

## FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY  
MONDAY AND THURSDAY  
AFTERNOONS.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, -- \$1.00 PER YEAR.

FREELAND, PA., JUNE 30, 1892.

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL  
President,  
Grover Cleveland.....New York

Vice President,  
Adlai E. Stevenson.....Illinois

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

Congressmen-at-Large,  
George Allen..... Erie County  
Thomas P. Morrill.....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.

### A Step Towards Free Trade.

Great reforms are said to move slowly and this is as true regarding the free trade movement as of any other, but the rejection of a section of the platform by the Democratic convention because it savored of idiocy protection was a pronounced victory for the element which is trying to steer the party into clear water. All Democrats are not free traders by any means, but they are compelled to support men and measures which are only next door to that policy. A "tariff for revenue only" does not mean absolute free trade, but it comes nearer to it than any declaration made by any political party that has spoken on the subject. When the committee on resolutions reported at Chicago the third section of the platform read:

We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrine of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and working-men, and for the mere advantage of a few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the government; and we demand such a revision of our tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis.

But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step careful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice.

The above is a lot of cowardly gush and rubbish, containing, with a few exceptions, nothing but half-hearted allegiance to the idol of protectionists. The convention, however, was composed of Democrats, and they were not inclined to play second-fiddle to the worshippers of McKinleyism. The following substitute, which clearly and courageously defines their position, was adopted almost unanimously.

We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud--as a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for purposes of revenue only, and demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

### More Trouble for the G. O. P.

The People's party will hold its first annual convention in Omaha, Neb., on Monday next, which is the Fourth of July. This is a movement the strength of which has been greatly underestimated by Eastern people. The leaders claim the party will carry some states, and if the Western exchanges received by the TRIBUNE represent in any way the feeling of the voters those claims are not mere prophecies.

Ingalls acknowledges that the third party will sweep his state, Kansas; Thurston gave up Nebraska after the Republican convention, and Wolcott predicts that the free silver men of Colorado will vote solidly against Harrison and Reid, and give their votes to the candidates to be named at Omaha. Montana and Idaho are in doubt from what side the contest is viewed.

The People's will not injure the Democrats, as its power is meagre in the South.

GREAT was the disappointment of the Republicans when Hill's followers refused to bolt the ticket named at Chicago. When the nomination of Cleveland was assured many thought the New York senator's friends would rebel by thousands, but the threatened rebellion originated and existed only in the imagination of their "grandfather's hat."

Old newspapers for sale.

## THE CRIME OF TARIFF

### HISTORY OF INDIRECT OR "CROOKED" TAXATION.

A Device to Tax the Poor--The Rich Relieved and the Poorest Compelled to Pay Tribute Out of Their Misery. Taxes upon Consumption.

The great crime of our tariff is that which is inherent in every tariff. It is the most ingenious and effective means ever devised for the plunder of the poor and the enrichment of the rich. I do not now refer merely to direct robbery of the poor for the benefit of the rich, through so called protective and prohibitory measures. I refer to the whole system of indirect taxation, which is founded upon tariffs and could not exist for a day without them.

Indirect, or, as I always prefer to call it, crooked taxation, was invented in days when the mass of the people had, as a famous bishop boasting said, "nothing to do with the laws except to obey them." It owed its origin to the grasping desire of despotic governments and their agents to extort as much as possible from the people. The wealthy classes had a power of resistance which made it dangerous to push them very far. The taxgatherers attempted to collect direct taxes from the people at large, but found the task too laborious and costly; just as in Boston today the collection of poll taxes from the poor costs more than the entire receipts from the poorer classes. Then it occurred to them that, by taxing the food and clothing of the people, they might compel the poorest to pay tribute out of their misery. As soon as the new idea was put into practice it was found that taxes upon consumption were productive of far greater revenue, with far less resistance upon the part of taxpayers, than any form of straightforward taxation which had ever been tried. So it was very acceptable to the taxgatherers.

After a short experience of crooked taxation rich men everywhere realized that it relieved them from most of the burdens of government, and as they were gradually admitted into some share in public administration they insisted upon the abolition of direct taxes and the substitution of crooked ones.

Taxes upon food, clothing, furniture, buildings and other necessities of life, whether levied by a tariff upon imports or a tax upon home productions, are what are known in economic science as taxes upon consumption, and it is inevitable that such taxes should be paid principally by the poorer classes and only to a trifling extent by the rich. This is easily understood upon a few moments' reflection. If bread is taxed the 40,000 families who own half the wealth of this country cannot eat more bread than 40,000 day laborers' families, if as much. The 10,000,000 families who own less than one-quarter of the national wealth will pay 500 times as much of the bread tax, in proportion to their means of payment, as will the 40,000 favored ones. A hungry newsboy will pay as heavy a bread tax as a multimillionaire.

What is true of bread is true, to a slightly less degree, of every other thing which is made the subject of crooked taxation. It will be said that luxuries are taxed and that such taxes are paid only by the rich. But the amount of taxes which are or can be collected upon pure luxuries, used only by the rich, is ridiculously small compared with the entire public revenue. What are called luxuries are used largely by the poor, and the attempt sometimes made to justify taxes upon the poor sewing girl's ribbons, gloves, bits of lace and tiny ornaments, as superfluous luxuries, is an act of pure proud arrogance and impudence.

There never has been, there is not now and there never will be any system of taxation upon consumption which does not bear ten times as heavily upon the great mass of the hard working people as it does upon the rich and prosperous, or which does not bear a hundred or a thousand times as heavily upon day laborers and sewing women as it does upon the millionaires.

The result is, of course, that the small savings of the hardest working class are almost entirely swept away by crooked taxation, while the savings of the very rich are almost entirely untouched. Year by year the concentration of wealth in few hands goes on at ever accelerating pace.

### How "Protection" Protects.

According to the July report of the superintendent of the census, the amount of mortgage debt of the farms and homes of the country is \$2,965,000,000. Based upon this report the St. Louis Republic made the following estimates:

If all the real and personal property of Missouri, all its lands, houses, railroads, cattle, grain, stocks, farms, bonds, promissory notes, merchandise and other property of all kinds was sold at auction for its total assessed value in 1890 it would take more than three times as much to pay this debt. In taking the states in alphabetical order in 1890, if they had been sold for the total assessed value of all their real and personal property, the proceeds of the sales of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida and Georgia would have been only \$2,545,000,000; \$20,000,000 less than the amount of this mortgage debt imposed upon the farms and homes of the country under the past legislation of the Republican party. The annual interest on this debt at 10 per cent. would be \$296,500,000. If the state of Alabama had been sold at its assessed value in 1890, including all personal property, there would still have been a shortage of \$29,000,000 on the interest of this single year, and throwing in Idaho at \$29,000,000 and Arizona at \$21,000,000 the total value of the two states and one territory would have been still \$18,000,000 short of the year's interest debt. Now nearly all of this debt is on the states of the Mississippi valley, nearly all of the interest is paid by the labor of the people of the Mississippi valley, who are at the same time bearing the enormous burden of the Republican tax on trade.

## WE PAY THE TARIFF TAX.

### Hon. Owen Scott Points Out the Fallacy of McKinley's Statement.

But the apologists for this system of spoliation say that the foreigner pays the tax. The supreme court of the United States, in the case of Brown versus The State of Maryland, unanimously announced "that a duty on imports is a tax that is paid by the consumers." Major McKinley, in his canvass, said: "We took the tax off of sugar and now you don't have to pay it. See how we have relieved you from taxation by taking the tariff off from raw sugar."

In another breath this same distinguished gentleman says: "The foreigner pays it--you don't." Now let us see who pays the tax. Marshall Field & Co. imported \$1,400 worth of pearl buttons and paid at Chicago \$3,000 duty. This \$1,400, with the cost of transportation added, was the cost to them and upon which they based their sales of this article which went to consumers and was paid by them. Would the button makers pay \$3,000 tax to get \$1,400 for their products?

Armour imported 300,000 pounds of tin and paid \$6,700 as duty. Ninety-nine per cent. of this, as provided in the McKinley law, was refunded to him, because the goods which this tin inclosed were exported. If the foreigner paid the tax on the tin, why throw the government's money away by refunding it to Mr. Armour? Mr. McKinley introduced a bill in this house last session to appropriate \$25,000 to pay taxes on plate glass for lighthouses to be built by the government. If the foreigner pays the tax, why was this necessary?

The Standard Oil company paid almost a million dollars duty on tin imported in 1890. Ninety-nine per cent. of this was refunded to this giant corporation under the provisions of the McKinley law. If the foreigner paid the tax on this tin, why was it necessary for congress to provide for throwing away so large a sum of the people's money? It is claimed by the friends of protection that they have saved to the people of the country \$56,000,000 by taking the tariff off of sugar. If the foreigner pays the tax, why take it off? It would certainly be good business sense to allow the foreign manufacturers of sugar to pay into the federal treasury this vast sum of money each year--almost half enough to pay the pensions of the disabled and wounded soldiers of our country.

In this house, after the Chicago fire, General Logan introduced a bill to admit building materials to that stricken city free of tariff. If the tax was not paid by the consumer, how would it benefit the Chicago people who were trying to rebuild their city from the ashes that were left by the great conflagration? The earnest protest from the lumber barons induced congress to exempt lumber from this provision. All other building materials were made free under the belief that the consumers were being benefited by taking off the tax. The modern theory of protectionists is that the people of Chicago were not benefited in this, but that the foreigners who shipped their iron and lead and other materials that were used in constructing the magnificent temples of trade and commerce to make the wonder of the Nineteenth century were the beneficiaries by this specific provision. Similar requests were made in regard to other cities that have been unfortunate. At a time when Eastport, Me., burned down a man from Maine, Mr. Boutelle, a member of this house, and insisting that the tariff is not a tax, introduced a bill to take building materials into that city free. It was discovered, though, that the foreigner paid the tax, and his bill did not pass.

Mr. Wanamaker, the present postmaster general, with others, brought a suit against the government to recover between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of revenues. If Mr. Wanamaker has returned this to the foreigner it has not been reported. Neither has he paid it back to the country merchants who sold to the consumers. In this case the people had to pay this tariff twice--once when they bought the goods and once when the government reimbursed Mr. Wanamaker out of the treasury from the moneys they had paid. It would seem from this that the postmaster general did not appreciate the fact that the foreigner paid the tax. All this shows conclusively, and the instances might be multiplied, that the tariff is a tax and the consumer pays it.--Congressional Record.

### McKinley Hates Cheap Cattle.

Among the changes in the tariff which the McKinley bill has made, that upon live cattle is especially noticeable. The old rate was 20 per cent. ad valorem, the new rate being ten dollars per head on all cattle more than 1 year old. Perhaps the framers of this item had in mind importations from Canada, or possibly high priced bulls from foreign ports, but he could scarcely have remembered that nine-tenths of all our imports of cattle are from Mexico. An average herd of Mexican cattle of the age specified would not be worth, delivered on this side of the Rio Grande, over seven dollars per head, while the duty would be ten dollars per head. In other words, the importer of cattle from Mexico could sell his cattle, when he has delivered them on this side of the line, for about seven-tenths enough to pay the duty. This applies to an average herd of mixed cattle. A herd of all beefs would be worth much more, while a herd of all young females would be worth much less.

When this provision went into effect it caught many Texans with hundreds of thousands of cattle in Mexico, where they had gone for pasturage. The men were many of them ruined because this tariff prohibits them from seeking United States markets, and they have been obliged to rely on the Mexican markets which have never been very good and are now much depressed owing to United States prohibition. Texas has been for many years overflowing with cattle, and many of her citizens have been in the habit of going to Mexico with their herds for pasturage, bringing back the beavers and paying 20 per cent. ad valorem, but at present a herd of beaves would bring but a trifle more than the duty.--American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

## AGRICULTURE AND POLITICS.

### New England Farmers Abandon Their Fields Because of the Tariff Tax.

Our civilization rests upon agriculture. To it every strong state must look, not only for bread, but in large measure for men who are to uphold its society. We have won and maintained our institutions in peace and war by the aid of the sturdy citizens who were born and bred upon farms; therefore it is the first duty of our legislators to take care that the laws do not endanger the prosperity of those who till the soil.

The present condition of agriculture in New England shows clearly that the protective tariff is harmful to the interests of the farmer. Thirty years ago this part of the United States contained thousands of small farms, which are now abandoned. In every neighborhood we see these deserted homesteads falling in ruins and their fields returning to forests. The traveler in these districts feels that some great plague has fallen upon the people. Thus in the towns of Tisbury and Chilmark, in Dukes county, Mass., more than three-fifths of the farmsteads of thirty years ago are now deserted. On one tract of 1,200 acres, where formerly stood twenty-two farmhouses, only eight remain, and the greater part of the fields has grown up in brushwood. Several of the New England states have been led to the extraordinary measure of making a census of their abandoned farms, with the hope that foreigners might be induced to buy them. Although these lists are imperfect, in that they take account only of those places where the houses and fields are still fit for use, the results are startling. They show that the small farmer is rapidly being driven from the land which for centuries had maintained his forefathers in prosperity. The census of 1890 shows a loss of population in 930 rural towns in New England.

One reason why the small farmers have been driven to abandon their fields is found in the fact that the protective tariff greatly increases the expenses of their households. In a family of five persons engaged in farming, and living with strict economy, at least \$250 has to be spent for clothing, household utensils, farming tools and the materials which are used in repairing buildings and fences. On the average more than fifty dollars of this sum is due to the protective tariff. This tax is great enough to make a life and death difference in the struggle of a man who has to depend for his success on his own strength and the natural resources of a small tract of ordinary New England land. With that amount of money on the right side of his account he can support his family and put by something for his old age. Without it he must fail.

When the system of the protective tariff was begun the farmers were promised that the manufactures which it would induce would afford them a high priced market for the products of their fields. This theory has proved to be utterly in error, except in the case of the market gardens near the great cities which are owned by men of capital and tilled by hired labor, no part of our agriculture has had any considerable advantage from the establishment of factories in New England. It is now made clear by experience, as it is evident from reason, that the price of our soil products is determined by the market rates of European countries where our surplus is sold. The notion of the advantages of a home market is shown by the facts to be fallacious. Instead of being a blessing to the small farmer, the tariff is a curse which stealthily works for his ruin.--Professor N. S. Shaler in New England Tariff Reform Almanac.

Writing for the press is like making sugar. When writing the more you condense your article, by throwing out everything that is not strictly relative to the subject, the clearer it becomes. Therefore boil down your news items or correspondence.

FOR SALE CHEAP--A good, strong horse, suitable for John Hudak, 2d, Centre Street, Freeland.

FOR SALE--One two-seated phaeton, with horse and shafts, on top seat, spring wagon; cheap for cash. Apply to A. W. Washburn, corner of Pine and Johnson Streets, Freeland.

STRAY--There came to the premises of the undersigned, at Highland, on or about June 23, 1892, a bay horse, has white spot on hind left foot. The owner can have the same by paying me the cost of the horse, together with cost of advertising. Patrick Murray, Highland, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE--A fine farm containing 1 1/2 acres of land, 30 of which are clear house, 25x30 feet; kitchen, 12x16 feet; barn, 24x40 feet; line spring of water near the house. The property is situated in Butler township, Lawrence county, three miles from St. Johns post office. For terms apply to Reuben Fleckinger, on the premises.

ESTATE OF John E. Sheeman, late of the Borough of Freeland, deceased. Letters of administration upon the above-named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to present the same, without delay to Messrs. Sheeman, administrators. John D. Hayes, Attorney.

ESTATE OF Stephen Koenig, late of Sugarloaf Township, deceased. Letters of administration upon the above-named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to present the same, without delay, to George C. Koenig, John D. Hayes, Attorney.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE--The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Luzerne County, to marshal the indebtedness of the town of Foster, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the house of G. A. Johnson, Esq., justice of the peace in the township of Foster, Centre Street, in the Woodside addition to Freeland Borough, on Tuesday, July 13, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all persons interested are notified to appear and present their claims, or be debared from coming in to collect the same. G. L. Halsey, Commissioner.

## PENSIONS

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW. Soldiers Disabled Since the War are Entitled. Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are entitled. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER, Late Com. of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

## Freeland Ready Pay.

- Groceries and Provisions:
- |                                 |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Flour.....                      | \$2.45 |
| Chop.....                       | 1.10   |
| 22 pounds granulated sugar..... | 1.00   |
| 12 cans tomatoes, A No. 1.....  | 1.00   |
| 5 pounds raisins.....           | .25    |
- All Kinds of Meats Are Advancing.
- Fresh Truck and Vegetables
- Every week at lowest market price.

Dry Goods: Challies, best, 4 1/2 cents per yd. Some dress goods reduced from 50 to 25 cents. Scotch gingham, worth 35 cents, sell for 20 cents.

Wall Paper: Thousands of different patterns 5 cents double roll up to any price wanted.

Carpets and Oil Cloths: Carpets, 17 cents per yard. I carry the largest stock in this town.

Furniture: Anything and everything. Good lounges for \$5.00. 6 round-back chairs for \$3.00. Black hair walnut parlor suit, \$29.50.

Ladies' Summer Coats: Are reduced from \$3.75 to \$2.50. Some as low as 75 cents.

Straw Hats: 30 per cent. less than last year. Some at one-half price.

Shoes and Footwear: We are headquartiers. Every pair guaranteed. Ladies' walking shoes for 75 cents; worth \$1.25.

I can save you money on anything you may need, if only 5 cents worth. Call and see our equipped store. We have elaborate rooms from cellar to third floor, National cash register, Lippy's money carrier system, computing scales, the finest in the world, and six men to wait on you. Yours truly, J. C. BERNER.

Washington House, 11 Walnut Street, above Centre. A. Goepfert, Prop.

The best of Whiskies, Wines, Gin and Cigars. Good stabling attached. ARNOLD & KRELL'S

Beer and Porter Always on Tap.

Where to Find Him! Patrick Carey has removed from the American hotel to John McShen's block, 35 and 37 Centre Street, where he can be found with a full line of Medical Wines, Gins, Brandies, Rum, Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskey. Any person who is dry and wants a cold, fresh, large schooner of beer will be satisfied by calling at Carey's.

Good Accommodation For All. SIX DIFFERENT KINDS OF BEER ON TAP.

CURE THAT Cold AND STOP THAT Cough. N. H. Downs' Elixir WILL DO IT. Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere. KEWET, JOHNSON & LARD, Props., Burlington, Vt. Sold at Schilcher's Drug Store.



Bright Flowers of Spring and Summer Time are here in

## PRETTY MILLINERY EFFECTS.

A rare feast for ladies who like pretty things in new millinery goods. Come and see us.

Fashionable city milliners enables us to give all the newest things.

PRICES "THE NEW YORK." ARE THE VERY LOWEST.

Mrs. B. Grimes, Milliner and Dressmaker, CENTRE STREET, BELOW FRONT.

## WHAT TO WEAR! WHERE TO GET IT!

Two important questions that trouble young men, old men, big boys and little boys. We will answer your queries most satisfactorily. We have ready-made clothing to suit men and boys--all styles and all sizes, and everything is just from the manufacturer--as new as new can be. Our stock of gents' furnishing goods--including collars, cuffs and a handsome line of neckwear--is certainly worth examining. Then we have

## BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

in such great varieties that no man need leave our establishment without a perfect fit. We can rig a man out from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet in such fine style that his friends will be astonished, and the man will also be astonished at the low cost of anything and everything he will buy of

JOHN SMITH, BIRKBECK BRICK, FREELAND.

## BUY THE BABY A COACH.



We have the finest and prettiest line of baby coaches you ever saw, and we sell them at prices so low that every baby in and around Freeland should have one. Call at our store, examine the class of goods we offer for sale and you will be convinced that our coaches are selling very cheap. Hand-some trimmings, all colors.

Geo. Chestnut, 91 Centre Street, Freeland. JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

## YOUR CHOICE

Is unlimited when you call to examine the magnificent line of dry goods on our counters. Everything is new--the very latest in the market. All we request of our patrons is that they inspect the stock and compare prices. We know they will agree with us in saying that this is the place to buy.

SUPPORT THE MAN Who will offer you the best bargains in carpets and furniture. Considering the amount and variety of goods we carry it will be to your interest to call upon us when you need anything in this line. We can provide you with a single chair or equip a palace with furniture of any kind, so don't be backward in ascertaining our figures. There are none lower in this county.

About everything that you need is here, and at rock-bottom prices, too. We sell strictly for cash, and have no high rents to pay; therefore our prices are far below any others. Call, inspect our large stock and be convinced that we can give you satisfaction in every respect. J. P. McDonald.

WM. WEHRMANN, German Practical Watchmaker. Centre Street, Five Points. The cheapest and best repairing store in town. All watch repairing guaranteed for one year. New watches for sale. Jewelry repaired on short notice. Give me a call. All kinds of watches and clocks repaired. Complicated and fine work on watches a specialty. Wondersful. The cures which are being effected by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, and all chronic diseases, by their Compound Oxygen Treatment, are indeed marvelous. If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, write for information about this treatment, and their book of 200 pages, giving a history of Compound Oxygen, its nature and effects, with numerous testimonials from patients, to whom you may refer for still further information, will be promptly sent, without charge. This book, aside from its great merit as a medical work, giving, as it does, the result of years of study and experience, you will find a very interesting one. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1329 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Please mention this paper.