EVENING HERALD

Published daily, except Sunday by

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Publication office and mechanical department, North Market Street.

The Herald is delivered in Shenandoah and surrounding towns for Six Cents a week, payable to the carriers. By mail, Three Dollars a year or Twenty-five cents per month, in advance.

Advertisements charged according to space and position. The publishers reserve the right to change the position of advertisements when over the publication of news requires it. The right is also 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.

THE EVENING HERALD,
Shenandoah, Penna.

Evening Herald.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

DON'T despair. There is a silver lining to every cloud. Hard times have been experienced before, and they can be weathered again. A philosophical spirit and cheerful face is a good standby now.

NEWSPAPER writers who are continually finding fault with men who seek election to the Borough Council and School Board of Shenandoah "because they have axes to grind" should go a little deeper into details and name the men they want to fill the positions. Their criticisms would then bear a better imprint of good faith. Repeated insinuations of a rather slanderous character have driven away from the field several men who would make excellent officials, not because the insinuations had a bearing upon them, but because the general attack without specifications made them fear that the people might be improperly led to believe that in becoming candidates they had axes to grind. Had the scurrilous attacks been of a manly and specific character these men could have entered the field without fear of having suspicion directed against them.

THE complete statement of foreign commerce in December and in the calendar year 1894 possesses more than usual interest because of the heavy outgo of gold. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that gold has been driven out of the country in December and January by financial foolishness at Washington. The outgo began in the very week in which the President and Secretary of the Treasury started the agitation for state banks and a monetary revolution. Gold had been coming to the country in the three months September, October and November, though not largely. It was strong evidence, indeed, that there was still much foreign distrust of American securities, when the value of gold received in this country amounted to only $2,500,000, while the merchandise balance for the same three months was over $60,000,000. In the month of December again the excess of exports was $22,810,126, and this followed an excess of $20,382,516 in November and an excess of $23,632,815 in October. Thus in the last quarter of the year merchandise exports exceeded imports by $75,825,457, and yet exports of gold began again in December, as soon as the Administration and Congress began to agitate the currency question, and that outgo has not yet ceased.

SECRETARY CARLISLE now asks that the law requiring him to reissue notes of the same denominations as those redeemed be repealed by a clause in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This is an utterly improper mode of legislating on the currency question. If the Democratic majority cannot drive the country to a silver basis by open action, it should not be permitted to do so by stealth and indirectly. Of course the Secretary attempts no concealment of his purpose, which is to suppress the legal-tender and Treasury notes of the smaller denominations, issuing instead notes of larger denominations to an equal amount. This would gradually deprive the millions of such notes as they require in daily use, and force them to use silver certificates of the smaller denominations instead of notes redeemable in gold. It is a thing which ought not to be done, either openly or stealthily. But if so radical a change as that is to be made in our currency laws, it ought to be made openly and with due deliberation, not under a species of compulsion because an appropriation bill is pending, nor through the ignorance or inattention of men who may easily fail to realize that a long step toward the silver standard is threatened in such a measure. It is unjust that the risk of depreciation in the silver paper should be thrown upon the wage-earning millions. The very presence of a vastly increased volume of such paper would seriously increase the risk, and so retard restoration of confidence and of business. The thing ought not to be done in any shape, and if attempted in an appropriation bill, that bill ought to be killed, if necessary by resort to all parliamentary devices for delay.

A College Education.

Professor Charles F. Thwing contributes to The Forum a suggestive paper on the rapidly increasing cost of a college education in America. In 1750 the Harvard student was allowed "two sizzes of bread" for his breakfast. At dinner he had a pound of meat and half a pint of beer. For supper there was an additional half pint of beer and a "part pye." The favorite New England dish reigned even in those days. Let not Anglomania dislodge it!

At Harvard the annual expenses of a student in 1830 were $176. In 1893 they ranged, for an economical student, from $484 to $807. It appears that it is becoming harder and harder for a poor young man or woman to get a college education. The cost of it for one year is greater than the average income of an American family for a year.

Mr. Thwing makes one statement which we are inclined to doubt. He says most people would be glad of an education if they could get it. Perhaps so, but not a college education. Observation shows that the average person cares nothing at all about a college training. Even in the public schools most pupils are wild with joy at the prospect of the ending of their school days, and a large proportion drop out of instruction altogether just as soon as the law allows, often before, under one pretext or another. At the same time, we beg leave to observe that the American college course has not yet become so expensive that the ablebodied young American man or woman who is bent on securing it is unable to do so. Those to whom a course of classics and sciences is the one glittering goal worth attaining are still able to accomplish their aim by working in one way or another to get the money to support them while they are at college. If that were not so, we should indeed despair of the future of this republic.

The added cost of the college training is largely due to the added articles now necessary for the student's comfort, to greater expense for food and clothing. The pay of college professors has also mounted up from $1,000 a year at the time of the American Revolution to from $4,000 to $5,000 in 1893. Libraries and laboratories are a hundred times as expensive, a hundred times as efficient as they were a century ago. Still Thomas Edison is not a college graduate. Neither was Lincoln nor Ben Franklin nor Florence Nightingale nor Joan of Arc.

Clean Up the Legislators.

Is the Philadelphia Telegraph growing giddy at its time of life? We fear so from the following editorial in regard to the Pennsylvania legislature. Giddy or not, however, the suggestion about cleaning up state lawmakers inside and out is an excellent one and to be commended to the lawmakers of every state:

Having spent $25,000 of the public funds in luxurious fixtures of one kind and another, chiefly 500 bathtubs and 500 French plate mirrors, it is to be hoped the men at Harrisburg will keep clean this winter. Some people take their annual wash in summer time, when they go fishing and fall in, and some in winter, when they miscalculate the thickness of the ice. However, it is all a matter of taste, convenience—or accident. The people of Pennsylvania will overlook the wild waste of their money if the result of the coming plunge of the state capital is to clean up the inside as well as the outside. It often happens that fancy perfume covers a very bad state of affairs. Our topnotical statesmen should rub hard and get their consciences in good shape while they are about it. There are some legislative sins that can only be got rid of through the hardest kind of self sacrifice. It is to be hoped this extravagant lavatory outlay will pay for itself. Still there are cynical people who will have their doubts about it.

An industrial movement of considerable importance has been in progress for the past ten years under the surface. It now begins to be plainly manifest. It is the shifting of the manufacture of cotton goods from the north to the south. The New England cotton manufacturers themselves are opening mills in the cotton states. Other things being equal, manufactured goods can always be made best and cheapest in localities nearest where the raw material is produced. The coarser grades of cotton have been made in the south for some years more cheaply than they could be turned out in the north. With the mild climate, abundant fuel and cheap labor of the cotton states there is promise of an era of wonderful prosperity to those states. It is not likely, though, that the cotton mills of New England will be obliged to shut down in consequence.

Governor Stone of Missouri, in making a recommendation to the legislature to use means to encourage and increase the efficiency of the state militia, cited one argument that is worth noting. He declared that a thoroughly equipped and trained state soldiery was a positive necessity, all the more because it would do away with any pretext for the interference of the regular army "in purely domestic affairs."

Upon the backs of the negroes of the south there are more rags to the square inch than can be seen anywhere outside of Italy. The opening of extensive cotton mills will both give work to these blacks and cheapen materials so that they can wear whole clothes.

A Chinese doctor believes that the brain is an organ of digestion, and that the stomach is the seat of a man's soul. So it is—of some men's souls.

St. Louis has decided that she is the center of the great cotton belt of America and is accordingly going to erect a $2,000,000 cotton factory.

Mr. A. J. Davenport

Impure Blood

Caused large Boils on my face and neck. I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully, and after using 3 bottles was free from all eruptions. I am perfectly cured and in excellent health. A. J. DAVENPORT, Milton, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. Try a box. 25c.

Grant's Councils of War.

"In one respect Grant," said Colonel McFall of St. Louis, who served with him before Vicksburg, "was a source of great worriment to the commanding officers taking part in his councils of war. This came from his reticence during the councils and his prompt individual action afterward. Grant would sit and listen to all the others had to say, smoking his cigar and occasionally taking a drink as this hospitable refreshment might be passed around. Then, when the talk was all over and every one had expressed his opinion as to what should be done, Grant would leave the tent and go to Rawlins, his chief of staff, and begin issuing orders. No one knew to what decision he had arrived, and they would have no idea what the next movement was to be until their orders were received. Especially to General John A. Logan, who commanded the division of which my regiment was a part after McPherson was killed, was this trait of Grant's a trial.

"D—n it all!" Logan would say in his impetuous way. "If Grant would only give us some idea of what he was thinking about! But no, he just listens without a word, and then, when we've told all we know and think, off he goes to Rawlins, and that's the last we see or hear of him until his orders for the next movement come to us!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Her Picture.

A very ignorant and wealthy woman, who was fond of talking about her "art gallery," one day met at the house of an acquaintance a lady who had not called on her, although they lived in the same town.

"Come and see me, do!" said Mrs. B——, the patron of art, as the other lady was taking her leave.

"Thank you very much," was the noncommittal reply.

"We've got a new picture too. That ought to tempt you to come if I can't."

"I should be very glad indeed to see it."

"Such a lovely picture! Sometimes it seems to me I could look at it all day long."

"What is the subject of your picture, Mrs. B——?" inquired the hostess.

"Jupiter and Ten," remarked she, with assurance.

Then some one remembered that the name, "Jupiter and Io," was attached to the picture.—Montreal Metropolitan.

The Inquisitive Child.

Dr. P. was riding in the suburbs of Buffalo with his small boy and stopped at a tavern to water his horse. The child watched the operation intently, and evidently thinking it clumsily managed piped out:

"Papa, why doesn't the horse take the pail up with his feet and drink?"

"Why, he isn't made that way."

"Why not?"

"Well, God didn't see fit to make him so."

"Why didn't God make him so?"

"Ah, that beats me. How should I know?"

The infant's respect for his father clearly suffered. "Well," he said after a moment's hesitation, "I'll ask grandma. She knows God."—Buffalo Commercial.

Quite a Knowing Mule.

Many instances are related of "presence of mind" in mules. One notable case was reported by Professor Wilder at a meeting of the Association For the Advancement of Science some years ago. He said a quartermaster's mules at Pensacola being shut out of a grass plot one of them opened the gate held closed by a ball and chain by hooking his head under the ball and chain, and then, after five mules had passed in, one of those inside backed up and held the gate open for the one who had first opened the gate for its companions.—Brooklyn Eagle.

His Bent.

"But what can you do, young man? Haven't you some special talent or taste—some bent, as they say?"

Applicant (dubiously)—N-no, not that I can think of, except that I am a little bowlegged.—London Tit-Bits.

The Paris Frotteur.

Almost every one who has lived here has at some time or other made the acquaintance of the Paris "frotteur," whose sole business it is to polish oak floors. The typical frotteur is quite a character. He is urbane and patronizing. He confers an immense favor upon you by condescending to beeswax your floors, but he has tact enough not to make you uncomfortable, and so long as you show a proper respect for the profession of which he is a member he is politeness itself. He never fails to take a great interest in his customers and knows all about their friends, their income and their private affairs generally. Idiosyncrasies of the Paris frotteur have their drawbacks; but, on the whole, the corporation is made up of very useful members of society, for whom their customers generally entertain a kind of amiable weakness.—Paris Letter.

Evenly Matched.

Magistrate (to witness)—And where were you when this assault occurred?

Witness—Just across the street, your wurtship.

Magistrate—Then why didn't you go to the plaintiff's assistance when you saw him attacked?

Witness—Faix, I wasn't sure then that he wouldn't be the defendant, your wurtship.—London Tit-Bits.

MEXICAN ENTHUSIASM.

It Upholds President Diaz in His Determined Attitude.

THE LOYAL STUDENTS ORGANIZING

Meetings Held in the Different States to Raise Men and Funds for the War That Is Coming—General Bernardo Reys Will Lead Mexico's Forces.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.—It is reported here that President Barrios, of Guatemala, has mortgaged all his plantations and sent the money to Spain.

The students who on Tuesday declared in favor of war are of the best families of Mexico. The young men are a remarkably intelligent and independent body. It was by their combined effort that the obnoxious bill for the conversion of the English debt was thrown out of congress in 1884. They have been remarkably free in their criticism of the government's policy, their ideas being usually very radical and far in advance of the most liberal of liberals.

For that reason they have generally been found in opposition to the administration. The dignified and firm attitude of President Diaz in the question of the hour has, however, won their hearts, and the meeting of Tuesday was called to support him in the stand he has taken. The great mass of students rushed upstairs into the palace shouting for President Diaz. After some little delay the doors of the ambassador's offices were thrown open and an immense throng entered the saloon, but the hall would not hold all that demanded admittance, and the doors were shut against a great multitude seeking entrance.

The appearance of President Diaz by a side door was the signal for an enthusiastic cheer, and his reception partook of the nature of an ovation.

Student Rivera Mutie delivered an energetic discourse to the president, who was accompanied by the members of his cabinet. The youthful speaker gave a short synopsis of the history of the wars of Mexico, and at its close presented the document signed by the students and hundreds of citizens. The following is a translation of it:

"Mr. President: The cause of the fatherland is the cause of its sons. The students of this capitol have always received glorious ideas with enthusiasm. Today, as the international question pending with Guatemala agitates the entire republic, they come en masse, impelled by the most ardent patriotism, to give their votes of approval to the dignified and energetic attitude which you have observed, and to offer their service in the unfortunate case that the question will have to be decided by means of arms. We present to you the consideration of our appreciation and most profound respect."

President Diaz made an eloquent address to the students, which was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause. He said in substance that the government esteemed and appreciated the offers of generosity so nobly made by the patriotic youths. He said that soldiers like himself, of an expiring generation, beheld with delight the energy displayed by those who were going to succeed them and receive in their hands the power and sacred deposit of the honor and dignity of the fatherland.

General Diaz closed with a touching reference to the baptism of blood which the youth had so spontaneously offered in defense of the altars of the country, and expected they would show themselves as illustrious when the supreme moment arrived.

The Associated Press correspondent is advised that should war be declared General Bernardo Reys, of Monterey, will be made commander of the Mexican forces.

The students who made the demonstration have decided to form a regiment and give the command to General Escobe. In the different states public meetings were held last night, to raise men and furnish ample means for the war that all feel is coming.

A telegram from Guatemala says that the Spanish minister in Madrid will not interfere in any way to pacify the question with Mexico. The indications are that Barrios, president of Guatemala, expects aid from Spain on account of his bold stand.

Lord Randolph Churchill Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—At 6 o'clock this morning Lord Randolph Churchill died at his residence here. At 8 o'clock last evening his relatives were summoned, but most of them left the house at 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Lord Randolph sank into a comatose condition, and his death was painless. Mrs. Churchill sat at the dying man's bedside to the end.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The share speculation today was more active than for some time past, but the transactions were mostly on the bear side of the market. Closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	33	W. N. Y. & Pa.	5¼
Pennsylvania	50¾	Erie	9¾
Reading	8¾	D., L. & W.	109¾
St. Paul	55¼	West Shore	—
Lehigh Nav.	47	N. Y. Central	99¾
N. Y. & N. E.	31¼	Lake Erie & W.	16¼
New Jersey Cen.	87	Del. & Hudson	128¼

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Flour dull; winter super., $2.10@2.35; do. extras, $2.25@2.40; No. 2 winter family, $2.50@2.60; Pennsylvania roller straight, $2.60@2.75; western winter, clear, $2.50@2.70. Wheat dull, lower, with 58⅝c. bid and 58c. asked for January. Corn quiet, steady, with 47c. bid and 47½c. asked for January. Oats dull, unchanged, with 35⅝c. bid and 35½c. asked for January. Hay quiet, steady, good to choice timothy, $12.50@13. Beef quiet. Pork easy; extra mess, $11.50@12. Lard lower; western steam, $4.80@4.85; city, $4.25. Butter dull; western dairy, 10@17c.; western creamery, 19@28c.; Elgins, 28c.; Pennsylvania creamery prints, fancy wholesale lots 25c.; creamery solids, extra, 24c.; do. good to choice, 22@23c.; jobbing, 24@28c. Cheese dull, large, 9@11½c.; small, 9@11¾c.; part skims, 3@6c.; full skims, 2@3c. Eggs weak; New York and Pennsylvania, 21@22½c.; western, 21@21½c.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Beeves fairly active and steady; native steers, poor to prime, $3.90@5.20; oxen, $2.50@4.75; bulls, $2@3.50; dry cows, $1.90@3.25. Veals lower; other calves very dull; poor to prime veals, $4@7; barnyard calves, $2@2.25; western calves, $2.25@2.50. Sheep and lambs slow, but slightly firmer for both sheep and lambs; poor to prime sheep, $2.50@3.75; common to choice lambs, $3.25@5.25. Hogs firm at $4.40@4.85 for extreme weights.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 23.—Cattle steady; prime, $5.15@5.30; good, $4.60@4.80; bulls, stags and cows, $2@3.10. Hogs steady; heavy Philadelphias, $4.40@4.50; common to fair Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; roughs, $3@3.75. Sheep firm; extra, $3.50@3.75; good, $3@3.40; common to fair lambs, $2.50@4.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Flood of Proposed New Laws Still Continues in Both Houses.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.—Bills continue to pour into the legislature to perplex those members who are anxious for a short session. Little else was done in the house yesterday but to offer new bills, present reports from committees and petitions from various sections of the commonwealth praying for the enactment of certain legislation. In the senate nearly an hour was occupied in presenting petitions and remonstrances and the transaction of other unimportant business.

A special session of the senate was held in the afternoon, at which memorial addresses were made on the death of the late Senator George Ross, of Bucks. The senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

In the house a bill relative to the construction of tenement houses in cities of the first class was offered by Mr. Riter, of Philadelphia. It provides that the open space of such buildings is to be equal to 20 per cent. of the area of the lot, and that it must not be obstructed by an overhanging structure. When the tenement is at the intersection of two streets the open space is to be 10 per cent. of the area and six feet along the side. Water closets are required to be placed in every suite of rooms.

Other bills introduced were: To compel pawnbrokers to report daily to the police all articles pawned, with a description of the persons pawning them; appropriating $5,704.51 for the expenses of four election contests decided by the legislature; adding 25 per cent. to overdue taxes; providing for the election of township treasurers.

There was considerable discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Gobin, of Lebanon, providing for the appointment of a committee of three senators and five members to inquire into charges of improper bookkeeping and contract letting and other wrong doing at the Norristown Insane hospital. The resolution was adopted, modified so as to include in the proposed investigation the conduct of the Wernersville Chronic Insane asylum.

Among the bills introduced in the senate were: To prohibit persons from standing in aisles of theatres, and providing punishment for persons selling tickets without seats; authorizing the formation of loan associations such as exist in Europe; for the creation of a board of inspectors for regulation of light, heat and power companies, and providing for the appointment of a supervisor at a salary of $4,000 a year.

Among the bills passed finally was one to punish bankers, brokers or any officer of an insolvent national, state or private bank for receiving deposits.

Learning by Sight.

Danton, the celebrated caricaturist, had a wonderful power of modeling from memory. After one long look at his subject he could go to his studio and make a bust quite perfect in its resemblance.

One day a young man came to him, saying that his sister was ill and about to die, and that, although the family wished her bust modeled, they dared not excite her by mentioning it. Would he undertake to reproduce her features after seeing her once? Danton agreed, and next day the brother informed his sister that he intended to present her with some jewels, and that a young man would bring some specimens for her approval.

Danton brought in the jewels, and going home modeled a bust of striking resemblance. Next year an old gentleman, the father of the young woman, came to order a bust of the brother, who also had died. This, too, was a marvelous success.

The result of such planning, however, was not always as satisfactory to his patrons as in these cases. A gentleman who could not persuade his wife to sit asked Danton to enter a certain omnibus one day and fix in his memory the features of the lady opposite him.

He did so, modeled a beautiful bust and sent it home. It proved, however, to be not the mistress, but the maid, who had also taken the trip in the omnibus.—Youth's Companion.

Strength of Insects and Animals.

A series of experiments made to test the jaw force and pulling and lifting strength of various kinds of insects gives some curious points for study. It has been found that a cockchafer can draw 14 times his own weight and the common honeybee 30 times. From this it may be argued that, weight for weight, each of the above named insects is 21 and 30 times respectively stronger than the horse, whose strength, as a rule, is taxed to its utmost in drawing its own weight as a "dead load." The editor of this department of The Republic once experimented with a small hard shelled beetle by putting him under a common table tumbler. The little creature, not more than one-third of an inch in length, was able to move the glass in any direction. After the experiment had been satisfactorily made both the tumbler and the bug were weighed, whereupon it was found that the little Hercules had lifted 960 times his own weight! He did not carry the weight, of course, but caused it to make some lively motions.—St. Louis Republic.

A Wife's Help.

He—Hughes would have run through his fortune in a year if it hadn't been for his wife.

She—How did she prevent it?

He—She spent it herself.—London Answers.

A Subtle Distinction.

Mother of Parvenu Financier (to visitor)—All these are photographs of my son. Here you see him as a child, there as a man and there as a baron.—Journal Amusant.

FREE CURE. **Kidney** BLADDER DISEASES, AND RHEUMATISM. ALKAVIS is a Positive Cure for Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. It is from the new Polynesian shrub, KAVA-KAVA; botanical name: *Piper Methysticum*; described in *New York World*, Feb. 5, 1893, and *Medical Gazette*, of Dec., 1892. Endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe as a sure Specific Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Brick Dust deposits, Liver Disease, Female Complaints, pain in back, etc., and *Pure Delivery*. *Bottle*. Descriptive book sent free to all. We know that ALKAVIS is a Positive Cure for these diseases, and to prove to you its Wonderful Effects, and for the sake of introduction, we will send you enough for one week's use, by mail, prepaid, FREE, if you are a Sufferer. It is an unfailing cure. A trial costs you nothing. Address, THE CHURCH KIDNEY CURE CO., 820 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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