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FREELAND, PA., JULY 25, 1892. DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.

Judge of Supreme Court,
er Heydrick......Venang nen-at-Larg

George Allen..... Thomas P. Merritt..... .... Erie County ... 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, 1822, subscriptions will be received by the Tribunk 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 Tribunk will be \$1.50 per year, strictly in advance.

#### Sunday Closing of the World's Fair,

Sunday Closing of the World's Fair.
Whence springs that hard, dry, narrow meaness in so-called Christians which exerts itself to repel rather than attract people to a religious form of life?
It is the still rampant bigotry of the Puritan fathers, we presume, nurtured and fed by their unprogressive progeny. Certainly it seems as though a certain element takes every opportunity to assert itself over the less agressive citizens of the country, and seeks in every way to not only make religion compulsory, but to force it into public questions where it has no place. The most unpleasant recent instance of this is in the oleasant recent instance of this is in the ersistent crusade that has been carried in by fanatics, with the object in view of closing the world's fair at Chicago or unday. A limp and hypocritical concress has supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the absurd demandress has been carried to the supported the suppo

gress has supported the absurd demand by passing a bill, and all Europe will soon be laughing at us for our ridiculous and deformed ideas of religious conduct. Aside from the gross injustice of this offensive action, the result of it is going to be so disastrous that one would fancy even narrow-minded bigots would recognize it and strive to avoid it. The innocent and instructive entertainment that fair would provide on Sunday, as well as on week days, is sufficient argument to all reasonable persons that it should not on week days, is sufficient argument to all reasonable persons that it should not be closed, but heavy-headed and hysterical professional religion workers, the men who advertise themselves as being possessed of abundant heavenly virtues, will not even discuss the situation, and refuse point blank to consider that closing the fair means an enormous increase in the immorality of the crowds assembled in Chicago, who will only too gladly avail themselves of the innumerable methods of enjoying themselves that will be offered them.

There will be three times the drink-

will be offered them.

There will be three times the drinking, three times the sacrilege, three times the actual infamy accomplished in Chicago on Sunday with the fair closed than if it is open. But the fanatical mob cares nothing about this. In it-hard, uncompromising, aggravating way it shrieks: "Close that fair!" Accordingly, the fair is closed, and the satisfied horde triumphs over the vanquished liberals, not knowing, or, if knowing, not caring, that the devil is delighted with their victory.

We had thought better of congress in

We had thought better of congress in this matter. It is another case of nerve less men lying down like poltroons to win votes. Not one-fourth of the house win votes. Not one-fourth of the house of representatives could honestly vote in favor of the Sunday closing of the fair; but when a few hundred voter-control things in their various districts, and when those few hundred voters may perchance be cut on the stripe of Elliot Shepard, your Congressman gives a shiver, buttons his coat tightly over his conscience and votes against his con-victions. It was politics not religious victions. It was politics, not religious sentiment, that carried the Sunday clos-ing bill through the house.

man does not stand there as the disinterested champion of the Sabbatarians, but as the very-much-interested attorney of the whiskey ring of Chicago, the members of which will be made millionaires if they can compass the closing of the fair on Sundays, and thereby drive a very large proportion of the visiting influx of humanity to the saloons and beer gardens. This is the crowd that Quay has trained with heretofore, and we should be more than astounded to have reason to believe that he had changed his bedfellows at this late day.—N. Y. Topics.

Degenerated Journalism.

That portion of the Republican press which claims to represent at all times the party's position upon national questions, has certainly taken a queer and humiliating stand in the Homestead trouble. With but few exceptions'these organs are arrayed in a solid phalanx against the demands of the laboring class and organized labor in general. They make no attempt to conceal their true feelings, and their editorials and perverted news statements constitute very good evidence that the power of Republican monopolists is becoming greater every day.

Corporations were never so bold and law-defying as at present, and their authority is indeed menacing when a few iron kings can pull a string and twist interests.

thority is indeed menacing when a few iron kings can pull a string and twist into line every Republican sheet, from the New York Tribune and Philadelphia Press down to the little G. O. P. country weeklies. Newspapers that a few months ago were in heartfelt sympathy with the cause of the lower classes are now the mouth-pieces of Carnegia. The editors dare not speak as they would wish, but stand like a troop of muzzled automatons waiting to shriek and shout as they are ordered by Republican politicians.

as they are ordered by Republican politicians.

It is not a very edifying spectacle to witness, and when people read their comments on Homestead their opinions of the freedom of the press will be considerably lessened. In justice, however, to a few Republican journals it must be said they have acted honorably, the Hazleton Sentinel being especially actively in the exceptions. Its editor, while disclaiming for the party all responsibility for the trouble, has attacked the monopolists from every point and deserves commendation for his fearless course.

When Whitelaw Reid was rebuilding Ophir Farm, his country home, he inerted the following advertisement in his paper, the New York Tribune:

WANTED.—Stonemasons who can cut and set; wages \$1per day. Call on masons forman, Ophir Farm, near White Philis, N. Y.

oly: wages \$1 per day. Call on masons foreman, Ophir Farm, near white Plains, N. Y. At the time this advertisment appeared the regular wages of stonemasons were \$4.50 a day. Reid is not in the habit of paying regular wages, however, when he can get his work done for less. So he followed out the same plan as he does in his newspaper business, and cried to employ men at "rat" rates. It is all very well for the vice presidential candidate to declare his friendship for the laboring classes at this interesting stage of the game, but history is against him and shows that he is an active defender of the principle that the rich man shall increase his property by relucing as far as possible the wages of his employes. Such a man is not fitted to be vice president of the United States and cannot possibly command the votes of the masses.

The West End Coal Company has osted the following notice, says the hickshinny Democrat:

Shickshinny Democrat:

A large majority of the employes of the West End Coal Company having expressed a preference for a monthly pay instead of a two week's pay, as has here-tofore been the custom, the company will pay monthly.

A fine set of employes these must be,

A fine set of employes these must be, if the company's notice contains the truth. Why don't they express a preference for annual payments at once? Are they incapable of handling the miserable pittance they have been receiving every two weeks, or is this "large majority" phrase only a bluff to cow the men? Let miners everywhere properly demand a semi-monthly payment and they will get it.

ANOTHER COPPER TRUST.

Producers Have Agreed to Restrict Production After July 1.

The New York Daily Commercial Bulliquin of June 16 says: "After a long period of negotiation the producers of copper in Europe and the United States have arrived at an agreement to restrict production after July 1 next. The American producers have agreed to restrict their exports of copper to Europe, in conideration for which the Spanish producers have pledged themselves to cut down their production 5 per cent. The object of this agreement is of course to bring about a higher level of prices."

Whether or not the producers can successfully hold together to put prices back where they were during the existence of the great copper combine in 1889-0, it is certain that there has been left for them a duty of 1½ cents per pound, which was about all McKinley could do to invite another copper trust to repeat the outrage perpetrated in 1889 upon the American people. It will be remembered that in 1889 the copper trust sold American copper so much cheaper in Europe that it was reimported and sold at a profit here after paying a duty of four cents per pound, and from April to August, 1889, the foreign price never exceeded eight cents and the domestic price was never less than twelve cents. But for the duty no such difference could have existed and the effects of the French syndicate upon our industries would have been as slight as they were upon European industries.

have existed and the effects of the French syndicate upon our industries would have been as slight as they were upon European industries.

The effect of high prices for raw materials of any kind is farreaching and disastrous. How the consumers of copper were affected by the high prices of 1888 is described by James Powell, president of the Union Brass company, of Cincinnatt, in The Engineering and Mining Journal of Jan. 19, 1829:

"When the syndicate began brass workers all over the country were fully employed at good wages, and while the demand for goods may not have been kept up at all times with the same vigor, yet the price of the raw material was such as to afford a living profit to the copper producer only.

"The consumption of brass goods for steam, water and gas has fallen off from \$25 to 40 per cent., with no immediate prospect of an improvement. The manipulations of the combine have been the most disastrous calamity for the general copper consuming industries of this country that has ever befallen them."

As evidence that the American end of this "agreement" is made in good faith, it is reported from Marquette, Mich, that a general strike is imminent at the great Calumet and Hecla copper mine. The company instead of acknowledging openly that they intend to restrict production by closing the mine, announce that they will discharge all employees who are members of the Knights of Labor or of any other labor organization. They know that this will not only precipitate a long struggle that will restrict production, but it will give them an opportunity to utilize cheap "scab" labor when they are ready to resume operations, and perhaps to starve some of the strikers into accepting lower wages.

Henry George's "Protection or Free

tions, and perhaps to starve some of the strikers into accepting lower wages.

Henry George's 'Protection or Free Trade,' which is just now being extensively circulated by members of congress, the author thus clearly shows how oppressively indirect taxes—and especially tariff taxes—bear upon the poor, while the rich almost entirely escape: "A still more important objection to indirect taxation is that when imposed on articles of general use (and it is only from such articles that large revenues can be had) it bears with far greater weight on the poor than on the rich. Since such taxation falls on people not according to what they have but according to what they have but according to what they show the heaviest on those whose consumption is largest in proportion to their means. "As much sugar is needed to sweeten a cup of tea for a working girl as for the richest lady in the land, but the proportion of their means which a tax on sugar compels cach to contribute to the government in the case of the one is much greater than in the case of the other. So it is with all taxes that increase the cost of articles of general consumption. They bear far more heavily on married men than on bachelors; on those who have children than on those who have children than on those who have none; on those barely able to support their families than on those whose incomes leave them a large surplus. "If the millionaire chooses to live closely he need pay no more of these indirect taxes than the mechanic. I have known at least two millionaires—possessed not of one, but of from six to ten millions each—who paid little more of such taxes than ordinary day laborers."

sentiment, that carried the Sunday closing of the Sunday closing bill through the house.

It is bade enough for sensible people to have to listen to the worst sort of balderdash relative to the Sunday closing of the exposition in our national senate, but that we must listen to it from the ligs of such notroines corruptors of public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public morals as Matt Quay is an insult to the plain common sense of the public and the worst should assembly that the products of our own. Mr. McKinley at the products of the content of this country near all the people of this country near water to the sensition of the products of the content of the quest.

It peak that I have said before, that the people of this country near the people of this country and products of our own. Mr. McKinley as the products of the and the quest. It people of this country near the people of this country near the people of this country in the products of the quest. It people of this country near the people of this country of the products of our

TIN PLATE WORKERS' WAGES.

They Must Be Reduced — Astonishing Greed of the Manufacturers.

Greed of the Manufacturers.

The great American manufacturers of tin plate are showing their hands sooner than was expected, even by the greatest skeptics of "protection." It was announced from Pittsburg, June 17, that—"At the conference between the tin plate manufacturers and the scale committee of the Amalgamated association this afternoon, the latter were astounded at a call for a reduction of wages of the most highly skilled busses of workmen in the tin plate and sheet iron industries. "This call for a reduction is in the face of the assertion of the manufacturers that the tariff put on tin plate by the Fiftieth congress was necessary in order that good wages might be paid American workmen."

Think of it! Wages to be reduced so soon in this great "infant" industry. The foreigners, imported by Niedringhaus and others to work in an "American" industry at "American" wages, are asked to accept lower wages. This ought to be the straw that will break "protections" back, but perhaps the matter can be patched up by the manufacturers who are never backward in coming forward with excuses for lower wages. This same dispatch says that "David B. Oliver, C. Zug, J. H. Laughlin and other leading manufacturers urged the acceptance of the manufacturers scale on account, they said, of the depressed condition of the iron trade," just as if iron was not also heavily "protected" and therefore entitled to be in a "booming" condition.

It was only on June 2 that the "Association of Galvanized Sheet Iron Manufacturers," the "Tinned Plate Manufacturers," the "Tinned Plate Manufacturers," the "Tinned Plate Manufacturers," the matter know that the duty on tin plate, which has kept up the price of steel sheets and of galvanized iron for roofing purposes. It was not strange, then, that they met together and formed this three headed trust, or monster. The iron and steel manufacturers agreed to reduce wages in their lines an average of 15 or 20 per cent. It was generally believed that the tin plate men would not dare to exercise their un

lized iron are firmer, and in a few instances higher.

Hatmakers Done with Protection.

At a mass meeting of the Cloth Hat and Capmakers' union in New York on June 15, over 700 men, representing twenty-six out of the thirty shops in the city, discussed the grievance of wage reductions. It was said that during the last year several reductions in their wages at different times have made a total reduction of 70 per cent., and that during the past four months of the year the best men have been unable to earn timere than six dollars a week. They will make an effort to get wages back above starvation point.

Pitiable as is the lot of these men, it is no worse than that of hatmakers elsewhere in this country since the McKinley bill came their way. A few years ago the hat factories of Bloomfield, Watsessing and East Orange, N. J., were prosperous and gave steady employment to hundreds of hands, nearly all of whom voted for 'protection.' The almost prohibitive duty on hatters' raw materials has caused the business to dwindle, until now no mill in Bloomfield is running on full time, and many of the employees have songht work in other businesses. The hatters, being intelligent men, have become enthusiastic tariff reformers and are preparing to form a Cleveland club.

A Nut for McKinley made his notorious old

become enthusiastic tariff reformers and are preparing to form a Cleveland club.

A Nut for McKinley to Crack.

Mr. McKinley made his notorious old tariff speech over again at the Minneapolis convention. He is still pretending that the foreigner pays the tariff taxes and that protection simply taxes "the products of other nations" instead of the products of our own. Mr. McKinley, however, has never answered the question put to him by The World over and over again: Why is it if the foreigners pay the tariff taxes that the Fifty-first congress was content with spending a billion dollars? Why did it not lavish more of the foreigners' money on the people of this country? Why did it not wring a more splendid sum out of the manufacturers and merchants of Europe for the payment of the government's extravagance? How can Mr. McKinley excuse this self restraint, which still leaves some of the public burdens to be borne by Americans? Will he not answer the question now that he has repeated the proposition! Moreover, he might tell the country why he even refrained from raising enough to make up the deficiency caused by the extravagance of the congress in which he was the leader on the floor of the house of representatives.—New York World.

What college crew would attempt to win a boot race with half of the con-

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