

Published Every Thursday Afternoon
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.
Address all Communications to
FREELAND TRIBUNE,
FREELAND, PA.

Table with 2 columns: Position and Name. Includes Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Congress, Judge, Treasurer, Register of Wills, Commissioner, Auditor, and Representative.

FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 2, 1890.
This is not a "free country" so long as we place restrictions upon commerce.

The Democratic voters of this Fourth Legislative District have a chance to assist one of their number, by voting for Philip V. Weaver for Register of Wills.

MEMBERS and laborers of every nationality be on your guard. Everything possible will be done to divide up the labor elements so that the Republican emissaries can use them for selfish ends.

The Democratic county ticket this fall is a strong one and one that every right minded citizen can take pride in voting. There certainly should be no trouble in electing the whole ticket this year.

The census of 1890 is now generally repudiated as untrustworthy. It is admitted, too late for remedy, that it was a great mistake to put such a task in the hands of an untrusty and incompetent man.—Philadelphia Record.

PARTISON is pushing Quay's man to the wall. Partison wishes to discuss "home issues" in the present campaign, but Delamater declines to talk on the subject. The stealing and embezzling of the man whose nominee he is would not be a very pleasing subject for Delamater to discuss before the people.

WORKINGMEN have labor to sell. Are they protected? No! Men are on the free list—and they come to this country by the half million every year to compete in our labor market and run down the price of labor. The manufacturers are protected from competition. They, not the workingmen, get the benefit of protection.

No clouds of political scandal have gathered around the name of Robert E. Pattison. In the presence of his pure official record as controller of Philadelphia and Governor of Pennsylvania the shafts of partisan malice fall harmlessly at his feet. His own political opponents, when free from partisan fear of his candidacy, have rendered voluntary tribute to his worth and his fitness for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party believes that Protection alone will save us from eternal smash. It repeats this statement with a thousand varieties of rhetoric, pleads for it before the working men with tearful pathos, proves by statistics that prosperity and protection go hand-in-hand like the Siamese twins, and then practically admits that the experiment is a failure by introducing free trade under the thin disguise of reciprocity.

It is not a plain statement that he who gets millions by piracy, or robbery, or fraud, or by inducing the government to tax the people or give him power to tax him by his enrichment, does not enrich the world? By so much as he is richer others are poorer. The wealth he has existed before he took it. He has impoverished others, and instead of lifting up society and lightening the burdens of humanity, he has accumulated that which he cannot use or enjoy, but simply holds to prevent other from enjoying.

Quay's campaign managers are distributing an illustrated circular entitled "A Scrap of History," in which they show an illustration of a battlefield, the burial of a veteran and what they purport to be the Pattison idea of a potter's field for the soldier. They, of course, forget to add that the veteran burial bill, for which they claim so much credit, and which was vetoed by Pattison, required three citizens of the county, in which a soldier dies, to make public record to the effect that he died a pauper before his body can be buried at the State's expense. The veto of a bill so wantonly insulting the family of the veteran will not be resented by old soldiers.—Allentown Item.

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A Brilliant Address by Mr. Pattison.

The address of ex-Governor Pattison, delivered before the convention of Democratic clubs at Reading, should be read by every intelligent voter in Pennsylvania. As a campaign document it is bound to make new friends for the ex-Governor, and to greatly assist the Democracy in overthrowing the rule of bossism and corruption that has so long cursed this State.

The address is in marked contrast with those Delamater has inflicted upon the people. Mr. Pattison's speech deals directly with the issues now before the voters of Pennsylvania. Delamater entirely avoids State issues, lugs in the tariff question, which has no connection whatever with a purely State campaign, and tries to arouse party enthusiasm by appealing to sectionalism. Mr. Pattison's address is moderate in tone, weighty in matter, and is a direct appeal to the logical thinking man.

As Mr. Pattison points out, the great question now before the voters of Pennsylvania is the eradication of bossism and its attendant evils. This is not a matter of party success. It is a question as to whether Pennsylvania shall be redeemed from corruption. It is to decide whether the State Treasury shall remain a plaything and a loot shop for one man, or whether its affairs shall be equitably or honestly administered. The election will also decide whether legislation shall be for monopolies or the people, and taxation shall be equalized so as to lift a heavy burden from the poor.

These are the issues to be decided in November next. Upon the people depends the responsibility. The Democracy has presented a clean platform and an able candidate. It comes before the people as their champion, and the responses from all portions of the State show that the masses recognize that their interests lie with the party which is making such a gallant stand to rid the State of corruption. The principal portions of the address are contained in the following:

There has never been a time when the people of our State have been confronted more directly with the duty of rebuking a domination by which our public interests and political affairs are menaced. All history teaches the danger of trusting even to the wisest and most virtuous of men absolute dictatorship in affairs of the State. In a Democratic government such absolute power can never be achieved by candor, integrity, or public fidelity, and cannot be retained except by the abuse of official power and the corrupt suppression of the popular will.

The present boss domination in Pennsylvania illustrates both these truths. The people have not willingly chosen either the chief or his agents under whose stigmatized leadership they manifest such hopeful unrest. There could be no more severe reflection upon the patriotism and virtue of the people than to say that they knowingly chose a supremacy so haughty and so malign, except to have to declare that they meekly submitted to its continuance. As to the first statement I have already expressed my dissent, and I have a sure confidence that no man after the election in November will be able to justify to cast the latter censure in the face of the sterling yeomanry of this Commonwealth.

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION. With absolute control of the Legislature for almost a quarter of a century, the bosses have steadily defeated all laws which relieve the people of the unequal burden of taxation; to exact of corporations full compliance with their chartered duties; to prevent unlawful and unjust discrimination, and to prune off all needless offices and stipendiaries as so many leeches upon the vitals of the people.

No anti-discrimination law was passed until 1883, the first year of Democratic executive control, and then it was emasculated in its passage by boss dictation. In 1883 and 1885 more useless and extravagant offices were abolished than in the entire generation preceding. For the first time during the same years the Executive invoked the power of the courts to enforce the fundamental law and prevent its defiant violation by corporations; and for the first time also, specific and urgent recommendation was made by the Executive of a measure to equalize taxation in the interest of farming. How much was achieved during those four years the record attests. How much that was attempted was thwarted by the bosses then in command of one branch of the Assembly, is also well known.

That the inequality referred to exists cannot be successfully denied. It is patent to every one. There is not a citizen in the Commonwealth paying a tax upon his home or farm who cannot point to some neighbor owning many times as much in personal goods and idle capital, who yet pays an immeasurably less amount of tax. It is useless to answer such undeniable facts by any intricate theory as to the ultimate distribution of all taxation.

Such unjust discrimination is working untold evil to our people; is oppressing the poor; is exempting the rich; is day by day establishing an unfortunate social distinction that are foreign to our principles of government, destructive of the happiness and energies of men, and blasting the hopes that we have all prayerfully entertained of our country becoming the home of a contented and happy people.

During the twenty years preceding 1883 the special interests favored by the bosses thrived and expanded beyond the most lavish expectations. Monopolies of all kinds feasted and fattened at the public expense, and the fair fame of our State was sullied in the eyes of the nation.

LEGISLATING FOR MONOPOLIES. No difficulty was met with, however, when the creatures and dependents of boss power sought legislative favor. The facility with which a measure could be drafted over night, rushed through both Houses undisturbed and without jar, and receive Executive approval within a few hours, astonished the uninitiated farmer, and municipal reformer, the bankrupt oil producer, and the friend of the oppressed, who intended to be presented, however, intended to enable individual enterprise in the oil country to lift its neck from under the heel of monopoly, and it met with doubt, friction and delay at every step.

To such a financial measure, demanded by the oppressed people of a large section of the State, constitutional objections were immediately discovered by bosses and jobbers who were never

known to mention the constitution before but in scorn. The measure would then be referred to a committee composed of legislators who for the first time would evince a solicitude for careful deliberation in suspicious contrast with the precipitate rush with which they facilitated the passage of the bill in the past. Suddenly these vigilant guardians of the bosses' power would discover a righteous desire to give the people "of both sides," as they would say, "a full hearing" on the proposed legislation.

The hearing would then begin by listening to fine-spun arguments from the attorneys of the favored corporations raising flimsy technical legal objections, or under the cloak of representing some subsidized farmer's interest, explaining how the fish would be destroyed and the wells and streams polluted if a free pipe line was allowed to be laid through the soil. Indignation would flash from the eyes of the jobbing committee men as they heard this statement of the wrong, and listened to the important fishing interests of the Pennsylvania farmer.

More meetings would have to be held to consider these profound objections; time would steadily be consumed; the session would close with the measure unenacted and monopoly would have another two years' lease of undisputed power in the oil regions. A similar fate befell all the important reform measures—the bills to equalize taxation for the relief of land from its unfair burdens; to abolish useless and costly offices made expressly to support in idleness and fast living the bosses and their tools; to abolish a Recorder's office, a Delinquent Tax office, to restore the streets of our cities from the ownership of the railways to the control of the citizens and to enact a secret and official ballot to purify and elevate our elections.

These and all other measures of reform were persistently defeated by the boss ridden Legislatures of the period of ring control. Such of them as were enacted were only put upon the statute book by the union of Independent Republicans and Democrats, and after desperate conflict with the allied power of the bosses and ringsters in the years 1883 and 1885.

We want no false pretenses, no fighting from ambush; no ambiguous and shifty evasions. Let us have the real leaders to the front and no masquerading behind false issues. Let the light of his sun shine over the lists. Let us ask a trial by the record. Will our boss adversaries have the courage to face the jury of their fellow-citizens and allow their deeds to be passed upon, their official acts to be investigated, and their political methods to be exposed? "By the fruit ye shall know them." Nay! By their fruit they are already known.

Delamater on the Run. Candidate Delamater is skipping about the State at a great rate, as it keeps him busy apologizing for his candidacy. Take last week as an example: He left Philadelphia on Monday morning for Coatesville, where he was the guest of Senator A. D. Harlan, who gave a reception in his honor. During the afternoon he took a run over to Oxford, where a county meeting was held. On Tuesday he was in Philadelphia, during the session of the Convention of the Republican League of Pennsylvania and attended the mass meeting in the evening. On Wednesday he was at the Bucks County Fair at Doylestown and on the following day met the citizens of Tioga county at the fair at Mansfield. The Juniata County Fair was visited on Friday at Port Royal and on Saturday Senator Delamater attended the Montgomery County Fair at Pottstown and in the evening was present at a reception given in honor of the Republican State candidates at Bristol. Chairman Kerr, of the Democratic State Committee, has certainly got him on the run, and the probabilities are that he will be run into prison before November 4th.

Delamater Guilty of Another Crime. Charge after charge continue to rain down upon the Republican candidate for Governor. The latest, made at Reading by W. U. Hensel, will disqualify him from taking the gubernatorial chair if elected. He is charged with and does not deny that in his capacity as a banker at Meadville, Pa., for the last fifteen years he has been receiving deposits of money from the State Treasury. He says in his recent speech: "The fact is Delamater & Co. have been depositaries of State money, off and on, since their organization, and long prior to my election to the Senate."

Article IX, Section 14, of the State Constitution, declares: "The making of profit out of the public moneys or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law by any officer of the State, or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law; but part of such punishment shall be disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years."

So Mr. Delamater admits the commission of a misdemeanor; but as he has not been brought into Court and convicted of his offense the eminent lawyers who he has consulted about his offending tell him that the penalty of disqualification cannot be enforced against him before conviction.

When he went into his Senate Chamber after his election as a member of the General Assembly he was obliged to swear that he would "support, obey and defend" the Constitution, under the terms of which, from the moment he had taken the oath, he was disqualified to take his seat. But he kept his seat, and kept on banking with State moneys "off and on" whenever he could get deposits.

He thus stands in the attitude of confessed and unconvicted misdemeanant, who, if elected Governor of the State, could not take the oath of office required of him and swear to support and obey the Constitution without doing violence to the requirement of the Constitution, which disqualifies him from holding office for five years.

The eminent lawyers who advised him in effect that he could not be punished before he was convicted, did not tell him that the punishment prescribed by the Constitution was not deserved.

Mr. Delamater has no defense; he can make no denial; he will not do his party the service to withdraw himself as a candidate; he merely asks the people of Pennsylvania what they are going to do about it!—Record.

—Carpets, from 10 cents a yard and upwards, at Neuburger's, Brick Store.

Quay's Bogus Labor Ticket Exposed.

Collis Levy, of Latrobe, one of the seventeen delegates to the sham convention, which met in Philadelphia two weeks ago and placed an alleged labor ticket in the field, has become disgusted and exposes the whole scheme. Mr. Levy frankly states that T. P. Rynder, the originator of the convention, is in the employ of the Republican State Committee, and that the tickets of the delegates and all their expenses in Philadelphia were paid for by Chairman Andrews.

This exposure is another damaging blow at the Delamater cause. It reveals to the workmen the trickery and delusive promises of the Republican party. A party that has to put a dummy ticket in the field to hoodwink labor is unworthy of the vote of any workman.

Keep Luzerne in the Democratic Column. Let there be no flinching this year upon the part of Democrats. This county is Democratic and all that is needed is to carry the ticket through with an old-fashioned majority, is to walk to the polls and cast your vote for the whole ticket.

This temporizing with the enemy has led to disaster in the past, and it is time that Democrats awakened to the gravity of the offense they commit when they give complimentary votes to Republican nominees. It remains with you, fellow Democrats, whether old Luzerne, which stood so nobly for many years, shall be handed over to the minority. Think very seriously before you allow yourselves to be induced to vote against any one of the nominees of our party this fall.

Wreck on the Central. There was a collision on the Central Railroad, of New Jersey, at 8 o'clock Monday evening that resulted in the instantaneous death of three men and the injury of six others. Southbound passenger train No. 9, which leaves Mauch Chunk at 7:45, collided with a northbound coal train three miles south of Mauch Chunk. The engineer of the coal train Charles Bigelow, and his fireman, Mitchell, were both taken dead from the wreck. Taylor Belford, of Mauch Chunk, the engineer of the passenger train, escaped with a broken leg and other bruises about the body. His fireman, Joseph Dunlap, of Mauch Chunk, was instantly killed. Several of the passengers were injured but none dangerously.

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