

# OUR POCKETKNIVES.

### EXTRA DUTY HAS BEEN OBTAINED BY MISREPRESENTATION.

#### The Pride of Protectionists—Both the Manufacturers and the Employees Are Foreigners—How the Trust Has Raised Prices and Robbed the Americans.

Perhaps there is no industry of much importance that shows the stimulating effects of McKinleyism more than the manufacture of pocket cutlery. And there is no industry to which the protectionist can and does point with more pride. The act of 1890 increased the duty from 50 per cent. to 70 to 100 per cent. It is now the claim of protectionists, and it is being heralded far and wide, that this industry, which was dying under a 50 per cent. stimulus, has been so built up by McKinley that wages have been advanced 10 per cent. in three of the twenty-four factories in this country. Prices of knives also have been advanced; but this is a secondary matter with protectionists, the essential idea being to start new industries here or to assist old ones by cutting off foreign competition. If it ever pays our government to propagate artificially any industry this is probably such an industry, and yet let us analyze a little the cost to the nation of such an investment and see who are benefited by it.

The pocket cutlery industry, like many other industries, was established in this country during the "free trade" period from 1840 to 1860. At that time more than half of the employees were Americans. Since it became highly protected and began to rely upon governmental aid rather than meritorious goods for success the industry has been unsteady, and since about 1870 has had the blues, like a man who is in the habit of taking stimulants to keep up his spirits will have when he is unable to obtain the ever larger doses which his unnatural appetite craves. Wages have been reduced often in this industry, and only four or five years ago reductions of about 20 per cent. were made in most of the shops. Partly because of the low wages, and partly because they were driven out by the English and German workmen who were imported to keep wages down, the skilled American workmen have left this business, until today, out of the 1,400 or 1,500 workers in the twenty-four establishments (mostly small ones) which make pocket cutlery, about 1,100 are English, 200 are Germans, and 100 or 150 are Americans, the latter being mostly boys and girls not doing skilled work and earning only from 50 cents to \$1 per day. The Americans have but little prospect of bettering their condition, for the foreigners now have a monopoly of this industry by means of their unions—Spring Knife Makers' union, subdivided into Forgers and Grinders and Finishers' unions. Their rules practically prohibit any but English and German from entering any except the unskilled departments. The foreigners are mostly from the Sheffield district in England and are undesirable as emigrants; most of them, it is said, can neither read nor write.

As to the manufacturers, they are also largely English, who advocate plenty of protection and who have shown themselves willing to pay for it. In conjunction with the table cutlery manufacturers they kept two men at Washington much of the time for three or four years previous to the passage of the McKinley tariff act. Their share of this expense was \$7,000. They now keep a man at the custom house to prevent undervaluations and fraud. Having secured all they expected at Washington they immediately set to work to get back the money which they had invested there. Their association held weekly meetings to arrange prices, and made their first general advance in October, almost before the McKinley act had taken effect. They had paid for their share of this tariff act and saw no reason for denying their proprietorship in it. Hence some of them boldly announced that because of the McKinley bill they had advanced prices from 10 to 15 per cent. In January, 1891, a second general advance was made. This caused such a howl from dealers and the public that the manufacturers ceased to send out circulars advancing prices all along the line at once, and instead have held monthly meetings and made advances by private lists to individual dealers. These lists appear regularly, the last being on Aug. 6, 1892. One month they will inform a dealer that "they are compelled to make the following changes in prices." The "changes" usually amount to from 10 to 12 per cent. advance on about a dozen styles. The next month a dozen other styles will receive the same treatment. Large dealers say that the advance since September, 1890, amounts to fully 30 per cent. on the total of all knives sold. Here are a few samples of the prices of knives sold by the Ulster Knife company, of Ellenville, N. Y.:

Price per dozen—Percent.	Aug. 1890.	Aug. 1892.	Percent.
Cheep knife, 2 blades...	\$2.75	\$3.75	36 1/2
Cheep knife, 1 blade...	2.15	3.00	39 1/2
Folding knife, 1 blade...	3.75	5.00	33 1/3
Knife, 3 blades...	4.00	5.25	31 1/4
Knife, 4 blades...	4.50	6.00	33 1/3
Knife, 5 blades...	7.75	9.75	25 3/4
Knife, 8 blades...	8.00	10.50	31 1/4

On leading styles the advance always exceeds 20 and in some cases reaches 60 per cent. The advances are likely to continue until knives begin to be imported in large quantities. On many styles the duty was increased from 50 to 100 per cent., but on some styles the tariff limit has already been reached, e. g., a small three bladed knife that used to be imported at a cost of \$2.25 per dozen and sold at 25 cents each on the street, now costs \$2.80 to \$2.90 per dozen here and sells for 35 cents each on the street, and from 35 to 50 cents each in stores. On another style which used to cost \$1.80 the duty (105 per cent.) is prohibitive; but the blades and handles are imported separately and the knife is sold here for \$2.25 per dozen. Thus imports have already checked the advance on some styles.

The Manufacturers' association is practically a trust so far as regulating prices and demanding high protective duties and

keeping down wages are concerned. Many of the larger manufacturers, however, have been in favor of a much stronger organization, capable of regulating production and of sustaining high prices and profits. A few months ago four of the largest firms agreed to combine under the name of the United States Cutlery company, with a capital of \$1,600,000. Their prospectus said: "The business of these companies (manufacturing 65 per cent. of all the pocket cutlery made here) has steadily increased year by year, and the net profits of these companies for a period of over three years are largely in excess of the sum necessary to have paid 8 per cent. dividends upon \$800,000 preferred stock." It is also claimed that the new company could pay dividends of 8 per cent. on \$800,000 and 15 per cent. on the other \$800,000.

According to the testimony given in 1890 before the ways and means committee the combined investment of these four companies was only \$400,000. The manufacturers then put on long faces and tried to make the committee believe that the pocket cutlery industry was about to expire under a 50 per cent. duty. It now appears that they were then making "largely in excess" of 16 per cent. on their actual capital (\$400,000), and that they are now in shape to make 46 per cent. on this same amount. They add in their prospectus that "prices upon cutlery have never yet reached those which could have been asked by the increased rate of tariff." That their claims are not extravagant is evident from the announcement in The House Furnishing Goods Weekly of Aug. 4, 1892, that "the Southington Cutlery company, of Southington, Conn., has declared a quarterly dividend of 8 per cent." It is clear that the increased duty was obtained under false pretenses, if not by actual fraud. And these are the class of men who reap the benefits of McKinleyism.

Notice now how these spoils are divided between the manufacturers and their employees. The Republican press points with pride to three companies—the Canastota Knife company, the New York Knife company and the Thomaston Knife company, employing altogether about 400 hands—that have advanced wages about 10 per cent. It is true that since 1890 about three-fourths of the employees in these factories have obtained advances that will average between 7 and 10 per cent. These advances have been secured only because the employees were organized and struck or threatened to strike for higher wages. Strikes are now on in three other factories. But suppose that all of these 400 employees have had their wages advanced 10 per cent. and that they earn an average of \$900 each a year (the actual average is much less). Their total benefit from the new tariff (admitting that it made the advance possible) would thus be less than \$24,000. The yearly product of all the factories is worth from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The 30 per cent. advance in prices then increases the profits of the manufacturers about \$500,000. That is, the manufacturers have retained 95 per cent. of the spoils and grudgingly yielded up 5 per cent. to the wage earners.

The American user of pocketknives has taken \$500,000 out of one pocket and made it a present to these foreigners for the privilege of carrying an "American knife" in another pocket, and this in addition to a similar amount bestowed upon the same foreigners under the 50 per cent. duty prior to 1890. If this be the best that McKinley can do for us it is time we were finding it out. It will be money in our pockets some day.

### WHO PAYS THE TARIFF?

A Convincing Letter from a Washington Street Car Driver.

There is a street car driver in Washington named Doran, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. He is a native of Ireland and has been in this country about six years. He is a pretty bright fellow, is a close reader of the newspapers and a careful observer of everything that is going on. During the past year Mike has been paying a good deal of attention to the tariff question, and has been led away by the theories of the Republicans that protection was a good thing for the poor man.

An incident occurred within the past week or ten days that has made Mike somewhat skeptical. He had been told, by the Republicans of course, and by McKinley in particular, that the foreigners paid our taxes. McKinley said so in his Minneapolis speech and Mike believed him at the time. About ten days ago a cousin of Mike's arrived in this country. He brought a present from Mike's mother to her son, consisting of twelve pairs of woolen socks which she herself knitted for him. It is safe to say that the value of the socks was about twenty cents a pair, but when Mike's cousin arrived at the custom house he was assessed twenty-five cents a pair tariff duty on socks. When he came to Mike he showed him his receipt from the custom house officers for the three dollars that he had paid for the dozen socks, and Mike of course had to refund the money to him. This set Mike thinking, and on suggestion of a friend with whom he conferred he addressed the following letter to Governor McKinley on the subject:

DEAR SIR—I read your speeches in the house of representatives during the Fifty-first congress, when the tariff bill was under discussion, in which you asserted and made me believe that the foreigners paid our taxes. I also read your speech as presiding officer of the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, in which you asserted again that the foreigners paid our taxes. My mother sent me a dozen pairs of socks from Ireland a few days ago, each pair being worth twenty cents. My cousin, who brought them to me, had to pay twenty-five cents a pair tariff duties on the socks at the New York custom house. Will you please be kind enough to tell me to what foreign government I shall apply to have that three dollars refunded to me? If the foreigner pays the tax, as you say he does, I am entitled to get my money back, but I do not know just exactly to what foreign government to apply, and I hope you will be kind enough to inform me by return mail. MICHAEL DORAN.

This is a very pretty little object lesson, and should not be lost sight of by people who are laboring to understand the tariff question.

# RECORD OF ONE WEEK

### NOT A PLEASANT CONTEMPLATION FOR THE M'KINLEY IDOLATERS.

#### Trusts Formed, Mills Closed, Prices Raised and Wages Reduced in Artificially Stimulated Industries—A Very Startling Condition.

It is the claim of protectionists—that protection tariffs tend to destroy monopolies and trusts, to increase production, to lower prices and to raise wages. Tariff reformers take a different view on all these points and base their opinions less upon theory and more upon facts. They have recently called the attention of the country to a list of 100 tariff trusts, to a list of 500 wage reductions in protected industries since October, 1890, to hundreds of articles on which both the duty and the price have been increased, to hundreds of mills and factories closed by these tariff trusts to restrict production, and to numerous other similar facts. Readers of trade papers come across a multitude of facts on the tariff reform side of this question. Here are a few taken from The Weekly Iron Age of Aug. 4, 1892—it should be remembered that the greatest of all protected industries is that of iron and steel manufacture:

It publishes a list of eight big iron and steel combines and of several smaller ones of recent date. These embrace the manufacture of steel rails, structural steel, crucible and open hearth steel, steel plates, wire rods, wire, cut nails, boiler and tank plates, armor plates, cut nails, slabs, pig iron, bar iron, etc.

It discusses "the tactics of the coal combine," which has advanced prices of anthracite coal several times during the last few months, and which will continue to make advances "from time to time in a sort of arithmetical progression with the apparent if not openly avowed design of reaching a certain maximum—say \$5 a ton for stove—before the snow flies."

Of course the duty of 75 cents a ton on bituminous coal, which competes with anthracite, makes it easier for the coal companies to reach a certain definite maximum.

It says, "The latest combine in the mercantile world is a fur pool with \$100,000,000 capital, in which nearly all the firms in the trade have become interested." This is the George W. Treadwell trust, which has a monopoly of the seal fur industry of Alaska, and also of the dyeing of furs, and which can adjust prices in this country up to the limits of a duty.

It announces firm and upward prices for wire and cut nails and a reduction of 8 to 10 per cent. in the scale of wages for wire drawing for 1892 and 1893; and that a large number of wire and cut nail mills are shut down.

It says, "The Continental Tube works at Frankstown, near Pittsburg, has closed down for an indefinite period" because "the firm did not feel justified in buying sheep iron in the open market at the recent advance in prices."

"On account of the depression in the iron market, the Isabella Furnace company, operating the Isabella furnace at Etna, Pa., has shut down one stack and will probably bank another during the present week."

"Addyston Pipe works, the largest in the country, has posted a notice of a shutdown for an indefinite period."

"The Dunbar Furnace company, at Dunbar, Pa., operating the two Dunbar furnaces, closed them down on Saturday, July 30, for an indefinite period," closing down due to the "present depression existing in the pig iron trade."

The Keystone Horsehoe company, of Philadelphia, has started upon three-fourths capacity after a shutdown of three weeks, during which time the workmen concluded to make the required "concessions" necessary to resume work.

Recent advances amounting to \$3 and \$4 per ton have been made in structural steel.

There is a "better tone to prices" of barbed wire and "some of the manufacturers have withdrawn their quotations."

"It is estimated that about 15,000 men are now idle, causing some eighty buildings in course of construction to be tied up" in New York city.

"It is limited that during the present month a perceptible increase in prices will be noticed" for window glass.

The Iron Age attempts editorially to explain the grave necessity which exists for "the leveling of wages" in the iron industry. It says both prices and wages have been on an artificial basis, and that "with the disappearance of artificial values an artificial standard of wages also falls."

These items—such as occur every week—give a fair idea of industries propped up by a tariff—unsteady and fluctuating prices and production, combinations of capital to restrict production, raise prices and reduce wages, labor unions to resist the reductions, strikes, boycotts and labor riots—all paid for in the end by the consumer who votes to sustain this unnatural and unhealthy system of providing for our wants.

### KEEP M'KINLEY TALKING.

#### He Satisfies the Republicans and Helps the Democrats.

By all means keep McKinley on the stump explaining his slick scheme for taxing the foreigner and sponging our government revenues out of other and poor countries. There are yet left not a few theoretical reasons who think that a thing can't be done and some super-critical moralizers who think that if it could be done it would be unjust. They should all be put to flight, and McKinley is the boy that can shoot them with his invincible oratory. His speeches come high this year, but if the Republicans—the Democrats ought to give assistance—they could find no better investment. McKinley draws great crowds and always leaves them intensely interested in protection, so much so that there is a great demand for tariff reform speakers wherever he has presented the details of his process of bleeding the foreigner. He made the students at Ann Arbor, Mich., so "tired" that they could only get relief by listening to a speech from Congressman Bryan, and now the farmers and voters around Beatrice and Lincoln, Neb., where McKinley spoke recently, are said to be in the same uneasy condition. McKinley is probably the only man who can, with the same speech, satisfy both of the leading parties. Let both parties then contribute to the expense of keeping him in the field. A man of such extraordinary ability is wasting his time sitting in the governor's chair of Ohio.

### Why Patronize Hothouses?

Those who see evil in free trade because the Confederates favored it shouldn't patronize hothouses. The devil himself started and still continues that business.—St. Louis Courier.

# JEDDO NEWS.

The newly organized literary institute held its first exercises on Thursday evening. If what is to come can be judged by the first there is a bright future ahead for some of its members. The next exercises will be held on the 13th inst.

Mrs. William McLean, of Summit Hill, is here visiting her mother, Mrs. John McHugh, for several days.

Con. McCole made a business trip to Hazleton on Wednesday evening.

Frank Ferry, of Audenried, spent a few hours here last week with friends.

John H. Carrigan, of Mauch Chunk, was here among friends yesterday.

The M. E. church which has been undergoing repairs for sometime past will be reopened by its pastor, Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, of Freeland, on the 27th inst. Its appearance outside has been greatly improved, and inside it is handsomely furnished, making it a very desirable place of worship.

Peter McHugh made a trip to Summit Hill on Saturday to bring home a horse he purchased at that place.

Henry Gillespie, of McInty, moved his family to this place last week.

Frank McNeil left here for Wilkes-Barre last week, where he intends to make his future home.

Hallow E'en was celebrated in the usual style by our young people. The girls indulged in games that only the future can reveal and since have been watching eagerly for their ideals to bob up. However, he is not bobbing.

It is amusing to hear the hunters tell of the way they make the fur fly when hunting rabbits, and still, none of them were ever known to bring a rabbit home unless they brought it.

Misses Annie Welsh and Annie Ninoh, of Hazleton, spent Sunday here among friends.

### UPPER LEHIGH NOTES.

A large gang of men are busily engaged constructing a locie track to old No. 3. This old slope was among the first that was sunk and on account of numerous faults in the vein was abandoned. It is now proposed to work it in connection with No. 8, if possible, and draw the coal by locie to No. 2 breaker.

John Sweeney is about again after suffering for nearly two weeks with a sore leg.

A son of Geo. McGee is confined to his bed with sickness.

Ernest Drawheim, of Silver Brook, is visiting his mother here.

Fred Lesser, of Silver Brook, made a tour of the hunting grounds here last week.

Miss Hannah Ferry is visiting friends in Harwood this week.

Thos. Price, who went to Silver Brook some time ago, resumed work here again last week.

All preparations for the election tomorrow have been completed at this place. Booths, rails and everything necessary are here.

S. S. Hoover made a business trip to Philadelphia last week.

Miss Gertrude Kemmerer is among the number on the sick list.

Cal Waldron is doing some very successful hunting this season. So far he has killed over fifty pheasants and a large number of rabbits, and is now only getting his hand in trim.

### DRIFTON ITEMS.

Mrs. Eckley B. Coxie is lying seriously ill at her Philadelphia residence. Her condition necessitates the constant presence of the ex-senator, her husband. The people of Drifton deeply sympathize with her, and hope for her speedy recovery.

### DEATHS.

McLAUGHLIN.—At Freeland, November 6, John son of Bernard and Mary McLaughlin, aged 8 months. Funeral tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at St. Ann's cemetery. Brislin.

SHOVLIN.—At Drifton, November 6, Annie, wife of Peter Shovlin, aged 50 years. Funeral tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at St. Ann's cemetery. Brislin.

### Ready for the Election.

Preparations for the election in this county have been conducted by the commissioners in a smooth and satisfactory manner. The booths and ballot boxes have all been distributed and the commissioners were quite happy when the heavy lugging and long tramping this part of the work involved was finally completed.

The guard rails are made of three-quarter inch gas pipe, with caps by which the uprights can be screwed to the floors of the polling rooms and the cross bars to the walls. The chains for the entrance and exit through the rails are also here.

The official ballots must, under the law, be sent in two separate packages, one of which reached the judges of election on Saturday and the other will arrive to-day. The two packages are exactly alike for each district and are sealed.

The seal of one will be broken publicly on the opening of the polls, but the other, if both arrive, will remain intact until the ballots in the first one are exhausted and the additional ballots are needed.

In nearly all the districts the apparatus will be put in readiness this evening.

No adequate conception of the vast amount of work and worry this preparation and distribution involves can be had, except from actual contact with it, and since it is all new work and there is no precedent for the doing of it constant watch must be kept to see that no requirement of the law is overlooked.

### The New Postal Card

The new postal card, with paid reply attachment, has just been issued. They cost two cents each and are intended for use in the United States, Canada and Mexico, by those who wish replies to inquiries by postal card, a convenience long demanded and of practical value to very many besides the business element of the country.

The combination card is simply two ordinary postal cards, separated by a semi-perforated line, which enables the cards to be readily and neatly torn apart upon reaching their destination.

# SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

## Of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of Pennsylvania.

The semi-annual report of Grand Master of Records J. D. Barnes, of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of Pennsylvania, shows that the order is in an exceedingly flourishing condition.

The increase in membership during the past six months was 1,507, which is 200 in excess of the increase for the year 1891. The finances of the castles have also been increased, in the aggregate, to the extent of \$23,507.70.

The figures compiled from the semi-annual reports of the castles are: 26 castles were instituted in the six months, Members, December 31, 1891, 38,497; initiations, 3,982; admitted by card and certificate, 107; reinstated, 152; withdrawn by card, 279; deceased, 160; expelled, 23; resigned, 8. Membership, June 30, 40,004; net increase, 1,507. Membership is divided as follows: Past supreme chiefs, 5; past grand chiefs, 18; past chiefs, 6,686; crusaders, 32,555; knights, 417; pilgrims, 343; rejections, 213; brothers who received relief, 3,445; widowed families who received relief, 52; receipts of castles, \$159,754.65; expended, including investments, \$161,108.60; paid to sick brothers, \$50,845.96; for burial of the dead, \$13,739.76; donations, \$1,818.18; total amount paid for relief, \$75,503.88; amount on hand and invested, \$503,373.45; net increase of funds, \$23,507.70.

The order is located in forty-nine counties. The aggregate number of initiations, admissions by card, dismissal certificates and reinstatements was 4,241, an average of 9 per castle. The average membership per castle in the state is 88. The highest number of initiations in one castle was 106. The average funds of each castle in the state are \$1,114.

Since the institution of the grand castle in 1876, a period of sixteen years, there have been initiated 64,674, admitted by card or certificate, 1,103; reinstated, 795; withdrawn, 1,817; deceased, 1,487; expelled, 261; resigned, 178; rejected, 2,340, number of brothers relieved, 23,997; total amount of receipts were, \$1,698,252.65; total amount paid for relief of brothers, widowed families, burial of the dead, and donations, \$501,135.83; total amount of disbursements, including investments, \$1,567,414.27.

"Underground" To-night.

The Tyrone Herald says: Daniel Hart's new drama, "Underground," was presented for the first time at the Academy of Music last night and scored a decided and instantaneous success. Mr. Hart, who is well acquainted with the details and dangers of mining and the life and trials of miners, has produced a play which has no counterpart, treating a new subject in the drama, and depicting with faithfulness life in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

The plot is interesting and well developed with ever-increasing vigor; the situations are exciting, novel, and well conceived, and the character delineations wonderfully ripe.

The scenery is simply magnificent, and must be seen, not described. The explosion in the mine is a powerful sensation. The comedy proved rich and unctuous, and the singing of the Vendome quartette admirable. The company carry their own calciums, and the moonlight and fire effects were beautiful.

Secure your seats immediately at Christy's store, as the diagram is being rapidly filled.

### Stable Burned at Highland.

The stable of John Smith, of Highland, was destroyed by fire at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire, which is supposed to be the work of incendiaries had made considerable headway before it was discovered, and as there is no apparatus there to fight the flames, the stable, two bales of hay, seventeen chickens and a cow went up in smoke.

Miss Annie Lockman, of Hazleton, was here visiting yesterday.

Patrick Brislin, of Silver Brook, was here yesterday on a visit.

# ELECTROPOISE

Office REMOVED TO 1004 Mt. Vernon St., PHILADELPHIA. Persons desiring city or county agencies, address I. D. WARE, General Agent For the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

FOUND.—A watch at Scotch Hill, Drifton. The owner can have same by calling on Peter Donnell, near Drifton foundry, and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED.—A partner with \$800 or \$1000 in the stove and tinware business. Man with some experience in the trade preferred. For further particulars apply or address this office.

FOR SALE.—Two lots situated on east side of Washington street, between Luzerne and Carlton streets, Five Points. Apply to Patrick McFadden, Eckley, or T. A. Buckley, Freeland.

FOR SALE.—A new two-horse truck wagon, set of heavy harness. For further information and prices apply to John Shigo, Centre street, Freeland, where the articles can be seen.

NOTICE.—Night school will be opened at the Freeland school building on Monday evening, November 14. The attendance must not be less than 15. By order of Freeland school board. John Smith, secretary.

FOR SALE.—A two-story frame single-roof wooden building on Burton's Hill, lately occupied by Jenkin Giles; the lot is 65 feet wide and 150 feet deep; it is all improved and has many the fruit trees growing thereon. Also, lot 31x150 feet on the west side of Centre street, above Chestnut. Titles Guaranteed. Apply to For street, John D. Hayes, attorney-at-law.

ESTATE of Richard R. Griffith, late of Upper Merion, deceased. Letters of administration upon the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands to present the same, duly authenticated, without delay to Chas. Orton Stroh, administrator. Freeland, Pa.

G. L. Halsey, Esq., attorney.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—No. 330, June session to the borough of Freeland of adjacent territory.

Undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Luzerne county to ascertain and adjust the indebtedness of Freeland borough, township of Luzerne and the school districts therein, and make report to the said court according to the provisions of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved first day of June, A. D. 1887, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of John D. Hayes, Esq., attorney at law, No. 28 Centre street, Freeland, Pa., on Thursday, November 10, 1892, at 10 A. M., at which time and place all parties interested may appear if they see proper. Edward A. Lynch, auditor.

# To-day! To-day!

### NEUBURGERS BEGIN THEIR

## Fall Opening in Dry Goods

### Department, which is more complete in variety and quantity than ever.

### We Are Offering During This Week:

Very fine 4x4 unbleached muslin at 5 cents per yard; would be cheap at 8 cents.  
Good tea toweling at 4 cents per yard.  
Good apron gingham at 5 cents per yard.  
The very best apron gingham, namely Amoskeag and Lancaster, at 7 cents per yard.  
Good canton flannel at 5 cents a yard.  
The best cheviot shirting at 7 cents a yard.  
Out-door cloth, in the newest dress designs, at 10 cents a yard.  
It will pay you to inspect our handsome assortment of Bedford cords, chevrons and Henriettas, which we are selling at 25 cents per yard; cannot be bought the world over under 40 cents.  
Extra fine black Henrietta, 46 inches wide, 60 cents per yard; actual price should be 85 cents.  
A large assortment, comprising all the newest shades, of extra fine 54-inch all wool habit cloths at 60 cents per yard; sold elsewhere at 90 cents.

## MANY OTHER BARGAINS

Too numerous to mention, as our stock is more complete than ever, therefore giving you better opportunities to make your selections. Prices are astonishingly low.

## OUR - BLANKET - STOCK - IS - COMPLETE.

Call and examine it and be convinced. See the fine silver gray 10x4 blankets, which we are selling at 75 cents a pair; just one-half what they are worth.

## Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

We can give you the biggest bargains you ever carried home. We are now selling children's good school shoes, with heel, or spring heel and sole leather tips, sizes 8 to 11 and 12 to 2, at the astonishing low price of 75 cents a pair; their actual worth is \$1.25.

## In Overcoats and Clothing

We carry the largest stock in the region and sell at prices on which we defy competition. Bring your boys and secure one of \$1.00 OVERCOATS for them, as they are stammers for the price. If you want anything in the line of

### Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

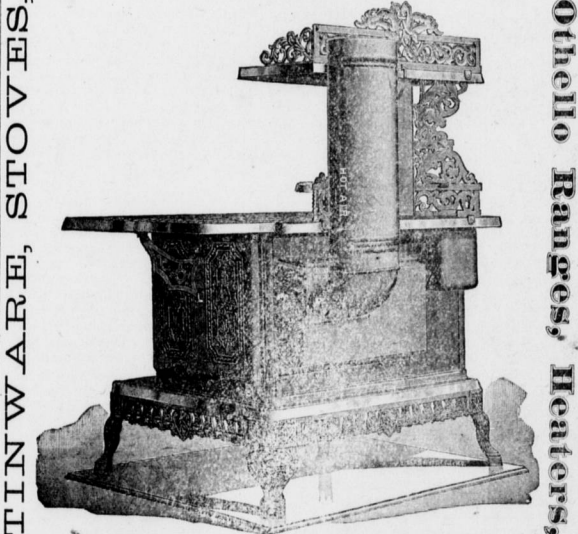
### Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Underwear and Notions,

### You will find our stock the largest and most complete and prices far lower than elsewhere.

Jos. Neuburger's Bargain Emporium,  
Corner Centre and Front Streets,  
P. O. S. of A. Building, Freeland, Pa.

# We Are Headquarters

—FOR—



## And Hardware of Every Description.

## REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.