

FREELAND TRIBUNE

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The king of political knaves, David B. Hill, is rapidly sinking into political oblivion, and the Democratic party will be all the purer and more honored by his absence.

In answer to a correspondent we would say that the Vice Presidency is not vacant. A person named Levi P. Morton was elected in 1888, but what became of him since is more than most people know.

CONGRESSMAN SHONK is booked for a re-nomination, but that is quite a distance from re-election. His opponent will be Recorder McGinty or Senator Hines, both of whom are working like beavers to capture the honor.

PARDEE is dead, but his deeds, such as the adoption of monthly payments and starvation wages, live after him, and all the columns of praise given him by corporation sheets cannot make working-men forget his true character.

MANY of the politicians who are not in favor of a second term for Harrison are industriously building another Blaine boomlet. Quay is reported as being one of the promoters of the scheme. The ambition of Blaine's life is to fill the Presidential chair, but he will never attain it.

SQUIRE J. J. COYLE, of Mahanoy City, has captured the Legislative nomination of the First Schuylkill District. As the present incumbent is a Democrat and was elected by 450 majority, Mr. Coyle's friends here think he has a rather uphill fight. But if he does get there his presence will be a credit to the State Capitol.

THE Philadelphia Press is waging an unrelenting war against Quay, and it should have the support of every Republican who has the courage to throw off the yoke of bossism. The average Republican, however, allows the machine to do all his thinking, and the effort of the Press to reform its party is an unenviable task.

THE people almost unanimously in one party, and largely in the other, have become convinced that our revenue laws were imposed in the interest of a privileged class. Such legislation was incongruous with the American idea of government, and they therefore mean that tariff reform shall go on to its consummation, as anti-slavery reform had gone on before it.

WEALTH is a good thing. Most people say there ought to be lots of it in the country; then we would be prosperous. There are thousands of men wanting to bring us wealth from other countries, but we place a heavy tax on their goods and drive them away, just as if they were bringing small-pox, cholera, vermin and plagues. They label this sort of thing "protection," and eagerly vote for it.

THE House of Representatives, by a vote of 194 to 69, passed the bill to place wool on the free list. The Republican Senate is the obstacle which will prevent it becoming a law, and the men, women and children of America must continue to pay high prices for their clothes, blankets and every class of woollen goods. Yet the Republican party calls itself the "nation's champion." "Nation's curse" would be a more appropriate title.

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON, of Ohio, has introduced a bill for the District of Columbia which, if passed, would give to the country a fair idea of the practical workings of the single tax. The matter will receive some consideration, no doubt, as there are three members of the House who were elected on straight Henry George platforms. Besides these there are in the possession of single taxers 132 documents, signed by Congressmen, who acknowledge they favor the single tax as a revenue measure and who are pledged to support it.

THE gerrymander recently adopted in Ohio is one of the worst ever attempted in the history of any State. Some of the districts—the seventeenth, for example—are topographical curiosities. It is possible that this plan of redistricting may gain some immediate and temporary advantages to the party, but they will be short-lived. An honest policy is the one which, in the long run, wins with the people, and the day is not far distant when Ohio Republicans, looking backward upon their present action, will find that in planning an unfair redistricting, they were simply planning to turn the State once more over to the Democrats, and for that all honest people will be thankful.

AMERICAN WAGES ARE HIGH.

But American Labor is the Cheapest in the World.

J. B. Sargant is one of the largest hardware manufacturers in the United States. He has traveled around the world several times to learn as much as possible about the needs of foreign markets. In the following speech which he delivered at the hardware dinner in New York he tells why American labor is the cheapest labor in the world:

In agricultural tools and implements at least we take half the trade of the foreign countries outside of Europe, and in all kinds of edge tools we take half the trade of South America and of Asia. But, gentlemen, my time is more than gone and I will bring my remarks to a close by saying that with the manufacturers of this country in their present condition, with our machinery, with our unrivaled help, with our skilled mechanics, and with you, gentlemen of the hardware and mercantile branches, there is no reason why we should not only hold our own in our own country, but take a large part of the trade of all the world.

The American manufacturer, with the American mechanic, has never seemed to realize his own strength or the strength of his own trade. We have, as I have always said, the most skilled, the most willing, the most energetic and the most ambitious workers, workmen and mechanics anywhere to be found. Although our wages in this country—the earnings of men per day—are very much more than those of any other country, and especially of the countries on the Continent, who are our competitors, and although they earn so much more per day, still their labor to the manufacturer is cheaper than that of laborers in other countries.

In other words, the labor cost of almost any article of American hardware manufacture is less than the labor cost of the same article in any other country. The fear which so many of us have had of the pauper labor of England is a matter unworthy of consideration. The pauper labor of England, in the manufacture of hardware, as compared with our labor, may be compared with the cheap farm labor of India, where that class of labor is paid ten cents per day, as compared with our western farm labor in the raising of wheat. With land as plenty and as cheap, with millions of acres which are not used in India, but that are roamed over by wild beasts, with land in plenty, and with labor at ten cents per day—cheap labor in the usual acceptance of the term—still in this country we can produce wheat more cheaply than they can in India, and yet we pay one dollar per day for the labor.

In other words, the ten cent per day labor in India, under all the conditions that they have there, is not so cheap in the product obtained as is the one dollar per day labor of our western farmers. And so, if we will only take courage and go out before the world with our industries, with our machinery, with our intelligence and with our mercantile ability, we can conquer the world in industrial pursuits.

When I look upon this intelligent, this energetic, this ambitious company, it seems strange that any one should think that the industry and business ability of any other nation on the globe can compete with us in a free field and in a fair fight.

I have only to add that I know that you gentlemen of the hardware trade, you manufacturers and merchants will carefully consider the question that must come before you—the question of placing ourselves with our raw material on an equal footing with the manufacturers of England. Whenever we do that we can certainly take care of ourselves in any quarter of the globe.

Can Cleveland Carry New York?

The Brooklyn Eagle, which is one of the best judges of political matters in the State of New York, says: Among those who "fear that Grover Cleveland cannot carry New York State, if nominated for the Presidency," are not any members of the Republican party in this Commonwealth. They feel that he can and believe that he will. Nor does any Democrat really apprehend that he could not carry this State next fall. Several of them are feigning such an apprehension, but only for the purpose of securing the nomination of another Democrat, under whom their little hole and corner local booms would not wither.

The nomination of Cleveland would be equivalent to the assurance of New York to the Democratic ticket. The people are for him. Some of them are Democrats and some of them are Republicans, but whether Democrats or Republicans they are Cleveland men.

They know that the country would be safe in his strong hands. They know that the honor of the Government would be well cared for by his experienced skill. They know that his education in the Presidency for the Presidency would be of great value to the Union throughout another term.

They know that, as the ending of that term would be the ending of his relations to the Presidential office, his administration would by inclination and necessity take on a high, disinterested and progressive character, which would be a blessing to the country, an elevation of Democracy, a reassurance to every excellent interest, an excitement to every noble aspiration, an evidence of the reward which waits on courage and character, a testimony to principle and to purity, and a notice to all that not the politician, who wants the people to do something for him, but the statesman, who is desirous of doing something for people, is the recipient of the highest distinctions, the strongest confidence and the honest and deepest affection of a free and enlightened Republic.

AN ALLIANCE IN LOVE.

Scheming Maidens Plan to Get Even with a Fickle Young Fellow.

Pauline—So we are both engaged to him? Penelope—Apparently. I know that I am. Pauline—And I know that I am. Why, our rings are just alike. Penelope—He must buy them by the dozen. Pauline—Why, even the dates on them are the same. Penelope—That's true. He proposed to me just before the German began. Pauline—And to me just after. What a wretch!

Penelope—It's too bad. He was the only man I was engaged to last summer that I cared to invite to call on our return to town. Pauline—He used to say terribly disagreeable things about you. Penelope—They were nothing to the things he used to say about you. I hope, though, that this won't make us friends to any less degree.

Pauline—By no means. I wouldn't have him now if he were free. Penelope—Nor I. And yet it would be foolish for us to give him up. He was lots of fun. Pauline (sighing)—True. How handsome he used to look when he would look down into my eyes and swear that I was the only woman in the whole wide world he ever loved. Penelope—Yes, he was handsome when he did that. Pauline, we must punish him.

Pauline—But how can we? Penelope (with an air of confident superiority)—I'll manage that. You don't suppose that I've managed mamma and papa all my life for nothing, do you? Pauline—Well, how shall we do it? Penelope—We will both continue to be engaged to him. Pauline—Very well. Penelope—We will inform each other when he is expected to call. On days when he has an engagement to call on you I will send him a note asking him to call on me. He can't call on both, and, of course, he will have to lie to the other. When a man lies to a girl he eases his conscience by sending her either flowers or candy. One of us will get the call and the other will get the candy. When he has an engagement to call on me you will do the same thing. Pauline, I see visions of unlimited flowers and candy this winter. What do you think about it?

Pauline—Pen, I think that you are the dearest, sweetest, most lovable girl in all New York. Penelope—Yes, I think I am—but I do hope he gets a good salary.—Life.

Free Binder Twine.

It will not be denied that the great agricultural industry lies at the foundation of all others, and that its interests have in recent years been discriminated against in our laws and made tributary to many others. These discriminations have been cruelly aggravated by the imposition of some useless duties on farm products under the pretense that those duties increase the price of products we are obliged to sell in foreign markets, while at the same time the farmer is assured that a similar tariff on articles manufactured in this country reduced their price to the farmer. Now all the great staple farm crops of this country are too large for home consumption. The large surplus is sent to foreign markets, and the price of the entire crop is fixed by the price in those markets. Every burden that our government throws on the farmer to which his foreign competitor is not subject he must bear alone; he cannot transfer it to anyone else. No binding twine, according to the bureau of statistics, has been imported for several years, which shows that the duty of seven-tenths of a cent a pound is prohibitory. It brings no goods to the government. Of the thirty-five cordage and binding twine factories in the United States we are reliably informed that twenty-nine are owned and controlled by the National Cordage company of New York. These twenty-nine companies, in the combination or trust, produce 60 per cent of the output. In 1890 the total product of binding twine was 50,000 tons. If the seven-tenths of a cent a pound tax was added to the price, this tax placed a burden of \$700,000 on the farmers of the United States without counting perhaps an almost equal amount as the profits of the middlemen on the added tax. The raw material of which the twine is made is now on the free list. Can there be any excuse, then, for allowing a trust to continue its exactions from the farmer in Nebraska or elsewhere? The lifting of \$700,000 taxes from the users of binding twine is not in itself a mere trifle, but it is offered as one even if a small step forward in the effort now making by tariff reformers to lift the great and crushing burdens from the farmer which the protective tariff has thrown upon him. I will remind Mr. Jones that the stamp act was a bagatelle. To a rich farmer like George Washington it was, as a money tax, too slight to be measured, but as an unjust exaction, the forerunner and associate of other unjust exactions, it was enough to make him undertake a great war.

A Surgeon's Blunder.

Eugene Sue, who in his youth was for some time an army surgeon, one day dined "not wisely, but too well," with his friend Romieu at the Cafe de Paris. Afterward, as they sauntered on the Boulevards, Romieu fell and injured his leg. Sue got a cab, put his friend in and drove home, where he carefully dressed the wound and then retired to bed. Next morning he hastened to examine the wound, only to discover that he had tended the wrong leg.—London Public Opinion.

DEMOCRACY'S battle-cry in the coming contest will be "Cleveland and tariff reform." There is magic in the words, and on November 9 victory will be the reward of the party.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF FREELAND. FOR 1891-92.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'To amount of duplicate', 'Additional taxes', 'Dog taxes, regular', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'To balance on hand from last audit', 'Received from license fees', 'Received from B. McLaughlin', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'Jno. Burton, w/k on sts.', 'J. M. Powell', 'Isaac Davis', 'Adam Kukosky', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'Wm. Williamson, supplies', 'Geo. Crommes, stones for ditches', 'J. M. Cunniss, lumber', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'A. W. Washburn, repairs on tools', 'Geo. Wise, 1 can carriage oil', 'G. B. Markle & Co, coal', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'D. Daubert, janitor', 'J. M. Powell, rent of ground', 'J. M. Powell, janitor', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'Chas. Shepperly', 'B. F. Rute', 'Evan Woodring', 'Owen Doudt', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'R. M. Rinker, dog taxes', 'F. McLaughlin, dog taxes', 'Albert Goepfert, macking crossing', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'R. M. Rinker, burying dead animals', 'Jos. Neuburger, special election', 'Manus Conaghan, special election', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'Cash in hands of treasurer', 'Sewer bonds', 'Outstanding fire bonds', etc.

Table with columns for Auditor, Treasurer, and various financial items like 'Resources over liabilities', 'Evan Woodring, Auditor', 'John Bell, Auditor', etc.

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Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osagood, Lowell, Mass. "Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

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H. M. BRISLIN, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

Image of a horse-drawn carriage.