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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 23, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

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

Until September 1, 1892, subscriptions will be received by the TRIBUNE at the rate of \$1.00 per year, strictly in advance. Present subscribers, by paying any existing arrearages and \$1.00, can avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from this offer. After September 1 the TRIBUNE will be \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance.

What Business Men Don't Want.

What business men don't want, says the New York World, we know from the way in which business men voted at the last general election.

They don't want another increase of \$60,000,000 in the pension roll like that made during the last three years.

They don't want the country's resources squandered after the fashion set by the billion dollar congress.

They don't want the treasury bankrupted by the granting of bounties and subsidies.

They don't want new taxes at a time when taxes already outrun the heaviest levies of the war period.

They don't want the industries of the country crippled by the imposition of taxes on the raw materials of manufacture.

They don't want to see trade legislation against as if it were a crime.

They don't want foreign commerce crippled by a cocky and bumptious foreign policy.

They don't want currency inflation by the purchase of silver with paper promises.

They don't want that lapse of the silver standard which even Sherman declares is threatened by the law of 1890.

They don't want half the people of the country treated as the public enemy at the behest of "Johnny" Davenport and his Force bill.

They don't want to execute a permanent lease upon power in this country to any political party.

They don't want the postal-service farmed out again to a bargain-counter incapable.

They don't want the statistics of the country's population and industries falsified again for political effect.

They don't want another four years of Benjamin Harrison.

These are the things which the business men of the country most emphatically declare that they did not want when they cast their votes in 1890 and overwhelmed the Republican party like a flood.

These are the things they will declare by their votes in November that they don't want now.

About New States.

The house of representatives has passed bills to admit the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as states into the union, and there appears to be no reason for non-concurrence on the part of senate. These two territories, because they are Democratic in politics, were not included in the sweeping policy of state-making of the Republican fifty-first congress. That policy was, to admit as states, all the Republican territories, in order to add so many electoral votes to the Republican candidate for president in 1892, and to keep out of the union, and out of the presidential election, all the Democratic territories.

The bills now pending in congress to admit New Mexico and Arizona do not propose to receive either of them as a state this year; so that the Democratic party can justly appeal to the Republican senate and president to exercise common fairness in their case, as they will not participate in a presidential election till 1896. The population of those territories is much in excess of that of some Republican territories which have been admitted; and in one case, that of New Mexico, the requisite of sufficient population to entitle it to one representative has existed for many years.

The New York Post, always the enemy of the principle of popular self-government, objects to New Mexico and Arizona, as containing a large number of citizens of Mexican blood. It is mistaken as to Arizona, which is a white man's territory, if ever one was. As to New Mexico, its population of Mexican derivation has become pretty well Americanized, having been for almost half a century living under the American flag, and there is little danger of a repetition of the earlier errors of its legislatures.

Our settled national policy ought to be to admit territories into the union of states as early as a period is safe, and to leave their population to govern themselves free of Federal tutelage and congressional interference. We hope to see the New Mexico and Arizona bills pass the senate at this session. They can scarcely be vetoed by President Harrison.—Newdealer.

Care of Insane Criminals.

Pennsylvania is slow in learning how to take care of her insane. The act passed in 1883 effected a large reform chiefly in the direction of providing safe-guards against commitments for insanity on insufficient grounds or inadequate proof of insanity, and in providing for state supervision of private insane asylums. This was well enough as far as it went; but it left the law governing a large class of insane just as it was before. These are the criminal insane which, under the law of the state, may still be committed to the penitentiary, although the courts are given the discretionary power to commit to an insane asylum those who, when brought before them on a charge of crime, are found to be insane.

The last report of the Eastern Penitentiary does not give the whole number of insane criminals now confined in that institution; but it does say that of the 478 convicts discharged in 1891, 11 were insane and 115 of impaired intellect. As admitted, 9 of these convicts were insane and 108 of impaired intellect. A penitentiary is not an insane asylum. Its discipline presupposes responsibility and intelligence on the part of the inmate, and is certainly not framed with view of ministering to minds diseased and restoring them to their normal state. The penitentiary is not a place for lunatics, while their presence there is a source of danger to inmates and attendants, who are naturally less on their guard against the outbreaks of insanity than if the custody of the insane was their chief business, instead of being a mere incident to their main employment.

Two deaths within three months, and the wounding of a third man, at the Eastern Penitentiary, are the results of the present arrangement of housing insane and sane criminals under a system designed specially for the latter. The cheerful optimism that characterizes the management of that institution may be well-founded in the main; but events like these two recent tragedies impair the public faith in the efficiency and sufficiency of the present arrangement, which place sane and insane under the same roof and under the same care, supervision and discipline.—Phila. Press.

A Characteristic Trick.

It is asserted by no less an authority than Chauncey Depew that Reid was nominated as a "concession" to the labor interests. A "concession," indeed! Reid's indorsement by Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, was obtained by a characteristic Republican trick. The resolution of indorsement was signed by a committee of the Union consisting of President Kenney and four others, all Republicans, who had been sent to Minneapolis to confer with the leaders there to compel Reid to unioinize his newspaper office. Reid consented when his name was proposed for vice president, and the representatives of No. 6 stated the union would not oppose him, even though he had been its bitter enemy for twenty years.

It was a resolution on a subject not within the scope of the union's purpose. The union is a trade organization and has nothing to do with politics. This resolution was political, and it was adopted not by the union but by the committee without the authority of the union. Therefore the resolution has no more force than is carried by the five names attached to it.

It was passed for temporary purposes only. It was an effort to capture a labor organization in behalf of Reid by snap methods. It succeeded in securing the nomination, but it has naturally and properly created a storm in the organization the name of which has been forced to stand sponsor for all labor interests by a committee of irresponsible persons. Reid has not only failed to deceive organized labor by this trick, but he has opened the eyes of workmen to the crafty arts of Republican politicians. Printers don't take a death-bed repentance from such people as Reid.

It has leaked out that foreign governments are not over-enthusiastic about the world's fair, and many are not particular whether their merchants and manufacturers send any exhibits here or not. Countries like the United States, which surround themselves with high-tariff walls, must not expect aid from those whom they try to crush. The fair will be a great and grand success, but it will not be an exposition of the products and mechanism of the world by any means. All on account of McKinley, of course.

The ticking of the telegraph continues bringing in reports of resolutions of condemnation having been passed by labor unions and trades councils protesting against Whitelaw Reid's nomination. The great majority of workmen will wait, however, until the opportunity comes next November, when they will protest at the ballot-box.

The Republican party has always opposed the election of presidents and vice presidents by a popular vote, but it would be to its benefit this year if their candidates could be voted for separately. Thousands of Republicans must cut the whole ticket to get even with Reid, the "rat" employer.

COSTLY TIN PLATE.

FORCING AN UNNECESSARY INDUSTRY AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

It is Ruining Hundreds of Industries, Reducing Wages, Throwing Men Out of Work and Raising Prices of Canned Goods—And the Idiots Rejoice.

The New York Tribune and other high tax papers are going into ecstasies over the report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the treasury department, on the tin plate industry. This report shows that during the quarter ending March 31, 1892, nineteen manufacturers produced about 8,000,000 pounds of tin and terne plates, about two-thirds of which were terne plates, and that the production for the past fiscal year has been 4,527,230 pounds, of which 1,335,098 pounds were tin plate. As our annual consumption of tin plate is about 400,000,000 pounds, our last year's product would supply us for about three days, and is equal to about 1 per cent. of our total needs.

To attain this magnificent standing among the tin plate manufacturing nations of the earth we are now taxing ourselves at the rate of ten or twelve million dollars per annum, and have expended during the last thirty years perhaps \$150,000,000 for the same purpose. This expense, however, as great as it is, does not begin to equal the indirect cost to us, due to the injury done to other industries by high priced tin plate. An idea of this indirect expense and injury can be gained by reports from various large consumers of tin plate, made in The National Provisioner of April 30, 1892. The National Provisioner is the "organ of the provision and meat industries of the United States." It advocates the interests of its subscribers and is not biased in favor of any theory. The following extracts are from this number of The National Provisioner:

In view of the fact that the bill of the Hon. T. L. Bunting providing for the reduction of the duties of tin and terne plates, a copy of which was published in a recent number of this journal, has been introduced in congress and will come up for discussion in a week or two, the directors of the Tin Plate Consumers' association have endeavored to ascertain what the effect of the increased duty has been upon the business of the consumers of tin plate throughout the country. They have therefore sent out a circular asking consumers of tin plates what the effect of the tariff has been on their business, and in response have received answers from most of the large consumers.

For want of space not all of these answers can be published, but a selection is made which constitutes a fair average of their general tone, which shows pretty plainly what the effect of the increased tariff has been upon the people who cut up in their business four-fifths of the entire quantity of tin plate used in the United States.

Fairport, N. Y.: "We used 4,800 boxes last year. Payment of McKinley duty required additional capital. In some branches increased cost of our goods compelled us to cut down wages of laborers to meet popular prices. In making baking powder cans increased cost of article and unwillingness on the part of our customers to pay increased price caused us to lose the business of some of our best customers. After two or three months of experimenting with others they returned to us, having learned that we were not trying to rob them, but were, like others, only asking a fair price on the basis of the government making us pay heavier taxes for the privilege of doing business. We have been heavy exporters of canned goods, but we fear that we will have to give up or greatly reduce our export trade. In the English and Scotch markets, especially, Canada is selling at less than goods cost us. Canada pays no duty. Rebate does not place us on an equality. On fifty cases of pears rebate would not pay expenses of obtaining it. We pay duty on a full sheet of tin. The rebate does not cover waste in cutting round blanks. We have substituted galvanized iron for tin in consequence of the increased cost of the latter."

Adrian, Mich.: "To increase the cost of No. 8 cans, the size most used by us, an average of sixty cents per hundred, and other sizes in proportion. We are not extensive packers, but the cans used by us last season cost over \$1,000 more than the same quantity would have cost in 1890. This loss must be borne by us or by the producers of fruits and vegetables, or both. The canning industries have been greatly crippled by the increase of duty on tin plate. We have used the same help as before, but paid less wages per day."

Indianapolis: "To reduce our profits to such a narrow margin as to cause the desire to have our capital invested in some other enterprise or abandon the present business altogether."

From a Boston packing house: "Packed in our East Boston factory in 1890, 56,000 cases; in 1891, 35,945; falling off, 20,655; decrease of help, 25 weekly hands."

Gutteridge, etc., etc., Cambridgeport, Mass.: "To increase the cost one dollar a box, instead of a natural decrease of some thirty cents a box. This has prevented those engaged in our line from making such a drop in prices as has occurred in almost every other line of business. Prices have therefore been too high in proportion to other prices, with the result of a decided check to the business. Not nearly so much business in our line is done as there should be. Results: Fewer hands employed, consumers paying more than they ought, manufacturers not making fair profits. Decrease of help, seven hands."

From Buffalo: "Increased cost of tin plates, diminished profits, the substitution of other materials for tin plates, a good deal of misrepresentation and demoralization. We have hope that the business will settle later on."

From a Boston can factory: "That business has decreased some on account of the higher prices for goods, and it is

harder to sell goods at high than low prices; profits also less. We keep the same number of hands, but there has been no increase in wages."

Baltimore: "To add the duty to the cost of the goods, and necessarily we had to sell at a higher price than if there had been no increase."

Philadelphia: "Unfavorable, increased cost of material, and not being able to advance prices we are out the difference. The tendency is also to use inferior materials and decrease wages and various ways to make up."

Waverly, N. Y.: "Sold out my business in February last, but noticed before that that it was helping the iron roofing trade and decreasing my tin roofing business."

Philadelphia: "To advance the price of tin about one dollar per box, with the same cost of packing, and goods selling at same price as before the increase of duty."

Worcester, Mass.: "That we are doing less business. Decrease of help, three hands."

Syracuse, N. Y.: "To add the cost of the tin to the cost of the lanterns."

Syracuse, N. Y.: "To cut down my trade in roofing tin more than one-half, making a considerable loss to my income, and more than this, has forced a number of my smaller customers to retire from the business and to seek other occupations. I am not able to purchase roofing tin of American manufacture at marketable prices, only high priced goods being offered—too high for the average consumer."

Baltimore: "To increase the cost of production."

Buffalo: "Decreasing consumption; economic labor; smaller margins."

New York city: "Compelled us too raise our prices."

Baltimore: "Quite a falling off in the demand for cans owing to the increased duties, which have advanced the cost of tin plates about \$1.30 per box. We have had to decrease our help about one-fifth."

Greenwich, N. Y.: "Very much against us. Forcing us to use old machinery instead of new, as our profits at present will not admit it. We are running a smaller force and will have to put up less goods than formerly. Decrease of help, three hands."

Northville, Mich.: "To reduce our profits. We cannot charge any more for our condensed milk than we did before. We are taxed to help others establish the manufacture of tin plate in the United States. Our output is small yet. We are paying \$1,000 a year to help others. The decline in sugar has helped us about \$1,000 a year, so between the two it is a standoff."

Cleveland: "To increase the cost of our goods by the extra duty."

Detroit: "In previous years our business has increased about 50 per cent. each year and last year only about 15 per cent., entirely owing to the increase of prices made necessary by the duties."

Philadelphia: "To lessen profits by increase of cost in materials. We have had to decrease our help irregularly."

Louisville: "Decrease the sales on terne plates. Many persons refusing to pay the advanced prices due to the tariff. Decrease of help, 5 per cent."

Subletts, Va.: "To make us pay \$230 more for 215 boxes of tin."

A New Trust in Tin and Iron.

The Iron Age announces that "negotiations are in progress looking to the merging into one body of the Association of Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers, the National Association of Galvanized Sheet Manufacturers and the Tinned Plate Manufacturers' association of the United States. This association when organized will be a powerful one, and is expected to be of considerable benefit to the trade. A general meeting of the above three organizations will be held in Pittsburg on Wednesday, June 10 next, at which it is expected the consolidation will take place."

This is just what the manufacturers of iron and steel sheets, who were chiefly instrumental in getting the increase in the duty on tin plate, have been aiming at all the time. The manufacturers of galvanized iron have such a complete control of that industry that when the price of terne plate were advanced in consequence of the higher duty they were able to advance the prices of their galvanized iron in spite of the fact that the price of the crude iron had fallen. The makers of galvanized iron favored the advance in the duty on terne plate for just this purpose. On the other hand, the sheet iron makers favored the duty in order to make the price of tin plate so high that the canners and other large consumers would be forced to build tinning stacks for making tin plates, and thus become their customers for iron and steel sheets.

The makers of sheet iron and steel never intended to engage in the tin plate business, as The Iron Age has several times intimated. They know well that as long as the high duties on sheet iron can be maintained, those who build tinning stacks will have to buy the sheet iron used of them. Hence it is that they are organizing a trust with the galvanizers in order to maintain the high prices which they are now charging for sheet iron.

The only way in which the tin plate industry can be established in this country on a substantial basis is by putting iron and steel sheets, now controlled by a trust, upon the free list. Until this is done consumers will be forced to continue the payment of over \$17,000,000 in duties on imported tin plate into the treasury of the United States.

Who Paid This Duty? A Chicago man arriving in New York from Europe was found to have a silk dress pattern concealed under the lining of his overcoat. On being taken to task by a customs officer he broke down and tearfully asked permission to pay the duty. The silk had cost \$60 on the other side and he was assessed \$30 as duty, which he gladly paid. Probably it will be useless for Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley to tell this individual that the foreigner pays the tax.—Chicago Herald.

Freeland Ready Pay.

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Chop.....1.00
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5 pounds raisins......25

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