EVENING HERALD

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Published every Evening, Except Sunday, at

8 SOUTH JARDIN STREET, NEAR CENTER.

The Herald is delivered in Shenandoah and the surrounding towns for six cents a week, payable to the carriers. By mail $3.00 a year, or 25 cents a month, payable in advance. Advertisements charged according to space and position. The publishers reserve the right to change the position of advertisements whenever the publication of news demands it. The right is reserved to reject any advertisement, whether paid for or not, that the publishers may deem improper. Advertising rates made known upon application.

Entered at the postoffice at Shenandoah, Pa., as second class mail matter.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Evening Herald

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY,

Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GARRET A. HOBART,

Of New Jersey.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

GALUSHA A. GROW,

Of Susquehanna.

SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT,

Of Erie

DEBS the Dreadful has been to Boston, and to a Traveler reporter he has said: "I concede the election of McKinley." Considering that Debs has himself been mentioned for President, the tremendous importance of this concession cannot be overestimated.

ENGLISH manufacturers do not conceal their disappointment and displeasure at McKinley's nomination. But, then, he does not want to be President of Great Britain. In commerce their interests are not ours, and it is our interests which Americans are most concerned in protecting.

SECRETARY CARLISLE says in his bland and euphemistic Kentucky way that the government had to sell its bonds to a private syndicate "because of the emergencies then existing." A plainer way of stating it is to say that such action was necessary because the Treasury had been emptied and the public credit put in peril by the miscellaneous and indefatigable folly of the Democratic party.

EVERY day furnishes evidence of the popularity of the HERALD among the reading public of Shenandoah, and it is with pardonable pride that we note the fact that our regular edition was exhausted soon after leaving the press last evening. In order to supply the demand an extra edition was necessary. The people know a good thing when they see it and are pushing the HERALD in advance of its contemporaries at an exceedingly rapid rate.

THE New York State Democracy in convention at Saratoga yesterday failed to pronounce unreservedly for the single gold standard. The platform adopted was a straddle. It was framed not to meet the national situation courageously, but to serve as a middle ground upon which some politicians thought possibly the party might meet at Chicago. It was designed for party purposes and not as a national declaration. Its adoption is a public confession that the single gold standard will be repudiated by the Democratic party. Any attempt to force the New York plank upon the Chicago convention will be hooted down by the dominant silverites.

THE FREE SILVER SECESSION.

The withdrawal of the free silver delegates from the St. Louis convention, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was in a sense the happening of the expected. That is to say, while it had been hoped that they would not take that extreme step, such action was but the fulfillment of a previous threat. Their position from the start was menacing, and its logic led inevitably to that result. It is a notorious fact that they came to the convention not for the purpose of trying to effect a peaceful adjustment of the controversy about the currency, but with a view to insisting upon an absolute surrender to their view of the matter. At no time did they manifest a disposition to make the least modification of their demand, or to accept any form of compromise or conciliation. They rejected all overtures that involved less than the full indorsement of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. A plank of this kind was out of the question, and they well knew it and frankly acknowledged it; but they were not willing to take anything else. They assumed the right to dictate a platform to suit themselves, and to commit the party to a doctrine against which a large majority of its members had declared in the election of delegates to the convention. That could not be permitted, of course, and so they walked out.

There is no reason to believe that this secession will seriously injure the Republican party. On the contrary, it is likely to be advantageous in the way of simplifying the situation and insuring a direct and conclusive vote upon an issue that has been a source of much trouble in our politics and in the business affairs of the country.

If the free silver people will all get together, as now seems possible, and put the question to a square test, the result will certainly be a pronounced victory for the gold standard. Some of the states that might have gone Republican under different circumstances will probably be carried by the opposition, but there are not enough of them to turn the scale in favor of free silver.

The intelligence and patriotism of the American people can be trusted to render a decisive verdict for the best money in the world and against currency of a depreciated and dishonest order. They understood the issue and realize its important bearing upon their interests and their chances of prosperity.

The free silver seceders have adopted the course which is best calculated to bring about a positive and final solution of the greatest of current problems; and it will be solved in the right way and with the restoration of Republican rule.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

[Continued from first page.]

looking surgeon. John Schwindt was fatally injured by the shot that was fired by Theodore Eisenhower. Dr. Church testified that death was due to the severance of the spinal cord by the bullet and Dr. Biddle said inflammation of the spinal cord caused by the bullet caused death. We claim that Dr. Halberstadt's testimony should not have been allowed in this case, but the court allowed it to go in so that no error could be committed against this defendant. John Schwindt died from the effects of the bullet. If he had not been shot by Eisenhower he would have been a living man to day. It is an absurdity to say the doctors killed John Schwindt. It is all theory, all nonsense, and the gentleman does not believe that those medical men who went there to save the man did commit a crime."

At this point Messrs. Whalen and Brumm got into an argument as to what Dr. Halberstadt testified to and were beginning to get warm over it when Judge Savidge exhibited impatience and both sides desisted.

In defense of James Smith, whom Mr. Brumm attacked, Mr. Whalen said: "James Smith, of Shenandoah, was doing all he could for the interest of the Commonwealth at the solicitation and request of the District Attorney, because when this man John Schwindt was murdered he left a widow and a couple of children and it required somebody to go to the rescue and work out the case; and there was nobody better able to do so that than Smith, who knew the people of Shenandoah and had been Chief Burgess of Shenandoah. He is not seeking a victim at all, any more than the counsel for the Commonwealth."

Mr. Whalen left no doubt as to the nature of the verdict the Commonwealth expected by saying: "We ask that a verdict of murder in the first degree be rendered; and the meaning of that is that Eisenhower shall be hung." In saying this Mr. Whalen looked squarely at Eisenhower, who returned the look without a tremor and calmly rocked himself back and forth in his chair as he had been doing from the time Mr. Whalen started to make his address. Twice or three times Mr. Whalen tried to break the prisoner's stolid manner, but he failed. Finally the lawyer leaned forward and, pointing direct at the prisoner, exclaimed to the jury, "Do you see that man's face? Do you see a muscle of his face move when the counsel is addressing you? No! because he has a nerve of steel." Eisenhower withstood the attack without wincing, or giving the slightest indication of discomfiture. He changed the position of the tobacco in his mouth with his tongue, and that was all. The stern, steady look of the counsel was fully returned from beneath the shaggy eyebrows of the prisoner as if in defiance.

In dwelling upon the night in August last when Eisenhower had the difficulty with William Schwindt, Mr. Whalen said that Eisenhower never went to his home that night before Schwindt took him there. He went to the boiler house for some purpose and to stay all night. Mr. Whalen also stated that Eisenhower's motive for wanting to shoot William Schwindt was to get revenge because Schwindt had broken Eisenhower's rifle in the scuffle at the house. "Eisenhower arose in a drunken stupor and attacked the man who had brought him home. No one who would look at that man (pointing to Eisenhower) can fail to tell what his disposition is. Every lineament of his face tells what he is and what he proved himself to be."

Mr. Whalen followed this up with a defense of Mrs. Eisenhower and her daughter and as to the former said, "If she was the bad woman the counsel would have you people believe would she have said to him I want you to stay home at night, because it is a lonesome place?"

"Mr. Brumm spoke to you about 'Home, Sweet Home,' and it was beautifully and gracefully told, and the dramatic effect was very fine, but what has that to do with this case? The only thing that I can see that it has to do with this case is to show the 'Home, Sweet Home' of Theodore Eisenhower with the blood streaming from his wife's face after he had beaten and abused her for failing to go to the theatre with him because her child was sick and when she had to crawl out of the back window, the children dropping after her; and when they had to leave the house and go out upon the railroad track upon the mountain, away from any comfort, for protection from this demon; and this woman had to leave her comfortable home. There was 'Home, Sweet Home.' If they had a hand organ there which could play the tune of 'Home, Sweet Home' Theodore Eisenhower might sit behind it and sing to the music."

Mr. Whalen ridiculed the plea of insanity with the same diligence that he applied to the question of surgery and claimed that the plea was based solely upon the evidence of Eisenhower's relatives, with one exception, and that was the evidence of Mrs. Arthur. This evidence Mr. Whalen stamped as unreliable and unworthy of consideration. He claimed that the defense should have at least tried to show insane acts by the evidence of people not connected with the family. He also claimed that the prisoner's lack of memory on the witness stand under cross-examination and his professed ignorance of the circumstances immediately attending the shooting were but tricks intended to deceive the jury, and not the result of a treacherous or diseased mind.

THE COURT'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury: On the 17th of February, last, John Schwindt, while returning from work at the colliery to his home, was shot down in the borough of Shenandoah. He was carried to his home, where he died on the 26th day of the same month. It is admitted that Theodore Eisenhower, the defendant, fired the shot. It was a cold, blustry day, according to the testimony, and it seems the defendant approached the deceased from behind. His presence at the time he fired the shot was not known to the deceased, so far as the evidence shows, nor did his companion walking by his side. After the shot was fired and Schwindt had fallen to the ground the defendant, according to the testimony, remained standing by for a brief space of time and then ran from the scene of the shooting at more or less rapid speed. It is contended by the Commonwealth that he ran in the attempt to escape from the scene of the tragedy, and by the defense that he proceeded leisurely and not as one conscious of having committed a great crime. He was followed by eye witnesses to the shooting, captured, taken before a Justice and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, and he has been indicted, and he is now on trial charged with murder. You have listened most attentively and faithfully to the evidence and to the arguments of counsel during the many days this case has been on trial. Every step in the trial has impressed you with the importance of the case and I am sure you fully realize the responsibility and position you occupy. You are to perform your important duty coolly, deliberately, fearlessly and intelligently and, above all, conscientiously, I do not believe that you are so weak as to detract from the performance of your part, to forget the prisoner at the bar or be influenced by feelings of sympathy for the bereaved family of the deceased. I believe from what I know of you that you have determined to do your duty in this case, both by the Commonwealth and the prisoner charged with the crime. If you do that you will have fulfilled the duties of your obligation and your conscience need never feel as having committed a wrong act as jurors in the case of the Commonwealth against Theodore Eisenhower. You may sympathize as men, you may feel as men, but as jurors you have no right to sympathize either with the family of the deceased or with the prisoner at the bar. You have no right to feel for either. You must look to the evidence, and the evidence alone. Be guided by that and return a just and true verdict. If you do that your duties will have been performed and you will not only receive the approbation of all good people of the community, but of your own conscience. The facts of the case are for you. The court has nothing to do with them. You have to determine from all the evidence in the case. You are to take the statements of the law from the court as to the best evidence of the law within your reach, and in viewing the evidence you are to be guided by what I may say to you with relation to the law. At common law there are two grades of felonious crime—murder and manslaughter. Murder at the common law is committed when a person of sound mind, memory and discretion kills a reasonable creature in being with malice aforethought, express or implied. Manslaughter may be defined as the unlawful killing of another without malice, expressed, or implied. The difference, therefore, between murder and manslaughter, is this: In the former there is malice, either expressed or implied. In the latter there is no malice, either expressed, or implied. There are two degrees of manslaughter—voluntary and involuntary. As there can be no conviction in this case of involuntary manslaughter, and, as it is not claimed on either side that it entered into the case as an element of it, it will not be necessary for me to embarrass or confuse you by defining the crime. You have the power, however, to return a verdict in this case of voluntary manslaughter and I, therefore, give you the definition of that crime. Voluntary manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without malice in some quarrel, or in the heat of passion. It is a distinct grade of homicide and covers murder in which there is no malice, but the presence of passion. For instance, if one man kills another under great provocation in the heat of a fight, or quarrel, the law would not imply malice; and, though the act might be intentional, yet being made in the heat of blood and passion under sufficient provocation, it would be without malice and, therefore, not murder, but manslaughter. Under the Act of this Commonwealth of 1794, murder was defined in the first and second degree. It will be within your province, and your duty, gentlemen, in case you should conclude that the defendant is responsible for the killing, and should make up your minds after a full consideration of all the testimony in the case to return a verdict of guilty, to ascertain first whether the crime is manslaughter, or murder. If you find it was without malice it would be manslaughter. If you find it was malicious it would be murder in either the first, or second degree. And you will understand, gentlemen, that by malice is meant, not what is ordinarily understood—a particular ill-will, a spite, or a grudge. Malice, as the legal term, implies much more. It comprehends not only a particular ill-will, but every case where there is wickedness of disposition, hardness of heart, cruelty, recklessness of consequences and a mind regardless of socially duty, although a particular person may not be intended to be injured. If the defendant, then, is responsible for the death of John Schwindt and the killing was not justifiable, was it without malice, as I have defined? If so, you should find him guilty of voluntary manslaughter. But otherwise, if you find he was malicious, then you must determine whether it was willful, deliberate and premeditated. If it was, then it will be your duty to return a verdict of murder in the first degree. If it was malicious, but not willful, deliberate and premeditated, then it will be your duty to return a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. If there was premeditation, if a purpose existed in the mind of the prisoner before hand to kill, if it was intentional, which is but another term for willful, it is murder in the first degree. If there was no such intent, if the purpose was to merely wound, maim, cripple, disfigure, then, though malicious, it would fall short of murder in the first degree and be murder in the second degree. Was there a specific intention to take life? If so, it is murder in the first degree. If without malice, voluntary manslaughter, and it would make no difference that the defendant, through mistake, may have killed John Schwindt, instead of William Schwindt. Even if you should find it to be a fact that William Schwindt was responsible for the estrangement between Eisenhower and his wife, and even if he had improper relations with the prisoner's wife, would not justify the shooting. The law provides a remedy for injuries and no man can take the law in his own hands. On the subject of the operation Judge Savidge said: "If it was reasonably necessary to perform an operation in order to locate the bullet to determine what caused the paralysis and the operation was undertaken skillfully and in good faith, and not carried forward after it had been discovered that no good could come from the further continuance of the operation, the defendant would be responsible, even though the inflammation was caused by the operation itself, and not by reason of the wound by the bullet." On the plea of insanity his Honor instructed the jury to take all the testimony, all the facts and circumstances, everything in the case bearing upon the man's mental condition and determine for yourself whether that man was sane or insane at the time he shot John Schwindt.

Judge Savidge commenced his summing up at 9 a. m., closed it at 11 and the jury retired at 11:14.

THE SECOND MURDER TRIAL.

The Fate of the Italians Now in the Hands of the Jury.

Special to EVENING HERALD.

POTTSVILLE, June 25.—The third day of the trial of Mike Minella, Peter Nagone and Petro Mieo, for the murder of Joseph Zukuski, was concluded to-day in court room No. 2, before Judge Albright.

Late yesterday afternoon William Hughes, of Shenandoah, a special officer, was called and testified that he assisted Detective Amour in the arrest of the prisoners; tried to keep the crowd back; guarded the prisoners in the Council chamber after their arrest.

Anthony Shukofsky was called and testified that he was a brother of deceased. That on the day of the murder the Italians were in front of the house, as was also Joe, his brother. His mother tried to get Joe to go into the house but Joe said "I'll go in when I am ready; that is all right." He stepped out on the pavement and Nagone came for him. Joe knocked him down and the rest got after him. I saw them shooting at my mother and brother and I ran in the house, got a revolver there and came out and fired at Petro Eagone. Heard four or five shots before I came out of the house. I fired at that middle man there (meaning Nagone) but could not say whether I hit him or not. The witness indicated the positions of the men at the time he fired by using McLaughlin to show where his brother stood and Chief of Police Tosh to show where Nagone stood. The distance between Tosh and the witness was not more than 15 feet, at which distance witness swore that he fired at Nagone, and whether he hit the prisoner or not was due more to poor aim than half hearted intention.

Mr. McLaughlin: Have you the revolver here which you used?

Witness: "Yes, sir; I have. And any one can examine it." He pulled out a short revolver of 22-calibre bull dog variety which had a wooden pin holding the chamber together, in place of the regular metal pin. It was offered in evidence along with some cartridges by the Commonwealth for the purpose of showing that the wound on Joseph Shukofsky was not inflicted by his brother, Anthony Shukofsky. The witness on further examination said that his mother was unable to appear on account of poor health. She has two bullets in her body as the result of this fight. The witness said the Italians shot her. On cross-examination he showed her how he used the revolver and created quite a scene when he pointed the revolver directly at the jury and pulled the trigger.

Mr. Burke: "Why did you take part in the shooting?"

Witness: "As long as I saw my brother and mother standing there getting shot I would not have the heart to stand there and see it. If the revolver could have been shot more than once I would have shot him where he was and you would too."

Mr. Burke: "You do not know that."

Witness: "I think you would."

And again he repeated that he would have shot him down where he stood if possible.

Mr. Burke: "You are under indictment for shooting Uagone, are you not?"

Commonwealth objected, but the court overruled the objection, and the witness said he was under bail for the charge of shooting Magone.

James Ryan, of Shenandoah, testified to having assisted Mr. Amour in arresting the Italians. He said that some one called out "that man has a revolver in his pocket." Whereupon witness searched Minella and found on his person a large black handled knife which he afterward gave to Mr. Amour at the 'Squire's office. The knife was produced and identified by the witness.

Joseph Walter, of Shenandoah, told his story of the fight after Mr. Ryan was excused. His most important testimony was that he saw the prisoners come up the street and fire at Joe Shukofsky. They then ran down the street and up towards the hill. He saw Joe all covered with blood, and his coat was full of cuts. That the three prisoners did all the shooting and were shooting at Joe Shukofsky.

Anthony Gover, of Shenandoah, told substantially the same story; and after he was excused the Commonwealth rested.

THE DEFENSE.

At 4:30 p. m. yesterday, after consultation with the prisoners in an anti-room, Mr. Burke opened the case for the defense.

Roger Hinterlitner was the first witness for the defense on the opening of court this morning. He was followed by Ralph Tomarrs and Thomas Tosh, both of Shenandoah. In answer to questions put by Mr. Burke, the witness, Mr. Tosh, said he was the prosecutor in the case, and knew Joe Shukofsky.

Mr. Burke: "Do you remember of this man, Magone, requesting you for protection over his home the night of the riot?"

Mr. McLaughlin: "What is your purpose?"

Mr. Burke: "We propose to show by this witness, the feeling and condition of fear which prevailed over these prisoners after the fight occurred."

This was objected to by the Commonwealth and sustained by the court.

Mr. Burke: "Did you know Joe Shukofsky prior to this shooting?"

Mr. McLaughlin: Objected to.

Mr. Burke: "We propose to ask the witness if he had not known the reputation of the deceased, for some time prior to the shooting and that he was of a violent temper and desperate character and had served a term in the county prison for the killing of a man in Shenandoah."

Mr. McLaughlin: "Objected to on the part of the Commonwealth because the defense set up is not justifiable homicide or self defense."

Mr. Burke: "How do you know?"

Mr. McLaughlin: "You told us in your speech."

Mr. Burke then turned his attention to the witness on the stand, Mr. Tosh, and after a few questions dismissed him.

At this point counsel for defense made a statement that inasmuch as many of the witnesses for the defense had been subpoenaed by the Commonwealth and as all others had been called, the defense therefore rested its case.

The Commonwealth then called "Little Joe" in rebuttal, which was objected to on the part of the defense, but their objection was overruled and "Little Joe" said he had been shot in the back while running into the entry of the house. He had been standing in the gutter, and in reply to a question of Mr. Burke's said he did not have a stone in his hand when he ran.

Commonwealth then submitted law points to the court and their opinions on them.

At 11:30 Mr. Bashore commenced his address to the jury in behalf of the Commonwealth and closed at the adjournment for the noon recess. When court opened at 2 o'clock Mr. Burke made his opening plea for the defense, laying great stress upon the testimony of Noah Benjamin, who testified that the murdered man followed the Italians ten or fifteen feet beyond his house; claiming this started the riot. Mr. Burke said the commonwealth's own witnesses testified that while Mike Minella was shooting Joseph Zukuski was facing him, and it was impossible, from the location of the wound causing death, for Minella to kill Zukuski.

H. O. Bechtel followed for the defense and the closing speech was made by M. P. McLaughlin for the commonwealth.

The case will go to the jury late this afternoon.

Two Killed in a Kentucky Feud.

LOUDON DEPOT, Ky., June 25.—On Clover Fork, in Harlan county, six miles above Harlan Court House, one of the bloodiest battles of late years took place, with John Pace, Irvin Cornett and Harrison Cornett on one side and George Dean, William Stewart and Dave Eldridge on the other. Dean and Eldridge were killed. The slayers have all been arrested. The fight was the result of an old feud.

Killed by a Locomotive Explosion.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25.—The boiler of freight engine No. 705, on the Central railroad, exploded here. Fireman Charles Angus, of Utica, was killed and Engineer Charles Markhart, of Albany, probably fatally injured. The fire box was blown 200 feet and other pieces of the engine were hurled a distance of 500 feet.

A Woman's Challenge to Corbett.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Miss Lansing Rowan, an actress of the Frawley company, has challenged Champion Corbett to meet her in a scientific sparring contest.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

YESTERDAY'S BASE BALL GAMES.

National League.

At Boston—Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 7. At St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 3. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 5. At Chicago—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 2. Philadelphia-Baltimore and Washington-New York games postponed on account of rain.

Eastern League.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Wilkesbarre, 5. At Syracuse—Syracuse, 9; Springfield, 2. At Rochester—Rochester, 9; Providence, 3. At Toronto—Scranton, 8; Toronto, 7.

Atlantic League.

At Hartford—Wilmington, 5; Hartford, 2. Other games prevented by rain.

Pennsylvania State League.

At Lancaster—(5 innings) Lancaster, 2; Pottsville, 0. Other games prevented by rain.

Murder Mystery in Reading.

READING, Pa., June 25.—George W. Kershner, aged 54 years, a prominent citizen of this place, was found dead in the yard of Germania Hall, a hotel in the center of the city, last night. There was a bullet hole in his head, but the weapon could not be found. No one in the hotel heard the shot fired, although a number of persons were in the barroom, and in neighboring business places. The case is involved in mystery.

Corbett Couldn't Knock Out Sharkey.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Mechanics' Pavilion, which holds 10,000 people, was filled last night by sports who crowded to witness James J. Corbett's attempt to knock out Sharkey, the sailor pugilist. The fight was short and extremely spirited, but despite Corbett's best efforts he was unable to get in a knockout blow, and at the end of the stipulated four rounds the contest was declared a draw.

Eight Years for Manslaughter.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 25.—D. J. Conniff, charged with the murder of Michael Welch at Duryea, and who pleaded guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced by Judge Bennett yesterday to eight years in the penitentiary.

Three Killed by Lightning.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 25.—This city was visited by a heavy rain and thunder storm Tuesday, and water rushed through the streets, doing much damage. Mrs. Mary Paulson was killed by lightning. Considerable damage was done to property at Storm Lake. At Newell the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson was struck by lightning, and they were both killed. Near Lorah Isaac Stoking was fatally injured by lightning. A cyclone passed through the country about four miles south of Clayton, Wis. A number of houses and barns were blown down, and one man fatally injured.

Charged with Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, June 25.—William McGloin, John Zimmerman, C. F. Johnson, Adolph Weickers, Carl Mugge, Horace O. Graven and Alexander Bauer were arrested here yesterday. They are alleged to have been engaged in a conspiracy by which the agency here of the Home Sewing Machine company was robbed of $20,000 worth of property. The last two of the accused were in the employ of the Home Sewing Machine company. It is alleged that these two stole parts of machines and sold them to the others, who it is said were sewing machine agents.

Town Threatened with Destruction.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 25.—Passengers arriving here from the north report that just before the train left Kaslo, B. C., a message was received from Sandon, B. C., stating that the town was surrounded by forest fires and threatened with destruction. Before further particulars could be received the telegraph wires refused to work, and it is supposed that the fire had reached the line. The worst is feared. Sandon is a lively mining camp of about 200 people situated in the Slocan mining district of British Columbia.

Grief Robbed Him of Reason.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 25.—General A. R. Campbell, the well known Republican orator, has become a raving maniac. General Campbell's failure of mind is extremely sad. He is a lawyer of high standing and strong attainments and a gifted orator. He came to this city from Kansas, and some months ago his wife died. This loss entailed great suffering upon the general, whose constant brooding over his condition has superinduced brain fever. He was committed to the Highlands asylum.

THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER

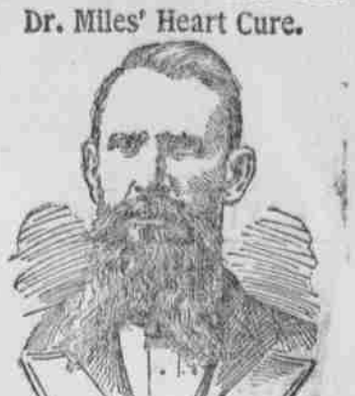
Explains Why England and Germany Lead in Trade with His Country.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The new Japanese minister, Mr. Hoshi Toru, has arrived in Washington, and it is expected will be able to present his credentials to President Cleveland before the latter leaves Washington for the summer. The new minister is accredited only to the United States, the stationing of a Japanese political agent in Mexico relieving him of the necessity for acting also as minister to that country, as did Mr. Kureno, his predecessor.

HOSHI TORU.

Mr. Hoshi Toru, in his brief sojourn in this country, has already noted the fact that there is room for enlargement of the trade relations of the United States with Japan. In speaking upon the subject today he remarked that the United States was a better customer of Japan than Japan was of the United States, and he accounted for the fact by pointing out that England and Germany, by catering closely to local tastes of the Japanese, as Americans failed to do, kept the latter from the Japanese markets. Nevertheless, he believed that there was still an excellent opportunity for Americans to supply railway material to Japan.

Ministers Should Use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous system, as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration.

Rev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 26, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the Sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.....

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

POLITICAL CARDS.

FOR LEGISLATURE,
Second District,

H. W. BECKER,

Of Girardville, Pa.

Subject to Democratic rules.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

ELIAS DAVIS,

Of Broad Mountain.

Subject to Republican rules.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,

PHIL. J. CONNELL,

Of Girardville.

Subject to Democratic rules.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

FRANK RENTZ,

Of Ashland.

Subject to Republican rules.

FOR RECORDER,

EMANUEL JENKYN,

Of Jollett, Porter Township.

Subject to Republican rules.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

CHAS. F. ALLEN,

Of Tamaqua.

Subject to Republican Rules.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,

JOHN T. SHOENER,

Of Orwigsburg.

Subject to Republican rules.

Taken internally cures cramps and all bowel complaints, sudden colds, chills and La Grippe. Used externally it is the best liniment in the world. Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by Perry Davis. Sold everywhere. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents each.

TWIN DRESS STAYS

PAT. NOV. 17, 1890. JUNE 23, 1891. TRADE MARK JAN. 28, '92. Beware of fraudulent and worthless imitations. NONE Genuine UNLESS STAMPED "TWIN" The most beautiful! most pliable! most perfect stay! They never break! They never cut! They never rust! Made in Cotton and Silk Casings and Nickel Plated. Send 25 cts. (Stamps) for samples "Genuine Twin." To C. BARTBURN, 103 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. J. CANFIELD,

Agent for

Shenandoah and Vicinity

--For--

BARBEY'S

Beer and Porter

Try

Barbey's Bohemian Beer.