

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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—BY—
THOS. A. BUCKLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, PA., JULY 9, 1891.

It is about as good as settled that Alfred Darte will be the Republican opponent of Judge Lynch. Had the Democrats been given the privilege to select the nominee they could not have presented a weaker candidate to run against the present incumbent. Darte has had two terms in the District Attorney's office, but his political life will end when he meets Lynch in November.

A NUMBER of Republicans have formed an organization in Philadelphia to oust Quay from the leadership and to "purify the party." They have two stupendous contracts on their hands. It is within the limits of the whirlwind of politics to accomplish the first, but the latter—never. Purify a party that is sustaining life only by using the most corrupt and demoralizing agencies! The thought is ridiculous. When Republicans talk of purifying the Republican party it bears a striking resemblance to Satan quoting Scripture.

The daily reports of the financial condition of the treasury, as given out by Secretary Foster, are not misleading anyone, unless it be those officials who think they are fooling the public with their ingenious and new-fangled system of book-keeping. Doubling up and recounting the funds several times until a respectable amount is obtained (on paper) seems to be a pleasant pastime for Washington people, but when it comes to handing available cash it requires a search light and a double-barreled telescope to find even a cent that surplus.

From the Philadelphia Press down to the humblest backwoods organ of the Republican party comes a loud clamor for the removal of State Chairman Andrews. But the chairman doesn't move. He has M. S. Quay at his back and whatever this shining example of Republicanism says is law. He is still the boss and dictator of every man who wears the G. O. P. collar, and every citizen who considers himself a Republican must bend his knee to the contaminated hand of Quay. Poor political serfs! May the Goddess of Liberty have pity on you.

PATTISON is receiving a little attention as a Presidential possibility from those who wish to harmonize the Cleveland and Hill factions of the party, but to the majority of Democrats the name falls flat. As a Governor he is a phenomenal success and the right man in the right place, but the next nominee of the Democrats must be a man of the Cleveland stamp, with definite ideas regarding the tariff. Pattison has yet to state his views upon this all-important subject, and unless he takes advantage of the opportunities to do so before the convention is held it will pay better to keep him at Harrisburg.

A YEAR ago when the McKinley bill was the leading subject in politics the high-tariff organs were telling their readers how the great American army of unemployed would all have plenty to do when the new law got in proper working order. The country has had nine months of the most severe form of protection—greater than any nation in the world has ever had—and what is the result? The army of tramps (so-called) increased from one million to twelve hundred thousand, daily failures in every branch of protected industries, and the cries of the oppressed rising far above the cheers given by Fourth of July celebrants.

The tin-plate talker is now vehemently in operation. He remembers that the new duties are in effect and every day he declaims anew the priceless advantage of a tariff on tin. The "protection" of a few phantom industries will increase the cost of every American workman's dinner, but this troubles not the tin-plate talker. For, he avers, the money which we once sent abroad for the purchase of tin will now be spent among American employes of tin manufacturers. He also says there are many native tin factories. To put it mildly, even as Horace Greeley would have done: He is a good liar.—Chicago News.

There are few men who dare claim that the workers of this free and glorious country are as prosperous as they should be. The general impression that something is wrong gains strength with every rattle given forth by the chains of industrial slavery. The clanking of these invisible links which bind the strongest men of the land is commanding the attention of people outside the ranks of the common laborer, and those who try to fathom the secrets of the future give out warnings of the results which are bound to exist if the social conditions of to-day are carried to their logical conclusions. "The land of the free and the home of the slave" has good prospects of being realized unless a radical change soon takes place.

Edward Kelly was fatally hurt by a fall, on Monday night, while trying to escape from the jail in Sunbury.

Restricting Immigration.

To the theorists who claim that the cause of the ills of society and the increasing poverty of the masses is due to the country being overcrowded, and who therefore demand the restriction of immigration, we beg to submit a few figures for their mastication.

According to a recent census bulletin, the quantity of land and water surface in the United States is 98,16 and 1,84 per cent, respectively. So whatever we may lay to the land, the water will not trouble us much at any rate. Taking the land surface alone, the average number of persons to each square mile is 21.06; surely not a very strong indication of crowding.

In the State of Texas alone there are (in round numbers) about 181,000,000 acres of land area. Taking for sake of illustration, the population of the country at 60,000,000, we could place therein our entire people, giving to each man, woman and child 3 acres on the average. Grouping the population into families of five the number would have 12,000,000 families with 15 acres of land per family.

Rhode Island is said to be the most densely populated State in the Union. Well, if Texas alone was to be as thickly settled as Rhode Island, it would have 83,523,028 inhabitants, or one-third more than our present population. And by the time the entire United States becomes populated in the same proportion, we shall have the splendid aggregation of 945,766,300 souls instead of the paltry 63,000,000 of the present day.

How silly, in the face of these figures it is to talk of overcrowding! It is true, too true alas! that hundreds of thousands of men and women are in idleness for lack of work, but the trouble is not that the great opportunities for work are exhausted, but that we have built up a system of landlordism by which the great natural resources, the very fountains of production, are held out of use and men denied access to them. Thus it is that the land area is to all practical purposes reduced and exhausted, for that which is held out of use might just as well not exist at all.

The remedy for this cursed condition does not lie in restricting men in their natural rights to go and come where and when they will, but to make men pay for holding valuable opportunities out of use by charging them for the value of the privileges they enjoy and monopolize. The surest, easiest and speediest way to the great opportunities for work are exhausted, but that we have built up a system of landlordism by which the great natural resources, the very fountains of production, are held out of use and men denied access to them. Thus it is that the land area is to all practical purposes reduced and exhausted, for that which is held out of use might just as well not exist at all.

The "Cat" in Pastures New.

The North American, of Philadelphia, is earnestly advocating the building of an elegant boulevard in this city, to extend from the Public Building to Fairmount Park. The project has received the commendation of the people in general, but it requires years of coaxing to induce Philadelphians to adopt anything proposed for their benefit. Yet the North American is undaunted by Quaker foginess, and has gone so far as to prove, not only its great advantages, but how the cost of this mammoth undertaking can be defrayed, equally. Its plan would be to tax the increased value of land along the new avenue, claiming that such is the only just and equitable manner of assessment. And Philadelphia or any other community will never find a better and fairer method of raising revenues, yet the North American is one of the last papers in the country we expected to see so vigorously supporting the fundamental principles of George's theories. But they all discover, often unconsciously, the true solution of taxation when partisan bigotry is dropped. Still, if anyone should insinuate that this hide-bound monopolistic organ was advocating single taxism it would indignantly resent the accusation and the ghost of Colonel McMichael would rise from its grave to check the spread of what they may call it what they may and disguise justice as best they can, but there are those to whom the single tax is ever welcome and just as sweet under any other name.

The Exhausted Treasury.

Mr Foster has decided to extend the 44 per cent. bonds. He cannot pay them without defaulting on current demands against the government. Ten years ago, when Mr. Windom funded the accruing debt, there was plenty of money in the treasury, and it was admitted by all who were then familiar with the condition of the treasury that the government could easily pay the 44 per cent. bonds, due in 1891 and 1897 from the sinking fund—the first from the fund of the year in which they fell due and a small part of the sinking fund of the previous year, while 4s would be wiped out by the subsequent annual contributions to the fund.

But Mr. Foster can make no contribution to the sinking fund this year or next year. The Billion-Dollar Congress has made that impossible. He must, therefore, extend the bonds instead of paying them. For many years the treasury has been more than complying with the sinking fund law. Now it has not a dollar for it. And the Democratic party has a stupendous task, well-nigh impossible, to so reduce expenses that the treasury can meet the 4 per cent. when they fall due in 1907.—N. Y. World.

Democratic Societies.

It is anything but an easy task to effect political organization of any kind at this season of the year, but Senator Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in two recent circular letters earnestly calls the attention of Democratic voters to some matters which they cannot safely neglect much longer. Senator Brice strongly urges the necessity of forming Democratic Societies everywhere for the purpose of discussion and the dissemination of political information upon the issues of the next Presidential campaign. The Republican system of clubs is being rapidly organized upon a most thorough basis, and it is essential to Democratic success that it should be met by an equally compact organization.

politic beneficiaries of this system of spoliation are drawn the supplies for organizing and subsidizing the partisan clubs which sustain its power in the Government. The only effective means of combating such a power is in an organization having its initiative and its impulse from the people. This organization is provided by the National Association of Democratic Clubs. These clubs should be organized effectively and made ready for action in behalf of Tariff Reform at as early a date as possible in every village and township in the land. If the people will not attend to the political business that most nearly concerns them, they need not expect anybody else to do it for them.—Ledger.

The Wages of Protection.

A staff correspondent of the Pittsburgh Post writes in his paper as follows: While taking a trip recently I came to a massive building of huge stone, located on Antis creek, in Lycoming County, in the great Republican protection State of Pennsylvania. The noise caused by the working of the machinery within made me stand in fear of passing this monster building. The windows being open the rattling and clattering were all the more audible. However, my curiosity was raised and I ventured nearer and ascended one of the employes of the establishment. He was a very pleasant fellow and ready for all interrogation. I asked him what the great institution was. He answered that it was the Nippenose woolen mill. I passed the day in this place, and gathered some facts relative to the wages paid the employes of the woolen mill, which I will give below.

Michael Barner, after 18 years' service in the mill, receives \$1.12 per day as cloth dyer. This is his reward for strict attention to duty—an increase of 12 cents in 12 years. The weavers receive 3 cents per yard for weaving the finest goods, and if they wish to purchase enough cloth for a pair of pants they have to pay at the company's store from \$1 to \$2 per yard. The heavy price, I presume, is caused by protection to American labor. Cloth specklers receive 50 cents per day. Cloth finishers get 75 cents per day. Warp drawers get 75 cents per day. Mule and jack spinners get 50 cents, and the engineer, who must certainly be a responsible man, receives \$1 a day.

Samuel Shutt, who is loom repairman, receives \$1.50 per day. Mr. Shutt, who formerly got but \$1.25 for the same service, was discharged for some cause and an Englishman came to fill his position. The Englishman informed the owners that his salary could be nothing less than \$2.50 per day. This paralyzed the management, which let him go at once, and was forced to seek out Mr. Shutt, who refused to return to work at the old wages, and he was consequently forced with broken hearts to rehire him at increased pay.

The working hours are from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the employes have, some of them, to walk three miles to the factory. The company keeps large kennels in their small plantations they receive as wages. Henry Halfpenny & Co. are the present owners of the mill. Mr. Halfpenny, whom the writer happens to know for the past five years, used to be a great Greenbacker when money was not so plentiful with him. To-day he is a producer of protected goods and as rank a Republican as walks in Pennsylvania. I presume the change came through the political campaign of education.

Prohibitionists Declare for Free Trade.

The principle of reciprocity can be applied either to protection or to free trade. In the present tariff laws it is applied on protection lines. It can be applied on free trade lines as well, and that is the only way that this country can readily secure real free trade with other countries when she wants it.

The prohibition party of Ohio, in convention held in Springfield last month, adopted as part of the platform the following plank: "Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue, when necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by a graduated income tax."

Parochial Schools Praised.

Editor Feist, of the White Haven Journal, in his account of the closing exercises in the parochial schools at that place, pays a glowing and no doubt deserved tribute to these institutions. He says: Public closing exercises of schools, in my opinion, will in a good many instances reach parents through their children, and form in them a desire for knowledge which is the most efficient of all ways to bring them to appreciate the value of good schools, and the education of their children. St. Patrick's Parochial Schools can be recommended to the parents of those who send their children to school, as a school well worthy of its maintenance. They could not wish their youths trained to a better taste for knowledge than their present prescribed curriculum is adapted to impart. That the work of the school is conducted with the utmost system and that the assemblage of personal qualities and high accomplishments, of the Sisters, which render their influence upon the pupils in every respect effective and thorough, is very perceptible.

Porter's Unreliable Census.

So much of the Census Office work has been discredited that it is not surprising to hear from New York that the statistics of the expenditures of the city given in comparison with other cities are grossly exaggerated. Controller Myers, who was not consulted on the subject, although he has all the facts on which to make up the returns, says that the Census Office has inflated the figures of the city's annual expenditures and \$16,000,000 to the administrative expenditures. The per capita rate, of course, correspondingly too high. The Census Office seems to be too much given to making up returns without consulting proper authorities. It is announced that statistics are about to be published, giving the membership of various churches and that the membership of Roman Catholic churches is to be limited to communicants over 15 years of age, which is the limit adhered to in the statistics of other churches. The Catholic Church has communicants in full membership younger than 15 years of age. It would seem proper, therefore, to give the membership of the Catholic and all other churches as recognized by their own authorities. If, then, for purposes of comparison, it should be thought desirable to reduce all to a common basis, the statistics relating to those over 15 years of age could also be given.—Ledger.

BRIEF ITEMS.

—W. C. Savidge started on a bicycle tour to Philadelphia Friday afternoon.

—The Adams Express delivery wagon is now driven by Gilbert Smith, Hugh McMonigal having resigned.

—Ex-President Cleveland has rented for three months Mr. L. C. Paine's private cottage at Glen Summit.

—Foster township school board met on Monday and postponed the appointment of teachers until Saturday evening.

—Dr. Backenstoe, who has been in town for the past year, left here yesterday. He will seek a less healthier climate.

—The corner stone of the new St. Patrick's \$50,000 church which is being built at Pottsville will be laid next Sunday by Archbishop Ryan.

—The \$70 shooting match at Highland on Saturday between E. Fritzinger and Andrew Oliver was won by the former. A large amount of money changed hands.

—A lady's gold bracelet was lost on Saturday evening between the Polish Catholic Church and Cox's new houses. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

—Jacob Smith, whose skull was fractured by his brother-in-law, John Spencer, during a fight on Saturday night, in Dallas, over a jug of whiskey, died yesterday. Spencer has disappeared.

—William Outfield, a miner, and Geo. Daltor and George Kusner, his laborers, were badly burned by an explosion of gas and fire-damp, in No. 11 colliery, operated by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at Plymouth.

—The four condemned murderers, Harris A. Smiler, Joseph Wood, James J. Slocum and Shikiki Jugo were executed by electricity in Sing Sing Prison Tuesday morning. The witnesses said that death was instantaneous and painless.

—The coroner's jury in the case of the locomotive boiler explosion on the Central Road, near Mauch Chunk, last week, whereby the engineer, fireman and two brakemen were killed, has agreed that the accident was the result of low water in the boiler.

—Contractor Cunniss is making arrangements to erect a large building on the northeast corner of Main and Ridge Streets. The dwelling houses will be moved to the rear of the lot and the new building will be opened as a Hungarian co-operative store.

—Mountain Grove campmeeting begins August 6 and closes August 18. There will be several new features introduced at the coming meeting, which is thought will add new interest to the gathering and the attendance is expected to be much greater than in any previous year.

—Charles L. Fowler, brother of Editor Fowler and formerly an employe of the Progress office, was accidentally shot in the left eye on Thursday. He is employed on the Shamokin Dispatch and was trying to take a revolver from one of the apprentices when the weapon exploded, inflicting a serious wound.

—Wilburn C. Marsh, secretary of the New York National Building and Loan Association, spent a few days in this vicinity this week in company of the local agent, B. McEntee, of Hazleton. The association has over forty shareholders in Freeland, and the Treasurer will give a synopsis of its rules and regulations next week.

—The business establishment of F. P. Malloy, on Front Street, managed by M. J. Moran, was sold this week to T. J. Malloy. Mr. Moran will still remain in charge, while the retiring proprietor will give his whole attention to the business of the new firm of Malloy & McGettrick, who will open next week in McGroarty's building, Five Points.

—Drunkennes, or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by the Celebrated Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases and in every instance the desired cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.

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TWO LOTS FOR SALE, SITUATED ON Washington Street, Five Points, Freeland. For terms apply to PATRICK X. ADAMS, Eckley, Pa.

FOR SALE—One lot 43 feet, 9 inches front by 130 feet deep, containing one large double block of buildings and out-houses 2x22 feet also one house on rear of lot 142 1/2 feet and stable 14 1/2 feet, all in good condition and fenced situated on lower main street, near the Cottage Hotel. The property of Frank Mesha, a good title guaranteed. For further particulars and terms apply to P. A. BIRKBECK, Birkbeck Brick.

PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully presented, address JAMES TANNER, Late Com. of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

Washington House,

11 Walnut Street, above Centre.
A. Goepfert, Prop.

The best of Whiskies, Wines, Gin and Cigars. Good stabling attached.

ARNOLD & KRELL'S Beer and Porter Always on Tap.

B. F. DAVIS,

Dealer in Flour, Feed, Grain, HAY, STRAW, MALT, &c., Best Quality of Clover & Timothy SEED.

Where to Find Him!

Patrick Carey has removed from the American hotel to John Mesha's block, 95 and 97 Centre Street, where he can be found with a full line of Medical Wines, Gin, Brandy, Rum, Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskey. Any person who is dry and wants a cold, fresh large quantity of beer will be satisfied by calling at Carey's.

Good Accommodation For All. SIX DIFFERENT KINDS OF BEER ON TAP.

Freeland Ready Pay.

A GOOD THING.
That's What the People Say.

I have a special drive in children's hose. 4 pair black hose 25cts. Children's seamless hose 3 pair 25cts. Ladies' silk braded wraps reduced from \$4.50 to \$2.50. Ladies summer vests 3 pair for 25 cts. I would like to tell you more about notions but can't in here. Did you see

Our Ladies' Kid Button Shoe for \$1.00

and others cheaper than anywhere. I am positive I have the best and cheapest stock of shoes in town.

Wall paper is the worst of all; can't keep up with the demand. 8 cts double roll, etc. We are selling anything and everything in tinware. Wash boilers 75 cts, etc. In carpets we are bothered a good deal in matching but get them daily just the same; 17 cts a yard to any price you want. Furniture seems good property when they get 6 chairs for \$3.00.

Cane Seated Chairs \$4.50 for 6

I have cherry bedroom suits 8 pieces, for \$18.
Oil cloths and rugs, hammocks and easy chairs.
Did I mention dry goods. It's hardly necessary. You know, and so does everybody, that I can save you money. Challies, fast colors, 5c a yard; good prints 5c a yard; muslin 4 to 8c a yard.

Straw hats for boys, girls and the old man 4c up to just your choice.

GROCERIES.

Well there are fresh, as I have 4 horses hauling them out daily. No wonder; just see: 4 pounds of currants 25c; 4 pounds of raisins 25 cts; 4 pounds of lima beans 25 cts; 4 pounds of starch 25c; 6 pieces of soap 25c; 5 pounds of rice 25c; 5 pounds of barley 25c; bologna 6c per pound; shoulders 7c per pound; California hams 8c per pound; flour \$2.75.

All goods guaranteed and delivered free within a radius of 5 miles. Try our system, spot cash, and you will join the rest and say the only way to keep house is to buy from the

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Is still here and doing business on the same old principle of good goods and low prices. The season changes, but

GEO. WISE

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At the prices we make to all that deal with us.

WE BUY FOR CASH ONLY

And we are therefore enabled to get large discounts for the benefit of our patrons. To sell for cash is no mystery, but to sell cheap for cash we can do, because we buy for spot cash only. Our prices will compare favorably with city cash buyers' prices.

Dry Goods Department. Clothing Department.

Yard wide unbleached muslin, 5 cents per yard. Lancaster Gingams, best quality, 7 cents per yard. Small checked bonnet gingams, 5 cents per yard. Good calicoes, 5 cents. Shirting flannel, 20 cents. White checked flannel, 12 1/2 cents per yard. 1/2 yard wide Cashmeres, 12 1/2 cents per yard upwards. Taped face curtains, \$1.00 per pair and upwards.

Good suits for men, \$5.00. Boys' Suits, \$4.00. Children's Suits, \$1.00. Children's knee pants, 25 cts. Undershirts and drawers in all sizes, 40 cents. Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Overalls as cheap as the inferior make can be bought for elsewhere.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

JOS. NEUBURGER, BRICK STORE, Centre Street, - - - Freeland, Pa.

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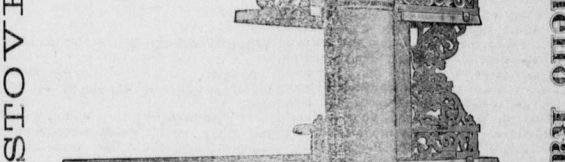
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