The Herald

ESTABLISHED 1870.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Published every evening, except Sunday, at 8 South Jardin street, Shenandoah, Pa.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

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 post office at Shenandoah, Pa., as second class mail matter.

Evening Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9 1899

OUR COUNTRY: First, Last and Forever.

AGUINALDO has placed his war proclamation on file, and now seeks a conference with General Otis. Well, he got it.

THAT paper is the cheapest which brings the best results in proportion to its rate, no matter what that rate may be—Printers' Ink.

THE Socialists were just one day too late in filing their nomination papers. It is unfortunate, but the law is no respecter of persons.

CONGRESS has provided that another census be taken next year. This will create a number of desirable plums for good Republicans.

No month is so rich in holidays as February. Although it is the shortest month in the year, having only twenty-eight days, yet there are more legal holidays in it than in any other month.

ADVERTISING will enable a small manufacturer or merchant to compete successfully with a big one whose goods are known best to the trade perhaps, but not so well to the general public.

THE Pennsylvania boys at Manila are making a splendid record, as they always do in the hour of their country's need. The loyal men of the old Keystone state can be depended upon in any emergency.

THE "insurgent" papers say Senator Quay should retire. That's a nice how-to-do! With more than seven times as many votes as any other Republican candidate, his friends will hardly look upon the proposition with any degree of satisfaction, to say the least.

THE bill appropriating $125,000 for the erection of a public building at Wilkesbarre has passed the Senate. It is to be hoped that it will not be erected upon the same plans of architecture that Pottsville's "barn" is. Even the dogs bark at the latter, as they pass it.

THE establishment of a silk mill in Shenandoah is one of the things desired, and every encouragement should be given the movement by our monied men. Last week a representative of the Patterson mills was in town in consultation with some of our leading citizens, and it is to be hoped that his visit will result in the establishment of the mill in our midst. Shenandoah, with every facility, is sadly in need of just such industries.

THE old-fashioned winter brings with it certain duties that cannot be neglected without subjecting a multitude of persons to great inconvenience and discomfort. The Burgess has authority to compel householders to keep their sidewalks clear of snow, but this is a matter generally left to the citizens themselves to a great extent. Let every one sweep before his own door and pedestrianism will not be so unpleasant as it is otherwise. Keep the sidewalks clean.

A BILL of much importance to the citizens of boroughs and townships was introduced in the House at Harrisburg yesterday, by Representative Jeffries, of Chester. The measure provides for the election of two triennial assessors in "townships and boroughs which are now or may hereafter be divided into wards," and gives the Court power to appoint in cases of vacancy. The bill, in the opinion of many, should become a law. It would do away with ward assessors, and instead of Shenandoah having five assessors, as now, under the provisions of the bill there would be but two, elected by the concurrent votes of the people at large. There is no question but that such a system would result in a more equitable assessment, and give greater satisfaction.

Tried Many Medicines

Relief Came Only From Hood's.

"I suffered with a pain in my stomach and head, and had heart trouble. I tried many medicines without much benefit. Finally I thought I would give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, and it has completely cured the pain in my stomach and benefited me in other ways." JOHN M. PRITCHARDS, Avoca, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

CORNISH CAVE DWELLERS.

Women Go to Sleep Standing on the Slanting Rocks.

People in the habit of frequenting the shore of Whitesand bay, between Lizzie and Lowsberry, are familiar with the sight of two women moving about among the rocks exposed at low tide. They are shellfish gatherers who live in a small cave a little to the west of Sexton. Any one who examines the place must wonder how two human beings can exist there. Along one side is a strip of sand, and from that the floor slopes upward at an angle of about 60 degrees. Whether by years of practice the women have attained such perfection in the art of balancing their bodies that they go to sleep on the slanting rock without fear of falling, or whether they rest on the sand (yet when I saw it from a late storm), I was not informed, but it is evident that they know no comfort at any time. When I came suddenly upon the cave one morning in October, the smoldering ashes of a driftwood fire, a kettle, a teapot and two cups were dotted about just inside. Farther up the floor their "cupboards"—a couple of iron boilers—were standing, and in a niche near the fire was a pipe, short, dark and odorous.

The women who have made this their dwelling place are Irish widows, "born in Ireland and married in Ireland," as one of them said. They are between 50 and 60 years old and for the last 30 years have managed to gain a sustenance by gathering limpets week after week and taking them to Plymouth. When the sea is rough, they obtain few or no fish, but under favorable circumstances the two sometimes get 14 shillings a week between them. In fine weather, when from Rame head to Lizzie Island the sea lies calm and glistening under a summer sky, this smoke blackened cave is an uninviting hovel, and in the winter, especially when there is a gale from the southeast, the women must be blown almost out of the hollow or frozen to death. On some such occasions they are forced to leave the cave, and then they go to a disused pig sty near by.

In talking with them while they dexterously chipped limpets from the weed mantled rocks I mildly remarked that work hours were now made very comfortable. Immediately the younger woman stood erect and with something akin to pride and determination exclaimed in a voice more than tinctured by the Irish brogue, "Never, sir, will us go to the workhouse while us can get as much as one groat in 24 hours." Hitherto I had seen her only in a stooping attitude, and I was surprised now to see how tall a woman she was and what strength of character was indicated by her features. As she stood there among the seaweed, with feet and legs bare and her hair confined by a handkerchief, beating the palm of one hand with the knuckles of the other to emphasize her words, it dawned upon me that I had named the thing against which those two women have fought grimly for more than a quarter of a century.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Women Should Know It.

Many women suffer untold agony and misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They have been led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing-down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it with scalding or burning sensation, sediment in it after standing in bottle or common glass for twenty-four hours, are signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

The above symptoms are often attributed by the patient herself or by her physician to female weakness or womb trouble. Hence, so many fail to obtain relief, because they are treating, not the disease itself, but a reflection of the primary cause, which is kidney trouble.

In fact, women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the great discovery of the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is easy to get at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar.

To prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and book telling all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Kindly mention Shenandoah HERALD and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Northwestern Weather.

St. Paul, Feb. 8.—For two weeks this section has scarcely known what it meant to have the mercury get above zero. Monday night the mercury got down to 24 below, only one colder day having been reported this winter, and no winter since 1888 being so cold. Northwestern thermometers range from 42 below at Minnesota and 46 at Winnipeg up to 16 below at Duluth.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets removes the cause that produces La Grippe. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. 25c.

ROMANCE OF ALUMINIUM.

How a Roman Artificer Startled Tiberius and Lost His Head.

In "Nature Historiarum," where reference is made to an incident in Roman history which up to the time of Sainte-Claire Deville has been overlooked by scientists for many centuries, says Aluminum, it is related by Pliny (23 A. D. to 79 A. D.) that during the reign of the Emperor Tiberius (41 B. C. to 37 A. D.) a certain worker in metals (Faber) appeared at the palace and showed a beautiful cup composed of a brilliant white metal that shone like silver.

When the artificer was presenting it to the emperor, he purposely dropped it on the floor of the chamber. The goblet was so bruised by the fall that it seemed to be irretrievably injured, but the workman took his hammer and in the presence of the court repaired the damage without delay. It was evident that this metal was not silver, though it had almost the same brilliancy, besides being much more ductile and considerably lighter.

The emperor questioned the artificer closely and learned from him that he had extracted the metal from an argillaceous earth, probably the clay known to modern chemists as alumina. Tiberius then asked if any one besides himself knew the process and received the proud reply that the secret was known only to himself and Jupiter. This answer was sufficient. The emperor had reflected that if it were possible to obtain this metal from so common a substance as clay the value of gold and silver would be greatly reduced, so he determined to avert such a lamentable catastrophe. He caused the workshops of the discoverer to be wholly destroyed, and the luckless artificer was seized and decapitated, so that his secret might perish with him.

M. Sainte-Claire Deville had no doubt that this metal was aluminium, and he asserted that the wanton cruelty of Tiberius had deprived the world of this valuable metal, which remained unknown for 18 centuries. The extracting of aluminium, discovered by the Roman craftsman in the first century of the Christian era, thus became one of the lost arts.

MUNYON'S

I do not believe there is a case of dyspepsia, indigestion or any stomach trouble that cannot be relieved at once and permanently cured by my DYSPEPSIA CURE. MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch street, Phila.

DYSPEPSIA CURE

ODD INDIAN BELIEFS.

EVERY TRIBE HAS ITS DEVIL PLACES AND GHOSTS.

Witches and Spooks Play a Prominent Part in the Lives of the Savages—The Gigantic Snake Which Formed Niagara Falls.

Fifty miles to the southwest of Tucson, A. T., is a dreary region of desert—a rugged butte of roughly conical shape rises abruptly from the plain and points like a finger toward the sky. Here and there its sides are pitted with caverns, and altogether its appearance is so weird that it is no wonder the Papago Indians of the region regard it with superstitious awe. It is called Rattlesnake rock because the ancient of all the rattlesnakes makes his home inside of it. This fact is known positively, because he has been seen many times. The butte is a sacred place, and nobody ventures near it under ordinary circumstances, but candidates for aboriginal "diplomas" as medicine men sleep by it overnight after fasting for a long time, and the big serpent comes out and leads them into the rock, where in an immense hollow chamber all sorts of potent things, such as snakes' skins, birds' claws, etc., are hung up. The uses of these for magical and curative purposes he teaches to the novice, who is thereafter regarded by his people as graduated in the arts of healing and sorcery.

On the field of the fight of Wounded Knee there was picked up an Indian baby not more than 3 months old, a little girl. She was found strapped to the back of her dead mother, who was shot in the massacre. General Colby adopted the child, to whom the name Zintka Lanuni (Lost Bird) was given and reared her as his daughter. Although the little girl neither knows nor remembers any conditions other than those of civilization, she has evinced one very notable inherited trait—namely, a fear of shadows. She is greatly afraid even of her own shadow, and this would seem very surprising were it not known that Indians, like most other savages, regard a shadow as the ghost of the person or other object by which it is thrown.

The rules of conduct by which a savage must govern his life are vastly more complex than those which control a civilized man. This is because of the multitude of ghosts which surround him on every side. The civilized man considers that he is doing what is required of him if he does not disturb the comfort of his neighbors, but the Indian is obliged to behave himself in a satisfactory way in respect to rocks, in respect to deer, in respect to the sun and moon, and so on ad infinitum. He has an infinite number of neighbors, all of whom are none the less real to him because they are phantoms to us. For example, a certain line of conduct must be fulfilled by him in respect to rabbits; otherwise he would not be able to catch any rabbits. The great ancient of rabbits permits some of his representatives to be captured only on the condition that certain forms shall be carefully observed by the captors.

Every tribe of Indians has its ghost places or devil places, which are haunted localities. In the country of the Tulare Indians in southern California is an enormous granite bowlder which is believed to be inhabited by witches. It is known as Witch rock, and nobody, least of all children, ventures to approach it. In the lower part of it is a curious opening, which has the shape of a cavern, and here the witches are supposed to dwell. Not far distant is a pool which is supposed to be occupied by the devil. The waters of the pool are dark, being stained with some vegetable matter, and close by is a mineral spring, which lends additional mystery. That the devil does actually live in the pool is indisputable, because practically every member of the tribe has seen him. They go, a number of them together, and hold each other's hands while they watch for him, and they never fail to see him in the water. He is always there, watching for somebody to come along to be gobbled up.

To the primeval savage, as to the Indian of today, everything had its phantasmal essence, so to speak, and the essence was more important than the external properties of the object. From this point of view a thing has a tangible shell, but within it is contained a potency of spirit. This latter is the ghost, which is at liberty to leave the object when it wishes. Of course the savage has a ghost of his own, of which he is vaguely conscious.

Among the most appalling spooks that haunt the Iroquois is a carnivorous ghost in the shape of a skeleton. Particularly malevolent spirits are certain huge heads without bodies that go flying about, their long hair serving them in lieu of wings. The Indians generally believe in supernatural beings corresponding to our fairies and goblins, which have local abiding places well recognized as such. They call them the "little people."

Formerly there dwelt under Niagara falls a gigantic snake, which now and then would make its way to an Indian village in the neighborhood and coil itself around the town. It swallowed the people who tried to escape and rendered itself further obnoxious by poisoning the wells with its spittle. Finally the serpent was destroyed by a stratagem. It was so huge that when the people laid its body out in death it stretched over more than 20 arrow flights. Indeed when thrown into the river it was too large to pass the rocks, so that it became wedged in between them, and the waters rose over it, thus fashioning the horseshoe, which remains to this day.

The Cherokees are very much afraid of certain mythical horned alligators which are supposed to reside in several different places in deep holes in the rivers. There is one locality in Oklahoma where a creature of this description has an underground tunnel from one river to another. In the southern Alleghany region on the Pishang ridge is an enchanted lake that is the haunt of several monstrous animals possessed of magic powers. One of these is a great snake, which has the power of fascinating its human victim, and it is so poisonous that a single drop of its spittle falling upon a person is death. Equally formidable is an enormous leech which lives in the Hiwassee river in the same country. Occasionally a certain ledge of rock is exposed when the water is low, and any one who attempts to walk across it is inevitably sucked down. In the Indian mythology nearly every animal is descended from an ancestral giant of ferocious and dangerous attributes, which was finally destroyed by some tribal hero.—Boston Transcript.

OLD MAHOGANY DISEASE.

It Begins With a Chest of Drawers and Makes Trouble For Families.

"A friend of mine who has been too busy with the problem of ways and means to pay much attention to the adornment of his house asked me yesterday to select for him a good piece of colonial mahogany, as he wanted to have one such piece in his house, and I declined to do so until I had explained to him the cost," said a scenic artist whose house is one of the show places in a town near New York. "I knew that his furniture was oak and upholstered stuff, and that just so sure as he placed with it a good example of old mahogany his troubles would begin. The mahogany would kill his oak, and in course of time it would mean the refurnishing of his house.

"His was a case of ignorance being bliss, and I did not propose to upset his household. I have seen the old mahogany disease work its way into many households, and in many cases the results have been disastrous. Talk about having a mortgage on your house, why, that is nothing compared to the annoyance of finding that you have a lot of modern oak furniture on your hands too good to throw away when you have once begun to collect old pieces. It has taken me nearly ten years to live down a collection of oak furniture which I made in St. Louis and which has hung over me like the shadow of a great sorrow. I was boarding in St. Louis and doing work on a big production, when my wife and I decided that we didn't like boarding and that we would try housekeeping. I had no time to spend in looking for a house, so we took the first one that we could find. We spent just one afternoon in furnishing it completely—dishes, draperies, rugs, carpets and an outfit of very new oak furniture. The result was just what might have been expected. Our house looked like a Grand Rapids showroom. We moved to New York, leaving behind as much of our oak furniture as we could, but when we got settled here we found around us a lot of it which was too good to give away and which we could not sell.

"I had picked up by this time a few old pieces of mahogany, and the more I studied them the more I despised my oak. Then I built my house, and I was forced to move some of those pieces into it. I have been crowding them out by degrees ever since, however, and now I haven't got one modern oak piece left. In the meantime I have watched friends struggle with their modern furniture after they had picked up an old piece or two, and their troubles have been like mine. When my friend asked me yesterday to select an old piece for him, I told him what I have told you, and I said that if after thinking it over for a week he still wanted to make the plunge I would help him. He will probably want to begin on an old chest of drawers, for that is usually the opening wedge, and then old andirons, tables with claw feet and corner cabinets will follow, concluding with chairs, and the latter will keep him poor for the rest of his life. It's like the opium habit, and you can't shake it off."—New York Sun.

A Remedy For the Grippe.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is Kemp's Balsam, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease, but get a bottle today and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. The Balsam prevents this by keeping the cough loose. All druggists sell the Balsam.

What She Wanted to Say.

It is related that the little daughter of a governor annoyed and amused her hostess and shocked and scandalized her mother during a call at a Pacific avenue residence. The juvenile visitor had received a slice of delicious cake, which she ate with much relish.

"What do you say to the lady?" asked her mamma, who is proud of her darling's graceful manners.

There was no reply from the darling.

"You want to say something to the lady. Now, what is it?" continued the mother coaxingly.

Looking up shyly and slyly into the smiling face of her hostess, the terrible infant asked, with admirable directness, "Have you any more cake?"—San Francisco News Letter.

Home Lovers First Choice.

Swiss maidens have wide and deep courtship license, but in many of the cantons they are allowed but a narrow choice of bridegrooms, it being a rigorously enforced, if unwritten, law that they must marry a youth of their own neighborhood. In many villages every marriageable youth belongs to a society whose sole object is to prevent any and every youth from outside from coming a-courting the maidens of the society's village.

An Eye to Business.

"Bigsbee is a terribly melodramatic fellow, isn't he? He said he'd drain his heart's blood for the woman he loved. Do you think he meant it?"

"Why, I guess so. Bigsbee is agent for a drain and sewer pipe concern."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

One dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by express on receipt of price.

FREE BOOKS, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DID ME A WORLD OF GOOD.

I Was Nervous, Sleepless, Run Down, Faint and Trembling.

Was so Weak That I Could Hardly Climb Up a Pair of Stairs.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Is the Wonderful Remedy Which Made Me Well.

Mrs. Jos. Fields, Lebanon, N. H., says: "I have been suffering for several years with nervousness, heart trouble and indigestion, and, in fact I was so weak that I could hardly climb up a pair of stairs. could not sleep nights, was all run down, had faint spells and trembling feelings and had very little appetite. I had no desire for anything. I had been under the

doctors' care for almost five years and none of them did me any good. I heard of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy through friends and I thought it would do no harm to give it a trial. So I did and must truly say it has done for me a world of good. I cannot say too much in praise for Dr. Greene's Nervura, for nobody but God knows how much good it has done for me."

People may well have confidence in Dr. Greene's Nervura, for it is the prescription of the famous Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, who can be consulted without charge at any time, either personally or by letter. Consult him freely, but be sure and use this wonderful Nervura.

Full Amnesty For Ex-Confederates.

Washington, Feb. 8.—By unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the house yesterday decided to recommend the repeal of what is said to be the remnant of disqualification against those serving in the Confederacy. The proposed amendment provides that "hereafter no person shall be disqualified for any service in any court or in any branch or department of the government of the United States for participation in the civil war of 1861 and 1865."

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

Miss Sadie Wertheim, age 14, of Toledo, O, was the winner of the *first* prize for execution on the violin at the Brussels Conservatory of music. German critics say she is a wonderful player. It is the greatest distinction to be *first* in anything. For this in statemenship literature, athletics, science and art, men and women put forth

their greatest efforts. Washington was said to be "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It is a great thing to be first. Nothing is of more value to mankind and brings greater happiness than a good remedy. Many things will *relieve* but the one that will *cure* is best. Brazilian Balm is such a remedy. Tens of thousands have found that it is the *only* thing that would cure Catarrh and Asthma. For 15 yrs. it has never failed in a single case to cure Asthma, and its record has been as wonderful in Catarrh. Cases that had, to all appearances, run into Consumption, or where the nostrils were entirely stopped up or where the poisonous pus had eaten holes into the throat an inch deep, or where the stomach had become ulcerated and raw from swallowing the germ-laden matter, were all permanently cured. Such a record, unknown to any other remedy, justly entitles the Brazilian Balm to the first place in the regard of the American people. There are 20,000,000 Catarrh victims and countless Asthma sufferers in this country, all of whom can be cured with Brazilian Balm. A $1.00 bottle of Brazilian Balm contains a month's treatment for catarrh or asthma, and for 6 months we will wrap with each $1.00 bottle a month's treatment of Toxicola Tablets, *free*. Toxicola is the best tonic and nerve and strength builder known to science. This is the greatest offer ever made. Ask your druggist and take no substitute. B. F. JACKSON & Co., Mfg. Chemists, Indianapolis, Ind.

SHENANDOAH DRUG STORE,

Wholesale Agents

ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE

CONDUCTED BY MARY MAPES DODGE

This magazine for boys and girls is without a rival in its field. The features for the coming year will gain for it a host of new friends. A few leading attractions are:

A New Henty Story,
THE SOLE SURVIVORS,
By G. A. Henty.

This is a tale of early American history, by the favorite story-teller of American and English boys.

TRINITY BELLS,
By Amelia E. Barr.

A delightful historical romance for girls, dealing with life in Old New York, and written by one of the most spirited and conscientious American authors.

A STORY FOR GIRLS,
By Laura E. Richards.

No writer is more [illegible] coying folk of to-day than the author of "Captain January," and this is one of her best efforts.

BRIGHT SIDES OF HISTORY,
By E. H. House.

A series of amusing episodes of history, ancient and modern, told in an entertaining way. It will awaken a new interest in this important branch of study.

Mrs. C. D. Sigsbee, the wife of the captain of the battle-ship Maine, will write about "Pets Afloat."

Also contributions from Mrs. Burton Harrison, Clara Morris, Gelett Burgess, Lloyd Osbourne, Lt. Endicott, Poultney Bigelow, Lt. Peary, etc., etc.

Every household with children should have St. Nicholas.

$3.00 a Year. 25 cents a number.

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

DREAMED THE IDEA.

The Sewing Machine Needle Was Invented in Sleep.

We owe the invention of the sewing machine to Elias Howe, an American mechanic, as you all know. He had a large family to care for and could give only his odd moments to the construction of his machine. But while laboring for daily bread for himself and his family he was constantly thinking out his invention.

He got on quite well until he came to the making of a needle; then he was at a standstill, for he could not discover where the eye of the needle should be placed. At first he thought that a needle fashioned after the ordinary needle for hand sewing might be all right, but after much experimenting he found that it would not do.

He was greatly perplexed. The needle question absorbed his thoughts by day, and at night he dreamed about needles. One night he dreamed that he was in a far distant country that was ruled over by a savage king. The king ordered him to construct a sewing machine, and, not daring to disobey orders, he at once set to work. All went well until he came to the location of the needle's eye; then his troubles began.

The king grew impatient and finally gave the inventor just 24 hours in which to complete the machine and told him he must forfeit his life if he failed to finish the task. He worked harder than ever, you may be sure, but found that he could not invent a proper needle and had to give it up.

Just as the king's warriors were about to take him away to execute him he noticed that the spears they carried were pierced near the head. Like an inspiration the solution of the needle problem came to him, and while imploring the savage king for a little more time he awoke.

Although it was but 4 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Howe arose at once and went to his workshop, and by 8 o'clock he had modeled a needle for his sewing machine with an eye at the point. Thus was the perplexing problem solved.—New York Telegram.

Cottonseed Oil.

There appears to be no limitation to the industrial uses of cottonseed oil, and these of course are multiplied by the constantly developing improvements made in the refining processes. A marked advance in this last respect is that the yellow oil resulting from the first refining process, through treatment with alkaline solutions, is now further purified by heating and filtration; then the white oil of commerce is obtained by shaking the yellow oil with 2 to 3 per cent of fuller's earth. In purifying the yellow oil about 25 per cent of it is separated in the form of stearin, and the latter is employed in making candles, etc.

From the soap stock that comes from cottonseed oil there is likewise made a peculiar kind of wash powder. The soap itself made from the oil is used extensively by the woolen mills of this and other countries, and it has been found to be of special value in washing woolen goods, which does not injure them nor cause them to shrink. After all, however, not much more than one-third of the cottonseed supply is at present used for manufacturing oil and similar products.

The Ravages of Grip.

That modern scourge, the Grip, poisons the air with its fatal germs, so that no home is safe from its ravages, but multitudes have found a sure protection against this dangerous malady in Dr. King's New Discovery. When you feel a soreness in your bones and muscles, have chills and fever, with sore throat, pain in the back of the head, catarrhal symptoms and a stubborn cough you may know you have the Grip, and that you need Dr. King's New Discovery. It will promptly cure the worst cough, heal the inflamed membranes, kill the disease germs and prevent the dreaded after effects of the malady. Price 50cts. and $1.00. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at A. Wasley's drug store.

The McEnery Resolution Delayed.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Inquiry about the senate regarding the McEnery resolution as to the government of the Philippines develops the fact that any resolution is not likely to pass just now, though there may be no objection later. It is understood the administration believes it would be inexpedient to pass resolutions while the strained relations exist between the United States and the insurgents at Manila.

Does This Strike You?

Muddy complexions, Nauseating breath come from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Sold by P. D. Kirlin and a guarantee.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

PICTURESQUE

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 5, 1899.

Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Slatington, White Hall, Catasauqua, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton New York and Philadelphia at 5 28, 7 49 a. m., 12 58 and 5 14 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre, White Haven and Pittston, 5 28, 10 13 a. m., 12 58 and 5 14 p. m.

For Laceyville, Towanda, Sayre, Waverly, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Auburn, Syracuse, Ithaca, Geneva and the West, 10 13 a. m., 12 58 and 5 14 p. m.

For Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap and Stroudsburg, 5 28 a. m., 5 14 p. m.

For Lambertville and Trenton, 7 49 a. m.

For Jeanesville, Leviston and Beaver Meadow, 5 28 a. m., 12 58 p. m.

For McAdoo, Audenried, Hazleton, Stockton and Lumber Yard, 5 28, 7 49, 10 13 a. m., 12 58 and 5 14 p. m.

For Jeddo, Drifton and Freeland, 5 28, 10 13 a. m., 5 14 p. m.

For Scranton, 5 28, 10 13 a. m., 5 14 p. m.

For Lost Creek, Girardville, and Ashland, 4 00, and 7 27 p. m.

For Raven Run, Centralia, Mount Carmel and Shamokin, 10 58 a. m., 1 42, 6 07, 9 23 p. m.

For Mahanoy City, Park Place and Delano, 5 28, 7 49, 10 13 a. m., and 12 58, 5 14 p. m.

For Yatesville, 5 28, 10 13 a. m.

Trains will leave Shamokin at 7 00, 9 20 a. m., 12 10 and 4 20 p. m., and arrive at Shenandoah at 7 49, 10 13 a. m., 12 58, 5 14 p. m.

Leave Shenandoah for Pottsville, St. Clair, New Castle, Morea and New Boston, 7 49 and 10 13 a. m., and 12 58 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Shenandoah, 9 45 a. m., 12 35, 505, 8 15 p. m.

Leave Hazleton for Shenandoah, 10 00 a. m., 12 48, 5 09, 6 36, 8 32 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave for Raven Run, Centralia, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin, 9 46 a. m., 7 21 p. m.

Trains leave Shamokin for Shenandoah at 8 50 a. m., and 5 35 p. m.

Leave Shenandoah for Yatesville, Mahanoy City, Park Place, Delano, McAdoo, Audenried, Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Weatherly and Mauch Chunk, 9 47 a. m., and 6 32 p. m.

For Lehighton, Slatington, Catasauqua, White Hall, Coplay, Allentown, Easton and Phillipsburg, 9 47 a. m., and 6 32 p. m.

For New York and Philadelphia, 9 47 a. m.

Leave Hazleton for Shenandoah, 8 50, a. m., and 6 27 p. m.

M. B. CUTTER, Supt. Transportation, South Bethlehem, Pa.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Genl. Supt., South Bethlehem, Pa.
CHARLES S. LEE, Genl. Pass. Agt., New York, N. Y.
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Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 20, 1898.

Trains leave Shenandoah as follows:

For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 2 10, 5 38, 7 30, 9 55 a. m., 12 26, 3 09 and 6 09 p. m.

For New York via Mauch Chunk, week days 7 30 a. m., 12 26 and 3 09 p. m.

For Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 2 10, 5 38, 7 30, 9 55 a.m., 12 26, 3 09 and 6 09 p. m.

For Pottsville, week days, 7 30, 9 55 a. m. 12 26, 3 09, 6 09 and 7 30 p. m.

For Tamaqua and Mahanoy City, week days 7 30, 9 55 a. m., 12 26, 3 09 and 6 09 p. m.

For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 11 32 a. m., 12 26, 7 30 p. m.

For Mahanoy Plane, weekdays, 2 10, 3 27, 5 38, 7 30, 9 55, 11 32 a. m., 12 26, 3 09, 6 09, 7 30, 9 56 p. m.

For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 7 30, 11 32 a. m., 12 26, 3 09, 6 07, 7 25 and 9 55 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, (P. & R. R. R.) at 3 20, 7 55, 11 26 a. m., 3 10 and 7.27 p. m. Sundays, 3 20, 7 00, 11 26 a. m., 3 46 and 7 27 p. m. Additional trains from Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets station, week days, 10 30 a. m. 12 30 12 18 8 40 p. m. Sundays, 1 35, 8 23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH.

Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 12 15, 4 30, 8 00, 11 30 a. m., and 1 45, 4 30, 9 00 p. m.

Leave New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 4 30, 9 10 a. m., 1 30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, week days, 3 40, 8 36, 10 21 a. m. and 1 36, 4 06, 6 36, 11 36 p. m.

Leave Reading, week days, 1 37, 7 00, 10 08, a. m., 12 15, 4 17, 6 00, 8 26 p. m.

Leave Pottsville, week days, 7 17, 7 40 a. m. 12 30, 1 20, 4 30, 6 10 and 6 50 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua, week days, 3 18, 8 36, 11 23 a. m., 1 49, 5 56, 7 20, 9 44 p. m.

Leave Mahanoy City, week days, 3 45, 9 05, 11 51 a. m., 2 22, 5 25, 6 24, 7 44, 10 08 p. m.

Leave Mahanoy Plane, week days, 2 40, 4 00 6 30, 9 22 10 28, 12 03, a. m., 2 39, 5 36, 6 42 7 58 10 24 p m.

Leave Williamsport, week days, 7 42, 10 00 a m., 12 34 and 4 00, 11 30 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia Chestnut street wharf and South street wharf for Atlantic City.

Weekdays—Express, 9 00, a. m., 2 00, 4 00, 5 00 p. m. Accommodation, 8 00 a m., 5 30 p m Sundays—Express, 9 00, 10 00 a m Accommodation, 8 00 a m., 4 45 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas avenues.

Weekdays—Express, 7 35, 9 00, a. m., 3 30, 5 30 p m Accommodation, 8 15 a. m., 4 05 p. m. Sundays—Express, 4 00, 7 30 p. m. Accommodation, 7 15 a. m., 4 15 p. m.

For Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City—Weekdays—9 00 a m, additional for Cape May, 4 15 p m., for Sea Isle City, 5 00 p m., for Ocean City, 4 15, 5 00 p m. Sundays, Chestnut street—9 15 a m., South street, 9 00 a. m.

Parlor Cars on all express trains.

For further information, apply to nearest Philadelphia and Reading Railway ticket agent or address

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