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Entered at the Freeland Postoffice as Second

FREELAND, PA., APRIL 21, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.

Judge of Supreme Court,
Christopher Heydrick......Venango County

when at Large,

Eric County

Berks County George Allen...... Thomas P. Merritt...

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. That is the secret of Hill's downfall.

The American people are always averse to a complication of the political situation with a variety of issues. In their practial way they endeavor to solve one political problem at a time. Tariff reform is now at the door and cannot be pushed aside by any minor issue.

THE county election next fall will be a lively one, and the probabilities are that it will be another Democratic sweep. The intended candidates of the party are preparing themselves for the nominating conventions. By selecting another such ticket as last year's, balanced well in every respect, the result can be made certain.

well in every respect, the result can be made certain.

Joseph Harris, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, treats the problem of "Our Anthracite Supply and its Distribution," in a recent number of the Forum. In regard to the exhaustion of the beds he hazards the prediction that if the limit of annual production is placed at sixty million tons, we should have coal at this average rate for about one hundred years. That is rather comforting.

An adress is being sent out from the headquarters of the National Association of Democratic Clubs at Washington, urging the necessity of prompt, efficient and general organization for the campaign. It should be heeded by Democrats. Organization is the greatest single power in politics. A careful examination would probably show that the doubtful States are always carried by the party having the best organization has com-

THE Indianapolis Sentinel has conpiled a list of the Democratic newspape piled a list of the Democratic newspapers of Indiana, showing their Presidential preferences. There are 117 Democratic newspapers in the State, of which 68 are outspoken for Cleveland, 23 for Gray, "Indiana's favorite son," and 23 are unclassified. The Cleveland papers have an aggregate circulation of 130,000, the Gray papers 30,000 and the unclassified papers 20,000. Indiana is solid for Cleveland.

Cleveland.

Fifteen years ago Reading's predominant industry was iron in all the different grades of manufacture, and while this business still holds the leading place, there have also been established in that time innumerable small industries, which have done much to add to the general prosperity of the city. In working for new industries the principle seems to have been observed that it is better to secure ten plants employing 50 hands each than one employing 500 hands.

In allusion to the tendency of Senators Gorman, Brice and other politicians to get in line with the popular sentiment for Cleveland, the New York Evening Post thus comments: "The practical politicians of the Democratic party are falling over one another in their haste to get in the front line of the swelling Cleveland procession. After spending months of useless labor in a united effort to prevent their party from nominating the man of its choice, they discover suddenly, as one State Convention after another assembles and declares with endenly, as one State Convention after other assembles and declares with husiastic unanimity for Cleveland, that e is really the only candidate who ought

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. The difference is swallowed up by the transportation. The railroads should not be allowed to remain in the hands of men whot ax the people for the support of a few magnates. Transportation is a most important thing. It is the means of bringing your bread to your door. There is no more immediate question than that of government control of transportation "They tell me that is socialism. The government, the firm of which every man, woman and child is a member, carries the order for the goods from the buyer to the seller for two cents, but the railroad will not bring back the goods without first charging a price to suit itself. Massachusetts men are paying \$7 a ton for coal, and would have to pay \$17 if no check were put on transporta-

tion companies.

"I am one of those who believe that an All-wise God knew what He was doing when He made that coal, and that He never intended six men should collect tribute from those who use it. The government should take possession of all the coal lands, and every railroad should be obliged to carry it to every man who needs it. The letter-carriers, for example, do not complain of working for the government, and the same rule would work in this case of the miners."

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. The strength that lies in the name of Cleveland was never better exemplified than when it was invoked by the anti-administrationists in behalf of their own cause. The minority of the convention was even smaller than had been anticipated, and so unimportant a factor that Mr. Wallace, its principal spokesman, did not consider it worth his time to go into the convention, but left Harrisburg before the delegates were called to order. Ever since discussion began with respect to the composition and action of the present convention the administration element has had but one attitude—namely, the advocacy of Cleveland's nomination. The opposition comprised to proponents of Cleveland and enemies of the State administration. The position of the minority has been of a shifty nature, taking the form at one time of an advocacy of Governor Pattison for first choice for President, and finally appearing as flatly favoring Cleveland with all the emphasis of iron-bound instruction.

In endorsing Mr. Cleveland for President, although at the same time not instruction; the delegates, the convention followed the example of Massachusetts. The sentiment of the leaders, no less than that of the party, in both States is strongly for Cleveland, and the avoidance of instructions is held to be and meant to be a tactical step for his advantage. The Harrisburg convention declined to be dictated to by a minority whose sincerity may be justly held in question, and there is no ground for doubt that the delegates will vote as a unit for Cleveland so long as he shall be a factor in the National Convention. Governor Pattison's refusal to permit the "antis" to use his name as a candidate was inspired no less by his personal desire for Mr. Cleveland's nomination than by his shrewd suspicion that the proffered co-operation was instigated

self.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity, the administration leader in this
c State, has come in for all the abuse of
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. A man of strict personal integrity, he has risen rapidly in politics
and has displayed rare qualities in
leadership. His clear judgment and
good sense kept him an unfaltering
supporter of Cleveland, the undoubted
choice of the party at large. When
politicians on all sides were hastening to
worship the rising sun of Hillism, and
now that the tide has turned, it should
be gratifying to him that his confidence
in the will of the people working out its
salvation was well based. He possesses
qualifications which should be and will
no doubt be of great value to the Nationformmittee. Secretary of the Commonwealth Harno doubt be of great value to the Nation

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, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention to act of Pennsylvania, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention to act as a unit in carrying out its behest. This is the more significant because it leaves to that State no second choice, though its own Democratic Governor had the highest claim to consideration as a 'favorite son.' Governor Pattison, like Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, was ready to recognize the fact that the one great issue of the coming canvas was embodied in the candidacy of expresident Cleveland as in that of no other man, and that he is the natural and logical standard bearer for the contest. These two men represent the best tendencies of their party, and each has an enviable record for reform in methods of administration and in party policy, and their success exemplifies the wisdom of making a plain, clear issue and courageously standing by it. It was to be expected that Democrats of the type which they represent would refuse to encourage any factional differences and join heartilly in the movement for Cleveland's nomination."

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

If it is anarchy for the laboring classes
to defy law by what precedent of reasoning can we say that corporations are not
anarchists. But there are two kinds of
anarchy, the anarchy of the rich and
powerful and the anarchy of the poor
and defenseless, the anarchy that brings
money to the coffers of the proud and
merciless and the anarchy that brings
misery, hunger and want to the poor
laborer, and both bring shame and disrespect to the government under which
we live and which has been handed
down to us through the blood and tears
of generations.

Senator Chandler objects to the elec-on of United States Senators by the eople. He thinks that the bill is aimed people. He thinks that the bill is aimed at millionaires whose money-bags buy seats in the highest legislative body in the country. And it is true that these unworthy makers and breakers of law are among the abuses which it is sought to abolish.

are among the abuses which it is sough-to abolish.

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. Mr. Chandler's Republican associate was electd Senator of New Hampshire by the most flagrant abuse of power and opportunities. First the Republicans bought up the doubtful small towns, paying from 62½ cents to \$2.12½ for a vote. Then a number of persons were chosen to represent towns whose popula-tion had grown and whose representation was to be increased in the future. These persons were to take their seats

chosen to represent towns whose population had grown and whose representation was to be increased in the future. These persons were to take their seats "if eligible." This meant, as it turned out, if their votes were wanted by the Republican bosses.

When the Legislature met it was discovered that these votes were essential, and the State House was filled with armed policemen to aid the Republicans in seating their illegally chosen representatives. The conspiracy triumphed, and the Republicans obtained a Senatorship through force and fraud.

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. Whether this report be true or not, it has occasioned a good deal of gossip.

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 are year for their services, but whether they are worth it or not is another question. The tendency is always to exaggerate on the salary question anyhow, and it is more than likely that not half the sum mentioned is actually paid to any man.

It is the same way with the authors

sum mentioned is actually paid to any man.

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." Mr. McAllister now comes forward and spoils this pretty fiction by stating positively that he received only about \$3,700, and that is why he hesitates about accepting an offer made to him by a Chicago firm of publishers. He says there is no money in books.

The men who are paid \$100,000 a year

publishers. He says there is no money in books.

The men who are paid \$100,000 a year in New York for any services whatever are so few as to be lonesome. Those who receive \$50,000 could probably be numbered inside of a hundred. Those who receive \$25,000 a year are of course more numerous, but there are not enough of them to cause any very general disturbance in financial centers. And I am quite inclined to the belief that any man who receives from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year as salary is, like the famous Reilly who kept the hotel, doing exceedingly well.—Foster Coates in New York Mail and Express.

well.—Foster Coates in New York Mail and Express.

A Dog's Fidelity.

A living example of a dog's fidelity is presented by that noble Newfoundland owned by the late Oscar C. McCilloch. He is a large dark brown fellow and is well known to the congregation of the Plymouth church. He was generally permitted to attend church services during the life of his master, and in fact was considered a privileged character about the institute. On rare occasions he was even dignified with a place at the Rev. McCulloch's feet in the pulpit. At the meeting of the National Assaciation of Charities last year at Plymouth church this dog appeared regularly every morning and afternoon upon the restrum with his master.

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. This dog is very popular about the church and is as dignified as any potentate under the sun, but when it comes to a question of personal rights the handsome canine is decidedly patriotic.—indianapolis Journal.

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A SAMPLE MONOPOLY.

A SAMPLE MONOPOLY.

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

Difficulty of Organising the Trust—It. Advanced Prices Six Dollars Per Ton When Railroad Building Became Active in 1880—There's Millions in It.

The combination which controls the production and fixes the price of steal 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. Under the circumstances such a proceeding would have been quite impossible, chiefly for the reason that steel rails are not the sole product of any of the mills concerned. Then, too, the makers of steel rails are also very largely interested in the mannfacture of other products, such as wire rods, armor and other plates, etc. The rolling of rails is but one of several lines of product. In short, each member of the combine has such a large number of the combine has complishes all the ends for which trusts have been formed in other industries—the suppression of competition and the control of production and prices. The combine, as at the ends for which trusts have been formed in other industries—the suppression of competition and the control of production and prices. The combine, as at the ends for which trusts have been formed in other industries—the suppression of competition and the control of production and prices. The combine, as at present constituted, is composed of the following concerns. Opposite each is given its annual capacity in net tons, as stated by James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel association:

The lillnois Steel company. 1,60,000
The Lackawanna Coal and Iron company. 2,60,000
The Pennsylvania Steel company. 5,00,000
The Pennsylvania Steel company. 5,00,000
The Lackawanna Coal and Iron company. 5,00,000
The Lackawanna Coal and Iro

rail combine has a mortgage on future railroad extension, with full power to foreclose it at any time it sees fit.

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. There are fifty-eight mills in the United States engaged in manufacturing coarse wrapping paper, and of these twenty-six are in the trust, which has its headquarters in Chicago.

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. At present it runs under no particular name, and without a president or any high sounding title of any sort. The product of its twenty-six mills is marketed through a general agent, and he, with two others, constitutes the executive committee. They are J. C. Richardson and F. C. Trebein, both of Ohio, and J. B. Halladay, of Chicago. The last named is the general agent of the concern, and from his headquarters in Chicago supplies the market of the country with coarse wrapping paper, except in so far as the independent mills supply it. 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 object of the meeting was to extend the membership of the trust and take steps to prevent further hurtful competition. The progress in this direction was quite flattering. Three of the largest mills outside of the trust were taken into the fold and others are preparing to follow. A A slight cut in prices was ordered, but Mr. Halladay says that as soon as the other mills are induced to join the c

The "Reciprocity" Proclamatio

The "Reciprocity" Preclamation.

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. It applies to the products of Colombia, Hayti and Venezuela only. It is the belief of the merchants interested that it will seriously affect our trade with these countries. The only products really affected are coffee and hides, on which duties of 3 and 1½ cents per pound respectively are imposed.

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. Venezuela coffee is unlike that of any other country, and generally commands a higher price in the United States than in England. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether the duty will be added to the price or be paid by the exporter.

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. But why select these insignificant countries? Could not the reason advanced for not including the Argentine and Uruguay in the list, to the effect that their present poverty and financial distress precluded any arrangement with them, be stretched to apply to Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia also? The very fact that these countries have not been included will have the effect of still further increasing the prejudice against us. It will be hard to find any justification whatever for this new restriction of trade.—New York Commercial Bulletin.

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for chil-dren. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Ossooo, Lowell, Mass.

Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by foreing optum, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurftal agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kneizlos, Conway, Ark.

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