

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET. NATIONAL. President, Grover Cleveland, New York. Vice President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois. Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick, Venango County. Congressmen at Large, George Allen, Erie County; Thomas P. Merritt, Berks County.

We denounce protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.—DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

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 arrears and \$1.00, can avail themselves of the advance rates to be derived from this offer.

Pointers for Workmen. The Newsdealer offers the following for the consideration of workmen who believe that a tariff will in any way benefit them:

Under the highest protective tariff in the history of the United States, Carnegie & Co. have reduced the wages of American skilled mechanics. At the same time, as evidence of the fact that tariff protects the monopolist only, Mr. Carnegie is able to contribute a million dollars to found a library in Pittsburgh, and another to his native land, Scotland, for a similar purpose.

Carnegie told General Beaver, when the latter was governor, that his private estate in Scotland was more valuable than the Capitol and public park of the state of Pennsylvania.

Even now it is rumored that this protected monopolist has contributed a cool half-million dollars to the Tory campaign fund to defeat Gladstone and the onward march of popular government and Home Rule in Great Britain.

He has been giving Lord Salisbury and the landlords lessons in the protective system and showing them how, by its adoption, they can amass more wealth in the hands of the few at the expense of the masses than the landlords ever dreamed of. That explains Carnegie's long stay and the sudden conversion of Lord Salisbury to the American idea of protection for the few.

When the idea of November are upon us, will the workmen of America remember these things, or will they, as usual, march to the polls and vote to support a system of tariff robbery which creates trusts and monopolies and locks out American labor for daring to resist a reduction of wages?

Just think for one moment. Here is a man, Carnegie, able to spend millions on a private castle in Scotland, giving labor and service to foreign workmen, keepers, servants, overseers and laborers; able to have a millionaire's mansion in New York, a private home in Pittsburgh with offices etc., cottages at the seaside and on the mountain heights—and notwithstanding all this he refuses to recognize the right of American labor, American citizens, to maintain a union for the preservation of its and their rights.

In the face of the fact that the state confers upon capital the right to combine its dollars, why should such a monopolist be permitted to refuse labor the same inherent right to unite for mutual aid, education and genuine protection? We Americans have been sleeping, alas, too long, and another Patrick Henry, it seems, must arise to warn us of our danger and arouse within us the smouldering spirit of our revolutionary ancestors.

Will some kind and logical protectionist please explain these discrepancies? Will he also inform us how it is that the highly paid labor in eastern cities competes with the poorly paid labor in neighboring cities and in the south, and turns out his product cheaper than the poorly paid labor can turn out their product? He might also give his reasons for thinking that New York laborers need protection from the pauper labor of Canada and none from the pauper labor of Maryland, and why a tariff will should not be constructed on the Allegheny mountains to protect the three-dollar-a-day laborer of Pittsburgh from the two-dollar-a-day laborer of Reading and Harrisburg.

Such apparent inconsistencies as these are daily occurring to many untutored minds, and it behooves the protectionist to be on the alert with simple, straightforward arguments to dispel them.

Will you break the chains of bigotry, partisanship and prejudice in November, or will you continue along for four years more ruled by "old hats and printers' rats"?

It is immaterial to the TRIBUNE who receives the Democratic nomination, so long as the nominee is a representative Democrat, but the methods some people are pursuing in the Hines-McGinty fight are dishonorable, to say the least. A good square battle is well enough at any time, but to try to advance the interests of one candidate by insinuating the other is not a citizen is a small piece of business, as everyone knows McGinty has been voting for nearly twenty years.

"DIFFERENCE IN WAGES" FARCE.

Our Farmers Now Compete with the Lowest Paid Labor on Earth. Here is food for reflection for the farmer who still thinks he is voting money in his pocket when he votes for "protection." If he will ponder this fact sufficiently he will solve the whole tariff problem. It is quoted from "Recent Economic Changes," by David A. Wells: "Indian corn can be successfully and has been extensively raised in Italy. But Indian corn grown in the valley of the Mississippi, a thousand miles from the seaboard, has been transported in recent years to Italy and sold in her markets at a lower cost than the corn of Lombardy and Venetia, where the wages of the agriculturist are not one-third of the wages paid in the United States for corresponding labor. And one not surprising sequel of this is that 77,000 Italian laborers emigrated to the United States in 1885."

In other grains and food products and in cotton it is the same. The \$1 and \$2 and \$3 a day labor of the United States competes with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia and often undersells it in its own markets. Thus wheat can be produced in Dakota, where wages are \$2 a day, at 40 cents per bushel, though it cannot be produced in Rhenish Prussia for less than 80 cents; but wages there are only \$6 per month. As to England, her wheat growers have been driven out of existence by our dear labor and India and Russia's cheap labor.

Such facts as these must settle the question forever with rational minds as to whether or not wages determine cost of production. They did not do so fifty years ago, when high wage Europe was supplying low wage Asia with many manufactured articles. Still less do they do so now, when, with modern machinery and methods, one man or a boy will produce as much as ten men fifty years ago. What folly, then, to say that "on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages at home and abroad." And yet this is the serious declaration of the Republican party in its Minneapolis platform, and it poses as the party of Nineteenth century civilization.

These Republicans persist in shutting their eyes to facts. If McKinley had consulted tables of labor cost in different articles in different countries and had made tariff rates only high enough to put American and foreign goods on a par in our markets as to labor cost, his rates would not have been one-tenth as high as now.

But instead of consulting figures he asked the manufacturers how much duty they wished, and, as Congressman Wilson has shown, practically left blanks for manufacturers to fill out; and they often made duties higher than the total cost of production in any country—all for the benefit of the poor wage earner, of course.

Some day the voting consumers will have intelligence and spunk enough to suggest to the manufacturer that it is time for him to remove his hand from their pockets.

Nuts for Protectionists to Crack.

If, as protectionists tell us, wages depend upon tariffs, then, as we have the same tariff in all parts of the United States, it would be natural to conclude that wages should be uniform from Maine to California. The Foundrymen's association, of Philadelphia, after a considerable amount of correspondence, has compiled a tabulated statement of wages paid in foundries of the United States printed in The Iron Age of May 26, 1892. Some of the figures are from country foundries, others from car wheel, stove and malleable iron and pipe shops, etc. According to this table the average wages of molders vary from \$3.50 per day in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., to \$1.00 in Hagerstown, Md. A few of the other averages are: In Pittsburgh, \$3; Conshohocken, Pa., \$2.83; Philadelphia, \$2.50; Chester, Pa., \$2.40; York, Pa., \$2.10; Reading, Pa., \$1.75; Denver, \$3.25; New York and Brooklyn, \$3; Chicago, \$2.75; Charleston, \$2.60; Portsmouth, N. H., \$2.25; Elmira, N. Y., \$2; Wilmington, Del., \$1.85. The average wages of coremakers vary from \$3.50 in Leadville, Colo., and \$3.25 in San Francisco, to \$1.25 in Elmira and Brockport, N. Y., and Selma, Ala., of cupola tenders, from \$3.50 in Oakland, Cal., to \$1 in several southern cities; of chippers, from \$2.50 in Leadville, Colo., to 75 cents in Athens, Ga.

Will some kind and logical protectionist please explain these discrepancies? Will he also inform us how it is that the highly paid labor in eastern cities competes with the poorly paid labor in neighboring cities and in the south, and turns out his product cheaper than the poorly paid labor can turn out their product? He might also give his reasons for thinking that New York laborers need protection from the pauper labor of Canada and none from the pauper labor of Maryland, and why a tariff will should not be constructed on the Allegheny mountains to protect the three-dollar-a-day laborer of Pittsburgh from the two-dollar-a-day laborer of Reading and Harrisburg.

Tariff Trusts.

The June supplement of the New York World, edited by Hon. John D. Witt Warner, is made up of "one hundred samples" of tariff trusts, under the heading, "Conspiracies to Crush Competition. Restrict Product, Raise Prices and Lower Wages." These trusts embrace most of the articles on which we have effective tariff duties. Among the officers of these trusts will be found hundreds of names published in the New York Tribune's list of millionaires, thus in part, at least, answering the Tribune's question as to whether or not the tariff makes millionaires.

SOME INSIDE FACTS.

TARIFF ROBBERS WANTED TO WRECK THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Director General was Obligated to Abandon the Obnoxious Order of Foreign Exhibitors Would Have Withdrawn in a Body—A Complete Exposure.

The country has little knowledge of the extremity to which tariff robbers will go to prevent intelligent people from discovering the robbery practiced on them in the name of protection. Little information has been permitted to escape from committee rooms and confidential conferences about a proposal which, if adhered to, would have totally wrecked the foreign exhibits at the World's Columbian exposition and left that "colossal undertaking" without representation by any producers except those of the United States. The story is one of the most striking illustrations that could be added to those of tariff history.

It has always been the privilege of foreign exhibitors at international exhibitions to make their own description of their own exhibits. Any other principle would be necessarily absurd and intolerable. If foreign exhibitors may not state in a catalogue, on cases containing goods, in price lists and in advertisements what they please about their own exhibits, they will simply refuse to exhibit, and there the matter would end. One great object in holding international exhibitions is the comparison of cost of production as well as of processes and materials. It is these comparisons that make international exhibitions great schools of progress. Innumerable lines of industrial activity revolution have been brought about by the study of experts among exhibits of rivals.

One reason why a number of British manufacturers refused to participate in our fair was frankly stated—that our skilled workmen would discover the secrets of their workshops and avail of the cheaper methods by which, being older practitioners than we, they are able to lower rates, to put many grades of popular goods on the market. It has also been an invariable rule of foreign exhibitors to admit duty free all foreign exhibits, subject to the domestic tariff only if offered for sale after the conclusion of an exhibition. This rule has been observed in all British, continental and colonial exhibitions. It has also been recognized in the international exhibitions previously held in the United States—that at New York, a failure, in 1853; that at Philadelphia, a success, in 1876. It was covered among the rules officially promulgated for foreign exhibitors by the director general of the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893. Notwithstanding all but universal grumbling among foreign producers when requested to participate in our fair, they have gradually acquiesced to a considerable degree. They accepted our invitation on the terms in which it was conveyed. These terms implied that the same rules would operate that were recognized by previous international exhibitions.

Meanwhile the American tariff robber was slyly at work. He became alive to the fact that if foreign goods were marked in the World's fair at the figures for which they can be produced and pay a profit to the manufacturer in addition to the cost of production he would be in danger of undoing. Many of the countries from which foreign exhibits are coming are themselves protection countries. Yet they can place on the market goods in many respects superior to ours at prices running from one-third to one-half. While the cry of starved British labor is rung by Republican demagogues the cry of starved French labor will not serve. Causes that starve labor in England—causes not at all related to tariffs—do not exist in France. There land is free and the people are able to feed as well as clothe themselves. How should the American tariff robber keep from the knowledge of Americans visiting the World's fair the fact that in France, a highly prosperous country, the laborer is the happiest and gayest in the world and a protective country, goods can be put on the market at one-third to one-half their cost in our market, controlled exclusively by the American tariff robber?

An expedient was adopted which came near wrecking the World's fair. Pressure was brought to bear on the director general to prohibit foreign exhibitors from placing any prices on their goods except with the addition of the American McKinley tariff. Two objects were to be accomplished by this. The first was to sustain the grotesque untruth of McKinley and his followers that "the foreigner pays the tax"; secondly, to deceive the great masses of unreflecting Americans about the real cost of production minus the tariff tax. British, French, Italian, South American and Canadian exhibitors raised so furious a protest that the director general was compelled to annul the outrageous order, which would have made every foreign exhibitor commit a falsehood in representing as the price of his goods what in fact was not their price, but the price with the tribute added which the American buyer pays to the American tariff robber. Had the prescription for falsehood not been recalled the foreign exhibitors would have withdrawn in a body. The benefits of the international exposition to the people of the United States these patriotic tariff robbers were ready and anxious to annul rather than that their robbery should be laid bare in the exposition itself.

The lesson is timely. No more complete exposure of the tariff robbery could have been made.—Chicago Herald.

The Fosters' Diplomatic Tendencies.

It was a man named Foster who went to Gloster in a shower of rain; who stepped in a puddle up to his middle and never went there again. Perhaps this tradition of the diplomatic tendencies of the Fosters to get in out of the wet is what makes Mr. Harrison so fond of the family.—St. Louis Republic.

TAYLOR THE DEMOCRAT.

He is Reasonably Certain of Election Over Taylor the Republican.

There are two candidates for the position of secretary of state for the state of Ohio, one representing the Democrats and the other the Republicans, but when the votes are counted next November it is reasonably certain, from present appearances, that the Republican will be in it.

In other words, William A. Taylor, the Democratic nominee, will be elected. Mr. W. A. Taylor was born in Perry county, O., fifty years ago. He began teaching school when but sixteen years of age, devoting his spare time to the study of law, being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1866 he renounced the law and entered the ranks of journalism and became identified with the Cincinnati Enquirer. He afterward worked on the Pittsburg Post, the New York Sun and at one time had editorial charge of the Pittsburg Telegraph. He subsequently returned to the Cincinnati Enquirer, where he now is. During the war he served as a private in General Birney's brigade. Mr. Taylor is an author of considerable note, his published works including "American Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers," "The Peril of the Republic" and "Ohio Statesmen and Hundred Year Book." He resides in Columbus with his family, a wife and one son.

It will be no nonentity. The expressions of satisfaction over the nomination of Mr. Stevenson come from the Democrats in all parts of the country. Those who know him personally are enthusiastic in their expressions. He is a man not only of the highest integrity, but of strong personal magnetism and force of character, and should the ticket on which his name appears be elected it is predicted that he will not be the nonentity that vice presidents usually are.—Baltimore News.

Satisfaction with the Ticket.

The nominations of Cleveland and Stevenson have been received with the utmost enthusiasm throughout Indiana. No Democratic ticket, not excepting that which contained the talismanic name of Hendricks, was ever so handsomely or so numerously ratified in Indiana within so short a time after it was named. From all parts of the state come reports of the intense satisfaction with which Democrats have received the action taken at Chicago.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Well, Hardly.

In 1890 the Independents of Nebraska polled 70,137 votes, the Republicans 68,878 and the Democrats 71,331 for governor. The allied Democratic and Independent strength in the congressional struggle was still greater. As the anti-Republican sentiment in the state is stronger this year than in 1890 it is clear that Harrison will not get her eight electoral votes without a desperate fight.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

An Absurd Appointment.

Wear of the opinion that Mr. Foster's elevation will not impress the country as a great or altogether fitting appointment. We must say that he hardly measures up to the stature of the men who have heretofore filled the chair of state—Webster, Marcy, Seward, Fish, Bayard, Blaine—not to mention those of earlier days. Perhaps the appointment is only intended to be temporary.—Indianapolis News.

A Heavy Load.

Joe Fifer's officeholders are beginning the campaign in Illinois early. They feel that the depression in the Republican ranks which has followed the humiliation of Blaine, the nomination of Harrison and the appointment of Foster, together with the weight of state issues against them, is a heavy load which can only be carried under the inspiration of music and fireworks.—St. Louis Republic.

Too Many Cooks Spoil the Broth.

The story that the president will form a personal campaign committee, not to take the place of the national committee, but to act with it as an advisory board, is a queer indication of whether the politicians are drifting. The broth might possibly thrive under such a multiplicity of cooks, but if so the event would be a reversal of the culinary wisdom of the ages.—Philadelphia Record.

Whistling to Keep Up Courage.

The pretended glee of Benjamin Harrison and his monopoly organs over the radical utterance of the Democratic platform on the tariff question suggests the valor of the boy who whistled to keep his courage up. That platform is no laughing matter—to a Republican tariff robber.—Chicago Herald.

A Bad Year for Clarkson.

Clarkson, the ball player, has been released. This isn't a good year for the Clarkson family, anyway. It will be remembered that President Harrison got into James' curves the other day and knocked him out of the box.—Chicago Mail.

Nothing New in Crime.

"There is nothing new in crime," is Bourke Cockran's apt way of accounting for the resemblance between the force bill programme and the historic devices of tyranny to control the expression of the popular will.—New York World.

All the "Shuns."

The depression in the iron trade still continues; ditto the depression, oppression, suppression and several other things ending in the suggestive sound of "shun."—New York Herald.

Freeland Ready Pay.

Groceries and Provisions:

Flour.....\$2.45 Chop.....1.00 22 pounds granulated sugar.....1.10 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 ginghams, 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 headquarters. 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,

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ARNOLD & KRELL'S Beer and Porter Always on Tap.

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

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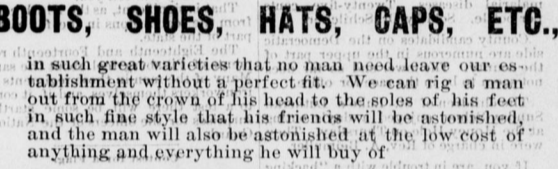
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