AND POTTSVILLE

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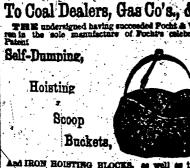
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February 22, 68

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March 29, '68

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March St. 65

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37 Increased care and attention is its preper ation, we oplo maintain the reputation of our celebrated Lor rry Coal. Purchasens abroad can rely up an having is coal shipped in the very best proder.

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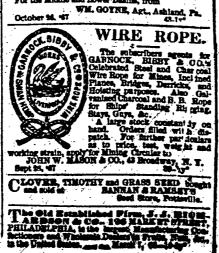
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PLATED Ware, warranted triple plate, on the whitest MANUPACTURERS' PRICES. LAFLINS, BOIES, & TURCK. 205 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA., Manufacture the Superior "Star" Mining and Blasting Powder Expressly for the Anthracite Coal Trade. Any size or quantity of either A or El Powder, delivered promptly at the lowest market rates, to any operation in the Coal Fields, fresh from the Spring Brook Mills, and antistation guaranteed.

A complete stock of the Lafin Powder Company, GUNPOWDER

Constantly on hand, and all kinds of SAFETY FUSE,: Orders for the Lackswanns Region, from Scranto Pa., for the Wyoming Region, from R. J. FIJCK, Agt., Wilkesbarre, Pa. WM. ALLEN, Agt., Pittern, Pa.



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HOOFLAND'S GEBMAN TONIC

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DEBILITY,

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily up them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use, this HITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixer that will is attempt and ardor of more youthful days, build up the shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to the remaining years.

NOTICE.

nervous and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TON-C, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELIGATE OHILDREN

edies. They will cure every case of MARABHUS, without full.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they mass be balleved.

TESTIMONIALS.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1867.

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON,

It is a well-estab-one-half of the se-population are sel-of good health; or, prawion, 'never féel guid, devoid of all

male portion of our done in the enjoyment to use their own ex-well." They are lan-

at least, are not the slaves of the Resding Rull-road or anybody else. That is right. If our operators are afraid to own their shouls their own," we may speak for them and ourselyes If they act foolishly and impractically, we must suffer in common. They manage for them-selves and us. Ergo, if they manage badly for themselves, they also manage badly for us, and, unfortunately, there seems to be no cert of action. The coal mining business is managed in an haphazard manuer, without system or organization. The operator is certain of nothing in regard to his business. He cannot make reliable contracts with the coal merchant or consumer for the auropy of fixed amounts of coal, and, as a consequence, the purchaser "trusts to luck;" while the producer knows not what "a day may bring forth." In this, "heads you win and tails I lose" business, the workmen are the first to suffer and last to gain as a rule. We cannot say that our operators are dishonest or oppresive. That would be far from the truth. But they are zonzolously shrifts. They have not appark of public spirit. They distrust each other and shamevully undersell each other. Mr. Blank says in his admirable communica-Hoofland's German Bitters

Mr. Blank says in his admirable communication in your last issue, "This is the silde to perdition," and "upon this broad, macadam ized road have we all been traveling."

hint; but from the Freedmen of the South we get the emphatic reply "alwery," with coarse food and coarse raiment as our pay for FOURTHER MOURS OF HAM WORK.

Under the present general relations of "capital and labor," the antagonism must continue. If the employer will not consult the interest of the employer will not consult the interest of the employee, but selfishly take care of "No. 1," can the employee do less? Will the servant display more "tact" or intelligence than the master? "Surikes" are therefore, mere protests against oppression, for the master develops into the tyrant, when the servant becomes dumb and helpless, and the transmogrification takes place as naturally as that of the tadpole to the bull-frog. Tis Tour trans moras of hard work.

Under the present general relations of "capital and labor," the antagoniam must continue. If the employer will not consult the interest of the employee, but selfishly take care of "No. 1." can the employee do leas? Will the servant display more "tact" or intelligence than the master? "Strikes" are therefore, mere protests against oppression, for the master develops into the tyrant, when the servant becomes dumb and helpiees, and the transmorrification takes place as naturally as that of the tadpole to the bull-frog. This human nature.

So rare are the instances of even-handed justice, as exhibited between master and servant, employer and employer, that an ad-

master? Is it a step in advance or a step

Yes, there will be less of these dens of inback wards, which enables the slave to assert famy, crime and sin, where the rich are made his freedom? If: "all men are born free and poor, and the poor miserable, where the equal," what mours have the strong more than the wark; the mon more than the poor? The natural rights of the laborer are the laborers shall so far consult their own included to those of the capitalist. May not either distance with equal justice and equal reason, if compulsion can be rightfully used? Isoor into intrinsic and aympathetic relation.

organize lawfully and dictate to capital. Thus or may being many—become strong—and capital in the hands of few—become weak; but as mobs, the many become mere non, and becomes more terribly tyrannical than any other form of oppression. No in-telligent man will endorse the violent action of those "strikers," who threatened peaces ble workmen, and compeled them to suspend WORK HOLENS YOLENS Strikes and Strikers.

may be reasonably anticipated. In the pre hold out long enough to accomplish any good to the trade or to ourselves, and consequently, the only result of our present strike is a "dead loss" to ourselves and the region.

We are not now in a condition to command

personal violence will be and add to our burdens. In full and earnest sympathy with honest labor, I yet feel and will say, that "strikes" cannot benefit the workingman. Sometimes they may yield tempting gains, but

adequately rewarded. When the local operators, pressed by a rainous competition, reduces the pay of his operatives, in order to compete with profit to basiness in the general markets, we protest by refusing to work as individuals, or by a general strike, we thus protect ourselves, if we can find most profit in the protect ourselves, if we can find most profit in the protect ourselves, if we can find most profit in the co-operative protection with the manufacturers of foreign countries where labor receives the smallest puttance by which life can be supported, local strikes are simply ruinous to both operator and operative. Free Trade, therefore, is terribly oppressive to free labor, and nothing requires protection more than labor. The laboring men who "wrankes" to protect his labor and vorze for Free Trade, is like the fellow who got up stairs (!) by "going up two steps and falling down three."

The Remedy.

It is not free and the bad manage ment apparent in many of our collieries, to obtain a colliery in running order, on a favor-able lease, or on such terms as to mine and deliver coal into the cars. This can be done on the co-operative protection will see that each one does his duty, and they will not then be afraid as at present, to do more than will make fair wages, for fear of being reduced in price; on the contrary, the more work done, the more profits will more work done, the more profits will make fair wages, for fear of being reduced in price; on the contrary, the more work done, the more profits will make fair wages, for fear of being reduced in price; on the contrary, the more work done, the more profits at profit it simply divided in the cold in the cars to-day, leaves a fair profit it simply divided in the cold into the cars to-do more than will make fair wages, for fear of being reduced in price; on the contrary, the more work done, the more profits at profit in the cold into the cars. This can be deliver coal into the co-operative on the co-operative of the more profit in the co-operation.

The la

The Remedy.

Mere fault finding however, does not give overpoines no difficulty. any encouragement, overcomes no difficulty, and suggests no remedy. We should write to little purpose if we did nothing but scold and find fault. Fortunately, the remedy is

because we do not ask it. This manner of trading, creates and man maintains a manly independence and habits of economy, which soon raises the poorest laborer into a man, created after God's own image, and, in fact, a capitalist. Even supposing he only invests \$10, and deals to the extent of \$200 per annum, he saves in cash, besides saving in almost

most ever purchase, nearly or fully \$20. Now if his wages are only \$9 per week, and he works 40 weeks per annum, he makes \$360, the very smallest amount a man can now live on. If he pays cash for the necessaries of life, he can make these \$300 go as far as \$400 if he is paid in orders or if he deals on credit. But by paying cash in his own co-operative store, he makes the \$360 actually \$380 cash. Of course, to those who make more money and who are able or forced to spend more to maintain their familles, the actual gain is maintain their families, the actual gain is much greater.

This form of co-operation is a safe one, or as safe as human affairs can ever be until er. men are saints or angels, and the best way in which poor men can combine to save themselves from extortion, or provide themselves with capital. In this combination there is strength and power, independence and economy. erdition," and "upon use and Employees.

Response and Employees.

It cannot be a matter of astonishment that the employees distrust the employees distrust the employees, under such circumstances. Were we to remain in a pathy, will any one tell us to what depths of perdition "we should sink?" The workingmen of France or Belgium might give us a hint; but from the Freedmen of the South we get the emphatic reply !'slavery, with we get the emphatic reply !'slavery, with we get the emphatic reply !'slavery, with purchases. On the average, we thus support ten men and their families, where one would be sufficient to transact the necessary and hosts of little.

struggie with the employee. The master be comes the enemy of the servant? Can it be possible that this state of society is a natural one? I at the result of freedom of action? The liberty we value so highly? Or is it the natural consequence which springs from the the liberty we value so highly? Or is it the and women deal out poison to their victims—
natural consequence which springs from the their dupes—poor silly flies who "walk into
assertion and maintenance of "our rights" the purior" of those willy spiders—a daily
against the "money bags," still striving to be assertice to Moloch. If "all men are born free and poor, and the poor miserable, where the

is bound to respect, why not turn the and churches; and more recorrent saroons; tables when the power is given, and apply the slave-master's "judgment" to himself. The proves, gardens, lycenus, lecture-rooms, little states and all that tend to elevate, refine course, we do not advocate such reasoning; and benefit mankind.

True, is thousand laboring men may own once thousand dollars each—instead of one order are maintained by right and instice, computator cannot be tolerated. Labor may thousand should be comfortable than the oxe MINERADLE, with this wealth?

If the palace is better than the cottage, o more likely to bless and elevate humanity

he property of the workingman -- HIS LABOR Co-operation with Labor. But it co operation with our means in o n the best markets for cash is a benefit, it is rate with our capital and labor in order make the most of our labor, and enjoy the profits of labor.

The practical solution of the difficult ques-The practical solution of the difficult ques-tion—the proper relation of, "capital and is bor," is thus made plain and easy, and the perpetual warfare that has always existed be-tween the employer and employee, may be ground. Come out from among this people.

the coal trade, or to dictate terms to other that many men of means, have found that regions. Our prestige is gone. With our the secret of success lies in the interest which the workmen take in the operation, also lost our "good name" and our influence. and have accordingly, so combined their cap. Deeds of violence are readily credited when they are reported from Schuylkill County. Mark how the sensational telegrams were recombly sent broad-cast over the land; and though they were notoriously false, how difficult it has been to counted in the mark and that interests them directly in his ances. share of the profits as rent, or interest on the capital invested, but in all cases the But if the laborers, or workmen themselves can raise the necessary capital among them, in sums ranging from \$10 to \$500 to carry on the business—whatever 1, may be—their

generally, the ross of this general gains, but generally, the ross of this general gains, and more frequently the "strikers" are forced to yield without coerciag the prices. The general loss is therefore, much greater than the gain, and there can be no inducement beyond the protection thus afforded against the encroachter of the general gainst the gain and interest are secondary to wages, which should be paid weekly or tection thus afforded against the encroachments of the smployer, for it may be remouthly.

marked as a general trusmic mark Labor against.

It is possible, under the depressed condition of the coal-trade and the bad management rates, remained by a minous competition, re-many pressed by a minous competition.

own pockets. The present question of eight hours wor is an impractical one under the circumstance

The Third Principle of the Control Principle o is an impractical one under the circumstances, because we cannot ronce the system by merely local efforts. If the working of Wyloming, Lackawanns and the Lehigh, continue to work the nine hours—the time we remain idle is worse than lost. It is not only lost means, but renders us still less able to help ourselves. We shall undoubtedly, be forced to work the itorner time, and thus submit to a defeat, and in acknowledged weakness be less able to protect ourselves in the future.

OUR MINERS, LABORERS-AND on probability of being "taken in "by providence, has so prefusely blessed us, but the "tricks of trade." In this respect, there is certainly an advantage, even when we deal for cash, while over the order or credit syspeak out manfully and practically. They, at least, are not the slaver of the Reading Rull, road or anybody else. That is right. If our operators are afraid to own their "souls their road or anybody else." This is the tricks of our sake after the proposition of the flower the order of credit, road or anybody else. That is right. If our operators are afraid to own their "souls their road or anybody else." This is the tricks of our short of souls their operators are afraid to own their souls their road or anybody else. That is right. If our operators are afraid to own their souls their of course, where there is no indecement, eight hours of work per day. God, in His made more money is owing to the exorbitant tax of the district in this trick in the same in the planter has had to pay. It is easy to the mission of the district in this trick in the same of the mission of the district in the strick is that the planter has had to pay. It is easy to the mission own the intent their interest is thoroughly made were deliberately shot. Scores of the the indication were deliberately shot. Scores of the the intent that the planter has had to pay. It is easy to the "tricks of tracking of the district in the strick is that the planter has had to pay. It is easy to the mission who were deliberately shot. Scores of the this the planter has had to pay. It is easy to the mission who were deliberately shot. Scores of the this the planter has had to pay. It is easy to the mission who were deliberately shot. Scores of the this the planter has had to pay. It is that the planter has had to pay. It is the the planter has had to pay. It is the this the had not any the wounded are found there the day after the provision that had on the work together is simple and easily impression where the index of

at the Democratic ratification meeting in Atlanta. Ga., has been published. The following paragraphs show the aninus pervading it:

What think you of Northern men who are prepared to perpetuate this great wrong and outrage upon our people? Can you say to them "Friend?" Can you say to them "Friend?" Can you welcome them to your house, when they come to your midet, either with the insignis of office or in the habiliments of private citizans? Why should they wonder and stand, amazed because we'bid them not to the feast when our friends are invited to assemble and make happy among themselves? Shall these men, ought these men expect it? Pardon me it! I will dwell upon it. I want to express it, and I urge it upon you, until there shall exist in the beart and soil of every son and daughter that walks and

Colfax, who have endorsed these things are neither tourthy of your tote, your respect, or your confidence, much less of your kindness and hospitality. My friends, they are our enemies. I state it in a cool and calm debate. If they were our friends they could not doubly group us, and if there beat in their bosom one single kindly emotion for the people of the South they would never have made this public declaration to the world of your unworthiness and the contempt which they feel for you. Enemies they were in the war, enemies they continue to be in peace. In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance; in peace we gather up the manhood of the South, and rating the banner of our constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, us had industried they the same defiance, and bid them come on to the stringgle. We are ready for it if you are.—

I Great applanse, I But, my countrymen, if those are the feelings which rise in our become, in reference to these men of the North—these men who

for the master develops into the tyrant, when the servant becomes dumb and helplets, and the transmogrification takes place as naturally as that of the tadpole to the bull-frog. This human nature.

So rare are the instances of even-handed finitice, as exhibited between master and eer-vant, employer and employer, that as advance of psy in aslary or wages except under compulsion, is considered an act of magnanity and the evidence of a virtue not committy and the evidence of a virtue not common to humanlty. The price of coal advances.

Do the operators advance the wages in proportion? No! The price of coal declines.

No! The operator looks oply to his own selfsh ends. The workman is also even the means of the figure of the first of the contract of the solution of the propertion of the propertion

with which you regard and estimate these sace.—
On, Heaven! for some blistering words that I may write infamy upon the forehead of these men [appleaues]; that they may travel through earth despised of all men and rejected of heaven, scorned by the deril himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of that ancient institution.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I come to day in the spiril of tolerance. I want to bury in Georgia, bitter recollections of the past. You and I have differed for days and for years—since the hour in which my voice was first raised in the public meetings of my country. I come to day to present candidates, and invite every good and true man in Georgia to join with me in the good work. Come—if you have gone: astray—come back. The doors are wide open, wide enough and broad enough to review every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creening and crawling under the Chicago platform! Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and songht to dishordryou. Another matize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society. Leave them to wallow in their own mire, and filth. Nobody will envy them, and if they are never taken out of the gully until I reach forth my hand to take them up, they will the treat natural elements. But all others come

ground. Come out from among this people. It appeal to you in the name of the past, in the memories of the past, in the hopes of the future. Sons of Georgia, come out from among this people. I appeal to you in their name. Ohl can you stand here and look upon these faces full of mourning for the past, full of grief over that which cannot be redeemed? But yet there plays a pleasant smile; there a beam of hope comes, gushing from each eye. Let it gush upon the alters of your heart, rekindle the flames that hay almost gone out, and here to-day let all Georgia's sons come and units in this great and glorious work. Her banner hangs dreoping. Her proud institutions live only in memory. When she was a white man's government, she was proud, hon-

a white man's government, she was proud, honored, happy, prosperous. Come, and at this altar units with me, and, by the grace of heaven, let us once more make Georgia a white man's government. Do blees them; they have a right point. It is for you to say, by your yotes and by your actions, whether the sun of her greatness shall again reach to meridian splendor. Old man, come. Mothers, to your altars, and carry your daughters with you. Ask the prayers of Heaven upon your friends, upon your fathers, your husbands and sons. Young men, in whose veins the red blood of youth runs or quickly, let the arror of your temperaments, the pulsations of your rea mood or your runs so quickly, lot the ardor of your temperaments, the pulsations of your hearts, all best for Georgia I. Kour old State, the State of your fathers, that holds in reserve honors innumerable for you and them, come I Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. Theological and THE REBEL YELL.

When the repudiation resolutions of the Den ratio convention were read, a yell of delight, like the cry the "Confederates" raised on the battlefield, went up from the Southern delegates. Union soldier, a delegate, raised his vo

There were hundreds sat in council
Our future rights to away;
They had wrangled for years together.
The boys of the bine and gray;
But the boys of the bine that must the
Soom found they had naught to see. Still they struggled and bravely contested As in years they had done before. To keep peace in our dear loved country. And have wranging and fighting no mo Till repudiation was mentioned. Then they felt their heart-trings sore. While up from the throats of hundreds There rose a hellish roar.

There was one sprang quick to "attention,"
As on his ears it all!
He stood as one with market,
Who had jeared to die it well;
His lips jast alightly quivered.
His thoughts no man can tell,
And his words 'twen his treath came mutring
"By G.-d., the rabel gall " MORE YELLS FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. FORREST, THE FIEND. His Horrible Butchery of Surrendered Prisoners.

NEITHER AGE NOR SEX SPARED. The Bloodiest and most Damning Re-

cord ever Recorded in History. perhead convention that nominated Sey-Gen. Forrest, was one of the most active men n said convention. He it was who united: ted on the Revolutionary Platform of said convention. And as many of our readers "played out" as thomselves, endeavoring to may have forgotten the official account of resuscitate their dead failures by resurrecting the horrible butchery of Union men after them in new boxes, or rather in the old ones they had thrown down their arms and with new tabels, and palming them off upon: our duty to republish it, to show to every ity has not impelled them even to the use of loyal man of the country the kind of men who Mr. Dobbins' name to give currency to their The massicre took place on the 18th of tried the merits of the genuing Electric Soap

April, 1864. There were about 200 Tennessee white volunteers and about 400 negro Artillery, under command of Major Booth, defending the Fort. The rebel army numbered from 3 to 4000 men under command of Gen Forrest, The Union men defended it bravely for a long time, but were finally verpowered by numbers. The Report clo-"It was at Fort Pillow that the brutality and cruelty of the rebels were most fearfully exhibited. The garrison there, according to the last returns received at beadquarters, amounted to ten officers and five hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men, of whom two hundred and sixty-two according to the control of the control

the lest Aisbama Artillery of colored froops; under the command of Major L. F. Booth; one section of the 2d Light Artillery (colored); and a batta-lion of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry (white), com-manded by Major A. F. Bradford. Major Booth was the ranking officer, and was in command of the fort. distely after the second flag of truce re-

"The rebels commenced an indiscriminate slaughter, sparing neither age nor say, white nor black, andies are divilian. The officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the deviliah work. Men, worsen, and children, wherever found, were deliberately shot down; besten, and hacked with asbres. Some of the children, not more than tee years old, were forced to stand up by their murderers while being shot. The sick and wounded were butchered without mercy, the robels even mitering the hospital beligings, and and wounded were batchered without mercy, the rebels even entering the hospital buildings, and dragging them out to be shot, or killing them as they lay there unable to offer the least resistance. All over the hillstide the work of marder was going on. Numbers of our men were collected togethers in lines or groups, and deliberately shot. Some were shot while in the river; while others on the bank were shot, and their todies kinked into the water, many of them still living, but unable to make exactions to save themselves from drowning.

wou have the answer in writing, responsibly signed:

"Brother Democrats! after we shall have aided you to break up the Loyal Leagues and hunt the carpet baggers out of the State how long will you let us note?"

[This is all true, and yet such great benefit to the southern country must all be checked to enshible a few leading rebels and traitors to get possession of the Government to destroy it. The introduction of capital and machinery would set the wounded and dying, they found a young and beautiful mulatto woman scarching among the dead for the body of her husband. She was the dead for the body of her husband. She was the man was living at Columbus. With her husband this man was living at Columbus.

d at some length to the great soap mann envious (would be) rivals had been excited by doing we should promote the comfort and happiness of millions throughout our cities and the country at large. But we are unwilling that our endorsement of a good article shall be falsely need in order to give respectability and character to poor imitations of it. more unscrupulous class, who after vainly ndeavoring to faist their soap upon the martheir washing properties, and are endeavoring o delude the public into the adoption of these niserable shams. They are pretty looking bsolutely good for nothing. Let- the people: ierefore beware. One concern has even one so far in this deception as to advertise hiladelphia Electric Soup very nearly imitaing his labels, with the evident design of mineading buyers into the supposition that it is the

In fact, we know of respectable firms in the hasi iess who denounce the imposture more severely han does Mr. Dobbins himself. We can hardly imagine a more disreputable mercantile procedure than these "played out" worthless trash. Again, we say, beware of avail themselves of it; but let them be careful to buy no other than that manufactured by Mr. Doband Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia. - Philaielphia Press, July 11th, 1868.

established firm would report to such a trick.

MAJOR SARTER, Republican candidate for Congress in the VIIth District of Indiana, was speaking to the people of Clay County, when a Democrat asked him to defend the unequal bearing of the income tax on farmers, laborers and others. He answered by a statement showing that but a single farmer in the county paid income tax; but that, being under Democratic rule, the county taxes were from 50 to 100 per cent. heavier than they are in the Republican counties. The same thing is said to be true in every part of Indiana; the Democratic counties all pay the heaviest local tax. It is true, also, of the principal counties of this State, New-York, nothing but a perfect system of robbery to enrich the office-holders, and a large portion of the tax-payers vote in favor of their being

percial Advertiser says:- The writer of this article can name over twenty Demo-crats among his acquaintance, who have decrate among his acquaintence. who have decided since Thursday, July 9, to vote for Grant and Coltax. Every Republican has, doubtless, had a similar experience. Go where you will, one encounters this disappointment and disgust at the Tammany nominations. One Democrat asserts that he cannot stand the repudiation platform. A section of the revolutionary Blair as an insult, to everylaw abidtionary Blair as an insult to every law abid-ing Democrat. Our advices from the east

