

### DEATH TO PINKERTONS.

EXTERMINATION THE ONLY WAY TO ABOLISH THEM.

The San Francisco "Star" Radical Utterances on the Homestead Lockout—Calls the Thugs and Their Employers Cold-Blooded Assassins.

We have always advocated the correction of abuses, the redress of wrongs, by peaceable means. But the locked-out employes of the Homestead works employed the only weapons at their command—guns, knives and dynamite—which they used with deadly effect. They did right. Our only regret is that they did not blow up the barge with Pinkerton's three hundred hired assassins, instead of giving them quarter. A creature so base as to hire himself out to shoot down starving men who are resisting oppression should be shown no more mercy than a rattlesnake.

In no other civilized country in the world would a private army of licensed assassins be tolerated. For years back, whenever labor and capital have disagreed, these ruffian mercenary Hessians have been called in by capital to force labor into submission at the point of the bayonet. In the present conflict at Homestead, the boast of these cowardly ruffians was that they would "mow the strikers down like grass." That they did not do so was because their bullets were answered by more bullets. But their piteous appeal for their miserable lives was answered by mercy. Mercy is a gem most brilliant, but in this case it was misdirected. Had they all to a man been wiped of the face of the earth, the world would have been given an "object lesson" which, however awful to contemplate, would have resulted in great good.

But we are told that it is the system under which we live that is responsible; that these Pinkertonians are themselves victims of that system; that, therefore, they should be spared, but the system should be abolished. We admit that, under just conditions—the opening up of natural resources to the people—such an army as Pinkerton's could not exist; enough men could not be found to enlist in such work; and if they could, the plutocrat would be gone and their services would not be in demand. But you might as well urge that, if a footpad stands before you with cocked revolver in hand, you should say: "Go on, my friend; shoot off my head; you are not to blame; it is the system; when we change that, then you'll be changed." Are Pinkerton's thugs as good as ordinary footpads? Do they not hire themselves out to murder peaceable men who object to having their homes desolated and the bread taken from their wives and helpless children? What rights have they, then, that any human being is bound to respect? They should be exterminated—by law or without law.

But what of the men who employ them? What of Carnegie and Frick? They should be put to death by slow torture, as they are endeavoring to put so many thousands. What fate can be worse than that of toiling, toiling, from early morn till night, sick at heart, weak in body, without one ray of hope; to go home exhausted, when your day's work is done, and see your children with outstretched arms piteously pleading for bread you cannot give; to see a weeping wife and mother trying to console them and give them cheer she cannot feel; to lay your weary head upon the floor, not to sleep, but to dream of starving children, another reduction in your wages, of more hunger, of eviction from your home, of yourself and family being outcasts on the streets—dying of starvation in the midst of plenty!

That is the fate we would mete out to Carnegie and Frick—the same death by "slow torture" that their thousands of employes would suffer if they did not rebel.

This "war" at the Homestead works is not to be regretted, save for the widows and orphans it has made. The blood of the slain is upon the hands of Andrew Carnegie and Frick. Legally they may not be, but morally, before God and man, they are they are murderers.

The reason this "war" is not to be regretted is that it has illustrated to the people, better than anything else could, the "beauties of protection." It has shown that in an industry protected by duties ranging from 40 to 150 per cent, the manufacturers reap all the benefit; that the wages of labor, instead of being raised, as was promised, have been thrice reduced, until they are now below the starvation point. But Carnegie is a fifty-millionaire, who endows colleges, churches, libraries and hospitals on the money he has saved from his "hard earnings," by his frugality and "protection to American labor."—San Francisco Star.

### PERSONALITIES.

Mrs. Sol. Bacharach and son Daniel, of Philadelphia, who have been spending a few weeks with Jos. Neuberger left on Saturday for their home.

John H. Schoenberger spent Sunday in Pottsville with friends.

Miss B. V. McGhie is on a visit to friends at Fairview, this county.

Misses Annie and Maggie Brislin, of Allentown, are spending a few days here with friends.

Mrs. Michael Dever and her son, Rev. Bernard Dever, of Philadelphia, have been visiting at the residence of John Gallagher, Berwyn.

Miss Maggie Ferry, of Beaver Meadow, was here among friends for a few days.

Mrs. William B. Estelle, of Newark, N. J., is visiting friends at Jeanesville.

Mr. David Hanlon and Miss Maggie Gallagher attended the funeral of Mrs. Patrick Hanlon, of Wilkes-Barre, on Saturday.

B. F. Davis is visiting Schuykill county friends this week.

Charles Bowers and Simon Neuberger were on a pleasure trip to White Haven yesterday.

P. J. Duffy spent last week among friends in Lansford.

Mrs. Hugh O'Donnell, of Freeland, and Mrs. James O'Donnell, of Difton, attended the funeral of a relative at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday.

Hay and feed of all kinds is sold at rock-bottom prices by B. F. Davis. Get his figures.

### A Monster Structure.

I spent a long time in wandering about the Manufactures building. It is the biggest building ever planned, and it will have one roof covering thirty acres. Senator Ingalls came out and looked at it the other day, and as he gazed, astounded at its immensity, he said: "It is an exhalation! Yesterday it was not, today it is and tomorrow it will have passed away. I can see how you can fence it in, but to roof it almost surpasses human conception!" Think of putting a massive glass and iron roof over a thirty acre field! That is what the men are doing here today, and I saw them at work putting up the great iron trusses which will support this roof.

You cannot conceive the size of this structure without seeing it. Three hundred thousand people could be seated on the floor and in the galleries and 80,000 could be seated on the floor alone. The Coliseum at Rome, with all its galleries, could only seat 87,000 people, and it was never roofed except with canvas. You could put four coliseums on that floor, and two pyramids as big as Cheops would sit upon it side by side and leave room for the Capitol at Washington. If the great pyramid was taken to pieces and carried here its material could be stored in this building and you could look down upon its masses of stone from the galleries.

This building is about a third of a mile long. Thirty great staircases, so wide that two carriages could be driven up them side by side, will lead to wide galleries and there will be a street fifty feet wide running through the center. With its galleries it will have forty acres of floor space, and it tires one even to think of its possible contents.—Chicago Cor. Lancaster Examiner.

### Electric Light on Battlegrounds.

The ubiquity of electricity is becoming almost proverbial. From the "brightest spot on earth" to the blood stained battlefields is rather a far cry, but there is no end to the application of electricity. A recent telegram from Austria described some experiments of great interest which have recently been carried out successfully there. The difficulty of searching for the wounded on the night after a great battle has been one which has long occupied the attention of military reformers, and the army medical service in Austria has been endeavoring to determine how far the electric light may be utilized for this humane end.

The value of powerful search lights with reflectors has been proved in naval affairs, and at Suakin and elsewhere soldiers have found them very effective on open ground. They would be equally effective under similar conditions for assisting in picking up the wounded, but when the battle has raged over a wide extent of country, or when the fighting has occurred amid woods and brushwood, the use of this class of light is attended with difficulty.—Electrical Review.

### A Dog's Political Preferences.

Out at Abilene the man who runs a transfer wagon and smashes the drummers' trunks owns a dog. He is just a common, old fashioned cur. But the dog votes, and votes right. His master every morning upon the arrival of the Texas and Pacific train gets his dogship to show off before the crowd. "Do you vote for Clark?" the canine is asked. He rises up on his hind feet, his front ones high in the air, his body perfectly erect and nods his head. "Do you vote for Hogg?" the master inquires. The dog gets down flat upon the floor and buries his face in his front legs, the very picture of negation. These daily performances have come to be well advertised in Abilene and always draw a crowd. Should Judge Clark be successful that dog will be installed in state at Austin next January, and for two years at least will be the best fed animal in Texas.—Dallas News.

### A Boiling Hole.

In Noble county, Va., there is a fathomless sea, composed of salt water and oil, from which gas escapes with a tremendous roar. Twenty years ago a well was drilled there to the depth of 1,900 feet. Some years later water and gas escaped from the hole with great pressure, tearing out the tubing and cutting a cavern apparently hundreds of feet deep and forty feet in diameter. After it ceased to flow a farmer filled it up and built a barn over it, and again a few days ago a terrific report announced another explosion of the well, oil and water pouring out in abundance. In a single day the hole became fathomless and about forty feet wide.—Chicago Herald.

### An Animal Trap.

Mark Twain made the coyote famous—or notorious, if you please. In "Roughing It" the poor animal is described as the sneak thief of the plains, a tramp of the desert. Whether he is as bad as he is painted or not, the California legislature has put a price on his head. As a result within the six months just passed 20,399 of these lank animals have been killed in the Golden State at a cost to the government of \$101,995.—Kansas City Times.

### Will Be Heard All Over Paris.

A monster bell, one of the largest of its kind, specially cast for the new Church of the Sacred Heart on the heights of Montmartre, has been completed at Anancy, in Savoy. This immense instrument, which, when hung in its lofty position, will be audible all over Paris, weighs, with its clapper, nearly twenty-five tons.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

### An Earnest Student.

City Instructor—If you have such a delightful home in the suburbs, why do you wish extra studies which will keep you in the schoolroom after hours? Suburban Boy—This is garden weeding time.—Good News.

### The Best Man Was Late.

The best man was late at one of last week's weddings, and his appearance after the ceremony had begun created a sensation.—Boston Saturday Gazette.

### ONLY A WOMAN.

Only a woman, shivering and old,  
The grey of the winds and prey of the cold  
Cheeks that are sunken,  
Eyes that are sunken,  
Lips that never o'er bold.  
Only a woman, forsaken and poor,  
Asking for alms at the bronze church door.  
Hark to the organ—roll upon roll  
The waves of the music govern the soul,  
Sinks rustle past her,  
Faster and faster;  
The great bell ceases its toll,  
Pain would she enter, but not for the poor  
Swingeth wide open the bronze church door.

Only a woman, walking alone,  
Jelly cold on an ice cold stone,  
What do they care for her,  
Mumbling a prayer for her—  
Nobody to read, but a stone,  
Under rich lace their hapless hearts beat,  
Mocking the woes of their kin in the street.

Only a woman! In the old days  
Hope soared to her the happiest lays,  
Somebody missed her,  
Somebody crowned her with praise,  
Somebody faced out the battle of life,  
Strong for her sake who was mother and wife.

Somebody lies with a tress of her hair  
Light on his heart where the death shadows  
Are;  
Somebody waits for her,  
Opening the gates for her,  
Giving delight for despair.  
Only a woman—nevermore!  
She lies dead in snow at the bronze church door  
—Unknown Author.

### Passive Resistance.

One of the most novel methods ever attempted of conducting a strike was that inaugurated by the telegraphers in Spain. All the details of the affair were excellently arranged long beforehand, so that there should be no hitch. The government were taken completely by surprise. Suddenly they found all communication by wire stopped, though the telegraphic system was apparently in good working order. The operators did not leave their posts, but when asked to send messages they signalled as usual and informed the officials that there was no response to their calls for the distant offices. This sort of passive resistance puzzled the officials.

The home secretary in Madrid and the governors of the various provinces entered the offices escorted by the generals, and ordered the operators to establish communication in their presence. The operators replied respectfully, after calling the offices as commanded, that they received no answer and therefore could not send the messages offered.

It seems that it was part of the plan of the men, arranged beforehand, that no operator should answer when his office was called for on the wires.

The first dispatches which the government was able to send to the provincial governors were put through by the courtesy of the railway officials over the wires generally devoted to train orders. The railway operators were sympathetic with the strikers and would not handle the government's messages, but some of the railway officials who are practical telegraphers themselves manned the wires and transmitted the messages.

The operators struck because their appeals for the redress of a number of long standing grievances were disregarded. The immediate cause was the appointment of a postal officer of only three years' service to the office of director of the central office in Madrid over the heads of officers of thirty years' service.

### Just Like Most Labor Laws.

Once again has the alien labor law been demonstrated a farce. No employer of labor need have the least fear of conviction under the law providing he uses the slightest judgment in engaging his help in foreign lands. In the case tried in the United States circuit court here yesterday it was distinctly shown that an agent for the defendant had bargained for labor in Toronto, but simply because the contracts were not signed until after the mechanics had reached Michigan the court took the case from the jury and ordered a verdict for the defendant.

It is not the least surprising therefore that the ability of the federal authorities to frame a law that cannot be evaded is frequently questioned. The same law provides that no encouragement shall be offered to foreign labor to seek employment in the United States through advertisements printed in a foreign paper, yet this is just what the same defendant did and for which the corporation is now being tried a second time. The chances are however that the case, like its predecessors, will be thrown out on some technicality, despite the direct convicting evidence.—Detroit News.

### Labor's Demands "Nonsense."

The New York Tribune has published the comments of some of its exchanges upon the recent difficulty between that paper and the Typographical union. The following from the Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman is given in the collection:

Will somebody explain what possible relation Wm. Reid's relation to the typographical unions has with the issues to be settled in this national campaign? More nonsense is being let loose on this subject than on any other. We refuse to believe that there is any voter in this country so small minded as to allow his vote to be influenced by the question whether the foreman of the New York Tribune composing room belongs to the union or not.

To be a thorough union man one must be very small minded.

The lumber handlers of Tonawanda, N. Y., accomplished the abolition of the stevedore, or middleman, by their recent strike. The lumber handlers will now work directly for the lumbermen and will not be sweated by sub-bosses.

There were more strikes and demands for higher wages in May among the silk workers than in the entire year of 1891. The condition of the trade improved very much during June, and it is now better than for several years past.

The national executive board of the Journeymen Brewers' union charges the Central Labor council, of Cincinnati, with having conspired with the boss brewers of that city to remove the boycott from pool beer.

### Casualties for Six Months.

Since Jan. 1 there have been four destructive windstorms, killing nearly 900 persons, viz., April 1, Missouri and Kansas, 75; May 16, Texas, 15; May 27, Wellington, Kan., 58; June 10, southern Minnesota, 50. In the same period there have been four great floods, viz., April 11, Tombigbee river, 250; May 19, Sioux City, Ia., 85; May 20, lower Mississippi, 86; June 6, fire and flood, Oil Creek, Pa., 190. There also have been four mining disasters, viz., Jan. 7, McAllister, I. T., 65; April 20, Mnersville, Pa., 12; May 10, Roslyn, Wash., 44; May 14, Butte, Mon., 11. Three fires have been unusually disastrous to life, viz., Jan. 21, Indianapolis Surgical Institute, 10; Feb. 7, Hotel Royal, New York, 80; April 28, theater, Philadelphia, 12.

Besides these there were on March 21 an explosion at Jordan, Mich., by which 10 lives were lost; June 18, the explosion at the Mare Island navy yard, which killed 18, and June 15, the fall of the bridge over Licking river, by which 83 lives were sacrificed. These are the principal disasters of the year thus far, and they involve an aggregate of 960 lives. Adding to this total the sum of losses by minor accidents we have the following sad and unusual record: By fire, 878; by drowning, 1,364; by explosions, 818; by failing structures of various kinds, 267; by mine disasters, 808; by windstorms, 340, and by lightning, 120. Grand total, 3,588.

The total loss of life by these causes during the whole of last year—and 1891 was one of the most destructive years on record—was 5,762.—Chicago Tribune.

### A Nine-year-old Hero.

In a ward of one of the city hospitals lies a little boy who is slowly recovering from a surgical operation. He is only nine years old. A wagon wheel rolled over him about three weeks ago and then the surgeons amputated one little leg. But the owner is a brave chap and patient, and his bravery has won for him a passport into the heart of every attendant who has seen him. He has been very greatly interested in the invalid's shoe the good nurse has been knitting for him out of bright worsted. She finished the shoe last week, and he asked to keep it by his pillow where he could see it. He gazed at the bright bit of footwear with infinite satisfaction, and then asked:

"When are you going to make the other one?"

"The other one, dear? What other one?"

He glanced down at the one foot without a mate.

"Yes—I know. I—don't—need—but—just—only—one, do I?"

Then there came a half smothered sob, the brave little face turned toward the wall and not even the nurse saw the big round tear that rolled down to the pillow. The sorrow of a man had come to the nine-year-old boy.—New York Recorder.

### Counterfeit Fives Afloat.

Business men in East Baltimore are agitated over counterfeit five dollar notes. Nearly every day one or more of these notes turn up at the bank counters. The notes are imitations of treasury notes of the series of 1880. The paper is of a poor quality and lighter in color than the genuine note. Especially noticeable is the poor engraving. It seems to be the work of an amateur or of a very nervous person. The picture of Jackson looks like the impression of a wood cut. But one feature is anywhere near perfection, and that is the signatures of Registrar Rosecrans and Treasurer Huston. These are excellently counterfeited and would baffle any one but an expert. Bank officials think a number of these counterfeit notes have been put into circulation within the past week or two in that section of the city, and but few have yet gotten out of that vicinity.—Baltimore American.

### A Bad Year for Railroad Building.

From the returns now received at this office, collected with unusual care and thoroughness, we find that during the six months from Jan. 1 to July 1 there have been laid in the United States 1,369 miles of new main track on 113 lines in thirty-five of the states and territories. Last year at this time we found that 1,728 miles of track had been laid, so that it would appear that there has thus far been a falling off of over 25 per cent compared with the same period of 1891. But a review of the work in progress throughout the country does not warrant the belief that it is falling off for the entire year will be in any such proportion. Last year showed the smallest aggregate of track laying, 4,200 miles, that has been reported in this country since 1885.—Chicago Railway Age.

### Idols Not Less Than 600 Years Old.

It is reported from Santa Fe, N. M., that in excavating some Aztec ruins near Chaco canyon Governor Prince has unearthed twenty stone idols of a different type from any before discovered. They are circular in shape, forming disks varying from six to fifteen inches in diameter, the upper half containing a deeply carved face and the lower half rudimentary arms in relief. The idols are believed to be at least 600 years old.

### Salmon Packers Discouraged.

There is no improvement in the salmon outlook. Packers generally are inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation, and are of opinion that the pack will be 50,000 to 75,000 cases short of that of last year. Some of the packers have ceased taking orders for fish, having already disposed of as many cases as they are likely to put up unless the fishing takes a change for the better.—Portland Oregonian.

### Fire from Birds' Nests.

On taking off the roof of a house near Cambridge, which had been on fire, it was found that a quantity of straw had been carried by birds between the roof and the ceiling, and this had been ignited from a hole in the chimney. Altogether the birds had taken up three or four sacks of rubbish.—Boston Letter.

### FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

#### The Richest Baby in the World.

Very few babies are born, like little William Vincent Astor, whose portrait is here given with his mother, to the necessity of having to take care of \$150,000,000, or a few dollars more or less. There is no actual proof that he is not the richest baby in the world. So that



THE ASTOR BABY.

On the 15th of November, 1891, the day upon which he was born, is indelibly marked in the memory of all the fashionable world of New York. The birth of this infant was thought to be of sufficient importance to telegraph all over the country. The advent of the heir to a dukedom would hardly receive such attention in England. Socially the Astor family is the most prominent in New York and their children are trained from their youngest years to the guarding and multiplying their millions.—Baby.

#### Care of the Ears.

Much misdirected energy is expended by careful people in the effort to keep clean the innocent orifice of the organ of hearing.

Serious injury often results to the delicate mucous membrane lining the canal of the ears from the pushing of washcloths, sponges and the like inside the delicate canal. Nothing should ever be pushed inside the canals of the ears. The cerumen or wax which is normally found there should not be removed until it can be washed away with ordinary washing; this should not include a doubling or twisting of the end of a washcloth for the purpose of pushing it inside the auditory canal.

It is common enough to find those who use pins, hairpins and other hard bodies to remove the normal secretion of the ear from the canal. A physician is the one who should put into the ear anything so hard as possibly to injure its delicate structure. If there is anything abnormal about the quantity or quality of the natural secretion a physician should be consulted and his advice followed.

No one should attempt himself to treat any supposed or real case of impacted or hardened cerumen. Efforts in this direction have been extremely harmful to the tympanum and delicate bones of the ears. Such attempts have also brought on the dreaded condition—which was before only a supposed one—by massing the cerumen at a narrowed point of the canal.—Youth's Companion.

#### A Timely Suggestion for Bright Women.

"I wonder," commented a busy housekeeper recently, "that this age of special service has not evolved an occupation of fruit preserving by the day. There are plenty of women who will put up your fruit for you at their own places, furnishing everything, but the rates are very high, and the fruit sold at the women's exchanges is of superior quality and superior price too. I have a family of growing boys, and I like to provide plenty of simply prepared preserved fruits and jellies for the enormous 'sweet tooth' which their triple capacities evolve; but I have not the time nor the strength to do it myself, and I cannot afford to get it from present sources of supply.

It seems to me there ought to be women, housekeepers themselves, who would be glad to go into a kitchen for \$3 or \$2.50 a day and put up fruit. They could have assistance in preparing the fruit, and one day would do the currant jelly, another can small berries, and so on; but such do not exist, so far as I know."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

#### A Doll Sachet.

The way to make a doll sachet like this one is to take one small Japanese doll, a piece of thin silk five inches square and five cents' worth of sachet powder. A small quantity of thin white muslin and a yard of narrow ribbon complete the list of articles required to make a "doll sachet."

First make the waist of the white muslin and sew it on, then wrap the cotton which has been sprinkled with the powder around it from the waist down to a trifle below the feet, cover this with the silk and trim it with the ribbon as seen here. Silk of any color can be used, as the taste suggests, for the sachet.—New York Mail and Express.

#### Shopping with Baby.

When mothers go shopping in upper New York city nowadays with babies they get them checked and do their purchasing in comfort. If the baby is in a carriage, a boy gives a check for it and amuses the youngster until the mother has finished her shopping. If it is not in a carriage, it is amused in the same way inside the store. The plan is said to be working well for shopkeepers and mothers.—Exchange.

# Don't Miss This!

For if you do you will lose money by it.

WE NOW BEGIN

## Neuberger's Annual Clearing Sale.

We will offer our entire stock, which is the largest in this region, at prices that will astonish you. Call early if you are looking for bargains as this sale will last

### FOR TEN DAYS ONLY!

During this time we will sell goods at prices lower than were ever before heard of.

#### In the Dry Goods department you can buy:

Handsome dress gingham-print calicoes, 6 cents per yard; reduced from 10 cents.  
Apron gingham will be sold at 5 cents per yard.  
All the leading shades in double-width cashmere, which was sold at 15 cents is now going at 10 cents per yard.  
As handsome an assortment of Scotch and zephyr dress gingham as you have ever seen, which we sold at 20 cents, will now go at 12½ cents per yard.  
Lockwood, best sheeting, we will sell at 17½ cents per yard, reducing it from 25 cents.  
Fifty different shades of Bedford cord, Manchester chevron and Henrietta cloth, which were sold at 45 cents, will now go at 25 cents per yard.

#### Hosiery department quotes the following:

Men's seamless socks, 5 cents per pair.  
Boys' outing cloth waists, 15 cents each.  
Men's outing cloth shirts, 20 cents each.  
Ladies' ribbed summer vests, 4 for 25 cents.  
Ladies' chemise, 25 cents.  
We have just received an elegant line of ladies' shirt waists and will sell them from 35 cents upward.

#### Shoe department makes the following announcement:

We have just received a large consignment from the East, and have not yet had time to quote prices. But we will say that they will go at prices on which we defy competition. Call and examine them.

#### Clothing prices are marked as follows:

We are selling boys' 40-cent knee pants at 25 cents.  
Men's \$1.25 pants are now going at 75 cents per pair.  
Boys' blouse suits, 50 cents.  
Men's \$6.00 suits reduced to \$3.00.  
Men's Custom-made \$9.00 wood-brown cassimere suits reduced to \$5.00.  
Men's absolutely fast-color blue suits at \$6.50; reduced from \$10.00.

We have lowest marks on all goods in our lines of

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions, Etc.

## Joseph Neuberger's

BARGAIN EMPORIUM,

P. O. S. of A. Building, Freeland, Pa.

# We Are Headquarters

—FOR—

TINWARE, STOVES, Othello Ranges, Heaters, AND HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

# REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

We are prepared to do roofing and spouting in the most improved manner and at reasonable rates. We have the choicest line of miners' goods in Freeland. Our mining oil, selling at 20, 25 and 30 cents per gallon, cannot be surpassed. Samples sent to anyone on application.

# Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods.

BIRKBECK'S,

CENTRE STREET, FREELAND, PA.