

VOL. VII.—NO. 150.

SHENANDOAH, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

ONE CENT.

Special Sale.

Wash Dress Goods at Bargain Prices.

Printed Bedford Cords, 8c.

American Challies, 4 and 5c.

Double width English Serges, AT 10 CENTS.

Fast Black Sateens, Plain or Brocade.

Remnants of Embroidery Flouncing.

L. J. WILKINSON,
20 S. Main St., Shenandoah.

Girvin, Duncan and Wardley.

We have received a big invoice of Fruit Jars (Mason's), in pints, quarts and half gallons, which we are selling below market value, notwithstanding the sharp advance in prices.

Hot Weather Goods—Such as Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Gasoline Stoves, Window Screens, Fly Fans—a great home comfort in hot and sultry weather.

Hammocks, hammocks. Fireworks, Fireworks.

8 South Main Street.

Our Directory.

THE POST OFFICE
Shenandoah.
Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Money Order and Registry Department open from 8:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m.
Following is a schedule of the arrival and departure of mail trains. Mail matter for despatch must be in the office thirty minutes before the time given below:

Arrival.	Destination.	Departure.
P. M. A. M.		A. M. P. M.
1:40 4:24	{ Phila., Western and Southern States }	7:30 12:52
3:35 6:08	{ }	9:08 1:35
5:05 8:00	{ }	11:30 2:00
8:05	{ }	
1:40 4:45	{ New York and Eastern States and points on L. V. R. R. }	9:08 12:52
3:06	{ }	8:00 8:00
9:08 9:54	{ Asland. }	7:20 7:00
1:05 9:08	{ Girardville. }	7:00 7:00
1:25 9:08	{ Raven Run, Centralia, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin. }	7:40 7:00
2:30 9:56	{ }	
1:40 9:56	{ Pottsville. }	7:20 2:50
2:30 9:56	{ }	11:50 5:20
1:40 9:56	{ Mahanoy City. }	7:20 2:50
2:30 9:56	{ }	11:50 5:20
1:40 9:56	{ Mahanoy Plane, Lost Creek and Shaft. }	7:20 2:50
2:30 9:56	{ }	11:50 5:20

Fire Alarm Boxes.
The following list shows the location of the alarm boxes of the Shenandoah Fire Department:

- 15—Coal and Bowers streets.
- 16—Bowers and Centre streets.
- 24—Bridge and Centre streets.
- 25—Main and Centre streets.
- 34—Main and Poplar streets.
- 35—Main and Coal streets.
- 42—Gilbert and Centre streets.
- 43—Gilbert and Cherry streets.
- 45—Chestnut and Coal streets.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CASTORIA
CARPET SWEEPERS, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50.
At FRICKE'S, 10 South Jardin St.

THE PUBLIC WATER WORKS PROJECT

THE JOINT COMMITTEE HOLDS ANOTHER MEETING.

A CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD WITH THE OLD WATER COMPANY TO ASCERTAIN THE AMOUNT ASKED FOR ITS PLANT—COUNCIL MUST BE CONSULTED.

In pursuance of a call most of the members of the joint committee on public water works met in the Council Chamber last night. Those present were Lamb, Betteridge, T. J. Higgins, Franey, Stout, Wragg, McGuire, Kimmel, Gable, John F. Higgins, Scheidt, Wurm, Coakley and Solicitor Pomeroy.

It was stated that it would be necessary to have appraisers appointed to place a value on any property the borough might wish to take for the works and that no time should be lost.

It was also stated that it would be advisable for the committee to comply with the wishes of the people, since they had voiced their sentiments in the recent election. He said it was pretty well understood in regard to taking the Torbert land for public use that the proper steps are those the joint committee had taken. "We don't know whether this property is owned by Mr. Torbert," continued Franey, "but in my opinion it makes no difference. We take possession by right of eminent domain. We propose to go on and build on it, but first have an interview with Mr. Torbert and ascertain if he is the owner of the land, get his price and then report to the joint committee. If Mr. Torbert's price is not satisfactory the committee can then make a proposition to Mr. Torbert; and if he rejects the proposition we can go ahead anyway and have arbitrators appointed and the money we offer will be ruled into court, as in all cases where titles to properties are disputed." Franey also suggested that no time be wasted in opening negotiations with the old water company.

Stout said, "We want this water of ours whether we agree with the water company or not."

Kimmel and Betteridge claimed that the land the committee wished to take was barren and unfit for farming purposes.

On motion, Chairman Lamb appointed the following committee of three to consult with Mr. Torbert: Betteridge, Franey and Kimmel.

In regard to conferring with the water company it was stated that at the last meeting of the committee a resolution was adopted to the effect that the old water company be given five days notice to confer with the joint committee on the price of the old plant, but that the company had not been notified in time.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to attend the meeting of the water company then in session and ascertain what the company proposed doing. McGuire, Wragg and Wurm were appointed for the mission.

After a brief absence the committee returned with the following note from the water company:

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 20th inst. asking our company to meet you within five days received. We will meet you on Friday evening, June 24, at 7 o'clock, at the Council Chamber.

The committee then decided to meet at the time stated in the communication.

Just before the committee adjourned Scheidt asked if the committee had a right to accept any offer from the water company, to which Solicitor Pomeroy responded that the committee could act on the proposition and report to Council. "Every thing this committee does," said he, "must receive the sanction of Council and be spread upon the minutes of Council."

Somebody said, "I thought the Council passed a resolution authorizing this committee to go ahead."

Pomeroy answered that Council had no right to delegate its powers in that manner. Franey asked how it would be in regard to giving out contracts for the works and Pomeroy answered that the committee would have to submit all such matters to Council and receive its sanction.

Electric Railway Change.
Hereafter the electric railway cars will leave the corner of Main and Centre streets at 5:30 a. m., daily, and every 25 minutes thereafter until midnight, at which hour the last car will leave.

Camp Meetings at Vermillion, O.
Excursion tickets on sale via the Nickel Plate from June 21st to August 23rd at very low rates. Tickets good returning until August 23rd. taug20

New Management.
The bakery located at 27 South Main Street, formerly owned by M. S. Scheider, is now conducted by Wilson Ottu, who will be pleased to have friends and the public generally call and see him. 6-22-f

VISIT OF INSPECTION.

Railway and Coal Mine Officials Pay a Visit to Town.
Yesterday afternoon Joseph Stickney, of the firm of Stickney & Conyngham, of New York, new owners of the Wm. Penn colliery, paid a visit to town in company with Superintendent William H. Lewis. Freight Agent Joyce and Superintendent Creighton, of the Pennsylvania R. R., also accompanied Mr. Stickney. The Wm. Penn colliery was visited and the visitors took occasion, when in town, to call upon Mine Inspector Stein. The visitors had a private car in which they dined. They took a ride on the electric railway and were very much pleased with it. On Tuesday Mr. Stickney and his escorts visited the Lytle tract west of Minersville and the Union Coal Company's collieries at Shamokin, in which Mr. Stickney has a large interest.

ALL'S WELL.

Danger From the Kaufman Dam Declared Over.
The people who fled to the hillsides and to neighboring towns in consequence of the threatened bursting of the Kaufman dam near Frackville are now returning to their homes in St. Clair, the owners of the dam having expressed the belief that all danger is over and even if a total collapse of the breast should occur little destruction would result, owing to the large amount of water that has escaped. Nevertheless the company has stationed a telegraph operator at the dam with instructions to wire an alarm in case signs of a collapse should develop.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jane Cathor spent yesterday at St. Clair.
Miss Mahala Fairchild is visiting friends in Kutnowa.

H. W. Titman writes from Chicago that he has seen enough of the Hill contingent to give him the horrors.

Miss Linton, of Mahanoy City, who was one of our public school teachers, has secured a school in that city.

Rev. Wm. Powick is a delegate to the Prohibition National Convention which is to be held at Cincinnati next week.

Political Points.
Baby Ruth has got a tooth.
Papa's in the field.
But Benjamin E. is also there,
And Grover'll have to yield.
Blaine's name set the Democrats wild.
"Baby Ruth" badges don't count at the polls.

Get out the old banners and badges—they are all right for this campaign.
Hill says he "never surrenders." Still, he knows what it is to be mauled by political clubs.

Denny Doyle won't have charge of the post offices next year. Poor Denny! Poor David! Poor Hill!

The campaign in this county will not be opened until the latter part of July, or beginning of August.

The nomination of Cleveland was received here with little or no enthusiasm. It was a wet blanket.

Now for the Democratic county convention. The candidates have three weeks more to get their fences in order.

Sam Small says he will spend \$25,000 to get elected to Congress from Georgia. There seems to be money in the acrobatic-Evangelistic line.

We expect to see our worthy contemporary, the *Sunday News*, float the Republican national ticket in its columns next Sunday. It cannot consistently take any other course unless it makes peace with the Prohibitionists.

SEE HERE.

The Greatest Inducement Yet Offered.
By paying 25 cents to our agents and \$2.75 at the gallery, for one dozen of our best cabinets, we will present you with a 14x17 crayon of yourself or any of your friends. Our agents, Messrs. Meyers & Brothers, will call on you soon. This is no humbug. Call at our studio and we will prove to you satisfactorily that we fulfill our promises.

Remember our motto, "Quality not quantity."
W. A. KRIGER,
112 West Coal St.
7-21-f

A New Military Company.
Henry Horncastle Camp, No. 49, Sons of Veterans, has recruited a military company from its organization and will shortly hold a festival for the purpose of securing funds to help defray the costs of a uniform. When organized, the company will ask the state authorities for arms. The young men composing the organization should be encouraged.

Lakeside To-morrow.
The Sons of America, of Shamokin, will have a grand picnic at Lakeside to-morrow. A large number of the fraternity from this county will also attend and assist in having a good time.

Fireworks! Fireworks!
The largest and finest stock of fireworks, wholesale and retail, at Max Reese's.

Our ladies' patent leather tip Oxford ties at 75 cents. Cannot be equalled. People's shoe store, 121 N. Main street. 6-21-f

Men's tennis shoes can be had for 40 cents per pair at the People's shoe store, 121 North Main street. 6-21-f

M'KINLEY BILL AND GERMANY

INTERESTING LETTER FROM ONE OF OUR TOWNSMEN

WHO IS NOW TRAVELING ABROAD

He Gives the Result of Personal Inquiries Concerning the Effect of the Famous Bill on Germany Industries.

LETTER from Henry Wiederhold, of town, who is now in Germany with his wife, to the HERALD, is published below in full so that the HERALD readers of all parties may derive benefit from it. It is certainly a very interesting communication and it may be relied upon as thoroughly bona fide.

EDITOR HERALD:—Before my visit to Germany, having heard so much about the effects of the McKinley bill on German industries, I made up my mind to inquire into it myself and ascertain to my own satisfaction whether all that was said was true or otherwise. I'll confess that at that time it seemed to me that it was a political scheme to make protection prolytes.

The fact that I had taken some agencies for American articles and inventions, not wishing to lie idle altogether during my stay here, brought me, a few weeks after my arrival in Germany, to Berlin, Leipzig and Dresden. In each of these cities I called on some of the largest and principal manufacturers and, by doing so, had a splendid time to gain my desired information.

To my surprise I found most of the manufacturers I called on down on everything of American device or origin, if they could possibly buy a similar article anywhere else on the face of the earth. I was told by many that their export business to America had been ruined through America's protective policy. Others said that only a few articles were left with which they could compete with American enterprises, after paying the duty imposed by America.

It seemed that wherever I went the people's hopes centered on America's next president. They wish and pray for a change of the government from a protective to a free trade policy. The less educated German workmen's champion is Cleveland and the name McKinley is a terror to them.

On inquiring of some of the manufacturers as to whether or not, from an unbiased or disinterested standpoint, it was not just and right for America to protect her own people and industries, I found they could not do otherwise than agree with me; and upon my making further inquiry as to how it was they could manufacture and bring to American markets their products (without duty) so much cheaper than the Americans could produce the same articles they replied, "We don't pay such high wages for labor as you do."

This is what I wanted to hear. The poor wages paid for labor produced by the bones and sinew of the German people is what would enable the German manufacturers (without duty) to compete with and undersell the American manufacturer in his own country.

Thanks, I say, to the wise introduction of the McKinley bill, which protects American labor.

Thinking perhaps I might find things different in the South of Germany I undertook a trip there lately. Any change I found was for the worst. Manufacturers here were also complaining and the main cause seemed to be, as in the other places—the McKinley bill.

At Elterfeld, a large manufacturing centre of the province of Westphalia, I visited a relative, an owner of a large mill. I had a chance to inquire a little closer about business. I was told that all the mills run pretty near at half time, the export business to America having been reduced to one-third of what it had been in former years. At that time this manufacturer had his own agents in New York and Chicago, but now he cannot afford this. He only sells a few specialties in America now.

It is a wonder that the people of Germany are watching the coming election in America with the greatest interest? They are hoping to see the banner of free trade unfurled so that they may be able to gain the upper hand on their American competitors.

The wages paid at the Elterfeld mills differ. For instance, a first class mechanic or weaver may get from 24 to 6 marks (equal to from 90 cents to \$1.44) per day. Less skilled laborers and girls may get from 38 to 60 cents per day.

My brother is at present adding a brick building to his hospital. I can give you the wages paid the workmen by the contractor. A first class stone cutter, brick-layer or carpenter can, by ten hours' work, earn 8 marks and 80 pfennigs, equal

to 92 cents per day. Laborers earn from 2 to 24 marks (48 to 60 cents) per day. A first class steam fitter, a man who superintends the work of putting in the plant and piping, can earn 6 marks (\$1.44) per day. All other wages are paid in proportion.

A few words on the oft-told story that living is so much cheaper in Europe than in America. Let me tell you, my friends, and I can prove all I say. I can live cheaper and better in America than in Germany. I have been keeping house here for the last three months and I will give you the cash prices I pay. Every American thinks and he has a right to, he must have meat at least once or twice a day, and he generally gets it. Let us see if our German brothers can get it. Beef, the cheapest boiling beef, costs him 60 pfennigs (15 cents) per pound; and you must bear in mind that the German butcher cannot afford to cut out any bone. On the contrary, he generally weighs a piece of bone besides the piece you get in your meat. He calculates to sell the meat and bones of a steer outright, so you can imagine that when you buy a piece of beef you get 5 meat and 1 bone. Roasts and 1 steak bring from 35 pfennigs to 1 mark 25 pfennigs (21 to 31 cents) per pound. Pork costs 15 to 25 cents; lard 20; ham 24. Veal and mutton are the cheapest meats, costing from 12 to 20 cents per pound. Coffee 35 to 45 cents; sugar 82 to 10; flour 6 to 7; butter 30 to 40; eggs 20 to 25 cents per dozen; and considered cheap. Rents are about the same as in America and the same can be said of boots and shoes. Clothing, which enters into the manufacturing question, sells for about one-fourth less than in America. Fuel (coal and wood) is fully as high as in America and must be used very sparingly.

You may, very properly, ask how a German laborer can live on the wages paid with the necessities of life so high. I can only answer: By exercising the greatest economy and living on the cheap and coarse food. But I must confess they seem happy and content with all. He is always dressed neat when not at work and manages to enjoy his glass of beer during recreation. I forget to mention that beer, too, is cheaper here than in America. I have presented the facts as they presented themselves to me. Should you think them interesting enough to bring them before the readers of your valuable paper, you may do so.

Yours truly,
HENRY WIEDERHOLD.
Cassel, Germany, June 10, 1892.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 60c. at C. E. Hagenbuch's Drug Store.

Best work done at Brennan's steam laundry. Everything white and spotless. Lace curtains a specialty. All work guaranteed.

"Y" Programme.
The following programme will be rendered at the "Y" meeting Saturday evening. The exercises will be commemorative of lower mission day:

Singing—"Aspiration of the Y. W. C. T. U." Prayer—"The Flower's Message." Rev. Proude Bible reading—"God's Abounding Love." Pres. Singing—"Flower Mission." Y. Quartette "A Flower Mission For Talk." Fannie Davis Report of Home Work. Brown Reading—"Does it pay?" Carrie Smith Solo—"Object of our Flower Mission." Hattie Robby.

Flower song—"The Flower's Message." Y. Quartette Declaration—"The Flower's Message." Sarah Cooper.

Singing—"The Y. March." By the Y. Address—"The Flower's Message." C. Morgan Solo—"The Flower's Message." Fannie Davis. Singing—"Praising Hymn" By the Y. Benediction.

The wonderful "Morellos," the premier acrobat of the age, with Allen's shows June 28th.

Running Regularly Again.
The main line of the Lehigh Valley railroad, which was washed away east of Barry's Junction by the bursting of the Mahanoy City Water Company's dam, is in condition again and to-day all the freight and coal trains, which have been using the Mahanoy City branch since the break, resumed traffic over it. The repairs were completed this morning, the railroad gangs having worked night and day since Saturday last.

To Cleanse the System.
Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

Coal shade
Can be found at Vermillion, O., and those who wish to attend the camp meetings at that place during July and August can procure excursion tickets via the Nickel Plate from June 21st to August 23rd at special rates. 1-aug-20

Best photographs and crayons at Dabb's

NEW, NEW, NEW.

NEW BRUSSELS CARPETS,
NEW FALL STYLES,
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.
Prices as Low as Ever.

Also Another Lot of

Remnants of Moquette and Body Brussels Carpets
3 to 10 yards long, at about half price.

SOMETHING NEW!

SPICED VINEGAR

A Combination of PURE GRAPE VINEGAR with the Finest Imported Pure Spices, bottled down, producing a Finely Flavored, Fragrant Vinegar, for preparing and preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables.

ALSO PURE CATAWBA WINE VINEGAR

And Pure Apple Vinegar—Soured by age, and free from any foreign or injurious properties.

AT KEITER'S