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.

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Evening Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899

OUR COUNTRY: First, Last and Forever.

FOLLOW the crowd and you'll make no mistake. Good advertisers know where to get good advertising.

ON the first ballot in the Senatorial contest Quay received 112 votes, but he has not been able to reach that number since then.

EX-SENATOR Coyle's efforts in the McCarrell bill were apparently misdirected. His influence is shown in the defeat of the measure.

THE Magee jury bill is a very good substitute for the McCarrell measure, and was introduced as a last resort in the event of the defeat of the latter.

THE coal trade journals predict a distinct improvement in the anthracite coal trade during the current year. And all indications point that way.

ADVICES from Harrisburg indicate that a supreme effort will be made next week to break the Democratic lines. If that is accomplished, Quay's election will follow.

TOO many changes in the membership of Council and School Board generally has a bad effect. Where men have shown themselves capable and just, they should be retained.

PERHAPS Mr. Sibley is seeking a little cheap notoriety. His proposition that those Republicans opposed to Senator Quay should vote for a Democrat, is too ridiculous for even passing consideration.

THE new Board of Pardons has been organized and is composed of Attorney-General Elkin, Secretary of the Commonwealth Greist, Lieutenant-Governor Gobin and Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta.

Public Buildings.

The various bills for public buildings presented in the House of Representatives call for a total appropriation of $10,923,900. Some of the bills are for buildings absolutely needed for government use in the larger centres of population, but the greater number are for small towns with less than ten thousand inhabitants. For instance, the Congressmen of Louisiana ask for appropriations almost equalling the total value of the property in some of the towns to be favored, so that it is fair to infer that if these patriots are now for the old flag they are also red hot for the other end of the combination—a big appropriation.

Alexandria, La., has a population of 2,861 people, less than the borough of Frackville, but an appropriation for a $60,000 public building is asked for. Monroe, La., has 3,256 people, considerably less than Girardville, yet wants $74,500, while Opelousas, in the same state, with 1,572 people, little more than half the population of Port Carbon, asks for a $47,500 building. Dover, Del., a third-class post office, with 2,000 people, wants but $70,000, while Castine, a fourth-class office in the state of Speaker Reed, wants a $20,000 building for the toothless old Yanks, who now squirt the juice of their quids on the stove of the storekeeper who is also postmaster, in the long winter evenings. Montpelier, Vt., a town of 4,100 people with genuine Yankee thrift, asks for $161,650.

There are twenty towns on the list for public buildings, ranging from $20,000 to $200,000, and the total population of these twenty towns is but little greater than the population of the Schuylkill towns of Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Tamaqua, Girardville and Minersville, but few of the twenty having a population in excess of the least populous of the Schuylkill towns named.

In this connection the question presents itself, if these little towns are entitled to government buildings, why are not the larger towns of this county, (those at least which are entitled to letter-carriers,) entitled to like consideration? True, Pottsville has been favored, if that word is the proper one to use after a sight of the building in course of erection, but it seems to us that a Congressman thoroughly alive to the interest of his constituents should have been able to secure an appropriation for at least one town in addition to Pottsville, which was, however, obtained by his Democratic predecessor from a Democratic Congress.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

The Successor to M. Faure to Be Elected This Afternoon.

M. LOUBET THE FAVORITE.

The Ex-Premier Will Probably Be the Chosen One.

DUPUY AND MELINE TO CONTEST.

Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, and M. De Freycinet, the War Minister, Will Also Be Voted For, But With No Apparent Chance of Success—No Fear of a Coup D'Etat as a Result of the Sudden Death of President Faure.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The meeting of the national assembly, in which the senators and deputies unite in voting for a president of France, takes place at Versailles this afternoon. Ex-Premier Loubet will probably be the choice of the assembly. M. Loubet is at present president of the senate. Premier Dupuy at first declined to enter the presidential contest against M. Loubet, as did M. Meline, who was nominated by the Progressist Republicans for the presidency. Subsequently, however, they withdrew their declinations. Paul Deschanel, the president of the chamber of deputies, will be a candidate, but on the second ballot. He has charm of manner, but is lacking in weight. M. De Freycinet, the war minister, another candidate, is clever, but he has no great following in parliament. The votes given to them, it is thought, will be merely complimentary.

If M. Loubet be elected European sovereigns would soon transfer to him their friendly regard. He is a good,

M. EMILE LOUBET.

unaffected, level headed man, of honest, open life, and far more intellectual culture than poor Faure. He is an advocate and practiced at the Montilemar bar, in the department of Drome. Montilemar is his native town.

Everything is quiet in Paris. There is no danger of a coup d'etat. Still, the ministers think that M. Faure's death is a misfortune at the present juncture, and this is the conventional talk. They had all looked forward to his having soon to resign, and they spoke of the possible effect of his death on the courts of Europe.

As a precaution against a coup d'etat, or any attempts of the sort, the troops have been ordered to keep within barracks in all the garrisons.

M. Faure's body, now embalmed, is lying in state in the Salle des Fetes of the theater built by President Carnot for concerts and dramatic entertainments. The couch is on an inclined plane, the head being 18 inches higher than the feet. M. Faure's face was greatly convulsed during the embalming operation, but recovered after its serene expression. A black canopy, bordered with silver braid, overshadows the couch. Previous to embalment the body lay on a brass bedstead in the president's sitting room.

Yesterday the whole official world paid formal visits of condolence at the palace, the formality consisting in writing the visitor's name in the register. Piles of telegrams from corporate bodies, personal friends, sympathizers in all parts of France, and, indeed, Europe and even Asia, have arrived. The first to telegraph to Mme. Faure was Emperor William; the next, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and soon after came a telegram from the president of the United States. The army has been ordered to go into mourning until after the obsequies.

Public events in France have a strange suddenness, and take spontaneously a dramatic character. Thus M. Faure's body lies in a salle des fetes, or hall of festivities. The cards had been issued to 6,000 persons to attend a state ball next Thursday. Yesterday the tapestries of the ballroom were taken down that the room might be hung in black. M. Faure had looked forward with delight to the Elysee being in 1900 the resort of sovereigns. The last letter he had from Emperor Nicholas was an acceptance of his (M. Faure's) invitation. He took great pleasure, also, in thinking that membership in the Order of the Annunciation would make him a "cousin" of King Humbert, and the insignia of that order was to have been presented to him by a special embassy this month.

M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, is especially struck with the example M. Faure's death gives of the fragility of human greatness. Twice on Thursday he communicated with the president on naval affairs. M. Faure, as a former ship agent and charterer at Havre, and once himself minister of marine, deemed himself a naval authority. His naval hobby was a fleet of corsair cruisers to attack, in case of war, English Transatlantic steamers. M. Lockroy humored him, and ofter consulted him.

Some fatality follows the presidents of the French republic. Of the six we have had only President Grevy lived through a full term of office, and he was forced to resign by a hostile vote of parliament. Marshal MacMahon found he could not remain president with dignity. M. Casimir-Perier's motives for throwing up the situation are still a mystery. Carnot was assassinated and Faure smitten as if by a thunderbolt.

M. Lockroy, who was present at the death, thinks it was painless. Dr. Lanne-Longue shares this opinion, but believes there was in the early stages of apoplectic seizure agonizing pain. The doctor attributes the breakdown in the president's health to Fashoda, and thinks that the consequent anxiety used up his vitality. M. Faure had fostered the scheme Major Marchand was sent to accomplish, and he was terrified at its possible consequences. Dr. Lanne-Longue says that after the Fashoda incident M. Faure lost his appetite. It was then he began to feel so limp in the legs that he feared to ride on horseback. Thursday the sense of limpness was so distressing that he gave up the idea of a canter in the Bois de Boulogne. He usually went there between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, mounted on a thoroughbred. He was fond of going to small morning reviews at Longchamps and of taking up a position beside the reviewing general.

Abbe Renault, who gave M. Faure absolution in extremis, is chaplain of the house of detention. Mme. Faure, on seeing that death was hastening, begged that messengers should be sent to summon three different priests and a Dominican. All the priests, she thought, would not be out dining; the Dominican would surely be at his monastery. She also begged that, if any messenger met a priest in the street, he should bring him at once to the Elysee.

Abbe Renault had dined with some relatives who have a small shop in the Faubourg St. Honore. After dinner he was going home, when suddenly a soldier on a bicycle came up, descended from the machine and caught him with visible agitation by the arm, saying, "Come with me." Father Renault went, and only learned where he was going at the palace gate. There the soldier said: "The president is dying. Do what you can for him. He is not a bad chap."

At the door a porter met the abbe and conducted him to the sitting room. The president was lying on a mattress upon the floor. The face was almost black from congestion. One doctor had drawn the tongue to keep the lungs alive; another held a bag of oxygen to the nose; a third was rubbing the hands. But no sign of returning animation was given. Dr. Lanne-Longue said: "We have done all we can. Let religion to console the family now come in."

The abbe dropped on his knees, all present doing likewise, and gave absolution in extremis. He had no holy oil to administer extreme unction. In the next room the ladies were sobbing. The ministers came in and dropped on their knees. As the clock on the mantel struck 10 a doctor said "all is over." Some persons went into the next room to inform Mme. Faure and her daughters. She soon came out, and, with great composure, as if her grief were suddenly hushed, thanked the priest for rendering the last offices to a Christian, and said that before the president lost consciousness he had prayed for forgiveness of all whom he might have offended.

The obsequies will take place next Thursday in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the interment will occur in the Cemetery of Pere-Lachaise.

"One Good Turn Deserves Another."

It is so easy to go through life doing good and helping to make others happy. A lady who had been ill with a complication of troubles, having been thoroughly cured and now enjoying perfect health, felt it a duty to tell her friends that the specific that brought her back to health was Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Thus, after Hood's had served her well, she felt it deserved a good turn at her hands. Thousands tell the same story of blood purified and health restored. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses merit peculiar to itself.

Catarrh—"I suffered over six years with catarrh. Spent over $100 in advertised cures, inhalers etc., without benefit. Finally tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and it accomplished a complete and lasting cure." M. A. ABBEY, Victor Ave., Worcester, Mass.

Castritis—"Nervousness caused by a fright made my wife suffer intensely from gastritis. Morphine was necessary to relieve the suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills were tried after all else failed and in four days she improved and in 14 days she was cured." C. W. T. SCHMIDT, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Blood Poison—"At 12 I had bone disease and used crutches. Doctor prescribed and wanted to scrape it. My grandfather gave me Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking four bottles I threw away crutches, am well and go to school." CHARLES CAMPBELL, 1816 Ontario Ave., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Dizzy Spells—"After the measles my daughter had dizzy spells, which we thought would pass off but they did not until we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla. In five days they disappeared and in one month she regained her usual health." B. H. KAMPERMAN, 50 Graves Place, Holland, Mich.

Indigestion—"I now have a good appetite, eat well, sleep well and my dyspepsia and indigestion have left me. The reason is I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me. I am Baggage Master on the R. & G. Railroad." THOMAS COLES, 119 Carr St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TRULY A SPECIFIC.

Dr. Burchmore, of Boston, Prescribes Warner's Safe Cure.

Physicians are notoriously cautious in recommending anything, and they rarely use language direct and positive. Yet Dr. Burchmore, one of the leading physicians of Boston, has written the following letter which is unmistakable in tone. He says:

BOSTON, Oct. 1st, 1898.

"Gentlemen:—I take great pleasure in sending to you my endorsement of your excellent remedy, as there is no question regarding its remarkable therapeutic value. I speak from my experience of its use in the Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary, during my term of service. It has cured Bright's disease, diabetes insipidus, chronic interstitial nephritis, cystitis and pyelitis. I have watched very carefully the results of this great remedy, Warner's Safe Cure, upon patients afflicted with any of the many diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. From the benefit derived I feel it is most assuredly a specific of great value.

Very truly,
C. F. B. BURCHMORE, M. D.
Suffolk Dispensary.

The Suffolk Dispensary is one of the most active and useful charities of Boston. Dr. Burchmore has a large private practice and is a specialist in women's diseases.

The termination "itis" means inflammation. Cystitis is inflammation of the bladder. Nephritis and pyelitis are dangerous inflammatory conditions of the kidneys.

Physicians with their usual caution rarely use language so direct and positive as that employed by Dr. Burchmore, but they rarely have such a remedial agent as Warner's Safe Cure to talk about. Dr. Burchmore declares with that feeling of respensibility which never deserts a conscientious physician, "It has cured acute Bright's disease." He credits Warner's Safe Cure with greater power than is possessed by any other medicinal product known to man. Notice please that it calls Safe Cure a specific, meaning that it has a positive effect in the cure of certain diseases. There are only a handful of specifics. Other remedies are more or less uncertain in their action. In putting Warner's Safe Cure upon the scientific roll of honor, the eminent physician pays it a compliment which his fellow practitioners agree is richly merited.

Not from the observation of one case, nor of a thousand, have Dr. Burchmore's conclusions been drawn. At the Dispensary he has seen every form of kidney trouble, including all variations of Bright's disease, and he is himself a noted specialist in women's diseases. Warner's Safe Cure has stood a severe test of the general and hospital practice of so eminent a man. No man or woman should for a moment feel despondent, even if troubled with any form of female or kidney and liver diseases, when so great a remedy is within their grasp.

What Shall We Do.

A serious and dangerous disease prevails in this country, dangerous because so deceptive. It comes on so slowly yet surely that it is often firmly seated before we are aware of it.

The name of this disease which may be divided into three distinct stages is, First, Kidney trouble, indicated by pain in the back, rheumatism, lumbago, frequent desire to urinate often with a burning sensation, the flow of urine being copious or scant with strong odor.

If allowed to advance, this reaches the Second stage, or Bladder trouble, with heavy pain in the abdomen low down between the navel and the water passage, increasing desire to urinate, with scalding sensation in passing, small quantities being passed with difficulty, sometimes necessary to draw it with instruments. If uric acid or gravel has formed, it will prove dangerous if neglected.

The Third stage is Bright's Disease.

There is comfort in knowing that Dr. Kilmer, the great kidney and bladder specialist, has discovered a Remedy famous for its marvelous cures of the most distressing cases and known as Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

It is sold by all druggists.

As a proof of the wonderful virtues of this great discovery, Swamp-Root, a sample bottle and book of valuable information will be sent absolutely free by mail on application to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the Shenandoah HERALD.

To Vote a Fortune to Kitchener.

London, Feb. 18.—In the house of commons yesterday the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that the house would be asked to vote £50,000 for General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, which sum will probably be invested for his benefit.

The Homeliest Man in Shenandoah

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c and 50c.

Spanish Islands For Sale.

London, Feb. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that the cabinet has decided to consider "the best manner of selling the Caroline and Marianno islands."

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

Indictments Against Banker Hazlett.

Washington, Pa., Feb. 18.—There were 34 true bills returned to court yesterday against Samuel Hazlett, the ex-banker, on informations charging embezzlement, in receiving money on deposit when he knew he was insolvent. These represent several thousand dollars of deposits.

Many a Lover

Has turned with disgust from an otherwise lovable girl with an offensive breath. Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the breath by its action on the bowels, etc., as nothing else will. Sold for years on absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Sold by P. D. Kirlin and a guarantee.

PRESIDENT'S RETURN TO DUTY.

His Last Day in Boston a Continual Round of Pleasure.

Boston, Feb. 18.—The last day of President McKinley's visit to Boston was spent in one continual round of pleasure, and the different events which were crowded into the few remaining hours followed each other with bewildering rapidity. The president arose and breakfasted at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock was en route to Tremont Temple, where he spoke to the members of the Massachusetts department of the G. A. R., who were assembled in annual convention.

Immediately following this the president visited the legislature in joint session and made an address. Here also Secretary Long created much amusement by his witticisms and his allusions to the time when he wielded the gavel as speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives. After a short reception the presidential party was taken on a tour through the subway and thence to the Algonquin club, where a breakfast was tendered to the party.

The party left for Washington at 5:10. Secretary Long did not return with the party, preferring to go to his home in Hingham with Mrs. Long, whence he started for Washington this morning. Hon. Ferdinand Peck, commissioner of the United States to the Paris exposition, with his wife, accompanied the president as far as New York.

The Twenty Millions For Spain.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Two bills were introduced yesterday to pay Spain $20,000,000, provided for in the Paris treaty. One by Representative Cannon is in the terms of the provisions of the paragraph which was eliminated from the sundry civil appropriation bill. The other was introduced by Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, and in addition to the appropriation contains a second section substantially in the language of the McEnery resolution passed by the senate. The third section is the same as the Bacon resolution, which was defeated by a tie vote in the senate.

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.

President's Pardon Gives Liberty.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The president has granted a pardon to John R. Jacobs, a Choctaw Indian, convicted of killing James Moriallio in the Choctaw nation in 1883, for which he is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary. It appears that Jacobs was only 12 years old when the crime was committed, and has now served 20 years. This, together with the fact that the killing took place under circumstances peculiarly aggravating, prompted the president to restore him to liberty. The president also pardoned Ignacio Gallego, now serving a term in Arizona for smuggling. Gallego recently disclosed a plot to kill the jailer and release all of the prisoners.

Sick Headaches,

The curse of overworked womankind, are quickly and surely cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great blood purifier and tissue builder. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Sold by P. D. Kirlin and a guarantee.

Bank Burglars Use Electric Power.

Oberlin, O., Feb. 18.—Cracksmen gained an entrance to the vault of the Oberlin Banking company between midnight and 3 o'clock. The robbers connected the trolley wire of an electric road which runs directly past the bank to a drill machine to operate on the outside door of the vault. After forcing this door the robbers inserted a big charge of powder and blew the interior of the vault into a thousand pieces. The walls on all sides were badly chattered, plastering was torn off and the vault doors were blown over 20 feet out of their settings. However, no money was secured, as the robbers failed to get into the big safe, evidently for lack of time.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about ¼ as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink, 15 and 25c.

BEGINNING OF THE FLOODS.

Great Damage Already Caused by Rising Waters at Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18.—"The rush of the increased volume of water and the ice from the Upper James river, together with the backwater from the gorging of the ice below the city, has resulted in one of the heaviest floods ever known here." The wharves at Rocketts, the landing place for steamers, and the streets for blocks around, are under water, and the Virginia Navigation company's wharf has been swept away.

The depressed section of the city between Shockoe and Church Hill is also under water and hundreds of cellars are flooded. Mayo's bridge, connecting Richmond with Manchester, which is a foot and vehicle bridge, is in danger. A further rise of the river of a few inches will cause the demolition of the whole structure. The Southern railway bridge across the James river is in great danger, and may go before night. One of the electric light plants is under water, and power and lights are cut off from certain sections of the city. The gas works are momentarily expecting an overflow.

Reports from up the river are more encouraging. At Columbia, the great danger point, where the heavy tributary water of the James is received, only 16½ feet is reported, and the rise is slow. The danger here from ice gorges and backwater still continues. It is impossible to estimate the loss to merchants in the lower part of the city from the flooding of first floors and cellars.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Heroes of the War with Spain

thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

Heroes of the Civil War.

Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world.

ASA ROBINSON, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a vigorous farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of sciatic rheumatism. Most of the time he was unfitted for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I keep on improving steadily. To them I owe my restoration to health. They are a grand remedy."—*Mt. Sterling Democrat-Message.*

At all druggists, or sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cts per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Box V, Schenectady, N. Y.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Despite Many Combinations Forming, Business Is Expanding.

New York, Feb. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Beyond question business is expanding, and in many branches it is larger, notwithstanding speculative combination which tend to reduce it. All monopolies, or attempted monopolies, stimulate business while they are coming, but tend to stifle it after they come, and the throng of combinations and trusts which have been formed or proposed have given a temporary, but very questionable impetus to trade. But beyond the influence of these there is a genuine and substantial enlargement of business, due to the unexampled prosperity of a growing population.

The rise of $1 in steel rails, with the entire capacity of all works engaged until after July 1, is not unnatural, nor the strength in plates, for which the legitimate demand is beyond all precedent, and the same is true of bars, the quantity required for cars, railway and agricultural implement works being enormous. In pipe the association lifted prices 5 per cent, with a very heavy order from Indiana gas works, as does the expected combination in sheets.

No fictitious demand has caused the rise in grain, for the exports continue so heavy in wheat and corn that the advance of 2¼ cents in wheat is abundantly justified and the rise of ¾ cents in corn seems scarcely enough for the occasion. Nor does the foreign demand for cotton abate, though the price has again been raised. There is also much inquiry for wool.

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Naval Personnel Bill Has Now Passed Both Branches of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The naval personnel bill, for which the navy has been contending for so many years, was passed by the senate yesterday. It was under discussion for several hours, but was passed practically in the form in which it was reported by the senate committee. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the passage of bills on the private pension calendar, 74 in number, and to the reading of the Alaska code bill. The senate adopted a resolution instructing the vice president of the United States, as president of the senate, to express to the government and the people of France the sympathy of the senate in the bereavement that has fallen upon the French republic in the death of President Faure.

The house yesterday finally passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, to which it had devoted over a week. No important amendment had been adopted. The speaker's ruling upon the motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to incorporate in it the Nicaragua canal amendment, was sustained, 155 to 96. The naval appropriation bill was taken up and over half the bill was completed during the remainder of the day. There was no general opposition to the measure, although it carries $44,000,00, being $8,000,000 more than the largest naval appropriation bill ever passed by congress.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary troubles—Monarch over pain of every sort Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

General Miles Has No Regrets.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—A local paper telegraphed General Miles for a reply to the address of Dr. P. S. Conner at the testimonial banquet in this city Tuesday night. The commanding general replied as follows: "In 36 years' continuous service I am unconscious of having neglected or exceeded my duty to superiors in command, to the brave men under my command, or to my country. I shall continue to do what I believe to be for the best interests of our country, and, I hope, protect the health, life and honor of those who risk all for their country and its people."

The Six Day Cyclists.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—At the end of the 67th hour 13 riders still remain in the international six day bicycle race at Mechanics' Pavilion. Gimm's lead over the field has been reduced slightly. He is now 12 miles in front of Miller, but is riding strong. The score of the leaders at the 67th hour, compared with the record of 1,092 miles, 737 yards, made by Miller, follows: Gimm, 1,183.7; Miller, 1,171.3; Fredericks, 1,125.8; Aaronson, 1,123.2; Hale, 1,092.2; Pierce, 1,092.2; Nawn, 1,076.6; Alberts, 1,065.7; Barnaby, 1,035.5.

THE GRIP CURE THAT DOES CURE.

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

Philadelphia & Reading R'y.

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 19 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 3, 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 20 12 15 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 22 a. m., 1 49, 5 56, 7 20, 9 41 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 23, 12 00, a. m., 2 39, 5 36, 6 42 7 18 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., 6 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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