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—BY—
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FREELAND, PA., APRIL 24, 1890.

ONE of Pennsylvania's oldest Governors passed away on Saturday evening in the person of James Pollock. Mr. Pollock was Governor of this State from 1855 to 1858, having been nominated by the old Whig party in 1854.

The Farmers' Alliance, the most powerful organization Kansas has ever known, has addressed an open letter to that State's delegation in Congress, calling their attention to the alarming condition of the agricultural interest of that State, and demanding legislation for their relief. The letter, among other things, calls attention to the fact that a single law firm in one city in South Kansas now has the contract for the foreclosure of 1,800 mortgages. Is the tariff protecting the Kansas farmer? Is it making him prosperous? It does not so appear.

Dr. Noxvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, became terribly excited the other day while scolding the Postmaster-General. One of his outbursts of passion contained a truth that is worth something to the people at large. "I object," said he, "to this bill, because it is the entering wedge of a movement to break down the present companies and establish a government system." Just so, doctor, you have chased the woodchuck into the right hole. That is precisely what we mean, and please remember that is precisely what we intend to do.—*Pacific Union.*

CANADA is now shoving cheap ice into this country at a great rate. There is no duty on ice, and, therefore, there is no protection for our infant ice industries. This is alarming. Congress should clap a 60 per cent. duty on ice, and then, of course, everybody who pays the price on ice this summer will arise and call Congress blessed. Unless Congress shall take prompt action our ice companies will find themselves ruined by Canadian cheap labor. There is no good reason for keeping cheap Canadian fish, coal, iron ore and lumber out of our market that does not equally apply to cheap Canadian ice.

Vote Direct for President.

The electoral system has stood the test of a century, but it has received some pretty severe shocks. The time must come when the present plan of electing Presidents by States must cease in the interest of pure politics. There is no longer a necessity for electors and electoral colleges. Why should not every citizen of every State cast his vote directly for President and Vice President, the grand majority in the nation at large to determine the result? It is an old idea, but it will continue to be a pretty lively one until the change is made.

The advantages of such a system are great. The premium on fraud would vanish. We should hear no more of close States and the purchase of voters to carry them. Indiana could vote in peace. The grand struggle to carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut would come to an end, for a few hundred votes either way would make no change in the result. Every citizen of the United States would feel that his vote was needed to help out the grand total, and the election would become of national importance and the interest would not be confined to a desperate contest over three or four States.

About the only plausible objection to a national election of this nature would be the possibility of fraud. Apply the Australian system to every precinct. Make the law uniform everywhere, and the danger of fraudulent voting would practically be eliminated. We should then have the nearest to an ideal election possible, and the charges and counter charges of corruption, so fiercely made every four years, would no longer disgrace the nation. This alone is worth striving for.

But there is another argument in favor of a majority election. Every public man would have an equal chance as a candidate for the nomination. A National Convention would be free to pick out the best and brainiest man wherever he might be found. Too frequently it seems to be necessary to cater to doubtful States, and close States have more than once controlled nominations that under other circumstances would have gone elsewhere. The nation's greatest statesmen have been barred from competition solely because of location. In the selection of a President we are thus sometimes confined to narrow limits, while the nation at large has no more chance in a convention than Canada or the Sandwich Islands. The injustice of this is apparent to all, but the trouble has been to overcome the difficulty.

There is but one way to overcome it, and that is the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing a change in the electoral system. What is termed in these days "practical politics" can be overcome in no other way. Let the nation and not the doubtful States make the choice and we shall have purer politics and a minimum of fraudulent voting.

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Harrison Under Republican Fire.

Below is an extract from the open letter of Henry C. Lea, a prominent Republican and extensive manufacturer of Philadelphia, to the figure head occupying the Presidential chair at Washington. It contains many grave charges, but nothing more than the public knows to be true. Mr. Lea says:

"It is true that the crimes alleged against Senator Quay are connected only with his career as a Pennsylvania boss, but your close connection with him has rendered the scandal national. In pursuance of this alliance you have enlarged Quay's importance by virtually giving him control of the Federal patronage in Pennsylvania, thus rendering him the dictator of the Republican party in the State.

"He boasted of your subservience to him when, in explaining his triumph over Representative Dalzell in the struggle for the Pittsburg Post Office, he publicly said that 'the President, though very anxious to gratify Mr. Dalzell, for whom he has a high esteem, could not, under all the circumstances, well avoid complying with my wishes.'

"In thus entering into a political partnership with Quay you must share the losses as well as the gains of the venture. It is not Pennsylvania alone, nor even the Republican only, that has a right to protest; every citizen of the land must feel humiliation at the smirch thus inflicted on the Chief Magistracy of the Nation.

"As a Republican by conviction, ardently desiring the success of the party as long as it deserves success, let me request you, Mr. President, to take a calm survey of the situation and render to yourself an account of your stewardship. Thirteen months ago you entered upon the duties of the highest office which the world has to bestow; your party was supreme in the control of both Houses of Congress and of the executive; everything promised a prosperous and useful Administration, in which you, by simply adhering to the pledges under which you were selected, might earn another term from the confidence and gratitude of the people.

"But it needs no prophet to foretell the result. The elections of last November were a warning that the people would not tolerate your methods. You have refused to heed the lesson, and the elections of next November will emphasize it. The narrow Republican majority in the Lower House will be swept away, and your path for the latter half of your Administration will be a path of thorns. You have rewarded the magnificent majority of 80,000 given to you by Pennsylvania by riveting upon her the chains of Quayism.

"You need not wonder that dissatisfaction is spreading rapidly throughout her borders in a manner that may render her allegiance doubtful. The outlook for 1892 is even darker. Were the Presidential election to take place tomorrow, there could scarce be doubt of Democratic success.

"Let me counsel you, Mr. President, as a friend, to reflect that this has been your work in one short year of misused power. Discard the advisers who are urging you to your downfall. Recognize that the most genuine political agencies lie in the application of conscience to all public affairs, and that you can serve your party best by stimulating the nobler aspirations of the Nation rather than by pandering to the baser appetites of spoilsmen. Cease to expect to gather figs off thistles or touch pitch without defilement. Remember that evil can give birth only to evil, and that you, as Chief Magistrate of sixty-five millions of freemen, have on your soul a charge for which you must reckon to posterity and to God."

The Proposed New States.

We are assured that there is no good reason for bringing the Territories of Wyoming and Idaho into the Union now. Wyoming's total vote in 1888 was 18,000, indicating a population to-day not exceeding 80,000. In 1880, when the population was 20,789, the total vote was 7,500. As 151,912 is the population required to secure a Representative in the older States, according to the last apportionment, there is a vast impropriety in giving Wyoming a Representative and two Senators for a population such as it has. Idaho had in 1880 a population of 32,610, and her present population, calculated on the basis of her last vote, can hardly exceed 100,000.

"Would-be Senators, of course, estimate the population in fancy figures, but the proposed States are evidently still sparsely-settled backwoods. Nevada ought to be a warning. It is believed to have a population not exceeding 35,000. It has lost ground since 1880. Yet these 35,000 men, women and children in Nevada have at Washington two Senators and a Representative. Nevada's admission was a political job, and Idaho and Wyoming are coming in on the same basis.

Newspaper Advertising.

Legitimate newspapers are the only mediums a business man can use and be sure of a return for money expended in advertising. Special advertising is all right in its way, but more money is thrown away in "schemes" than is generally supposed. The beginner at advertising, unless he is an unusually shrewd business man, commences to flood the town with circulars and cards and pamphlets at a cost ten times greater than that which would be required to reach hundreds of thousands of people through the columns of legitimate newspapers. What is the result? He and his clerks stand around idle most of the time and wonder why business isn't better. A little later on he begins to denounce advertising generally and he remains in a comatose state, so far as progressive business methods are concerned, until he is aroused from his lethargy by advertising solicitors.

ness is known to as many people as is a weather vane in a wilderness. A buyer may drop in occasionally, but the great mass of money spenders pass him by and flock to the stores that advertise. When a person wants to buy anything he no longer rushes into the first store at hand to get it, nor does he spend a day in running up and down the street looking for the cheapest place. The would-be purchaser picks up his paper and carefully reads the advertisements and selects from them the firm or firms which offer the best inducements. This saves time and money. People want the advertisements, and he is a wise business man who seeks the most desirable mediums for telling the public what he has to sell. The most prosperous business houses in this country are those which advertise most, and they got their present prosperity by persistent, intelligent advertising and none of them could be induced to give it up under any circumstances.

The **TRIBUNE** offers advertisers a medium, at reasonable rates, that cannot be excelled in this vicinity. Its circulation has almost been doubled within the past year, and its readers are of the class of people who support the business men of Freeland. Consequently, it is to the direct benefit of every merchant in town to place his card in the **TRIBUNE**, stating prices and the inducements offered to those whose custom is desired. To those who do not advertise we invite them to give newspaper advertising a trial, and the result cannot be otherwise than satisfactory.

A Fussy Husband.

A comic little incident occurred in the parquet of the Grand opera-house last week, says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. It was funny enough for outsiders, but at one time threatened to develop some rather distressing features for one of the persons involved. Just as the orchestra began tuning up for the overture a couple appeared. The lady carried a hat, and the gentleman every line of her well-bred face betraying resentment of her escort's manner. He, a big, smooth-faced, choleric-looking fellow, wore an intensely cocky air, coupled with the aggravating way some men have of steering women about as though they were half-witted. In two minutes and a half the spectators nearest discovered that their neighbors were husband and wife. The note of authority in his voice and inflection in the name "Fanny" clearly indicated a pressure of the matrimonial yoke.

"The man began 'fussing' at once. Passing into a row a fringe from her gown caught in the seat, and while jerking it loose a tirade was delivered in an undertone on the 'infernal folly' of woman's clothes. Then she was forced to rise while he adjusted her wrap across the back of a chair and stand a running comment at the same time at her utter lack of judgment in bringing such a frivolous style of shawl on a sharp evening.

"After nagging and growling till his wife looked altogether disheartened this comfortable individual turned his attention to the program. He said the theatre was a 'blasted bore,' and he wished to heaven he had not allowed himself to be deluded away from the club.

"'But, Fred, dear,' the long-suffering woman remonstrated, with a slight suspicion of sarcasm in her soft voice, 'don't you remember how many times you came last winter? I often wondered it didn't tire you more.'

"'What arrant nonsense you talk,' her companion rejoined. 'Of course. I had it to do. Men in my line of business in town every day, and if I hadn't treated them to the play I would have lost money right along.' She added something about the necessity of supper afterward in an interrogatory tone, but he was staring round through the glasses and pretended not to hear.

"Quiet the scene, and a minute or more before the curtain rose, when in a suppressed but terrible voice he demanded: 'Fanny! what in the name of thunder is that spot you've got on your face?'

"'Spot!' returned persecuted Fanny. 'I don't know what you are talking about. Why, nothing.' All the while her cheeks were aflame with mingled shame and indignation, even to the tiny bit of court-plaster placed coquetically near her red under lip.

"'You do!' said the tyrant; 'that hideous black patch disfiguring your chin. Didn't I say I'd never seen a woman guilty of such a vulgarity? It makes me look like a monkey.' 'Take the end of your handkerchief and wipe it off.'

"'I shan't; so there!' returned the worm, who turned at last. 'You have no right to order me that way about something that doesn't in the least concern you. Suppose,' waxing warmer, 'I dared to abuse you about the way you carry your cane or trim your mustach. You are always worrying me over some such trifle.' A break indicating the dangerous proximity of tears.

"The despot looked his property over from head to foot with a withering stare and then in unmistakable accents announced that he had had enough. 'If I didn't do as he told her he would get right up and leave the theater.'

"'Oh, no, you won't,' said hopeful Fanny; 'that would make you conspicuous. Come, now, Fred, don't cut up so. Just let me do as I like and I shan't trouble you.'

Correspondence From the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 22, '90.

To most people in Washington the Capitol by day is as familiar as their own homes. But when night comes and the bright lights and placards are driven out, when the noisy house and the stolid Senate have both adjourned for the day and the last committee clerk has gone home, then the Capitol is altogether a different place. The Senate usually ends its day's proceedings in secret session, when the galleries are cleared, and so the change from animation to its suspension is less pronounced and sudden. But in the House wing the transition from bustling activity to silence and desertion is remarkably quick and complete, especially when the session has lasted till evening. When the speaker's gavel is finally laid down the members hurry out in groups of two or three, the galleries are usually scanty crowds into the corridors, and the whole lot swarm out at the various doors to go to dinner or worse. The big white building is then in the hands of the Capitol police force, and they are supreme for the night. No one is admitted save members of Congress, clerks of committees and messengers, or people who have business in some part of the building. By midnight the last of the late-staying members and committee clerks have gone home, and the Capitol is left to the watchers and mice. The tesselated floors of the long corridors reach no step to the vaulted ceilings, save when once an hour a solitary watchman passes on his rounds. In the Senate one of the Capitol there is one room that is watched with especial solicitude. This room contains the executive files of the Senate, the records of what the Senate does when it hides its chamber and communes alone, out more or less, of the high light of the public press. One of the watchmen is especially charged with guarding these mighty secrets at night, and he is never far away from the room in which they are.

It is well into the morning before the Capitol wakes and becomes again the most interesting place in the city. Its frequenters are late risers for the most part. But the Capitol is the first building in all Washington the sun shines on. His earliest beams kiss the bronze lips of the helmeted Goddess of Liberty, that stands on the dome of the Capitol several minutes before he gets down to any other. But the Goddess is well warmed in the sun rays before the Capitol displays any signs of animation.

The McKinley tariff bill will be introduced in the House to-day. Its provisions are already pretty well known. The chief merit claimed for it by its friends is that it will reduce the revenues of the Government, some say \$40,000,000, some say \$60,000,000 annually, at the same time affording a maximum of protection to our infant phenomenon industries. This reduction, however, is contingent. It depends on the way in which the increased duties which are jorking it loose articles and products operate. If they serve to keep out altogether certain foreign articles which, under the present relatively low tariff rates, are imported in large quantities or largely reduce the importation of them, then, of course, the revenues will fall off. Otherwise the revenues will remain about what they are, and the only effect of the bill will be to make millions of Americans pay more than they are now paying for the articles in question—woolens, carpets, shoes, gloves—while a few hundred protected manufacturers will pocket increased profits; and this in all probability will be the way the thing will work. It has worked that way again and again in the past. But this result will not cause great grief to the men who framed the bill. They are not averse to giving the manufacturers, monopolists and the trust-kings increased revenues. Another Presidential campaign approaches; more "fat" will have to be "bled" out of the protected plucrats to meet its expenses. But, sad to relate, the interests of all the "fat" yielders are no more the same than are the interests of the different sections of the country. And although Mr. McKinley and his associates have spent many weary days and nights in anxious thought and prayerful struggle, they have not been able to satisfy anyone. The task was too difficult and they will bring in their bill with a chorus of protests and denunciations going up against the tariffing interests within the party. But Mr. Reed has said that the bill will pass, and what Mr. Reed says goes in the present House of Representatives, not by a very large but by an entirely safe majority.

The proposition formulated by the committee on banking of the Pan-American Conference for the establishment of an international bank under a United States charter, with branches or agencies in the several countries. With inter-national arbitration for the amicable adjustment of any misunderstandings or difficulties that may arise between the American governments, and the necessary banking facilities at home for the transaction of their business—facilities for which they now have to make a circuitous trip to another continent at a serious disadvantage—the establishment of reciprocity on terms mutually beneficial to all cannot be delayed.

The hotels, which have been crowded to overflowing for the past two weeks, are beginning to resume their normal and customary appearance of being just comfortably full—of guests, mind you. The principal arrivals are of gentlemen who want to impress large sections of their society but not to impress the committee with respect of the tariff. As one of them remarked: "The ways and means committee seems unusually unpleasible. I cannot help thinking that something is being held back. I believe that the party policy of protection is being kept up as a shell, while the kernel will be found lodged in the State Department in the form of a gigantic scheme of reciprocity or free trade with all America to defeat the Democratic cry for tariff reform by out-herding Herod."

Inspiring strains of music by the Marina Band, nodding branches from all graceful palms, arranged in a suite of magnificent apartments on the main floor of the Arlington, were among the attractions which greeted the guests Saturday evening at the reception tendered by the representatives of the United States to their associates in the Pan-American Conference. Out of 700 invitations sent out by the Secretary of the State it is safe to say that few regrets were sent, judging from the crowd in attendance until midnight. There was an absence of any formality whatever, but the spirit of fraternity prevailed in the most cordial and enthusiastic degree, and citizens of the sister republics of the American Continent were indeed harmonious and united in having a good time.

It is expected that the battle ships which were knocked out of the naval appropriation bill by the committee of the whole will be restored by the House.

The regular lenten season of penance and self-denial is over, but we now have a supplementary season of suffering. The tariff debate will soon begin. R.

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