

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick, Venango County Congressmen-at-Large, George Allen, Erie County Thomas P. Merritt, Berks County

DEMOCRATIC BOSSISM may rule a district or a State, but the people of that party will never allow one man to assume a national dictatorship.

The American people are always averse to a complication of the political situation with a variety of issues.

The county election next fall will be a lively one, and the probabilities are that it will be another Democratic sweep.

JOSEPH HARRIS, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, treats the problem of "Our Anthracite Supply and its Distribution."

An address is being sent out from the headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs at Washington.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel has compiled a list of the Democratic newspapers of Indiana, showing their Presidential preferences.

FIFTEEN YEARS ago Reading's predominant industry was iron in all the different grades of manufacture.

In allusion to the tendency of Senators Gorman, Brice and other politicians to get in line with the popular sentiment for Cleveland.

Coal Lands and Transportation.

In a recent speech in Marlboro, Mass., T. V. Powderly said: "You men here in Marlboro pay \$7 a ton for coal, while I pay but \$2.65, and your coal is loaded on the cars for 95 cents a ton."

which is sanctioned by the supreme power of the commonwealth can be rudely turned aside by a very small faction as opposed by a large and powerful expression of popular favor.

Work of the State Convention.

The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania fully met the expectations of the great majority of Democrats in this State when it endorsed Cleveland for President and espoused the cause of tariff reform and honest money.

In endorsing Mr. Cleveland for President, although at the same time not instructing the delegates, the convention followed the example of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Hartry, the administration leader in this State, has come in for all the abuse of the opponents of Cleveland and Pattison, and it was fitting that he should have, as he was warmly accorded, the support of the convention for election as representative to the National Committee.

Discussing the action of the Harrisburg Convention, the New York Times sagaciously observes: "The platform presents Cleveland as the candidate desired by the Democrats of Pennsylvania."

Resolutions Well Received.

The South Side correspondent of the Hazleton Standard says: The resolutions passed by D. A. 87 at Freeland in relation to the semi-monthly pay find a hearty welcome in this vicinity.

It is time we should know whether or not laws are made to be broken; and if D. A. 87 is instrumental in bringing the corporations of this region to a realization of the fact that the people, the majority of the people, are sovereign, then they will have done a grand service.

Don't Like Popular Elections.

Senator Chandler objects to the election of United States Senators by the people. He thinks that the bill is aimed at millionaires whose money-bags buy seats in the highest legislative body in the country.

Mr. Chandler speaks feelingly on this subject. He would not be a Senator if elections were by the people. He finds it much easier to "fix" a Legislature.

There is no Senator who has more to dread from a popular election than William E. Chandler.—N. Y. World.

Some Alleged Big Salaries.

The story is being told in New York that the proprietor of a certain well known morning newspaper has made an offer to a successful publisher of Chicago to come to New York for five years at an annual salary of \$100,000.

Perhaps in nothing more than in the question of salaries is there so much said that is untrue. I have no doubt there are a small number of gentlemen who are paid from \$25,000 to \$100,000 a year for their services.

It is the same way with the authors of books. A little while ago it was said that Ward McAllister had received \$25,000 for his published volume on "Society as I Have Found It."

The men who are paid \$100,000 a year in New York for any services whatever are so few as to be innumerable. Those who receive \$50,000 could probably be numbered inside of a hundred.

A Dog's Fidelity.

A living example of a dog's fidelity is presented by that noble Newfoundland owned by the late Oscar C. McCulloch. He is a large dark brown fellow and is well known to the congregation of the Plymouth church.

The dog still goes to church and walks about the room as though he were looking for somebody—no doubt he is. Frequently he curls up under a seat in the auditorium at the beginning of services, and if anybody attempts to take the seat over him he offers a prompt protest that settles matters.

A SAMPLE MONOPOLY.

HOW THE STEEL RAIL TRUST MAKES \$10 ON EACH TON OF PRODUCT.

Difficulty of Organizing the Trust—It Advanced Prices Six Dollars Per Ton When Railroad Building Became Active in 1886—There's Millions in It.

The combination which controls the production and fixes the price of steel rails is one of the strongest in the country. Unlike other combines it has not been formed by the merging of all the interests under a central authority by a trust agreement.

The steel rail combine accomplishes all the ends for which trusts have been formed in other industries—the suppression of competition and the control of production and prices.

Table with 2 columns: Company Name and Net Tons. Includes Carnegie Bros. & Co., The Cambria Iron Company, The Bethlehem Company, etc.

It will be sufficient to go back to 1880 to trace the history of this combine. In that year there were eleven works producing steel rails as follows: The North Chicago, the South Chicago and the Union and Joliet Iron works, in Illinois; the Edgar Thompson Steel works, the Cambria Iron company, the Pennsylvania Steel company, the Lackawanna Coal and Iron company, and the Scranton Steel company, in Pennsylvania; the Troy Steel and Iron company, in New York; the Cleveland Rolling Mill company, in Ohio, and the St. Louis Steel company, in Missouri.

The Wrapping Paper Trust. The representatives of the wrapping paper combine concluded their secret conference at the Auditorium yesterday, and were congratulating themselves last evening before departing for their homes on the fact that they had gathered in three more factories—two in Ohio and one in Indiana.

The "Reciprocity" Proclamation. The proclamation of the president imposing the duties fixed by the "reciprocity" section of the McKinley tariff, which was foreshadowed by the notice given on Jan. 8 last, has been issued, to take effect immediately.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Price per Ton. Shows prices from 1855 to 1891 for Pig Iron and Difference.

The extent to which the prices of steel rails have been manipulated by the combine is well shown in the above tables. If it be the objects of trusts which suppress competition to secure the economies which are gained by unifying interests and lowering the cost of production, and to divide the advantages thus gained between producers and consumers, this division has not yet been made by the steel rail trust.

The investigations into the cost of producing the various products of iron and steel by the commissioner of labor show the enormous profits of the combination.

positively informed relative to the cost of making rails in several of the very largest establishments in the United States, and there is no shadow of a doubt in the mind of the writer that in these establishments the actual cost of standard rails is, and has been for some time, within a few cents of twenty-two dollars per ton at the works.

The facts on which Mr. Wright based this statement were collected by him in 1889 and 1890. Since then an important change has taken place. Not only have the prices of materials fallen considerably, but wages have been reduced from 10 to over 15 per cent, in the mills of all the members of the combination.

Under ordinary conditions this high rate of profit would cause new plants to be put in operation, but such outside works as now have the machinery needed are either under agreements with the combine not to engage in producing rails, or realize that if they should attempt it the combine would at once cut prices and thus prevent them from competing.

The steel rail combine therefore is a monopoly of the worst character. By keeping up the price of rails it prevents the railroads from making needed repairs and extending their lines.

This trust was badly wrecked by the antitrust law when it first came into force, and has not fully recovered from the shock. However, it is making rapid strides, and expects to have all the mills back into the combine in a year or two.

There are a large number of mills not now in the trust, and these are, as usual, cutting prices. The trust price for common wrapping paper ranges from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 100 pounds, while the figures of the independent makers range from five to ten cents less.

The "Reciprocity" Proclamation. The proclamation of the president imposing the duties fixed by the "reciprocity" section of the McKinley tariff, which was foreshadowed by the notice given on Jan. 8 last, has been issued, to take effect immediately.

Our imports of these articles from the above countries amounted to \$15,295,628 of coffee and \$1,690,264 of hides in 1891, or 15.9 and 6 per cent, respectively of the total imports.

No good results are possible from this use of the "reciprocity club." Its only effect will be to engender hatred against us. In fact, it is probable that the president would never have exercised his authority to impose these duties had not the exigencies of politics made it necessary.

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