

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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—BY—
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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTERSON,
of Philadelphia.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
of York.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
WILLIAM H. BARCLAY,
of Pittsburg.

FREELAND, PA., JULY 24, 1890.

If pure mountain air has anything to do with it, Freeland can hold up its end as a summer resort with any town in the country.

Have you noticed that a very large number of foreign workmen in this country are from countries that have high protection, and not from free trade England?

Queen things happen sometimes, and it may come to pass when a man may be able to lift himself over a fence by lifting on his bootstraps—but till that time comes to pass we shall refuse to take any stock in the idea that a nation can tax itself rich.

The Pennsylvania Democrats have adopted a strong tariff reform and election reform platform, and their nominee for Governor will poll the full party vote, as well as the votes of all Republicans who are tired of being bossed by embezzlers. Pennsylvania is a doubtful State this year.—*St. Louis Republic.*

AFTER having deliberately repudiated Civil Service in their platform, the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania make loud pretensions that they are in favor of a reform of the ballot. The public will know how much value to attach to these professions. Now, that they are about asking you for your votes, will you workmen believe them. We think not.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have a simple and popular issue, and only need to stir up the people to a full appreciation of it and get for their ticket the vote of all those who sympathize with them in the contest. National politics and party questions in the ordinary sense need to be kept in the background, and "the cause of the many against the interests of the few," as their candidate for Governor happily put it, should be kept to the front.—*New York Times* (Ind. Rep.).

PROTECTIONISTS sometimes point to Ireland and say, "see what free trade has done for Ireland." Thunder! Free trade in American corn, wheat, saved thousands of famishing ones there. Landlordism for hundreds of years has been the blighting curse of Ireland. Landlordism, too, is getting a foothold in this country of ours at so rapid a rate as to be alarming to those who know and think of it. Ireland's woes began before she had free trade, and America had better look a little out for herself.

CHARITY, we are told, covereth a multitude of sins. But the trouble with a great many is that they are always beginners in the practice of all virtues. They know that "Charity begins at home," and accordingly keep all their charity to themselves, and want others to look upon all their actions with an eye of Charity. It is good to be charitable, but it is still better to be just. First, then, be just and pay your debts, then be charitable in act as well as in word. A word to the wise is sufficient.

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in an address of congratulation to the congregation of St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore, uses these words: "When we find the most upright citizens taking no interest in politics, showing no zeal for the good government of the country, we may expect political stagnation and corruption. But when the best citizens manifest interest in public affairs we have good government and honest administration of public trusts. It is the duty of every man to take an active personal interest in the welfare of his country, and to see that the best citizens are elected to public places."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) says that when Congress legislates to protect manufactured goods it legislates to increase the employees' wages by increasing the manufacturers' ability to pay. In plain English, this is merely saying that the way to increase wages is to increase the profits of employers by taxing consumers. There is no doubt about protection increasing the ability to pay. Will the *Bulletin* now explain how the tariff increases the ability of the workingman to get the boodle away from the manufacturer? When that is shown it will be in order to state how the workingman is better off, even if he gets back that which has already been taxed away from him.

Old newspapers for sale.

Force Against Reason.

Nearly two years ago the present National Executive and House of Representatives were elected upon the issue, than which none was ever more distinctly set forth, of which a revision of customs duties as would equalize them and effect a reduction of the surplus. That the country understood that the revision promised by the successful party was to be effected by the removal or the modification of duties not necessary for the just protection of American capital and labor, and not by extravagant, reckless even, expenditures by Congress, need not be said. The Republican platform of 1888 was a re-adoption of that of 1884, which, with great distinctness, promised the country relief from the inequalities of the tariff, and from duties which were above the point of real and essential protection. When the present Executive and Congress entered into possession, the country was at the high flood of prosperity, peace and happiness. Business generally was in a most flourishing condition; it was in the perfect enjoyment of that most desirable, necessary thing—confidence. The relations between the peoples of the North and South were fraternal and cordial. Northern capital was in all directions developing the natural wealth of the South. The whites and the blacks of the latter region were getting together with good understanding, and with every prospect of time and circumstances determining the questions which disturbed their relations. The community of finance, of manufactures, of commerce, was proceeding along a course wholly smooth and satisfactory.

That was the situation. What is the situation now? The whole land rings to-day with the clamor of excited partisans, who have decreed that legislation the most important, the most vital, should be done not in Congress but in caucus; not according to world-wide parliamentary rule and usage, but according to a new, strange and forbidding rule—that of one man—filled also by the clamor of others who have protested against the tyrannical and dangerous innovation. The country has seen with astonishment and dismay proposed tariff revision upon the narrow and sordid principle of making it a means for the payment of election expenses, for the benefit of a class, and that a small one, of the people, and especially for the benefit of monopolistic trusts and combines. It has seen duties proposed which would inflict cruel burden of taxation upon the people, and far above any demand which real protection makes. It has seen the great surplus recklessly squandered and a great deficit threatened. It has seen the old and safe financial policy of the Government flung to the winds to create a market for the commodity of the owners of the silver mines. It has seen dangerous leaders of the House pushing forward a bill which will place all Federal elections under the control of politicians, and which has already created the strongest feeling in the South against the North. Old sectional feeling has been revived by it, and old animosities have been rekindled by it. Whites and blacks are facing each other in the South as absolute opponents. All this that the party in power may keep itself in power. The proposed Federal Election law has no other power than this; and it is to be pushed through Congress upon grounds the most indefensible.

Public feeling with regard to politics has never, since the close of the war, been so disturbed or excited by Congressional action as it is now. Business confidence is destroyed for the time being; the great financial interests of the country are threatened with disaster and ruin; the good feeling which lately existed between North and South is rapidly being destroyed. This wofully changed condition of affairs has been brought about in the second year of the administration, during the first few months of the first session of the new Congress. It has been effected by discarding the wise counsels of reason by the use of partisan intimidation and force. Partisan exigency has overridden all ideas of right or justice. The Republican party, which achieved so notable a victory in 1888, is imperiled upon every side; and not by its avowed enemies, but by its pretended friends. Seldom before since it was a party has it been so abused or betrayed by unscrupulous, selfish politicians, who are sacrificing it to the end that they may profit themselves.—*Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.).

The National Election Bill.
The *Hartford Courant*, one of the most influential Republican journals in the East, in a temperate article that does it honor, takes good ground against Mr. Lodge's National Election law. The *Courant*, after claiming (and it cannot well be denied) that the proposed bill is unconstitutional, adds: "The question to be considered is not whether such a bill is possible, but whether it is judicious legislation. There are Northern Republicans who feel that they would not enjoy voting for Congressmen under the espionage and control of such Democrats as would be appointed to boss the job, and they look with uneasiness on the possibility of a bill, passed for the disfranchisement South, because used to disfranchise them at the North in case of another Democratic Administration. At the same time the existence of fraud and intimidation at the South (and North, too) are admitted, and the need of some remedy is recognized."

We confess that we have been surprised that so few of our Republican contemporaries have looked at the question from this point of view. Hurried along by the madness of the hour, they are lending their countenance to a policy which they may have cause to rue at no distant day. The opposition of the bill on the part of the *Courant* is of a sufficiently mild and hesitating type, it is true, but what it says about Connecticut's ability to manage her own affairs shows that one can be a stout Republican and yet not be devoid of that instinctive love of local self-government which is the very

warp and woof of every Anglo-Saxon mind.

The truth is, scratch an American and you will find a States rights' man, not in the sense of Calhoun, certainly, but a stalwart believer in home rule, local self-government, the right of every community to manage its own affairs, the right of every individual to steer the bark of his own destiny without undue interference from without. Convictions such as these, ineradicable from every Anglo-Saxon heart, are what have given the Democratic party its enduring lease of life. It is in vain to crush it to earth, for it rises again. Not so with its opponents—Federalists, Whigs, Know-Nothings—all have gone down before it, never to rise again. And, although the Democracy by its course during the events leading to the late war seemed at one time to be buried forever out of sight, the party still shows itself to be thoroughly alive. It cannot be killed. And for the simple reason that the principles for which it stands and has stood appeal to the average American heart. Black sheep and backslidings to the contrary, Democracy has always, in the main, stood for the rights of the individual and the rights of the community. And it stands for them now. In its opposition to the follies and the iniquities of the McKinley bill it is doing battle for the vast mass of consumers against the plots of the oligarchy of manufacturers. And when, the other day, the Democratic minority went down in the House in their protest against the revolutionary and Sectional Election bill, their adversaries seemed to have won the battle. But they will not be long in finding that it was but a Pyrrhic victory. The true issue may be obscured by partisan passion for the moment. But only for the moment. A triumph scored over instincts and convictions innate to the American mind cannot endure. The *Hartford Courant* sounded a note of warning, but sounded it too late. The bark of the G. O. P. is already among the breakers.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A New Plea in Defense.
Senator Quay has been charged with embezzlement from the Treasury and the accusation is sustained by full details of the crime. His answer is "dignified silence."

Senator Delamater, the Republican candidate for Governor, stands accused on responsible authority of bribery, perjury and forgery, and his answer is "dignified silence."

Major McDowell, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Twenty-fifth district of this State, is charged, on oath of three men, of purchasing his nomination by bribing delegates. His answer is "dignified silence."

Lawyer Wallace, of New Castle, is accused, on oath of three citizens of Beaver county, with paying the money by which the Twenty-fifth District Congressional Conference was debauched in the interest of McDowell. His answer is that Quay has set the example, and he maintains a "dignified silence."

Dr. Henderson Hayward and Jos. H. Huddell, well known Republican politicians of Delaware county, have been arrested for criminally using money to influence the result of the primary election in the Sixth Congressional District. The charge is supported by the oath of ex-County Commissioner Benj. F. Pretty, and the answer is "dignified silence."

This dignified silence is becoming epidemic, and has already assumed a dangerous form. It only remains for the criminal in the dock to plead "dignified silence" when he is arraigned in court, and the policy of Quay, Delamater and their followers will be fully appreciated.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Correspondence From the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, July 22, '90.
The session of Congress, which will probably close within the next few weeks, has been an exceedingly poor one for claimants. Speaker Reed early in the winter disclosed the fact that he was not disposed to encourage legislation looking to disbursements of public money for claims against the Government, private or otherwise, and he has been sustained by a large contingent in the House. That the Government is bad pay has become a convincing fact to the large army of claimants, but it has proved especially so during the present session. There are many just claims that have been pending for years. The proper claims, the justice of which can be established in the majority of cases have been assigned and re-assigned so often that the original claimant has been totally obliterated in the operation. There is always on hand enough privileged business, such as appropriation bills and conference reports, to cut off private bills, even when they are the regular order under the rules. Friday is the day of the week set apart for the consideration of private bills, but if the record of the House for the last six months is looked up it will be observed that Friday days have in almost every instance been used in the consideration of privileged business, or been diverted to some particular matters through the operation of special orders. Had the Speaker inaugurated a generous policy toward claims in general, minor claims would have been pushed through, which in the aggregate would have taken many millions more out of the Treasury.

The belief is growing that the Republicans in the South mean to force the Federal Election bill through that body in one way or another. Many who a few weeks ago admitted that the bill could not be passed now take a different view of it. They have discovered how the more radical Republicans are using every device and bringing to bear all sorts of pressure to force the more conservative Senators into line for the bill, and they already perceive that these things are having the expected result. The determination of the Virginia Republicans to put no ticket in the field this fall was taken with a view to influencing public opinion in favor of the passage of the law. At the Republican Senatorial caucus the other night thirty-two of the thirty-six Senators present favored changing the rules of the Senate so that they should have no confidence now that the other Republican Senators will hold out against the caucus dictation. It is believed that at the second caucus, to be held early this week, all the Senators will be forced into line in favor of changing the rules. But even if this is not done there are those who hold that Mr.

Ingalls will not hesitate to force a closure of the debate regardless of the rules of the Senate if that becomes necessary in order to pass the bill.

The United States Senate has the reputation of being a conservative body, but it can make some quick changes. Its action in relation to the Silver bill may be cited as an instance. On June 17th the Senate, by a majority of seventeen, passed a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. But the House of Representatives refused to accept that bill, and on July 10th, by a majority of thirteen, this same United States Senate passed a bill which was as far from being a free Silver Coinage bill as possible. The Senators who indulged in this radical change were all Republicans. For discipline and entire obedience to the party whip the Republican party is commendable.

A bill fixing eight hours as the limit of a day's work for Government laborers was favorably reported to the House last week. For years there has been the statute book a law intended to effect the same purpose, but it has been practically a dead letter from its enactment. There does not seem to be much use of burdening the statute books with laws of this kind if Government officials are too negligent to enforce them.

Discipline.
The famous command of General Prescott at the battle of Bunker Hill, "reserve your fire till you see the whites of their eyes," and the faithfulness with which it was observed, is one that strikes the reader with some force, and there is no doubt that the order and its fulfillment was the only effective way the colonists could have coped with the trained, sharp, powerful, well-drilled and accented enemy.

In this there is an important lesson one can read as a trade unionist. Here is an army made up of green men, recruits, in no way disciplined to the same degree of perfection exhibited in the well-trained regulars. They felt the fire of patriotism glow in their bosoms, and by the determined struggles they made, and the thousand sacrifices rendered, have proven the intensity of their love of liberty. Doubtless each man felt himself imbued with the spirit of freedom and hate of despotism as another. They were all volunteers in the service of their country, and though untutored in the arts of war, comparatively, they seemed to have learned obedience to the orders of the officers who were placed over them. Under the raking fire of their adversaries they kept quiet. Victim after victim fell from the ranks, but they flinched not. Some may have felt as though the whole body was to be immolated on the altar of what they deemed a foolish order. But it was a critical time, and much hung upon the use they would make of the force they had, and they bore the pressure till the time came when they could "fire"—and what a havoc was there. Had the zeal of that noble band impelled them to fire—one wing here, one there and another yonder—when the opposing forces were still out of reach, against the imperative order already given, the result need not be told. Disorder and death to the many must have been the penalty, and the end they sought to accomplish driven back for years.

Suppose such a thing to have taken place, and the gallant little army scattered like chaff before the winds, how would their act have been interpreted by their fellow patriots elsewhere? How would it have been with the brave General in command? Would the defeat be attributed to his cowardice, his want of military tactics, and to bad Generalship? And, last of all, would those same brave, but impatient hearts have found a justification in their disobedience in a charge of this kind against the head of the army, who perfectly understood the situation and the only way to take advantage of it. We think not. However well they might have fought; however much they might have pleaded their desires to redress their wrongs, and the nature of the wrongs themselves, this could not have excused them. Every man in the whole line felt the oppression as they did, was familiar with it as they were and as zealous and patriotic, but the methods adopted by the whole must be steadily pursued, and disobedience punished, else no victory could be accomplished and no liberty gained.

We are engaged in a moral warfare, and it is right that our people should be taught the methods we are to apply that we may win. The order should go along the line, "keep low," or "reserve your fire to a given time." It is cowardice that prompts our people to be voting at all times for those who are opposed to their interests, or will they keep on shooting off their ammunition in small doses here and there, disregarding the rules laid down for them in the instrument that binds them together, when, if by a united act on their part by uniting together, they can be victorious, and many wrongs that they now labor under can be righted.

The duty of the workmen, not only of this State, but all over the union, should be to organize and mass their strength into little paper bullets, and then with a weight and force that will send them home, shower them on the heads of the enemy and make their mark.

The election this fall is one that appeals to every workman to be up and doing. Representatives are to be chosen, and upon their election the fate of ballot reform will depend. Vote for no man for Representative, let him be a Republican or Democrat, who does not publicly pledge himself to vote for ballot reform in its purest and most improved form.

The workmen of this State have now an opportunity to show to the public whether they will be free from the lash of the tyrant spoiler, or be his subject slave by voting at the dictates of the boss. The time is at hand for every workman, miners especially, to unite, and as one man demand from the Legislature a liability act with no waiving clauses pinned to it. If united action is had, and a determination shown to vote for none but those who are in favor of such measures, victory will crown their efforts.

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