FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS, - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 8, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL,
President,
Grover Cleveland..... Vice President,

STATE.

Judge of Supreme Court,
ser Heydrick......Venans Congressmen-at-Large,
George Allen ... Eric County
Thomas P. Merritt ... Berks County

We denounce protection as a fraud, robbery of the great majority of the Ameri can people for the benef DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. ple for the benefit of the few .-

Until September 1, 1882, 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.

McKinley on American

Major McKinley went to Nebraska to to tell the people of that anti-Republi-can state why their opposition to his tax

law is folly.

The major still professes to believe that any reduction of the rates of duty of his tariff for protection only would result in the ruin of the country, He asserted at Beatrice that if the manufacturers, workingmen, merchants and farmers of this country were not de-fended by his statute they would be-come paupers. The native American, in his judgement, is not able to hold his own in competition with other people of the world

He says this of the country which, in its infancy and despite the harsh navigation laws of Great Britain, intended to prevent the new republic from shar-ing in the commerce of her West Indian possessions, took the lion's share of that trade, and that, too, when our tariff taxes were lower than any Demo cratic statesman would think of impos-

ing under present trade conditions.

The seizure of that trade was the beginining of a glorious supremacy of this country on the ocean for a long period, during which American ships had a large share of the world's carry-ing trade and received higher freights than the ships that sailed under any

Later, from 1850 to 1860, when tariff duties averaged from 25 per cent. down to 20 per cent., the progress of this was more rapid than at any time in its history. Its commerce, its manufactures and its agriculture de-

veloped enormously.

The civil war and the high tariffs checked the advance of the country but no measure ever placed upon the statute books of the United States has been such a stumbling-block to American progress as the McKinley act.

When Mr. McKinley says that his fellow-countrymen are unable to cope with foreigners in the struggle of existence he slanders a people who have shown the highest capacity for the industrial arts of life .- N. Y. World.

A Queer Query.

A Queer Query.

Query! If the slight reductions in the duties on iron and steel, forced into the McKinley tariff by free-trade Demo-cratic influence, have so soon brought mischief and misery to the workers in iron and steel in the United States, what would be the result if, instead of those slight reductions, there had been adopted a tariff-for-revenue only?—Progress.

Our esteemed contemporary accords. Our esteemed contemporary accords

"free trade Democratic influence" a great deal more than it deserves. It is news to free traders that they had any influence in framing the McKinley bill or forcing reductions in the duties on iron and steel. It was certainly not in the house of representatives, where there were 175 Republicans to 152 Demo-crats, and in the senate the McKinleyites the duties on iron and steel imposed by the former tariff and the new bill does not show a single instance where the rates were reduced by McKinley, but it does show in numerous places where they were advanced. If, as the *Progress* acknowledges, misery and mischief have been brought to the workers in these industries, the Republican party is entitled to full credit for this result. Ten trades had no say whatever in fixing the duties of the McKinley bill, but of course somebody must be denounced for the deplorable condition of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to have a contracted by the detection of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to have a contracted by the detection of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to have a contracted by the detection of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to be a contracted by the detection of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to be a contracted by the detection of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to be a contracted by the detection of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to be a contracted by the detection of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to be a contracted by the free trades by the free trades of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for the offices, sail be filed with the said secretary at least forty days before the day such as the first of the common and nomination and nom had a majority of 10. A comparison of the duties on iron and steel imposed by the duties of the McKinley bill, but of course somebody must be denounced for the deplorable condition of the iron and steel trade, and the "free trade bugaboo" had to be resurrected. But the day is past when yoters will believe all they will be the countries at least forty-two and thirty-tive mast when yoters will believe all they read in Republican organs.

WEST VIRGINIA is a state that is claimed as doubtful by the Republicans. When the convention met the other day they had the hardest kind of a time trying to get a candidate to run for gover-nor. Nearly a dozen of the leading men of the party, including Bill Elkins, declined the honor without thanks, but they finally prevailed upon T. A. Davis, a banker with a big barrel, to head the ticket. A very doubtful state, indeed.

Read the new ballot law.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

MANY RADICAL CHANGES FOR THE

Complete Text of the New Method of Voting-How Nominations Are Made and Elections Conducted-Something of

used, in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The Nominations.

Section 2. Any convention of delegates or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations representing a political party, which at the election next preceding polled at least three per centum of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the state, or in the electoral district or division thereof for which such primary meeting, caucus, convention or board desires to make or certify nominations, may nominate one candidate for each office which is to be filled in the state, or in the said district or division, at the next ensuing election, by causing a certificate of nomination to be drawn up and filed as hereinafter provided, provided that any political party which polled three per centum of the entire vote in the state at the election next preceeding at which a state officer was voted for may make and certify nominations according to the provisions of this section for any electoral division or district of the state, notwithstanding that such political party may have polled less than three per centum of the entire vote at the last preceding election in said electoral district or division. Every such certificate of monination shall be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary, or secretaries, of the convention or private meeting or caucus or board, who shall add thereto their places of residence, and shall be sworn or affirmed to by them before an officer qualified to administer oats, to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of nomination.

Another Plan of Nomination.

be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

Another Plan of Nomination.

Section 3. Nominations of candidates for any public office may also be made by nomination papers, signed by qualified electors of the state, or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made, and filed in the proper office, as provided in section five of this act. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the state at large the number of the qualified electors of the state signing such nomination papers shall be at least one-half of one per centum of the largest vote for any officer elected in the state at the last preceding election at which a state officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations, the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division signing such nomination papers shall be at least three per centum of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electoral district or division for which said nomination papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to each momentation after an evaluation of the commination and person the output of the commination and the application of the residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to each nomination paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidualt of at least five of the signers thereof, which affi-davit shall accompany the nomination paper, provided that nomination papers which are not signed and made out in strict compliance with all the requirements of this act shall be invalid.

What Must be Stated.

and the requirements of this act shall be invalid.

Section 4. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall specify: (1) The party, or policy, which such candidate represents expressed in not more than three words: in the case of electors of president and vice president of the United States the names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party of political appellation. (2) The name of each candidate nominated therein, his profession, business, or occupation, if any, and his place of residence with street and number thereon, if any. (3) The office for which such candidate is nominated, provided that no words shall be used in any momination papers to describe or designate the party or policy or political appellation represented by the candidate named in such nomination papers as aforesaid, identical with or similar to the words used for the like purpose in certificates of nomination made by a convention of delegance of a political party which at the last preceding election polled three per centum of the largest vote cast.

(3.) In the case of certificates and papers designed borough and township officers within three days after the last day for the filing of signed borough and township officers within three days after the last day for the filing of such nertificates and papers. Objections as to form, or apparent conformity or non-conform-ity to law, of certificates or papers designed for the state at large, shall be filed with the secre-tary of the commonwealth, and shall be consid-ered by him conjointly with the auditor general and attorney general, and shall be decided finally by a majority of these officers.

and Elections Conducted—Something of Interest to Every Citizen of the State.

The new build hav reads as follows: Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth should be represented by the authority of the same kind to other certificates and papers, except those for borough and township offices, shall be filed with the county in the brown of the same, that from and after March 1, 1892, all ballots cast in elections for public officers within this commonwealth shall be printed and distributed at public expense as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots and of the cards of instruction for the elections in each county, and the delivery of the same to the election officers, as hereinafter provided, and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be a county charge unless herein otherwise provided, the payment of twhich shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other election expenses. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the balants made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commonwealth to prepare forms for all the balants made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commonwealth to prepare forms for all the balants made necessary or any other persons by whom they are to be used, in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The Nominations.

Section 2. Any convention of delegates or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations representing a political party, which at the election in the election officers or payers are designed, may be situated to the provision of this act, and to the provision of this act, and to the provision of this act, and to the provision of the court is necessary to the court is nessent any other certification of the court is necessary to the represe To Settle Objections. ately decided by the judge being oldest in com-mission in such district.

Provision for Withdrawal.

Provision for Withdrawal.

Section 7. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination by request in writing, signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledged ments of deeds, and filled with the secretary of the commonwealth 15 days, or with the country commissioners of the proper country 12 days, as the case may be, previous to the day of election, and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots.

Section 8. All certificates of nonination and

Section 8. All certificates of no

ed upon the ballots.

Section 8. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when filed shall be open under proper regulations to public inspection, and shall be preserved not less than two years in the offices where they have been filed.

Section 9. The secretary of the commonwealth shall, 10 days at least previous to the day of any election of United States or state officers, transmit to the county ommissioners and the sheriff in each county in which such election is to be held, duplicate official lists stating the names and residences of and parties or policies represented by all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him, as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid, as provided in section six, and to be voted for at each voting place in each such county, respectively substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein. The county commissioners of each county at least 10 days prior to the day of any election, an official list containing the names, residences and party or political appellations of all candidates, except those for election officers and school directors, whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners abere. whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioner, as here-in provided, for such election, and to be voted for at each voting place in the county, substan-tially in the form of the ballots to be used

and borough offleers, to give notice of the same by proclamations posted up in the most public places in every election district, and by adver-tisements in at least two newspapers, if there be so many published in the county, represent, ing, so far as practicable, the political parties which at the preceding election cast the largest and next largest number of votes; and in every such proclamation or advertisement he shall: (1) Enumerate the offleers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations, except for election offers and assessors, made as provid-

such proclamation or advertisement ne snau;

(f) Enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations, except for election officers and assessors, made as provided for in this act, and to be voted for in such closurty, as far as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the ballots, but the proclamations posted in each election district need not contain the names of any candidates but those to be voted for in such district. (c) Designate the place at which the election is to be held. (3) He shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress and of the state legislative, and of the feleci or common council of any city, or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature, and of the feleci or common council of any city, or incorporated district, in the same into the office or appointment of by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or of the or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or of the or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or of the office of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that of an election officer.

In Case of Death.

Section 11. In case of the dath or withdraw-

In Case of Death.

of the commonwealth at least fifty-six days before the election for which the candidates are nominated, and nomination papers for candidates for the said offices shall be filed with the said secretary at least forty days before the day of such election.

Where Papers Are Filed.

Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for all other offices, except township and borough offices, shall be filed with the county commissioners of the respective counties at least forty-two and thirty-five and the counties at least forty-two and thirty-five and thorough offices, and election officers and election officers or papers for candidates for township and borough offices, and election officers and election off

signers of the original paper.
Section 12. All substituted nomination certificates or papers may be objected to as provided in section seven of this act, and if a substituted certificate or paper be filled after the last day for filling the original certificate or paper, objections must be made within four days after

tuted certificate or "paper be filed after the last day for filing the original certificate or paper, objections must be made within four days after the filing, and no objection as to form or conformity to law shall be received after the time set for printing the ballots.

As soon as any substituted candidate shall have been duly nominated, his name shall be substituted by the proper officers in the place of that of the candidate who has died or withdrawn, so far as time may allow, or in case a substituted nomination be filed with or transmitted to the county commissioners, or town-as alip or borough auditors, after the ballots have been printed, the said commissioners or auditors shall prepare, and distribute with the ballots, suitable silps of paper bearing the substituted name, together with the title of the office, and having adhesive pase upon the reverse side, which shall be offered to each voter with the regular ballot, and may be affixed thereto.

Section 13. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots to be used therein to be printed, except for elections of officers of townships and boroughs, and elec-officers of townships and boroughs, and elec-officers of townships and boroughs, and elec-officers of townships and boroughs, and elec-

Section 13. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots to be used therein to be printed, except for elections of officers of townships and boroughs, and election officers and school directors in the same, the ballots for which shall be printed and distributed by the auditors, who shall certify the cost of such printing and distribution to the county commissioners for payment, as part of a county election expense. The said commissioners and auditors shall ascertain the offices to be filled and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots, in accordance with this act, and for the safe keeping of the same while in their possession, or that of their subordinates or agents.

How Ballots Are Printed.

How Ballots Are Printed.

Section 14. The face of every ballot, which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall contain the names and

order:
In the case of certificates of nominations made by a convention of delegates, or otherwise as described in section two, representing a political party which at the election next preceding polited at least three per centum of the highest entire vote cast in the state, or electoral district or division thereof, for which such a contradition are made, as described in section in groups as presented in the several certifi-cates of nomination under the designation of the office with the party descriptive words o political appellation at the head of each group Such groups shall be printed in the order of the vote policid by each political party at the last preceding election, beginning with the marky which seconds the second of the processing of the pro-(or mader the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor as many blank space as there are persons to be elected to such office, in which the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote as candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote without the crossmark (x hereinafter mentioned. Whenever the appro-val of a constitutional amendment or othe

The Use of the Pencil.

of instruction.

The specimen Ballots.

They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper, and without the fac-simile of indorsements, an equal number of copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place as each olection therein, which shall be called spe cimen ballots, and at each election they shall furnish to each voting place, together with the ballots to be used there, a sufficient number of cards of instruction and specimen ballots for use as required in section 31 of this act. They shall also, provide for each election district at very election therein two copies of the asses-sor's lists of voters, and shall deliver the same as such lists are now delivered, one copy to be called the "ballot check list," for the inspectors in charge of the ballots, and the other cony to

quired by law.

Section 17. The two sets of ballots, together
with the specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by the county commissioners a
herein provided, shall be packed by them in
separate sealed packages with marks on the

J. C. BERNER'S WHAT TO WEAR! QUOTATIONS.

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