EVENING HERALD

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Published every Evening, Except Sunday, at 8 SOUTH JARDIN STREET, NEAR CENTRE.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
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

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Twenty-seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) decreased our public debt $1,747,301,578.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1896) increased our public debt $262,329,639.

These are the plainest reasons why McKinley should be elected president, the sooner the better.

THE FIRST WARD NUISANCE.

The nuisance created in the First ward by Mr. Anthony Flynn erecting a stone and cement wall across the creek that flows through his and other property in that locality, continues to be a source of contention between those interested.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Michael Graham and J. H. Monaghan, representing the property owners affected by the nuisance created, appeared before the Borough Council last Thursday night and requested that action be taken in the matter.

The question was considered by the members of Council in all its bearings, and after a thorough discussion, under the advice of the Borough Solicitor, the Chief Burgess and High Constable were instructed to at once notify Mr. Flynn to abate the nuisance, and upon a refusal, the officials were further instructed to enter upon the premises and pull down and remove the wall and all obstructions, and restore the stream to its former condition. The attention of the Board of Health was also directed to the nuisance, and their co-operation in abating the nuisance was invited, and requested to assist the borough officials in the premises.

The property owners in that section have entailed considerable loss, and the stagnant water is clearly a menace to the health and comfort of the residents of that vicinity, and the abatement thereof demands immediate action. Chief Burgess Burns has served official notice upon Mr. Flynn, but the latter gentleman defies the law, and says he will defend his position even to the resort to fire arms. The Health officer has refused to act without instructions from the Board of Health, and that body has so far failed to take prompt and vigorous action in the matter.

The Board met last night and again this morning, and the majority of the members have decided to take no action in abating the nuisance. The only member of the Board who favored co-operating with the borough authorities was the member from the First ward, Mr. Maurice Morrison.

Several questions were raised at the meeting of the Board that should not have entered into the discussion. Every member of the Board is aware of the fact that a nuisance exists; they know that the stagnant waters are breeders of various diseases and dangerous to the health, not only of the residents of that immediate locality, but to the entire community, and they know also that personal property has been damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances, we think the Board has placed itself in an unenviable light before the public in refusing to co-operate with the borough authorities in abating the nuisance. They are endowed with greater powers than the municipality and whenever the health of the community is endangered it is their duty to take precedence and immediate action.

Upon the refusal of the Board of Health to co-operate, Chief Burgess Burns, acting under instructions from the Borough Solicitor, proceeded to carry out the resolution of the Borough Council. His prompt action in the matter is in direct contrast to that of the health authorities, and is to be commended.

JOHN BARTLEY, who a few weeks since was declared to be so feeble and utterly broken down that his further detention in prison, it was declared by his friends, would bring speedy dissolution, has already experienced a wonderful physical change. He has so far recovered his mental and bodily strength as to have in contemplation a personal visit to Harrisburg to thank Governor Hastings and the Board of Pardons for the service rendered.

We give space to-day to a communication from William Wilhelm, Esq., in response to our request for his authorities in making certain statements in his speech delivered here advocating the adoption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Space will not allow us to reply at length to Mr. Wilhelm's statements in this issue, but we will cheerfully do so in Monday's issue.

We are in receipt of a communication from P. W. Bierstein, of town, in which he takes exception to the report of the Polish and Lithuanian meeting held on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Republican county committee. That particular portion to which our correspondent particularly objects is that in which he was given credit for "engineering the movement in behalf of the silverites." Mr. Bierstein denies having had anything to do with the questions propounded by Mr. Taber, but says he fully endorses all that gentleman said. When Mr. Bierstein was accused of being implicated, after the meeting adjourned, he did not deny it but on the other hand assumed by implication part of the responsibility. Mr. Bierstein has a perfect right to his opinions on the silver or any other question, but his position would appear in a more favorable light were he not a defeated candidate before the Republican county convention.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S BUSY DAY.

Today Promises a Total of Twenty-Seven Visiting Delegations.

CANTON, O., Oct. 17.—Congressman James H. Codding, of the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, led a delegation of several hundred people from the Lehigh Valley to the McKinley home yesterday, and introduced them as miners, mechanics, business men and other citizens representing that territory. The party was organized in the towns of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming, Carbon and adjacent territory. Their greetings to Major McKinley were most cordial and their demonstration was enthusiastic.

Tyler and Wetzel counties, of West Virginia, sent greetings to Major McKinley with a delegation of representative citizens in a special train of twelve coaches. Sistersville furnished the greater part of the crowd.

There was also a delegation from the northern peninsula of Michigan. They were on the way two whole days, having started from Calumet, Houghton and vicinity Wednesday. The party was small and made no formal demonstration, but called at the house, where they had a friendly visit with Major McKinley.

The Anti-Wilson Bill society, of Maryland, which visited Major McKinley today, numbered 2,000. There will be a total of twenty-seven visiting delegations today.

Thirty Miners' Narrow Escape.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 17.—Thirty miners at work in the Mount Lookout colliery had a most miraculous escape from death or serious injury yesterday. One of the men carried a naked lamp, and this set fire to a large body of gas. An explosion followed, but fortunately no one was injured. The workings of the mine, however, were badly damaged.

Captain Hart to Stand Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Captain John D. Hart was yesterday held in $2,500 by United States Commissioner Edmunds on the charge of violating the neutrality laws by setting on foot a military expedition against the Spanish government. His case will be called for trial the third Monday in November. The military expedition upon which the charge is based was that of the Laurada, which sailed from this port for Port Antonio on Aug. 5 last.

Seven Injured by Falling Rock.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 17.—One of the heaviest falls of top rock ever known in this region occurred yesterday at the Nelson shaft. Three workmen were seriously injured. They are: John Bazko, Frank Martistic and Andrew Olsenefsky. Four other men were painfully hurt.

Drunken Brawl Results in Murder.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 17.—George Schmo, whose skull was fractured by Andrew Pallyo at Dunmore last Saturday night, died in Lackawanna hospital yesterday. The assault occurred during a drunken brawl. Pallyo and John Bona, arrested as an accessory, are in the county prison.

Religious Notices.

Services in the Trinity Reformed church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 1:30 p. m. Rev. Robert O'Boyle pastor.

Regular services will be held in the United Evangelical church, (Daugherty's Hall,) to-morrow at 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. I. J. Reitz. Sunday school at 1:30 p. m.

Services in All Saints' Protestant Episcopal church on East Oak street to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. The rector will officiate. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

The American Volunteers are going to hold meetings all day Sunday in Robbins' building, 23 West Centre street. Meetings at 11 a. m., 3 and 8:30 p. m. First Lieut. Haslam and wife in command.

Ebenezer Evangelical church, corner of South West and Cherry streets, H. Horace Romig, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. No preaching in the evening on account of the pastor's absence.

Services in the Presbyterian church to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Preaching by Rev. Jacob Weidman.

Calvary Baptist church, South Jardin street. Preaching to-morrow at 10:30, a. m. and 6:30 p. m., by Rev. John Brooks, of Philadelphia. Sunday school at 2 p. m. At the evening service there will be several baptised.

Primitive Methodist church, James Moore, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Everybody welcome.

Methodist Episcopal church, corner Oak and White streets, Rev. Alfred Heebner, pastor. General class meeting at 9:30 a. m., led by John Senior. Sermon at 10:30 a. m. by the pastor. Subject: "Doubting Thomas, What did he Want?" Sunday school at 2 p. m., Dr. J. S. Callen, Supt. Special song and prayer service at 5:45 p. m., led by the pastor. Evening sermon at 6:30 by the pastor. Subject: "The First of the Fundamental Doctrines of the Bible." A special invitation to those not members of any church to attend these services.

Welsh Baptist church, corner of West and Oak streets, Rev. D. I. Evans pastor. Services at 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meeting Monday evenings. Young People's meeting Wednesday evenings. Class meeting Thursday evenings.

St. Michael's Greek Catholic church, West Centre street, Rev. Cornelius Lavasin, pastor. Matutinum service 9 a. m. High mass 10 a. m.

Church of the Holy Family, (German R. C.) North Chestnut street, Rev. A. T. Schutzbeloefer, pastor. First mass 8 a. m., second mass 10 a. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, West Cherry street, Rev. John Grabler, pastor. Preaching, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 1:30 p. m.; preaching 6:30 p. m.

St. Casimir's Polish R. C. church, North Jardin street. Rev. J. A. Lemarkiewicz, pastor. First mass, 8 a. m., high mass 10 a. m., vespers and benediction 4 p. m.

Church of the Annunciation, 218 West Cherry street. Rev. H. F. O'Reilly, pastor; Rev. Henry Naylon, assistant pastor. First mass, 7 a. m., second mass, 8 a. m., high mass, 10 a. m., benediction, 7 p. m.

Keneseth Israel Congregation, corner of Oak and West streets, Rev. Henry Mitnik, pastor. Saturday services, 8 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m. Sunday services 8 to 10 a. m., and every week day morning from 7 to 8 a. m.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns, are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. C. H. Hagenbuch.

WILHELM'S REPLY.

He Accepts Our Offer to Present His Authorities to "Herald" Readers.

To the Editor of the EVENING HERALD:

SIR:—My attention has been called to the issue of your paper of October 12th, 1896. There are several errors in your presentation of my position that you should correct.

First, you allege that I referred to four panics, as the result of the same causes. I only called attention to three, viz., the panic of 1857 to 1861, the panic of 1873 to 1878, and the panic of 1893 to 1896. I did refer to the panic in England and Australia in 1890 to illustrate that when the rest of the English speaking people were financially distressed, we hardly felt the shock by reason of the increased volume of money furnished by the Sherman Purchasing Act, of 1890.

Second, I have never refused to accept a challenge to debate with anyone on the money question, not even Mr. Lesser. I did insist, though, that Mr. Lesser should get an endorsement from some one. I have in my possession now a letter from S. B. Edwards, County Chairman, endorsing Bro. Immediately upon receipt of that letter I wrote to Mr Lesser that I had received such a letter from Mr. Edwards, and that I was prepared to meet him in joint debate.

My contention before the Shenandoah audience was that every panic of any considerable duration in this country during the last half century, was caused by a contraction of the volume of money, and that we never got any relief from a panic until we enlarged the volume of money. You want to know my authority for the facts asserted in that proposition. I refer you to the United States Senate reports, No. 588, page 631, coinage laws of the United States. You will find there that they give as the value of the world's production of gold in 1853, $155,490,000. From 1853 there was a gradual decrease in the world's output of gold. In 1857 there was an output of gold of only $133,275,000. You have called attention to the decrease of the United States production from $65,000,000 in 1853 to $55,000,000 in 1857. In 1853 the United States coined $55,000,000 of gold and $5,000,000 of silver, or a total in excess of $61,000,000. The total coinage of both gold and silver for the years 1857 and 1858 was $87,000,000 or less than an average of $44,000,000 for each year. I submit that a curtailment of coinage from $61,000,000 to $44,000,000 proves everything that I asserted bearing upon the fact of the real production of gold used for coinage being less in 1857 than in 1853 and also the volume of money being less in proportion in 1857 than it was in 1853, especially in the light of the fact that there was a tremendous emigration taking place from 1848 to 1856, for the reason, that all economists and statisticians upon these points place the figures upon the increase or decrease per capita. You find also, by the report of the secretary of the treasury of 1862, that the circulation of the country from February, 1857, to January 1, 1858, shrank from $214,668,852 to $214,208,714. The money lost was $20,000,000.

Do you deny that there was the Act of 1857 destroying the legal tender quality of foreign silver coin? Your editorial neither affirms nor denies that proposition. You do make inquiry of me as to the $250,000,000 of foreign coin that was driven from our shores by reason of that legislation. The total coinage of silver in the United States up to 1857 was about $140,000,000. I get these figures from the report of Hon. J. R. Snowden, director of the mint for the year 1858. My statement as to the $250,000,000 was nothing more than an approximation. I stated there, or at least I stated at other places, that it was estimated that there were from $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 of foreign coin demonetized by the Act of 1857. The extremely conservative writers on the silver side place the figures at $200,000,000, those who do not so conservative place the figures at $250,000,000. No one can successfully demonstrate the exact amount of foreign coin that was being used as legal tender money in this country. The Act destroying the legal tender quality covered the coins of Peru, Bolivia, Mexico and Spain.

Harvey in his "Coin's Financial School," page 9, gives the foreign coin used in this country prior to 1857 at $300,000,000. In the Harvey-Horr debate, when Horr questioned his figures, he gives his data and statistics bearing upon that question.

In 1850 you find in the 1251 banks and the 138 branches a percentage of the amount of money respectively in those banks. This comprises the report of the banks from 1850 to 1857 under the "Free Banking" Act of 1838, and an analysis of the amount of coin in hand, and the amount of coin passing through the banks will show that there was a very large amount of this foreign coin in use in the United States as money, that is, take the percentage of foreign coin that was passing through the banks and compare it with the total coin they handled, and you can approximately get at the figures, to wit, that there was more than $100,000,000 of foreign coin in the United States being used as money, whose legal tender quality was destroyed under the Act of 1857. You can readily understand that, if there was not a very considerable amount of that character of money being used as money in the United States, no one would have thought it of sufficient interest to manipulate the United States Congress to bring about that Act of demonetization.

I have not denied, nor do I propose to deny, that the Walker tariff had something to do with that panic of 1857. The fact that the Walker Tariff piled up a balance of trade against us and took coin from our shores to pay our debts abroad, and thus contributed to lessen the volume of money in our country, and it, in connection with the demonetization Act of 1857 and the decrease in the world's, and particularly the United States, supply of gold, all contributed toward that panic. The panic would not have come on us so soon, nor would it have been so severe and so lasting if it had not been for the act of demonitization and the decrease in the United States supply of gold.

I have nothing to take back as to the principles for which I was contending, and not wishing to encroach upon your space, I am prepared to meet any man upon the principles I enunciated at that time, to wit, that those three panics, precipitated at the time they were, and considering the severity and length of each were due to the contraction of the volume of money, rather than to any other one cause, and that I heartily endorse the position of Jas. G. Blaine, when he explains that the effects of the Walker Tariff of 1846 was averted, delayed and postponed by reason of the enlarged volume of money supplied by and through the discovery of gold mines in California and Australia.

I could argue at some length as to the proportion of gold and silver that were respectively used in the arts and for coinage purposes, of that world's supply from 1830 to 1850, and show how, in a degree, gold (as people became prosperous after the volume of money was enlarged by and through the discovery of those new gold fields) was more extensively used in the arts, and that a much larger percentage of the 1850 product was used for coinage purposes than of the product of 1855 and 1856. All that, in an indirect way, contributed toward the panic of 1857. I will not speak of that at length but call your attention to one fact from the report of Hon. J. R. Snowden, already referred to, to wit: the world's product of gold in 1851 was $77,000,000; the United States coinage of gold in 1851 was $62,911,00. The world's productions of gold in 1855 was $155,000,000; the United States coinage of gold in 1855 was $57,795,000. You will notice that all that wonderful output of California was coined into money, while in 1855 the United States coinage of gold as compared with that of 1851, taking into consideration the world's production in 1851 and 1855 was largely on the decrease.

WILLIAM WILHELM.

[We shall reply to Mr. Wilhelm's statements at length in Monday's issue.—ED. HERALD.]

That Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

We have hundreds of testimonials, but Bon Ami itself is its own best testimonial.

Buy a cake of your grocer, and try it.

Send for free sample. Childs & Childs, New York.

Thinks Venezuela Is Right.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A great sensation has been caused in the political world by the speech of Sir Edward Clark, Conservative member of parliament, and who was solicitor general in Lord Salisbury's previous ministry, in which he said, speaking of the Venezuelan question, that the decision of the American boundary commission would be against England, not because it was a hostile commission, but because, he believed, no honest and impartial arbitration or commission could decide in favor of England's claims upon the evidence. Sir Edward's assertion is widely commented on in all political circles and in the press.

Saved by Consul General Lee.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Another international incident occurred in the harbor here yesterday. The police attempted to arrest on board the Ward line steamship Vigilancia a passenger who was on his way from New York to Mexico. The man's name was Angel Fernandez. He was born in Asturias, Spain, but claimed to be a Mexican citizen. Captain McIntosh, of the Vigilancia, refused to deliver the man up, and the police ordered the Vigilancia to be detained. Thereupon Captain McIntosh consulted with General Fitzhugh Lee, the United States consul general, and soon afterwards the Vigilancia was allowed to sail, with Fernandez on board, to Mexico.

The Army Correspondents' Memorial.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Oct. 17.—The ceremonies of accepting the "army correspondents' memorial" at Gapland, the beautiful summer home of George Alfred Townsend, on South Mountain, occurred yesterday afternoon. There were about 200 invited guests present, including Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, and many prominent newspaper correspondents from different sections of the country. Governor Lowndes and Mr. Townsend delivered interesting addresses pertinent to the occasion, as did General H. V. Boynton, Edward Mealey, of Hagerstown, Md., and others.

The Semi-Centennial of Ether.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the first use of ether as an anaesthetic was celebrated in the Massachusetts General hospital here yesterday by a noteworthy reception and literary exercises. The reception took place in the lecture amphitheater. Many prominent surgeons were present. Of the physicians who were witnesses of the original test of ether as an anaesthetic three are still living—Dr. Robert T. Davis of Fall River, Dr. Washington Ayer of San Francisco, and Dr. George Hayward of this city. The two former read papers giving their reminiscences of the test.

The Veteran Campaigners.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 17.—Generals Palmer and Buckner and their party arrived in the city from Montgomery yesterday afternoon, and were met at the depot by a committee of citizens and escorted to the Battle House. After dinner the distinguished candidates held a reception in the ladies' parlor of the hotel, and spoke in the Princess theater last night. On the way down from Montgomery they made short addresses at Evergreen, Browton and Greenville, Ala. They left this city at 7 o'clock this morning, and will make short speechos at Scranton, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City and Bay St. Louis, reaching New Orleans at 2 p. m.

Proposed Democratic Parade Prohibited.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Misfortune seems to wait upon the Democrats in their efforts to hold another parade. Chairman Jones vetoed the first date fixed upon, Sunday, Nov. 1, and now Chief of Police Badenoch says they will not be permitted to parade on the night of Oct. 31, as was their intention, for the reason that the Cook County Republican Workingmen's club, which filled a previous application, has been granted a permit to parade on that night. Secretary Burke, of the Democratic county committee, declared with emphasis today they would parade anyway. Chief Badenoch, however, says they will not.

Savannah's White Republicans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 17.—Last night, for the first time in this history of the Republican party, a mass meeting, held in Savannah under its direction, was attended by white citizens in large numbers. The Savannah theater was crowded, every seat being taken, and about 200 or more white men were standing, a number going away rather than do without seats. The main body of the hall was given up to the whites, colored voters occupying the galleries, with a small sprinkling of them below.

Saved from Death by Drowning.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Among the passengers on the steamer Gate City, from Savannah, Ga., yesterday, were Captain Alblon P. Smith, his 15-year-old daughter, Edith L., and six seamen of the wrecked schooner Lottie Smith, of Machias, Me., who were rescued by the crew of the Gate City at the risk of their lives. Captain Smith's story of the experience of the shipwrecked men is most thrilling. The captain's daughter stood the ordeal nobly, and by her brave example kept up the spirits of the men.

Growth of the L. A. W.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The executive committee of the League of American Wheelmen held an important meeting at the Astor House yesterday. Albany was selected for the meeting of the national assembly, which is to be held the second Monday in February, 1897. The financial report was most satisfactory, it appearing that the cash balance to the credit of the L. A. W. was $14,495.93. The membership of the L. A. W. is more than 60,000.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

PRINCE HILKOFF'S TRAVELS.

The Russian Railway Official Inspects the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Prince Michael Hilkoff, imperial minister of ways and communications of Russia, who is making a tour of this country, inspecting the railway systems and appliances, arrived in this city from Pittsburg yesterday afternoon on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad. The prince is accompanied by his son, Prince Alexander Hilkoff, and Captain Tschertkoff, of the Russian imperial guard. The party was met at Harrisburg by First Vice President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, and escorted to Mr. Thomson's country seat, "Corkerhill," near Merion, Pa. Last night a dinner was given in the prince's honor, at which he met a number of the railroad company's officials.

Today Prince Hilkoff was escorted through the Baldwin plant, and in the afternoon was taken to Wilmington, Del., where he will be shown the Harlan & Hollingsworth car works and the shops of the Lobdell Wheel company. In the evening Mr. J. H. Converse, of the Baldwin works, will entertain the party at the Union League, and at 10 o'clock tonight the prince's train will start for New York.

Cuban Insurgent Arms Captured.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—General Molina's gunboat Contramaestro, while reconnoitering in the river San Juan, near Trinidad, province of Santa Clara, has had a brush with some insurgents, and succeeded in capturing 630 carbines, a quantity of ammunition, some medical supplies, a quantity of clothing and some important correspondence. The arms, ammunition, etc., were in boats marked "The Three Friends," but it is nevertheless supposed that the supplies belonged to the Dauntless expedition. The firing between the gunboat and the insurgents lasted about five hours.

Famine Threatened in India.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The viceroy of India cables that over most of Oude, a large portion of the northwest provinces, the Punjab, eight districts of the central provinces and two districts of upper Burmah, which were not irrigated this autumn, the crops are in a seriously damaged condition. In addition the prospects of the crops in parts of Bombay cause anxiety. A famine is inevitable unless sufficient rain falls in Oude, the northwest provinces and the Punjab. There is also considerable distress in other affected areas, which are about the same as in 1877.

Terrific Explosion of Dynamite.

DAYTON, Tenn., Oct. 17.—About 1 o'clock in the morning 225 pounds of dynamite stored in the Dayton Coal and Iron company's supply house exploded, causing much destruction. The supply house, a large two-story frame building, was blown into splinters. The explosion wrecked the company's office, 150 feet away, and badly damaged the large company store. Nearly every house in the city had their windows shattered. No one was killed. The explosion was of incendiary origin.

Theories of cure may be discussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief; and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A safe cure for children. It is "the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results." C. H. Hagenbuch.

Verdict Against Major Gleason.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The suit brought by Captain of Police Anthony S. Woods, of Long Island City, against Mayor Patrick J. Gleason, of that city, for $20,000 damages was before Judge Gaynor in the Queens county supreme court yesterday. A verdict was returned by the jury which awards to Captain Woods $5,000. The suit grew out of an utterance made by Mr. Gleason on Jan. 1 last, when in his inaugural speech he referred to Woods as that "gray haired old scoundrel." A stay was granted and an appeal will be taken.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Shapira's pharmacy, 107 South Main street.

Savages Object to Railways.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—Further outrages have been perpetrated by the Afghan tribe of Marris on the Quetta railway in Beluchistan. A party of gang men at work have been murdered and the telegraph cut. A detachment of the Bombay infantry which proceeded to the scene by a special train was fired upon. The stations between Harnai and Barkach are occupied by troops, and the line is patrolled.

Secretary Carlisle's Campaign Speeches.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—Dates and places for the Kentucky speeches to be delivered by Secretary Carlisle have been arranged as follows: Covington, Oct. 22; Bowling Green, 24; Owensboro, 26; Louisville, 28; Lexington, 30. This arrangement allows the secretary to speak in five congressional districts.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 50 cts. Sold at Kirlins drug store.

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

The Georgia Populists have taken steps leading towards fusion with the Democrats in that state.

George Young, a former slave, who was a bodyguard for both General Jackson and General Lee, died at Danbury, Conn., on Thursday.

H. C. Marsh, foreman of Pike's Peak Cog railroad, died from injuries received while coasting down the Rack Route on a toboggan slide.

John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, the two alleged Irish dynamiters, who were arrested at Rotterdam on Sept. 13, arrived at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday, on the steamship Werkendam.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold at Kirlins drug store.

Buy Keystone flour. Be sure that the name LESSIG & BAER, Ashland, Pa., is printed on every sack.

"DR. MILES,

Through His Nervine Is a Benefactor to Thousands."

A WIDELY known Wisconsin publisher, who resides at Green Bay, writes March 6th, 1893, as follows:

"Five years ago I became so nervous that mental work was a burden. I could not rest at night on account of sleeplessness. My attention was called to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and I commenced to use it with the very best effect. Since then I have kept a bottle in my house and use it whenever my nerves become unstrung, with always the same good results. My son also takes it for nervousness with like nerve failing success. I have recommended it to many and it cures them. All who suffer from nerve troubles should try it. It is free from narcotics, perfectly harmless, and yet soothes and strengthens. Dr. Miles, through his Nervine is a benefactor to thousands." A. C. LEHMAN.

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