

FREELAND TRIBUNE

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WORKINGMEN INSULTED.

We cordially indorse the action of the Republican Congress in passing the McKinley bill, in conformity with the national pledge to protect the material interests of American labor.

MASSACHUSETTS, New York, Ohio and Iowa are among the States where politics will be unusually hot this fall. All have Democratic Governors, and all will elect their successors this year.

At the top of this column we print the fourth resolve of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention. It calls upon the miner and the mechanic to view with satisfaction the increased prosperity brought about by the McKinley bill.

Like slavery, protection is a class institution for the advantage of the few at the expense of the many. Like slavery, it tends to oppress the laborer, to rob him of his just earnings, to subject him to the will of the masters.

The silver question, which rose like a dark cloud over the Democratic horizon, has fortunately passed away almost entirely, and harmony is again assured. With this dividing issue relegated to its proper place tariff reform once more advances with a bound to the front, and there it must remain until the fight against protection is won.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' address on the occasion of conferring the pallium upon Archbishop Kater, of Milwaukee, on Thursday last, was at once a warning against introducing the spirit of nationalism into religion and an eloquent appeal for loyalty to law and country. "To one country," he said, "we owe allegiance, and that country is America. We must be in harmony with our political institutions. It matters not whether this is the land of our birth or of our adoption. It is the land of our destiny. Here we intend to live and here we hope to die." With such a principle at work throughout the entire social economy of a nation there could be no fears for its future.—Record.

TEN YEARS ago the Guion Line had the fastest transatlantic steamer. It crossed the ocean in 7 days, 7 hours and 23 minutes. The Guion Line held the record until 1885, reducing it a full day, and then the Cunard Line held it for three years, getting the time of passage down to 6 days, 1 hour and 50 minutes. In 1889 the Inman Line, with the City of Paris, reduced the time below six days, and held the record until this year, when the White Star Line reduced it with the Majestic, and again with the Teutonic. The latter reached New York last week after the shortest passage yet recorded—5 days, 16 hours, 31 minutes. This is 1 day, 14 hours and 52 minutes less than the best time made ten years ago.

The fact that the United States is inviting foreign countries to make exhibits at the World's Fair places the government in a very peculiar situation. High tariff laws are passed to keep out their goods, and then they are asked to send over samples of what they wish to sell. While there is no reason to doubt that the exposition will be an entire success, it is equally certain that the unpopular McKinley law will keep large numbers of exhibits from coming to the fair which would otherwise come. The opposition of foreign merchants to display their goods in a country to which they cannot hope to sell on favorable terms is in every way natural. It is true that the manufacturers of Europe have not suffered nearly so much from the McKinley bill as have American consumers of their goods, but that does not lessen the effect of these paradoxical invitations.

COLUMBUS CLUB IS COMING.

A short time ago the TRIBUNE announced that Manager Hanlon was endeavoring to secure the Athletics, of Philadelphia, to play an exhibition game here. The Athletics, however, claim to be badly crippled in their pitching department, and Mr. Wagner writes that he cannot favor Freeland with a game at present. He referred them to Manager Schmelz, of Columbus, O., whose club plays at Philadelphia on Friday, Saturday and Monday, and the correspondence has resulted in securing the Columbus Association Club to play here next Sunday. This club ranks fifth in the American Association, and contains some of the best players in that organization, notably Wheelock, Crooks, O'Connor, Sneed, Knell and Duffee, all of whom stand high in their respective positions. Manager Schmelz states that his battery will be Knell and Donohue, but this is subject to a change and John O'Connor may be substituted. Anderson and Brady will fill the points for the home club, which will be strengthened as much as possible. The expense incurred by bringing high-priced clubs like Columbus here is very great, but as the public demands the very best talent there can be no objection to the slight advance in the rate of admission, which will be twenty-five cents for this game. Sunday's game will undoubtedly be one of the finest that has been seen in this section of the State, and it will be worth the price of admission alone to see the playing of the visitors. The game will be called at 3.30 P. M.

At Catsaqua on Saturday Freeland lowered his colors after one of the best-played games of the season. Both clubs have very good records, and a contest between them was looked forward to with much interest. From the start the game became a battle of the pitchers, and both did excellent work, when it is considered that the hitters on either side are all heavy hitters. Cutler had Freeland at his mercy from the beginning, and prevented them from bunching their hits or making even a sacrifice when such was needed. Anderson failed to strike out as many men as Cutler, but he held Catsaqua down to the same number of hits. Freeland scored the first run of the game in the fourth inning. Brady, who hit safe, went around to third on a wild pitch, and scored on O'Hara's single. In the following inning Lamb took his base on balls and Gilbert hit to Bachman, who saw an opportunity to double the runners. He threw to Welch, intending to catch Rambo, but the ball went out into the field and both runners took another base. Waddick then hit safe, bringing in the two runs. This misplay lost the game, but the defeat can scarcely be said to establish Catsaqua's supremacy, as none of the three runs scored were earned and all were made by mere accidents. The fielding of the clubs was of the very best, and none of the errors, except the one in the fifth, played any part in the result.

Table with columns for FREELAND and CATSAQUA, listing players and scores. Total runs: 5-24 for Freeland, 2-27 for Catsaqua.

Freeland..... 5 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
Catsaqua..... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 x-2
Stolen bases—Brady, O'Hara, Samuels (2), Bachman, 2; National League (1); pitched balls—Cutler, Samuels. Wild pitches—Cutler (2). Double play—Anderson, Welch and McGeeary. Out by Anderson, Waddick, Bush (2), Samuels (2), Cutler, Menninger (2); total, 8; by Cutler, Brad (2), Welch (4), O'Hara, Bachman, McGeeary (2), McEnulty (2), Anderson (2); total, 15. Umpire—Bonner and Sweeney.

Tamaqua arrived here on Sunday, but could not play on account of the rain. Leighton defeated Danville, 5 to 4, on the latter's grounds on Tuesday. Cutler, of Catsaqua, and McCue, of Pittston, were the battery for Leighton. Yesterday, however, the tables were turned, and Leighton was shut out by a score of 11 to 0. They had only two hits off McCue.

Jennings had 'em bad at Philadelphia on Tuesday. He had nine chances, made four errors and lost the game for his club. Kelly jumped from the Boston Association to the Boston League Club on Tuesday. He says that he will receive \$22,500 for his club and play next season with the club. Michael has told too many fibs in his time to believe that story.

The \$100 game between the Young Americans, of Pittston, and the Senators, of Larksville, at Wilkes-Barre, on Friday, was stopped by rain in the first inning. It will be played within two weeks. Bowman, Cape May's star pitcher, signed with the Athletics this week. He shut out Danville last Thursday without a hit or a sacrifice.

The strong Demorest Club of Williamsport, which has played forty games this season and lost but three, received its Waterloo at Cape May on Monday. Hayes was pounded unmercifully, 4 Cape May getting eighteen hits, with a total of twenty-four bases. The score was 22 to 2. The season of 1891 is proving a disastrous one to Leighton's reputation. On Saturday they received their third defeat from Tamaqua, where they lost by a score of 10 to 0. Only one hit was made off Gormley. Other Saturday games: Jeansville, 22; Mahanoy City, 9; Reading, 12; Danville, 0; Ashland, 5; Minersville, 2.

An Easy Question to Answer. If the people of New York are so devoted to Cleveland, why did they not carry the Empire State for him in 1888? —Fort Worth Gazette.

The answer to this has been furnished by the New York Tribune, which ought to be as good a newspaper as any in regard to the inner secrets of the campaign of 1888 as far as New York is concerned. The Tribune has declared categorically that D. B. Hill is Governor by reason of a bargain made with Quay as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, by which he sold the Presidency for the Governorship. The precise language of the Tribune is as follows: "Many people fancy because Governor Hill carried New York when President Cleveland was defeated that a plurality of the voters of the State would support him again. But in that contest, as people here well know, Hill succeeded only because he was able to sell the Presidency for the Governorship."—Er.

Hazleton's New Sensationalist. The Hazleton correspondent of the Philadelphia Press sends off a great story about the Italian Decomale, who is in jail for murder, attempting to starve himself to death. The story is a pretty one, but, unfortunately, there is absolutely no truth in it. The Italian did not eat much last week because he was a pretty sick man, but he is all right now, and eating his three square meals a day.—Newsdealer.

Dissatisfied With the Convention.

It is seldom that the Philadelphia Ledger uses any sort of forcible expressions regarding the Republican party or its nominations. The loyalty of that paper is unquestionable, and it accepts its medicine without a murmur. But the work done at Harrisburg last week called forth a vigorous protest from that conservative organ, as the following portion of one of its editorials will prove: The right course for the convention to pursue, in view of all the circumstances connected with the home affairs of the State, and of the distance of time between the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention of August, 1891, and the meeting of the National Republican Convention of 1892, was plainly marked out by conditions and events. The matter of State concern paramount in the public mind is the fact that our State revenue and treasury laws are in such condition as to be a constant drain on the administration of them as makes them work rather to the advantage of individuals than to the benefit of the public. It was the plain duty of this convention, as the representative body of the Republican party in this State, to devote its first and principal, if not its exclusive attention to this grave home subject—to condemn in ringing terms that condition of the laws and that way of administering the laws that have led up to the humiliating and ruinous Bardsley operation, and the exposures in City Treasurer Wright's letter to Auditor General McCamant. It was its duty to put that in the forefront of the platform in a way to express the determination of the Republican people of the State that such a condition of the law, and such a style of the administration of the law, was to come to an end—so that no more millions should be lost.

It was equally plain that such a declaration of principle and policy on the main subject before the people of the State should be reinforced by putting forward as nominees for the offices of Auditor General and State Treasurer eminently fit and capable men, who had been sought out by the imperative necessities of the present condition of affairs—instead of resorting to the hazy and way of selecting as candidates men who had been running about the State seeking nomination. Still further, it was the plain policy that this vital home issue should not be embarrassed or obscured by any extraneous matter, and especially not by national personal politics. That was the course for the convention.

The proceedings of the convention are before the public and the people will be able to see for themselves just how far they did not meet the duty of the occasion. The first six of the resolves of the convention are on presidential and personal and national politics—just the kind of thing that can hardly fail to place the party in an awkward position hereafter. Who can tell what there may be in the matter of Harrison or Blaine between August, 1891, and June 1892? And, having adopted the Harrison resolution, which is the very first and one of the two best of the series, the convention has committed itself on the plainest public grounds to the proposition that President Harrison, by the terms of that resolve, is the man who ought to be nominated in 1892. There is no way to escape from the inevitable logic by which that resolve leads to that conclusion.

The resolutions relating to the McKinley bill, free coinage of the American silver product and pension legislation, are and wholly outside of the vital issues involved in the present campaign for the election of 1891. The Republican organization is entitled to no credit for the legislation on "labor" subjects, the "constitutional convention" act, or the "ballot" act. Such as they are, these acts had to be forced through in spite of Republican opposition, and the same remedy is true of the Revenue and Tax legislation of the last session—which had to be wrung from both Senate and House.

Governor Pattison's alleged partisanship in the use of the veto is fairly well known in the State canvass, and would be important if it were not for the fact that the vetoes, with some few exceptions, were entirely right. The Republican Mayor, City Solicitor, District Attorney and County Controller have done their duty well in the matter of the Bardsley, Keystone and Spring Garden prosecutions, and they deserve credit; but it is a severe strain on the truth to give them the credit of "discovery." The scandal-drems referred to were "discovered" by the press, and it was impossible for the Keystone Bank people to conceal them any longer.

How much better all this would have been if the platform had been limited to the relevant issues, instead of being enveloped in such a fog of irrelevant and unimportant matters. Of the principal nominee of the convention it is due to say that General Gregg is one of the commonwealth's worthiest citizens in every way. As to the candidate for State Treasurer, he would have been more welcome if he had not been tramping the State in such a roundabout way for the nomination for an office which at this juncture should be left to seek the man.

Poor George Wallace Delamater! His face was missed at the Republican State Convention. Never was a more complete punishment meted out to one man, defeated at the polls, financially ruined, deprived of home and boyhood companions, who has begun life anew on the Pacific slope. The Delamater family failure, which occurred nearly nine months ago, is seldom spoken of at Meadville. The Delamater family has dropped almost out of sight. George W. is at Puget Sound, Washington; T. A., late Superintendent of the Meadville and Meadville Linesville Railroad, has settled in Chicago, and Victor M., who was the bank's cashier, has taken his family to Sharon, Pa., where he will live with his father-in-law. George Delamater, the father of the three young men, was in Ohio at last September. The future residence of himself and wife are uncertain. The million or more gathered during the early oil excitement of northern Pennsylvania has been scattered to the winds. —N. Y. Evening Post.

Colonel Corcoran and His Gallant 69th. Magistrate Maurice F. Wilhere, of Philadelphia, in an address last week before the A. O. H. of Scranton, introduced a bit of history connected with the late civil war. Speaking of the patriotism of the Irish-Americans, he said, more than thirty years ago His Royal Highness, as he is called, the Prince of Wales, condescended to visit this country which England has tried and is trying to secure control of. The Irish colonel of an Irish regiment in New York City refused to allow his regiment to turn out in the parade in his honor. For this the colonel was suspended and was to be cashiered or court-martialed. About that time a gun was fired that reverberated throughout the United States and through the whole civilized world because it meant the life or death of the free institutions of America. That gun was fired on Fort Sumter. Then President Lincoln issued his proclamation and within forty-eight hours after the proclamation was issued this gallant colonel was marching down Broadway

at the head of the regiment of 1,800 men, which he had refused to allow to turn out in honor of the Prince of Wales. His action was in remarkable contrast to the action of the three regiments which shortly before had refused to allow any person of foreign birth to join its ranks. They immediately disbanded after the proclamation was issued. That colonel who marched down Broadway with his regiment and went and died on the field of battle is more respected in his grave to-day than any man living.

On the right of the regiment was the flag of their love, the flag that the members were willing and ready to give up their lives in defense of, while on their left, floated the flag of their mother country, which they hoped to see wave in freedom with the flag of the United States. A more loyal, patriotic, braver, or more gallant men than the Irish soldiers were not to be found in the American army. If you can point out one Irishman, who at that time fled to Canada to escape being drafted, I will prove to you that he was an Orangeman. Every Irish citizen is a thousand times more willing to die for this country than for his father's. Every Irishman enjoys the freedom which he has in this great and glorious country. This freedom was valiantly won and maintained by the assistance of members of the Irish race, and the Irish people who are enjoying it do not owe any race for it. It was the proud boast of men ages ago that they were Romans, but to be an American citizen is a thousand times greater than the greatest Roman of them all.

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