THOS. A. BUCKLEY EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE Democrats of Ohio are going to placard the State from the lake to the river, and from the Pennsylvania to the Indiana line with Mr. Blaine's famous statement that the McKinley law did not open a market for another bushel of wheat nor another barrel of pork. This and the failure of wool to be the property laws Mr. McKinley very pork. This and the failure of wool to advance will keep Mr. McKinley very busy showing the benefits of his bill.

A GREAT many people are anxious to know how the McKinleyites have managed to set their tariff trap to catch the market a-coming and a going. If reduced tariff on sugar makes cheap sugar, how does increased tariff on clothing, boots and shoes, ting etc. make low prices on those tin, etc., make low prices on those necessities? And if cheap sugar is a good thing, why wouldn't cheap clothing, cheap ploughs, cheap shoes, etc., be still better?

From all accounts none of the Republican attorneys of this county (and there are some good ones among them) have any desire to offer themselves as have any desire to offer themselves as a sacrifice to the judiciary nomination this fall. Lynch, with a united Democracy back of him, is too formidable an opponent to attack. The Republican machine is satisfied to let Darte have the nomination, knowing that next November will be the last ever of him in Luzerne.

PROTECTION as an aid to prosperity was as signal a failure in Great Britain as it has been in the Dominion. Even in the United States, whose great extent, large population and diversity of climate, soil and production, afforded the best possible scope for the successful working out of protection, the system is breaking down. Some of the protected classes want Some of the protected classes want more protection—after nearly 30 years of high tariff fostering they confess their inability to stand alone; they are still infant industries.—Montreal Herald.

Blank and Harrison are the only men mentioned so far in connection with the Republican nomination for President. Both have very weak points and neither can bring harmony to the party. For such a once famous organization it seems strange that some name cannot be proposed which would heal the differences and cement the various factions. The Democrats do not desire a walk-over in 1892, and yet against either of these two they would win hands down by nominating Cleveland, Whitney, Campbell, Gray, Boies, Russel or any other honest Democrat.

From the little republic of Venezuela comes a sharp retort to Uncle Sam's big, blustering administration that it wants nothing to do with such so-called reciprocity treaties as have been proposed to South American countries. If Republicans thought the government of Venezuela is run by a pack of jays, like the United States, they have discovered their error. In rejecting the proposal the Congress of that country tells Blaine they have the friendliest feelings towards America and hopes to meet us with a treaty of reciprocity, "based upon fair and impartial conditions." Just a delicate reference to full and absolute free trade.

The Republicans are having a high old time among themselves these days. One faction is kicking up a row and opening the way for a grand party quarrel because Quay, Andrews & Cowill not release their hold upon the organization. Another element wants all hands to get together and bury the hatchet. More are attracting some attention by the opposition manifested to the slated candidates, and the innumerable county and district dissensions help to keep the pot boiling. This wrangling and recent developments have disgusted the better portion of the Republican party, who are watching matters with a sullen silence that forbodes no good for their bosses.

The contest for Governor of Ohio between Campbell and McKinley is to be something more than a State affair. Both men are fair specimens of the parties they represent and the issue will be waged strictly on the tariff lines. McKinley is personally a very popular man and has the support of the national administration. Campbell is handicapped by a free silver plank in his platform, is opposed by disappointed office seekers and must overcome an average Republican majority of nearly 30,000. But the workings of protection is expected to settle the affair in favor of the Democrats. Cleveland and other prominent orators will stump the State for Campbell, and the voters of Ohio will witness the most exciting campaign ever known in this country.

The Plymouth Tribune made its first appearance last week, neatly printed and filled with lots of local news. Its editor, W. H. Capwell, starts out under very auspicious conditions and there is no good reason why the new venture will not succeed. The Transux extends good wishes to its Plymouth namesake.

The 's What Hurts the Farmer'. Alliance is a sign of the times. Every social or it idestrial movement that involves a cot siderable body of the people and pers ists in its demands is a sign of the times—and the Farmers' movement is certainly a phenomenon of this kind. It indicate sthat the political conditions of the country are unsatisfactory and that the vast body of the people engaged in tilling the soil for a living are discontented. The country, as a whole, is prosperous. In the last decade the population has increased 12,500,000 and six new States have been added to the Union. One bountiful cropafter another has added, its increment to the general wealth. The railroad mileage has increased 17,100,000, and the internal traffic of the country is estimated at \$25,000,000,000—figures so vast that they can only be stated, not comprehended. We produce more gold and its world, we make more iron than the world, we lead all nations in manufacturing."

But why are the farmers discontented in the midst of this phenomenal proversity? Why is it that the largest class of workers in the land, and the class which contributes more than any other to the general wealth, finds it necessary to organize in alliances, hold conventions and hrust its girevances before the public? Never before in the history of the country did the farmers as a body talk so much about mortgages, low prices of crops, scarcity of money, the pressure of debts, the difficulty of finding a crop that will pay for raising it, the impossibility of selling their farms at any reasonable pric

and when rarmers conventions mumble about these things they give painful evidence that they do not grasp the situation.

The real cause of farmers' hardships is to be found in a single word—protection. Other agencies have something to do with the trouble, such an extravagance at Washington, excessive land grants to Eastern corporations owning railroads in the West, and manipulation of the national debt and finances during the last twenty-seven years in the interest of the moneyed section and the creditor classes. But the pre-eminent and overshadowing cause is that the Government has exalted manufacturing over all other and fostered it at the expense of other producing interests, particularly that of agriculture; that certain kinds of manufacturing found chiefly in the Northeastern States, have been favored and protected by the Government by a system of tolls and exactions that fall most heavily upon that class which, being the ground-sill of the social structure, is incapable of charging them against a class next below it in the land pays to protected manufacturing interest and the manufacturing section so enormously rich, for it is impossible to protect one class except at the cost of others. It has been estimated that the sum that every farmer's family in the land pays to protected manufacturing interest in the shape of excessive prices for a ticles of necessity and comfort is is \$50 ayear, and that is what hurts the farmers.—Catassuqua Record.

Darte can't He Elected.

Darte can never be elected judge in this county. The people are sick and their constant demands for public office. Two terms as district attorney and one of county commissioner ought to satisfy any reasonable minded family. But when it comes to sucking at the public money bags the Dartes are unsatiable. Moreover Alfred Darte has not made such a record as district attorney as will abtain for him any great degree of public support or confidence. His administration of that important office has been weak, nerveless and disappointing. The conviction of any important criminals, when the prosecution was unassisted by private counsel was a very rare occurrence and many a red handed criminal has been turned loose in this community absolved from all blame solely through the inefficiency and nerveless manner in which the prosecution was conducted. Against John Lynch, Alfred Darte will not stand even a ghost of a show. Mr. Lynch will make a candidate of wonderful strength. This is becoming more manifest every day. Men and influential ones, who in the past have been openly hostile to him are gathering round him and preparing to enter the conflict in his behalf heartily and with enthusiasm. John Lynch will make a good judge and will be kept on the bench for at least another ten years.—Newsdealer.

the use of his money by lying idle?

It is strictly true that none of the increasing land value is earned by owning land, and that every dollar taken for it, is taken unjustly from the wages or earnings of labor; but it is taken legally, by the privilege of owning land. No one can defend private property in land as a right. It is a class privilege that we inherited with negro slavery, and must like it pass away before equal rights are possible or labor obtains just wages. Property in land is a privilege of taking the produce of labor without earning.

The remedy is simply taxing all such privileges to their value, then justice will be done and no one will want to hold land idle and hinder production. I do not blame lot owners for making all they can lawfully but all the same their gains are legalized robbery, and this no one can deny and all ought to know if our laws are to become consistent with our profession of men's equal rights.

Frequent requests have been made to the Trinunk by parties desiring to obtain a more definite idea regarding the single tax, and in reply to these we publish the platform of this class of political economists, which is as follows:

we partorm that cases of pointers economists, which is as follows:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor or raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local governments and the general governments, at the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State government, and the general government of the states and the general government of the general government upon the States and the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on

paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that, not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would etherwise go to the owner as owner and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created for individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken linto consideration would be the value attaching

taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would complet them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud. corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poar. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect free-

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levide on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

Secretion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half-used, and would

totion of wealth as would give to all comfort, obsure and participation in the advantages of n dynamic straight of the composition of the composit we follow the very constant of the very constant of

and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, State or national, as may be.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by subscribing to the *Standard*, 42 University Place, New Yory City, or to *Justice*, 1431 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Communications for or against this form of taxation will be published by the TRIBUNE.

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Flour, Feed, Grain.

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-Michael Mulvey was killed in Potts ville on Saturday evening by a Hun-garian. The murderer escaped.

—Camp Gregg, at Mt. Gretna, the seene of the encampment of the Third Brigade, was formally opened on Satur-day morning. The total number of troops in camp is 2615, of which 468 belong to the Ninth Regiment.

Jermyn Mine, one of the largest col-lieries in the region, is flooded with water, and work has been suspended. The flooding is caused by the unexpect-ed breaking into the old workings of a mine abandoned several years ago.

—Mrs. Mary McCaffrey and Mrs. Faris, living in Pittsburg, each gave their infants carbolic acid in mistake for cough medicine, on Monday night. Mrs. McCaffrey's baby died in two hours. The other child is still alive, but is in a critical condition.

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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 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 anythe 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 IN THE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT 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 pieces, for \$18. Oil cloths and rugs, ham-

mocks and easy chairs.

Did I mention dry goods It's hardly necessary. Wise's Harness Store know, and so does everybody, Is still here and doing busi- that I can save you money ness on the same old principle of good goods and low prices.
The season changes, but

Challies, fast colors, 5c a yard; good prints 5c a yard; muslin 4 to 8c a yard. good prints 5c a yard; muslin

Straw hats for boys, girls and GEO. WISE 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 6½c 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

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

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BOOTS AND SHOES

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GOOD MATERIAL! LOW PRICES! Advertise in HUGH MALLOY,

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Childrens' shoes that were 75c, now 50c. "" \$1.25, now 75c. Ladies' fine toe slippers that were \$1.25, now 50c. "good shoes that were \$1.50, now \$1. "fine "" \$2.10, "\$1.50. Boys' good "" "\$1.50, "\$1. Hens' "" \$2.10, "\$1.50. Laster's best mining boots that were \$2.75, now \$2. Best gum boots for men " \$2.75, " \$2.

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Which we received through buying out a large shoe store, and therefore are enabled to sell them at less than their cost of manufacture. Anybody needing anything in the footwear line

Can Buy Them From Us

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

where. I am positive I have WE CARRY IN STOCK THE FINEST SHORS IN THE MARKET

But on account of limited space we cannot quote any more prices. If you want anything in this line call and examine our stock as we can save you money on these goods.

od tea toweling 4 cts. per yard.

The best cambric skirting, 4 cts. per yard.

Good yard wide unbleached muslin 5 cts. per yard.

Good yard wide bleached muslin 7 cts. per yard.

Hill's yard wide bleached muslin 8 cts. per yard.

The best indigo blue calice 6 cts. per yard.

Two cases argenta outing cloth 10 cts. per yard, was 124.

† yard wide double fold cashmere 124 cts. per yard, was 18.

38 inch wide fine Henrietta cloth 25 cts. per yard, was 35.

46 inch wide fine black Henrietta cloth 50 cts. per yard, was 65.

We have a number of other bargains too numerous to mention here as we carry double the amount of stock of any of our competitors.

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IN THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

We carry the largest stock in town giving you a far better opportunity to make a selection and at prices on which we defy competition.

Children's suits from \$1 upwards.
Boys' long pants 3 piece suits from \$2.50 upwards.
Men's suits in light and dark colors \$5 per suit.
Men's fine custom made suits \$10.

All our clothing we are SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, as we are selling goods at the same reductions in our other lines, namely:

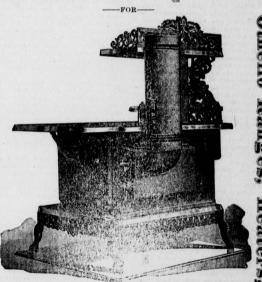
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats. Caps. Oil Cloths, Carpets, Ladies' and Misses' Blazers, Reffers, Capes, Fancy Goods, Etc., at

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