

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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—BY—
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Delegates..... John D. Hayward
J. B. Woodward

FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 1, 1891.

Last week Rev. Samuel D. Burdick, who obtained sudden notoriety in 1884, died at Saratoga. He was the author of the famous phrase, "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," which was used in connection with an address to Blaine when the latter was a candidate against Cleveland. The three "R's" played an important part in that campaign, and many believe the allusion was the direct cause of Democratic victory. Like all other boom-erangs it hurt only its author and the party he represented.

UNDER the McKinley regime the American farmer is compelled to carry upon his back the expenses of thousands of hot-house industries, the imaginary tin plate plants included, which will never be able to stand upon their own feet. This causes a constant drain upon what he produces and what should be his own. The sooner he concludes to throw overboard these exorbitant taxes and his awe of free trade so much sooner will he realize the prosperity which the public papers are telling him he now has.

The Legislature adjourned on May 28, but the *Legislative Record* was not completed until a few days ago. This interesting publication contains the official proceedings of Pennsylvania's law-breakers, and for the last session cost the taxpayers \$26,969.60. It can be safely asserted that not one of every hundred voters ever saw a copy of it, and not one in every ten of those took the trouble to open it. The enormous expense of publishing it is simply money thrown away. The amount is a mere bagatelle when compared with what Republican officials have stolen, but it is enough to demand its own abolition.

The efforts of some Republican organs to belittle and deride the calling of an extra session of the Senate is entirely in keeping with the policy maintained throughout by the party at large. Here and there we find a newspaper which is not shackled with Quayism, and wherever such a journal can be found it is giving to Governor Pattison the credit he deserves for his manly move. The cry that the session is called for political effect is the yelp of a coward, and by no one is it being voiced louder than the Philadelphia organs of the party, because they fear the 40 per cent. mercantile appraisal bribe will be shown up to the public. Let no one be alarmed by the squeaks of the cornered rats.

At no time have the citizens of Pennsylvania had more reason to congratulate themselves upon the wisdom of their choice in selecting Robert E. Pattison as Governor. Can anyone for a moment believe that had his opponent been the winner he would have pursued the course of Mr. Pattison, whose efforts to bring the plunderers of public money to justice is commended by all? Delamater would have been a willing tool of the machine, and he would not have dared to issue such a proclamation as appeared on Saturday. He would shield and befriend his fellow-thieves as far as he could. But not so with Governor Pattison, of whom the Democratic party and Pennsylvania may well feel proud.

When Wm. H. Kemble died in Philadelphia the other day the editors showed by the elegant obituaries they gave him how kind and charitable men can be. As was the case with the late Wm. L. Scott he was landed to the skies, and his life pointed out as one worthy to imitate. But why should such hypocrisy exist? There is not an editor or person familiar with the records of these two men but know they were possessed of ideas and tendencies repugnant to American principles. Both were monopolists in their business relations with others, and cruel to those unfortunate they employed. It is true they were charitable, but their charity was born of a craving for notoriety, not for the good their donations might bring to others. Of the two Kemble owned the least enviable record, and this, perhaps, was because of his Republicanism. He was most famous in 1878, when he was convicted in Dauphin County on the grave charge of bribing members of the Legislature to give the Pennsylvania Railroad \$3,000,000 for the losses incurred during the memorable riots in this State. No sooner was sentence passed than he was released by the Pardon Board, through the instrumentality of his friend, M. S. Quay.

Russell in Massachusetts, Boies in Iowa and Campbell in Ohio are three Governors who deserve re-election for the faithful fulfillment of their offices and the glorious cause they represent. The monopolists of the country are against them, but they will win.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Governor Pattison, acting in the discharge of what he conceived to be his duty, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which he construed properly, on Saturday made proclamation calling the Senate of the Commonwealth to meet in extraordinary session on the 13th day of October next ensuing, for the purpose of making "diligent inquiry" into certain "grave charges" with respect to the official conduct of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, to the end that it may be formally ascertained whether "reasonable cause" can be shown for the removal of these officials, "after due notice of full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate." When District Attorney Graham made public the Bardsley (McCannant and Lively) correspondence, last week, he not only demonstrated his just appreciation of the public, but he made it an imperative necessity for the Governor of the Commonwealth to take up the lines of duty which he laid them down, and to carry them to the remotest accessible point of inquiry. Governor Pattison was required by his obligations to his great constituency to do what he has done. He was similarly required by the Constitution, which told him how he was to do it, to do what he has done. This cannot be made too clear to the general understanding, as already it has been hinted, not only by those who are directly interested, in advance, to discredit the bona fides of the Governor's motives, but by some partisan journalists, that he was led by political considerations to convene the Senate in extraordinary session for the purpose set forth in his proclamation.

These insinuations of an unworthy motive are more likely to hurt their authors and the Republican party than the Governor, whose entire official record as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth is so clear as to be read aright by all men of fair minds. Every circumstance revealed by the Bardsley-McCannant-Lively correspondence was a separate force which urged, or compelled, the Governor in respect to his conscientious duty to ascertain the truth of the grave charges publicly made against the administration of the offices of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer. That correspondence revealed conditions, the existence of which was his simple, inevitable duty to ascertain the truth of the grave charges publicly made against the administration of the offices of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer. That correspondence revealed conditions, the existence of which was his simple, inevitable duty to ascertain the truth of the grave charges publicly made against the administration of the offices of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer.

The public wants to know the top and bottom, the length and breadth of the official maladministration which has not only plundered State and city, but which has covered both with disgrace. The public demand is a very simple one—it is that no innocent person shall lie under suspicion of wrong doing, and that no guilty person shall escape the penalty of his offenses. The responsibility for the entire matter has now by the action of the Governor been placed upon the shoulders of the Senate. That body, of the same party as are the officers of the Commonwealth against whom these grave charges rest. But it is not to be assumed that, under existing circumstances and in the present state of the public mind, the majority of the Senate will, in disregard of what it owes to itself, its party and the community, fail to realize general expectation by making its investigation of the acts of the Auditor General and the State Treasurer anything but satisfactory to the entire body of the people whose servant it is. If it would serve its party best, it will by an open, fearless and exhaustive investigation of the implicated officials' conduct, establish their guilt. If they are innocent they will be relieved from all responsibility for wrongdoing which two of its official representatives have indirectly put upon it; if they are guilty the Senate, as the representative of the people, should proclaim their guilt and so secure their removal from office. The Democrats are not half so much interested to discover the truth with regard to these "grave charges" as are the Republicans, and the Republicans, having the power to do it, should be eager to discover and proclaim it. The people will tolerate no partisan jugglery in this business, and at least two-thirds of the Senate should know it.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Social Reform in Australia.

A correspondent from Australia in a letter to a prominent reform paper writes upon the status of the movement in that enterprising country as follows:
New South Wales and New Zealand lead the world in social reform. Since last writing the New South Wales House of Parliament met and is still in session, the Labor Party holding the balance of power. The most important bill before the House now is the abolition of plural voting. This is a principle we have fought to obtain for a long time, and it appears to me that in the course of a few weeks it will become law. The next important one is extending the franchise to women. This, I hope, will pass, but am rather doubtful. Then there is a bill to divide the colony into single electorates, another for establishing courts of conciliation and arbitration, and last but not least is the local government bill in which is embodied the taxation of land values apart from improvements. If these measures only become law I feel confident this country will boom. In Victoria we are at present fighting for the principle of "one man one vote" and in all probability it will become law this session. The Balance government in New Zealand is going in for reform with rapid strides, the first instalment of a tax on land values having become law. One mistake they have made is that above a certain amount they are taxing improvements, but before long, I think, they will see the folly of this.

Fiction Versus Facts.

It would require the writing of volumes to keep correcting the lying statements made by high-tariff organs if it were not for one characteristic of the same sheets. They invariably do all the necessary correcting themselves. A comparison of the editorial columns of any protectionist journal with the news columns of the same paper will prove this. That is one of the main reasons why tariff reformers and free traders pay so little attention to the long-winded essays so frequently seen in the organs of McKinley & Co. All that is necessary is to give them their length of rope and they will be found dangling at its end in due time.
The Philadelphia Press is of the class to which we refer, and last week we noticed that it figured in a little two-act tragedy of the character mentioned. In an elaborate and well-prepared editorial on English land reform the Press of September 22 said:
The British farmers formerly prospered under laws which now govern them. But they have gone from bad to worse, and are deserting the farms and emigrating as fast as they can get away. Millions of acres formerly cultivated for grain and other crops are now devoted to pasture, while thousands of

farms have been returned as "unoccupied"; that is, the land has been deserted and is not used for any purpose. In Essex, a county in which heavy, arable land is prevalent, there are over 500 acres "unoccupied." This has not been caused by the land laws. It is the effect of free trade.

In ascribing the causes which led to the desertion of farms in England the Press restricts the free trade bugaboo, that old reliable ally of protectionists. To the unthinking the statement might be accepted as truthful and another black eye could be credited to free trade, but in comes the Press the next day, September 23, with a news item which knocks out all the platitudes contained in the editorial, and shows conclusively that in high-tariff America farmers are abandoning their land in as much haste as their English cousins. The knock-out blow comes from Massachusetts and reads as follows:
BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The State Board of Agriculture will shortly issue a pamphlet which will show that returns received from all but thirteen towns in the State give a total of 806 abandoned farms in the Commonwealth.

Thus it can be seen that in free trade Essex County and a protected New England land the same conditions confront the farmers, and therefore the inference must be arrived at that the trouble with the farmers of Great Britain and the United States is due to other causes. To the tiller of the soil it is immaterial whether he lives here or across the water, so far as his productive power is concerned. Protection cannot increase his crops or free trade lessen them, notwithstanding the demagogic assertions of the Press to the contrary. There is a blacker nigger in the woodpile than his tariff beneficiary, but as the latter is one of his guards and an able lieutenant he must be among the first to be removed. That done the road of justice will not be found so full of thorns or beset with things like the Press.

—Tony Farrell's company played "My Colleen" at Plymouth two weeks ago and the Star says the performance was first-class, the company being well balanced, and taken as a whole, one of the best ever brought to Plymouth. The audience was carried by storm, and when the curtain went down there was a loud cry of "Come again." Reserved seats are now on sale at Ferry & Christy's for this play to-morrow evening.

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

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