of New York. Peter Cooper, the man ufacturer of give, would have been forgot ten, but Peter Cooper, the patron of all aspiring youth, their friend and teacher, walking about with his benevolent face and his long white hair among the classes of young people for which his bount made provision and resping constantly the harvest of their admiration and love, was an exquisite witness not to the prid of wealth, but to the beauty of goodness We are glad of a long list of wealthy mer who have founded colleges and universi tles in their lifetime, honored for their large hearts, who give their hearts if not their names to their charities.

Of course it is a great deal better for a

man to give money for benevolent pur-poses by will than not to give it at all. We would not say a word in disparagement of the usefulness of great gifts that have been made in that way. We know very well that there are men who have the fac ulty of making money, and who do not feel that they are competent to decide for themselves wisely how their wealth should be disposed of or how its expenditure for benevolent objects should be managed. But the time will come when they must give up their money, and some one's advice or decision must be followed. That advice they can obtain during life, and they can themselves make their gifts safely It is as easy to do it now as it is to se lect executors or trustees to do it after death, except in so far as a man cannot bring himself to loosen the grasp by which be holds his wealth until death compels him to do so. We would have such people consider, however, the great danger there is that their wishes will not be carried out. The repeated cases in which wills have been declared void and the purposes of the testator have been annulled ought to make every one who has money to give consider whether he cannot, without jury to his own interests and those of his family, give at least a part of it during

nis lifetime But whether he does it or not this at least is true-that every man who has acquired wealth from the public should consider it a privilege, if not a duty, to give back to the public some portion of what he has received. They say that in Boston it is not respectable to die without leaving a bequest to Harvard college. It ought not to be respectable for any man of wealth to die without a bequest to some college or benevolent society or hospital or mu seum or park or public institution. Of course one should provide for his house-hold, and charity should begin at home. But that is not charity which ends at home. It is cold blooded, hard hearted selfishness. To give to the public in this way is something more than a duty. It is a privilege It is a privilege to be con-nected in any way with the amelioration of the evil of the world, with the increase of truth and righteousness, with the devel-opment of Christian civilization in any land on the face of the earth, and the man gives his possessions to such an object as this is therein a partner with our great Exemplar who went about doing good .-New York Independent.

Gave the Preacher a Pointer.

"Of course," says a traveling evangelist, "I get a good deal of advice from the local brethren, but it was down in Georgia that I got the queerest 'pointer,' if I may use the expression. I had scarcely registered at the little botel and brushed the dust of travel from my clothes when the chief deacon called on me. 'I suppose, brother, he said, that you mean too preach the flowery path toe destruction, and the narror way too the blessed land, and all the hard times it is gittin there, den't your swored that it was likely that I might expand a little in that line 'Want,' he sold, I want too tell you right now that it won't do at all These here follors here is so doggons lazy that they'll jut sim-ply take the cosy road. Understand? "-New York Tribune.

Temperature For Read Germination.

It has been ascertained by an extended series of experiments that eye and winter wheat will germinate in sell the tempera turn of which is no loss no 80 degrees. ley, onto, flex, storer and pass will speciat 25 degrees. The survey is an old bleed nd he the eye and willber wheat, but the curred ands 28 degrees and the tenn 40 degrees indeer they will make the initial affort to soud the life shoot in severit of our

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Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, La Grippe, Blood, Nerve, Kidney, or Skin Troubles.

A Pastor's Experience.

REV. K. T. JACQUAY, Pastor of M. E. Church, FERDINAND, Erie Co., Pa., writes us of his distressing troubles with Dyspepsia for six years, which DANA'S CURED. He tried dieting, but the lightest food troubled him. Six months after his CURE, he writes that he is still well.

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MRS. ELTHEAR BROWN, of LAWRENCEVILLE, Tioga, Co., Pa., was much troubled with her Nerves, and Weak Action of the Heart, making her nights sleep-less, and her days miserable. DANA'S CURED her; slept all night the second night she used it.

### Do Not Be a Skeptic.

MR. JOHN LONG, of DRY VALLEY CROSS ROADS, Union Co., Pa., suffered for ten long years with Kidney and Bladder troubles; sometimes obtaining temporary relief, but soon to become as bad as before. DANA'S CURED him; and he warns sufferers not to be skeptics as he was at first.

### Invaluable.

So writes F. E. HETRICK. Theological Student of BROOK-VILLE, Jefferson Co., Pa., about DANA'S which CURED him of Indigestion, fits of Gloominess and Depression. He recommends it to all his fellow Students as a reliable Blood Purifier and Tonic.

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