EVENING HERALD

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THE EVENING HERALD. Sheaandoah, Peans.

Evening Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1895

THE bridge arbitrary represents the skind of a tariff that is paid entirely by The consumer.

UNDER the Democratic tariff policy, the i mportation of gold is promoted by the exportation of bonds.

As a nesult of the war, coal has been -affering in Chicago at \$1.10 a ton by the car load on the tracks. Ultimately the miner will have to stand the loss, but he Is rich

IN a very gracious, patriotic message Gov. Richards has signed a bill passed by the Wyoming Legislature to establish a Home for the disabled soldiers and sallors of that state.

It is very difficult to make the average every-day man understand why a few weeks ago the government could get \$117 for a 10-year bond payable in coin, and now but \$104 for a 30 year bond payable in gold.

THE Hawaiian question grows to be a mastier muddle than ever. Dole and his minions, with their talk of execution and compared to that of the Panama canal blood vengeance, are almost as contemptible as Liliuokalani and her court. It would be a good thing if the odoriferous islands could be fumigated and turned Into cotton fields.

THE existing financial problem could the quickly solved if Congress would con ment to deal with it as a business matter finatead of a political question. There is me good reason why partisan considera gions should influence legislators in a case affecting the safety of the Treasury and the maintenance of the public credit. Surely no man who has the welfare of the country at heart can wish to see the government in any way dishonored for the purpose of giving his party an adwantage in the next election, or with a wiew to forcing it to adopt any particular policy. It is the duty of every citizen to be a patriot when an issue is presented which involves the reputation of the re- wind sends him head over heels and public or pertains to any of its important finterests. All parties are alike concerned in those matters which affect the national indebtedness and the payment of national expenses. When an emergency mrines which demands prompt relief, there is no justification or excuse for marrow-minded interpretations of party platforms, and obstinate adherence to the strict letter of party precedents and draditions. Something is to be pardoned in such a case to the spirit of liberty, and man of different parties may well act mogether for the general good. The posthumous influence of great men Is one of the forces in history that con-Sributes largely to the shaping of events and the adjustment of conditions. A dis-Singuished dillzen is not lost to his country when he dies, strictly speaking. The mervices that he rendered while living dontinue to be advantageous, and the memory of his example is a permanent source of inspiration. In some instances, personal fame is thus materially inoreased, and a noted name acquires more potency with a succeeding generation than it had with the one to which it is d lreetly relate i. It is not for much to say that every troly great figure in the affairs of a country is sure to survive in this mense, and to be effective for the future. We know that certain illustrious char sacters retain their importance from age to age, and help to solve intervening prob-I ems by wirtue of their relation to the mak ilosophy of civilization. The man dies, font his works live after him. He bescomes a part of the procession of interedependent constrances which make up the every of general development and progress, and the things that he said and elid, the words and deeds in which his superior faculties were manifested, come too have a fixed and practical value. He scalls to the present from out of the past swith recognized authority, and his messa ges are treated with the kind of respect sthat sottles disputed points and determaines the course of public opinion and montiment.

A initial teardet. Bomo of the results of applying pulltios to Landscow have avenually his construction of the most famous build

ing in America roundy-the state capitol at Albany. The New York legislature made the first appropriation, for 16 in 1865. Thirty-nine other appropria tions have been made since then, 40 in all and amounting to \$20,484,675. For 27 years that state capitel has been building, and it seems to be as far off from completion as over. Only the pyramids of Egypt can be compared to it in cost and length of time of construct tion. As a monument showing how badly an enterprise can be managed in an enlightened country that big building at Albany stands unrivaled in the

world and will stand. The New York Herald has uncarthed from the moldy archives of the past a few of the vicissitudes this structure has passed through in the course of its sufferings at the hands of politicians. One legislature would accept plans and make appropriations for continuing the work, which would be begun. The next legislature would have some different just what to do.

friends to reward, so would claw out all the former plans and order a new set made, with more appropriations. The new idea would be just budding in stone and marble when whop would go that legislature! and another would come in smiling like the clown who says, "Here we are again, gentlemen," and all

would be gone over again. Exorbitant prices were charged for

work on the ill fated house. An investigating committee found that John Snaith, Timothy J. Sullivan and the state superintendent of public buildings -actually the state superintendent of public buildings-had conspired together and charged over \$270,000 for work worth only \$165,000. This was the celebrated ceiling job. New York people are accustomed to think of their famous state capitol as one of the sights of

America. It is indeed. Anybody who was anybody's friend ould get a job on the works, though he did not know a hod from a hole in the ground. Sometimes there were so many workmen employed that all of them could not even get within sight of the place where they were paid for laboring. Financiering which is only to be marks the progress of what will be known in American history as the \$20,-000,000 capitol. Meantime the magnificent capitol building at Washington, covering 51/2 acres, cost altogether \$10,-

725,478.

Maxim, the American, is trying to make an airship which can be steered through the atmosphere and carry passengers. The German, Otto Lilienthal, is bent on devising a literal flying mahine. He makes it fast to his body and then attempts to poise himself and fly as a bird, The thing has real wings constructed of light material. It would be very interesting to know which of these inventors will succeed first, or if either will succeed at all. The prospect thus far is not promising. Maxim's machine has been made to rise and move a short distance once in awhile. Lilienthal's wings will lift him in the air, and he has literally been able to fly a short way in a still atmosphere. But a tilts him up or down wildly. He daclares that the difficult point is to balance himself. But if a man can do that on a bievele he ought to be able to do it in the air. Lilienthal claims to have flown in some instances as far as a quarter of a mile.

ONE OF YOUR WANTS.

In Considering Your Needs Do Not Forget This.

DEATH CAME WITHOUT WARNING If Jou Po You Will Make a Serious Mis

fake at this Season.

Something of Deep and Peculiar Interest Just Now.

There are many needs during the spring months, but none more necessary or urgent than the use of a spring medicine. The blood requires it, and the nerves, liver, kidneys and bowels must have it if you desire to keep strong and vigorous. and maintain your good health. Those who are weak, tired and nervous must take it, and those who do not feel just right should do so or serious ill health may follow.

Mrs. C. L. French, of Hardwick, Vt. can tell you out of her own experience

"Three years ago," she says, "I was completely prostrated from nervous trouble. 1 could not do anything. I was confined to my bed much of the time. and was unable to attend to my business for three months. I had trouble with my stomach, my food distressing me constantly.

"I could not sleep for my whole nervous system was prostrated. My trouble was brought on by overwork and loss of sleep. After taking many remedies without avail, I commenced to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and found instant benefit from its use. and done. Suddenly he gasped, clapped his hand to his heart and fell back uncon-"I continued it until now, when I can say that I am as well as I ever was. I certainly thing this is the best medicine I ever knew of. I consider it a great thing to say, that from so severe a case as mine, to be restored to perfect health in so short a time is something quite un-usual. and arrived within a very few moments usual

"I heartily recommend Lr. Greene's Vervura blood and nerve remedy to all, and wish every poor suffering person

and wish every poor suffering person might use it." It is impossible to express the good which this wonderful medicine is doing for suffering humanity. It strengthens the nerves, invigorates the blood, regu-lates the action of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, and curves disease. Try it in your own case, and see how rapidly it gives you back your health and strength. It is the best of all spring medicines.

rapidly it gives you back your health and strength. It is the best of all spring medicines. Why weste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 36 West 14th St., New York City. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct pro-fessional care, and you can consult him, or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will care, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

Acquia Creek Train Robbers on Trial. STAFFORD C. H., Va., Feb. 21.-The trial of Morganfield and Sonwey, the aleged Acquila Creek train robbers, began here yesterday. Stafford Court House is more like a place where a train might be necessfully held up than where the perpe rators of one of the most daring train cobberies on record is to be tried. ourt house, the jall, the clerk's house two stores and one other house constitute the village. It is four miles from the rail-road, in the most thinly settled part of the county, and has a lonely, dreary aspect. Today, however, it is thronged with country people and others.

Mr. Bissell's Proposed Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Although Postmaster General Bissell declines either to affirm or deny the rumor that he has deelded to resign it is nevertheless true that. without he changes his present determi-

The Eminent Professor Receives Congratulations-Humane Methods Produce Marvelous Results.

Life Shetch of a Mun Who, Though Born Frank P. Hartwell, of the firm of Hartwell & Bainbridge, No. 331 River street, Albanc, N. Y., says: "I have used Munyon's Rheumatism Cure with the best possible results. I suffered from rheumatism for many years, and baving failed to obtain relief from the many remedies I tried I commenced to use Munyon's Cure. After taking the medi cine for one week I am completely cured. My general health has improved and I feel like a different man." Munyou's Rheumatism Cure acts al-most instantaneously, curing many oo a Slave, Gained National Fame and Pe litical Preferment Through the Bril WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- Frederick Dong lass, the noted freedman, orator and diplo mat, died a few minutes before 7 o'clock last night at his residence in Anacostia, suburb of this city, of heart disease. Hi

death was entirely inexpected, as he had been enjoying the best of health. During the afternoon he attended the convention of the women of the United

most instantaneously, carling many ou-stinate cases in a tew hours. It is guar-anteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or nuscular rheum-tism cured in from 1 to 5 days. It never States, now b progress in this city, and chatted tiem cured in from 1 to 5 days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or sore-ness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It p omptly cures lame-ness, stiff and swollen joints, and all, pains in the hips and loins, chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. with Susan B and Anthony others of the leading member whom he has been on friendly term: for many years. When he return Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up speci-fics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle. ed home he had no feeling of illness, though h

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, appeared to be a little exhausted from the climb up the steep flight of steps leading from the street

a bottle. Ten days loss of time on account of sickness and a doctor bill to pay, is any-thing but pleasant for a man of a family to contemplate, whether he is a laborer, mechanic, merchant or publisher. Jas. O. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexis, Texas, was sick in bed for ten days with the grip during its prevalence a year or two ago. Later in the Season he had a second attack. He says: "In the latter case I used Chamb-rlain's Cough R-medy with considerable success, I think, only being in bed a little over two days. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy." It should be borne in mind that the grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. When you wish to cure a cold quickly and effectually give this remedy a trial. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Gruhler Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the EVENING HERALD who are not receiving their paper regularly and people who wish to receive the paper as new subscribers, are requested to leave their addresses at Hooks & Brown's stationery store, on North Main street.

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Baim and that she has also used it for lame back with great success. For sale by Gruhler Bros.

he was sent to Baltimore, where he learned to read and write. His master allowed him to hire his own time for \$3 a week and he was employed in a shipyard.

The Great Colored Orator a Victim

linney of His Orntory.

SAL GO

to the house, which is on a high terrace

He sat down and chatted with his wife

about the women at the convention, tell

ing of various things that had been said

but his efforts to revive Mr. Douglass

twenty minutes after the attack the faint

motion of the heart ceased entirely, and

Mr. Douglass leaves two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife

His second wife, who was a white woman

The story of this second marriage was

romantic one. Miss Helen Pitts, whom he married, was a New England woman

of middle age, a clerk in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Colum

bin when Mr. Douglass was appointed to that office She was also a member of a

literary society to which he belonged

They were thrown much together, and finally became engaged. Her relatives op

the great ex-slave statesman was dead.

were hopeless from the first.

A doctor was hastily summoned.

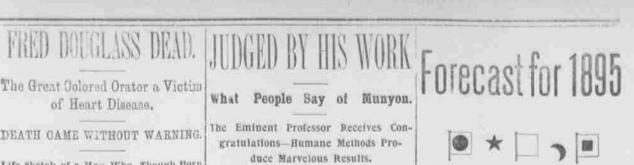
Withir

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clous.

survives him.

In September, 1838, he fled from Baltinore and made his way to New York Hence he went to New Bedford, Mass. where he married and lived for two o hree years, supporting himself by day labor on the wharves and in various work shops. While there he changed his name to Douglass. He had proviously been called Lloyd, from the name of his old master He was aided in his efforts for self educa tion by William Lloyd Garrison. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slav ery convention at Nantucket and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society. In this ca-pacity he travelled and lectured through the New England states for four years Large audiences were attracted by his graphic descriptions of slavery and his eloquent appeals. At this time he published his first book, entitled "Narrative of My Experience in Slavery." In 1845 he went to Europe and lectured on slavery to enthusiastic audiences in nearly all of the large towns of Great Britain. In 1846 his friends in England raised a purse of \$750 to purchase his free dom in due form of law. He remained two years in Great Britain, and in 1847 began at Rochester, N. Y., the publication of Frederick Douglass' Paper, whose title was afterwards changed to The North Star. In 1855 he published "My Bondage and My Freedom In 1859 the John Brown riots took place in Virginia. He was supposed to be im-329plicated in these, and Governor Wise, of Virginia, made requisition for his arrest upon the governor of Michigan, in which state he then was. To avoid difficulty Mr. Douglass went to England, where he mained for six or eight months. He then returned to Rochester and continued the publication of his paper. When the civil war began in 1861 he urged upon President Lincoln the employment of colored troops and the issuance of a proclamation of emancipation. In 1863, when it was at last decided to employ such troops, he gave his assistance in culistingmen for such regiments, especially the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts. After the abolition of slavery he discon tinued the publication of his paper and upplied himself to the preparation and de livery of lyceum lectures. In September, 1870, he became editor of The New National Era, in Washington. This was af terwards continued by his sons Lewis and Frederick. In 1871 he was appointed as sistant secretary to the commission to San Domingo. On his return President Grant appointed him one of the territorial coun-ell of the District of Columbia. In 1872 hs was elected presidential elector at-large for the state of New York, and was ap pointed to carry the electoral vote of the state to Washington. In 1876 he was appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia After this he became recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, from which office he was removed by President Cleve Chris. Schmidt, Agt land in 1886. In the autumn of that year he revisited England to inform the friends whom he had made while a fugitive slave of the progress of the African race in the United States. After his return to the United States he was appointed minister to Hayti by President Harrison, in 1889. SOL. HAAK. The Haytian ministry was the last posi-tion in the gift of the United States held by Mr. Douglass. In 1802 Hayti made an appropriation of money for the Colum-bian exposition at Chicago and appointed Felgenspan's Newark, N. J., Export Mr. Douglass the senior of her two com missioners to the exposition. Since the close of the exposition Mr. Douglass has lived quietly in Washington, without engaging in any special business. His wealth is variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$300,000.



Fair trade winds, with increasing velocity in all branches of business, followed by frequent showers of Dollars into the coffers of the HERALD adver tisers.

Do You Want To be in the ShowerofDollars

Everybody in Shenandoah

looks to the columns of



The . . . Herald

For an advertisement of anything worth bringing to the notice of the public. They rarely waste time over other papers. Do you see the point?

Is that if you have any induce-

ment to hold out to the 17,000

residents and the throngs of

strangers constantly visiting

the largest town in Schuylkill

you should use the columns of

Dr. Theel 1317 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. The Only Genuine Specialist in Amer-Others Advertise. AND THE RESULTS OF INDISCRETION Special Diseases, Variose Veins and Strictures (No Catting) Permanently Curred in 4 to 10 Days. Relief at Once. ...The Moral..

BLOOD POISON Primary or Secondary atminess method, 6 years' European Hospital and 32 practical experience, as corridicates and Diplomas prove. Send five Joint stamps for book. "The LTH."

posed the match bitterly on account of his color, but finally yielded to force of cir cumstances. Some of them have for some time been living near the Douglass home on Anacostia Heights. Frederick Douglass was born near Easton, Talbot county, Md., in February 1817. His mother was a negro slave and his father a white man. At the age of 10

PHILENE BLOOD



Some people of Hebrew blood are taking vigorous exception to the character of Svengali in "Trilby." They say that Englishmen are particularly prone to make Jews in fiction unpleasant characters. They declare, moreover, that Svengali is by no means like their race in character. Perhaps Jewish people are oversensitive in the matter of

Svengali. In "Trilby" the reader never stops to think whether Svengali is Jew or gentile. It is doubtful indeed if one reader in 500 knows that he is a Jew. He is a creature of and in himself, with no racial characteristics at all. He might be an Italian, Spaniard or a Frenchman, and he is not a Jew any more than he is anything else. The villain in stories is sometimes of one nationality, sometimes of another, but the depicting of him is not generally taken as casting offium on the race to which he beimgs.

It is astonishing how eager mon are to hold office, even when there is nothing in it. Newfoundland is bankrupt, members of her inhabitants existing on charity and nobody knowing where any money is to come from to lighten the prospect. But even under these adverse circumstances there was such a mad rush for appointment in the Whiteway cabinet that the new premier was as crazy over it as an American president when he is first elected. If a government were to be set up on a big cake of ice floating down the Mississippi river and certain to be dissolved in a few hours, there would be men tumbling over one another to get into office upon

Mexico has shown her recent progress in no other way more plainly than by her willingness to arbitrate the boundary question with Mexico.

All the world is bound to respect the plucky and resourceful young Hawaiian stons; west winds, shifting to northwest. republic.

ation, he will retire from the cabinet ome time in April. What his reasons are for taking this step cannot be stated. It is known, however, that he never had a taste for public office, and now that the affairs of the department are in a very excellent condition it is understood that he much prefers to return to Buffalo and resume his law practice

Sned for Misappropriation of Funds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-Suit was begun esterday in the supreme court against Harvey M. Munsell, former vice president of the Commercial Life Insurance company, by William T. Gilbert, receiver of the company, to recover \$140,000 which, it is alleged, Munsell obtained from the company by false representations. It is al-leged in the complant that Munsell was aided in obtaining this money by John I. Holly, who was president of the company. and Abel C. Hunt, who was its secretary

Killed by a Bursting Gun.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 20.-Fremont P. Peck, first lieutenant of the ordnance corps, was killed at the proving ground resterday afternoon by the bursting of a breech of a rapid firing gun. The test of a 4 7-10 Inch Hotchkiss rapid firing gun was under way, and two rounds with fixed ammunition had been fired by Lieutenant Peck. As the lieutenant pulled the trig ger for the third round the breech of the gun burst and the breech block flew back ward, fragments striking Lieutenant Peck on the face and side. His injuries were uch that he died within fifteen reant John Thorpe was slightly injured in the leg.

Howgate's Trial Nearly Ended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The Howgate trial is nearing its end. Yesterday the arguments to the jury were begun, sistant District Attorney Lewin leading off for the prosecution and Mr. Worthington following for the defense. The case s expected to be in the hands of the jury this afternoon or tomorrow

Bold Attempt to Rob & Bank.

Los ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 20 .- A hold but fruitless attempt to rob the bank at Azusa was made about midnight. Cashier Dan iels was in the bank when two men ef fected an entrance. A lively exchange of shots followed, and Daniels fell with a bullet in his shoulder. One robber was captured.

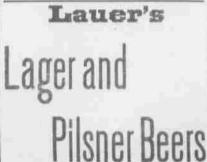
The Weather.

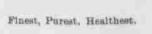
For New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, generally fair, preceded by showers on the coast; west winds. For District of Columbia and castern Pennsylvania, fair; west to northwest winds. For Virginia, fair, preceded by showers in castern porThe data reveal of the second second



N. 15th St. Below Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa. the HERALD.

323 N. 1010 M. Philadelphia, Pa. Thirty years' Continuous Practice in all special discasses of both sexes. Dr. Lobb guarantees a radical and perma-nent cure of impoiancy. Discasses of the Biood. Skin, Nerves, Biadder and Kidneys, resulting from Excess, Self-Abuse, imprudence or inheritance, restoring the system to its normal condition, building up the constitution and bringing back Health and Maniy Vigor, changing the week and wretched into hearty, strong men. Consultation and examination free and strictly confidential Remember that in commuting Dr Lobb you are getting the benefit of his thirty years' continuous prac-tice as a spicialist. Office hours, daily and Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 8 to 9 evenings. Send for free book on Errors of Youth and obscure disenses of both sexes.





207 West Coal St., Shenandoah.

Wholesale agent for

No finer made.

Lager and Sanzer Pale Beer,

Fine liquors and Cigars 130 South Main St.

ANSY PILLS

Not only does it guarantee the widest publicity, but its rates are proportionately low. **Job**...

Printing

The reputation of our job department for neatness and despatch is well known, as the amount of work turned out will attest.

We have just added to this department all of the latest and neatest faces of type, making it one of the most complete job offices in the county. If you are in need of this class of work leave your order with

···· The Herald,

Market St., btw. Lloyd and Centre.