THE HERALD

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Evening Herald.

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VOL. XII—NO 62. SHENANDOAH, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897. ONE CENT

FURNITURE

IN ENDLESS VARIETY

ROCKERS
GENT'S ARM CHAIRS.
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J. P. WILLIAMS & SON,
13 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SHENANDOAH, PA.

SPECIAL SALE

Fine Woolen Underwear and Men's Medium Weight Half Hose. No stock will be carried over for next season, nor do we send them to city auctioneers, but we close them at the lowest auction prices. Call at once as this snap will not last long.

UP-TO-DATE HAT STORE,
MAX LEVIT, Prop.
15 East Centre St.

CARPETS & DRESS GOODS.

OUR line of Carpets for the spring trade is complete. We claim to have the largest assortment to be seen in the county, in all the newest designs and most desirable patterns in Moquettes, Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain. Look through this stock on the second floor, and you will find you will have no trouble in selecting what you want at less than city prices.

We have on our counters a desirable display of the season's novelties in Dress Goods—silk, wool and cotton—and ask but a careful examination to prove their excellence and cheapness.

Butterick Paper Patterns, the recognized standard of the world, always in stock.

P. J. GAUGHAN, 27 N. Main St.

COLUMBIA : BREWING : COMPANY
...BREWERS OF...
Lager Beer, Porter and Ale.

All the product of this brewery are made of pure malt and hops of which we buy the best and endeavor always to
MAKES THE BEST
that can possibly be produced.

SING WAH'S
NEW LAUNDRY!
34 W. Centre St.
Our Prices are as low as the lowest.
We do First-class Work.

Shirt	8 cents	Collars	1½ cents
Cuffs, per pair	3 "	New Shirts	8 "
Shirt, ironed	8 "	Drawers	6 "
Undershirt	6 "	Hose, per pair	3 "
Handerchiefs	1½ "		

—(o)—
FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY. GIVE US A TRIAL.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & WINDOW SHADES

Always prepared to meet the wants of the trade in any of the above lines, at lowest market prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION To-day to a bargain in Ladies' 26-inch Umbrella. Just received. Assorted handles—material, Twilled Gloria. Best value ever offered for the money.

Call and See Them.

J. J. PRICE'S, North Main St., Shenandoah, Pa.

NOW
READY
—FOR SPRING TRADE IN—
CARPETS AND
OIL CLOTHS.

NEW STOCK.
NEW STYLES.
RIGHT PRICES.
At KEITER'S.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President McKinley States the Policy of the Administration.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM REVISION

Revenues of the Government Must Be Increased Without Delay—Peace Desired, and Arbitration Instead of War. Recommends a Currency Commission.

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in his footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprises. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and a safe balance in the treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will put a remedy for the arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation, and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citizens of different parties who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and, in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must be again resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs, and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present.

Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts.

It can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue.

While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit.

Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenues from duties on imports, is serious care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. This policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but the end to increase their employment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we can not promptly attain it we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business which men of all parties so much desire depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the one hundred and eight years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world, and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail, and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue

(Continued on Second Page.)

ROBBERS ABOUT AGAIN.

Two Places Entered and One Unsuccessful Attempt.

Between three and four o'clock this morning burglars gained entrance to John Welter's saloon on West Coal street by forcing a latch from a side door. They carried away $1.50 in cash, two demijohns of whiskey, two boxes of cigars, pair of new shoes and four fancy coffins of wine.

The general store of Philip Yarowski, on West Centre street, was also robbed this morning. The burglars got away with clothing, six watches, cash from the till and other property aggregating $100 in value.

At about 4:30 o'clock this morning burglars attempted to force an entrance to the hardware store of Mrs. Schmidt, on North Jardin street. Mrs. Schmidt was awakened by the noise made in trying to force open the front door of the store and gave an alarm. The burglars fled, leaving marks of their work which indicate that they were made by the same gang that visited Welter's saloon.

SPRING OPENING.

Goldin's Announcement of an Extraordinary Sale of Clothing.

We are now preparing for our grand spring opening for the sale of spring clothing for men, youths and boys, which will be most extraordinary in respect to stock and prices. There will be the latest styles, best materials and the lowest prices. We are opening some of the stock now. Call and take advantage of the first buyer's opportunity. Don't fail to watch the display of our mammoth show windows next week.

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,
L. GOLDIN, Prop.
9 & 11 South Main street.

Kendrick House Free Lunch.

Oyster soup to-night.
Hot lunch to-morrow morning.

Miss Capper Surprised.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Capper was the scene of enjoyment last evening, the event being a birthday surprise party in honor of the 18th anniversary of their daughter, Hattie. Games and instrumental music were indulged in until midnight, when the guests were invited into the dining room, where refreshments were served. Among those present were: Mrs. Charles Bieniman, Misses Mercie and Maggie Bees, Cora Williams, Sadie Sterner, Lottie Lambert, Emma Bock, Lizzie and Gwendolyne Reese, Annie Phillips, Annie Brown, Sallie Beddall, Dora Willman, Marie Millichap and Mary E. Jones, of Wm. Penn; Messrs. Alfred and Thomas Millichap, Walter Rumble, Charles Bashore, Edward Danks, Harry Master, Clarence Hower, John Charles, Charles Blaker, George Feist, Chas. Bieniman, Richard H. Jones, of Wm. Penn, and Oliver and Walter Capper.

At Kepchinski's Arcade Cafe.

Noodle soup will be served to-night during and between the acts.
Hot lunch to-morrow morning.

To House Cleaners and Purchasers of Carpets and Oil Cloths.

You will find it to your advantage to give us a chance to sell you carpets and oil cloths. Our stock embraces new patterns in the different lines at unusually low prices, and bargains in dry goods of all kinds may be had.

3-5-3t P. J. MONAGHAN.

Patrick Carney's Funeral.

The funeral of Patrick Carney, a young resident of Brownsville, took place from the residence of his mother this morning. Services were held in the Annunciation church with interment in the parish cemetery. Deceased was 23 years of age, and is survived by his mother and two brothers.

Bickert's Cafe.

Our free lunch to-morrow morning will be something special.

Elihu R. Spencer, To-night.

The long looked for and anxiously awaited engagement of Elihu R. Spencer, the young American tragedian, will take place at Ferguson's theatre this evening. The advance sale of seats and boxes has been very large, and every indication points to a crowded house. The character of Cassius in Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, in which Mr. Spencer appears to-night, is considered by many his greatest impersonation, and theatre goers of this town will be able to see the production placed on the stage in exactly the same lavish and complete manner as in New York, Boston, Washington and Philadelphia.

FOR RENT.—Two rooms, suitable for offices.

A Police Warning.

The police warn the people against a crowd of young men who are selling tickets for a raffle for a gold watch. The raffle is said to be projected for a poor woman on Line street. No date for the raffle is given on the ticket and the police have failed to locate the woman who is supposed to be the beneficiary. The police also say the young men who are selling the tickets are of idle and dissolute habits and the warning is given to prevent the public from being defrauded.

George Macomber, who plays the old men parts with the Elihu R. Spencer company, is an actor of more than ordinary force and ability. Mr. Macomber will be seen in the same roles he assumed with the Booth-Barrett company, of which he was an honored member.

The greatest bargains in the jewelry line at A. Holderman's.

A Social.

There was a social gathering last evening at the residence of Mrs. John Senior in honor of Mrs. S. A. Beddall, who will leave for Tamaqua the latter part of this month. There were present Mrs. N. W. Beddall, Mrs. A. Heebner, Mrs. M. Perkins, Mrs. J. J. Price, Mrs. W. H. Glenn, Mrs. J. Senior, Miss Sallie Senior, Mrs. Joseph Beddall, of Tamaqua, and Mrs. S. A. Beddall. Refreshments were served.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK

THE RELIEF MOVEMENT

NOBLE WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO-DAY.

WAGON LOAD OF PROVISIONS.

THE TEACHERS AND PUPILS MAKE A SPLENDID CONTRIBUTION.

ANOTHER OFFER OF SERVICES!

The General Committee Will Meet Again To-night in the Council Chamber to Hear the Reports of the Committees 'o Make Solicitations For Aid.

The teachers and pupils of the public schools did noble work to-day in behalf of the worthy poor of the town and clearly demonstrated that they are a power when they take hold of a project. At a meeting of the teachers' local institute on Monday last it was decided, with the School Board's permission, to make to-day "Provision Day" in all the public schools of the borough and the program was carried out with admirable results. Every teacher asked all pupils whose parents were able to do so to contribute their mite to the general relief fund for the worthy poor. The result was a grand one. This morning, and during the afternoon, children flocked to the school rooms carrying potatoes, coffee, sugar, tea, canned goods, and in fact everything in the line of relief to those who are suffering for provisions. At noon to-day the platform in every school room was heaped with donations and it was announced that from ten to twelve wagons would be required to remove the donations. All will be sent direct to the relief station at No. 35 West Centre street, so that the general committee will supervise the distribution.

The general committee will meet in the Council Chamber at 8 o'clock this evening and it is hoped that all members will be in attendance, as matters of great importance will be discussed. It is also probable that a special committee will be appointed to make arrangements for a concert.

Mr. J. J. Cleary called at the HERALD office last evening and stated that his orchestra is ready to assist in the relief movement in any way the committee may suggest. They will furnish music for a ball, party, or anything else that may be arranged, free of charge.

The example set by the school teachers and their pupils should serve as an incentive to all people of the town to work as industriously as their time and means will allow to help the noble cause along. It is known by the committee that there are many people in the town who are fully able to do something, but have absolutely refused to do anything. One case is that of a party having an income of about $90 a month in rents, who felt too poor to contribute any [illegible] always keep [illegible] cent costumes. Another party who owns three of the most valuable properties in the town was a little more magnanimous and contributed one dollar in cash. It can readily be seen that the work of the soliciting committees under such circumstances is very discouraging and it is not surprising that some of them are disposed to give up the work and leave the donations to the voluntary liberality of the people, and when that stops close up the relief station. There will no doubt be some very plain talk in connection with this matter at the meeting of the general committee to-night.

The supply of clothing and footwear was cut off at the relief station last night on account of the cash contributions not being sufficient to back up the orders issued by the committee, and no orders of that kind will be issued before next Monday, and not then if the proper donations are not forthcoming.

Breen's Rialto Cafe Free Lunch.

Scalloped oysters to-night.
Hot lunch to-morrow morning.
Meals at all hours.
Free continuous phonograph entertainment. All the latest songs and band marches.

Arrested!

Ladislaust Korbalitzki, a miner, was arrested on suspicion for having stolen property in his possession, but afterwards his story was corroborated by the salesman of the Famous Clothing House. Mr. Korbalitzki bought a suit of clothes, at the said Famous Clothing House for $2.00, which was worth fully $5.00, and by exhibiting the Bargain he got at that store the police would not believe him, so they took him to the lockup until they could investigate the case, which was exactly as he stated. The police say that hereafter they will not molest anybody on such suspicious charges, as they are convinced that the Famous are Record Breakers in prices and nothing like that will surprise them any more as they are aware that these people are selling goods cheaper than any other house in the county, and they guarantee satisfaction or they refund the money. Give them a call and be convinced. Famous Clothing House, corner Main and Centre streets. The acknowledged cheapest clothiers and hatters in the county. 11

75 PER CENT. WOOL.

A well-made sweater, double neck at 45 cents, in garnet and black. At MAX LEVIT'S, 15 East Centre street.

Poor Directors in Shamokin.

Poor Directors S. G. Middleton and Newton Deitrick, were in Shamokin conferring with the Northumberland directors regarding the case of Mrs. James Shaney. She is a Schuylkill county charge but on account of her illness cannot be removed at present. The visiting directors made an amicable settlement for the support of the woman and her children.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

Both Clutched the Body.

The remains of Peter Mitzkewicz, who died at the Miners' hospital, were brought to his home on South Peach alley yesterday afternoon. The body was brought here by an undertaker of the First ward, and after he had placed it in the house it was given in charge of another. There is considerable rivalry existing between both undertakers.

The greatest bargains in the jewelry line at A. Holderman's.

SPECIAL
—UNTIL—
SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH.

Nine inch Nickelled Shears	15c
Hooks and Eyes, per sheet,	1c
Embroidery Cotton, 3 spools,	5c
Wash Silk, 2 skeins,	5c
White Tape, 3 rolls,	5c
Rubber Fine Combs, two for	5c
Aluminum Hair Pins, dozen,	8c
Four in. Rubber Hair Pins, 3 for	5c
Five Cent Drawing Tablet	2c
Damp-Proof Matches, 3 dozen boxes	10c
Heavy Tin Spoons, per doz.	6c
Children's Mugs	3c
Laundry Blue, 2 large boxes,	5c
Heavy Mining Bottles, 1 qt.	6c

GIRVIN'S,
8 South Main St.

FERGUSON'S THEATRE,
P. J. FERGUSON, MANAGER.

ONE NIGHT.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5th.

Engagement of the Phenomenal Young Tragedian
Elihu R. SPENCER
Assisted by
MR. FRANK HENNIG,
MISS ISABEL PENGRA,
And a Notable Company of Players in Grand Scenic Spectacular Productions of Legitimate Plays.

JULIUS CAESAR.

Mr. Spencer as Cassius.

GRAND AND MASSIVE SCENERY
ELEGANT COSTUMES
EVERY DETAIL HISTORICALLY CORRECT

Prices, 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
Reserved seats on sale at Kirlin's Drug Store.

READY

Prices are like ice, they are very slippery and often dangerous; you may think they'll afford only pleasure; they may not be crystalized by quality, and if that's the case they are full of holes, that should be marked "danger." We don't talk unparalled prices much, we give you the quality at a fair figure.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

T. J. BROUGHALL,
25 South Main Street.

10 CENTS for a Window Shade or 3 for a quarter. Others 15c. or two for a quarter, spring roller. Shades made to fit any window, especially store windows. Call for bargains in Carpets and Oil Cloths.

FRICKE'S CARPET STORE.
10 S. Jardin Street.

Bristles In Your Teeth

Are not pleasant, but you'll get them there every time you use a poor tooth brush.

Get a Brush that is built right—costs more, but gives more satisfaction than a dozen "cheap" ones. Our best are the best.

KIRLIN'S
DRUG STORE,
6 South Main Street.