

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 11, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. NATIONAL. President, Grover Cleveland.....New York Vice President, Adlai E. Stevenson.....Illinois STATE. Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick.....Venango County Congressman-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 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.

The Record of Congress. The fifty-second congress has adjourned, and its work is summed up by the World in the following review: The Democrats of the house did their best to lighten the burdens of taxation on the people and industries of the country. Under the lead of the ways and means committee a bill was passed making wool free, in hope of reviving the drooping woolen manufacturing interests and encouraging the wool-grower.

The same bill abolished the compensatory duty on woolen goods. The result of this would have been the cheapening of clothes which had become made much more costly by the McKinley law.

Another bill made free the binding-twine used by the wheat-growers and the cotton-ties used by the planters of the South.

Another made free containing both silver and lead ore, the purpose being to cheapen one of the most common articles of domestic and industrial use.

The bill to reduce the enormous McKinley tax on tin-plates would have put an end to a contemptible fraud, and would have saved the people of this country from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year.

When these tax-relief bills reached the senate the Republican majority promptly pigeon-holed them. In the interest of certain manufacturers of cheap plushes, shoddy and certain kinds of woollens, they denied the people cheap clothes.

In the interest of the cordage trust they refused cheap binding-twine to the wheat-growers.

In behalf of the hoop-iron makers of Pittsburgh they insisted upon dear cotton-ties for the Southern planters.

To help the makers of plate they refused to put an end to the robbery of the people who buy dinner-pails, pots, pans and roofing-tin, and retained the tax that increases the price of canned goods and has already closed up a score of canning factories, depriving labor of its work as well as making food dearer.

In brief, all of the bills which the Democratic house passed for the benefit of the people were killed by the senate.

The house dealt with the free-coinage measure honorably and manfully. The Democratic majority, realizing that its first duty was to the people who elected it for the purpose of reducing taxes, defeated the effort to force it to the front.

Besides attending to its legislative work the majority in the house exposed Ramm's iniquitous administration of the pension office and showed the president to be his protector.

The material results of the session will not be of great advantage to the country for the simple reason that Republican legislation of the billion dollar congress, a Republican senate and a Republican president have prevented the Democratic house from carrying out the reforms desired by the people.

The political situation is unchanged by the session. It remains what it was in the campaign of 1890. The Democrats have tried to reduce expenditures, but they could not. They have tried to drive the administration to reform the abuses in the pension bureau, but they have been met and overcome by the president's obstinate adherence to a scandalous administration. Above all, the Democrats have tried to abolish some of the evils and to lighten some of the burdens of the McKinley tariff law. They have attacked some of its most flagrant abuses and some of the worst trusts it has engendered, but the friends of trusts and monopoly controlled the senate and sat in the White House, and the efforts of the Democratic tariff-reformers were lost except as they show to the country that the party is still bent upon accomplishing the task which the people assigned to it in 1890.

While the Republican organs are prating about the prosperity of the country Luzerne county jail is crowded to the door, and Warden Haines has notified the commissioners that he cannot find room for another prisoner.

THE MONARCHY OF MAN.

John Clark Ridpath's Argument for Co-operation Instead of the Present System. Your correspondent, Mr. H. H. Frary, takes issue with my recent contribution on the "Wage System of Labor." The point of his article is that the condition of men must be utterly changed before the wage system can be supplanted with another; that co-operation presupposes a stage of human development which we have not yet reached and may never reach.

Therefore we must be content with the wage system and jog along until, let us say, the crisis breaks in some universal upheaval of society in which both labor and capital will be engulfed. To my mind it appears strange that men foreseeing the evil day will not provide against it. Rather than undertake some rational change in the existing order they are willing to drift on, closing their eyes against the coming storm and saying, in deeds if not in words, "After us the deluge."

There would be great force in what your correspondent says if it were not true that the wage system itself, and human slavery behind it in time and place, were not to blame for the existing condition. Why should any one argue out of the existing condition that it ought to be perpetuated in virtue of its own abuses? The fact is that the regeneration of men which your correspondent would have to precede the new industrial age of the world cannot occur until the existing order has been supplanted first. It is the old question as to whether a man may not more safely learn to swim before he goes into the water. The argument of your correspondent recurs, and constantly recurs, with all those who would support and perpetuate any given abusive and pernicious condition in human society.

There are always those who want to plaster things over. There are people who think that the present order of society in Europe, with its suppressed peasantry on one side and its nobles, its priests and soldiers on the other, is a good condition, at least a tolerable condition, and that it ought to be made more so by doctoring up its minor relations so that the half serf shall have a little better life under his half master than before. For ourselves we say away with it—away with it all! We say away with it before the evil day draws nigh when civilization shall say, I have no pleasure in them.

Notwithstanding the poor condition of the laborer, upon which your correspondent dwells, and his alleged unthrift and vice, it were far better to try him in a new and nobler relation than to allow the present system to go on until it produces its necessary historical results. Let me say that the co-operative system of industry is demonstrably successful. I cite the whole world to the greatest and most successful flour manufactory in the world. Persuade the Pillsburys, if you can; persuade their co-operatives, if you can, to go back to the industrial system which they have abandoned. They will not do it. Ex uno disce omnes—out of one instance learn the possibility of everything. If the laborer is to come up it is by this road.

If any industry be so vast and varied that co-operation is not applicable thereto, then that industry is too vast and varied for either private or corporate management. It belongs to society as a whole, to the government if you will, to be managed in the interest of all. I repeat that according to my judgment the new era is at the door, and that the wage system of labor, inherently vicious as it is, must give way to some form of co-operation more generous and ennobling. There is in this world one thing to be considered, and that is the people. There is one kind of interest and right to be consulted, and that is the interest and right of the masses. There is one kind of monarchy to be established throughout the earth, and that is the monarchy of man.

As to what your correspondent says—that the scholar, the thinker, the man of the library, is not fit in ability and experience to cope with such a question as that of labor and capital, as that of employer and employee, the hirer and the hired man—permit me to say that that is a form of the argumentum ad hominem which no longer goes in an age when truth is truth and justice is just, by whomsoever defended.—John Clark Ridpath in Christian at Work.

The Railway Carmen. At the third annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, held in St. Louis, officers were elected as follows: W. T. Wiseman, St. Joseph, Mo., grand chief; B. F. White, Temple, Tex., grand vice chief; S. Kelleher, Minneapolis, grand secretary and treasurer; L. E. Downing, J. S. Rosen, John Caples, W. H. Romanick and H. J. Dawes, executive committee. The next convention will be held in Minneapolis in June, 1894.

Mr. Kelleher was elected editor of the journal of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. A resolution was adopted in favor of federation, and the executive committee will correspond with the various orders throughout the country.

Will Drown Pinkerton Detectives. Pinkerton detectives are guarding the boiler shops of Frazier & Chalmers, Chicago, whose men are on strike. One of the daughters of Chalmers is married to one of the Pinkertons, and Secretary J. J. Fitzgerald, of the Chicago Boilermakers' union, writes to President Curran in this city: "There are detectives in our branch, but we cannot catch them. The Lord help them if we do. They will make a hole in Lake Michigan for themselves."—New York Evening World.

The committee of the New York Central Labor union appointed to aid Dr. Parkhurst in his crusade against vice has made its report. The report outlines the work which it will perform in conjunction with Dr. Parkhurst on his return from Europe.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

William F. Harry, Who Will Direct the Campaign for the Democrats. Mr. Harry, the new chairman of the committee, is the present secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and has been most successful as a politician. He is courteous and obliging, and a great favorite among newspaper



men because of his truthfulness. He was born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 19, 1850, and was graduated from La Salle college, Philadelphia. He studied law in the office of the late Lewis C. Cassidy, who was attorney general of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He helped to elect Robert E. Pattison comptroller of Republican Philadelphia, and later assisted to make him governor. He was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia by Cleveland, and made an excellent record. He, more than any other man, was responsible for running Pattison for governor a second time, which resulted in the overthrow of Delamater. He is president of a trust company in Philadelphia and has a large law practice. He has an interesting family, and is a handsome man of stalwart build, who can stand almost any amount of physical and mental work without signs of fatigue.—New York Herald.

Democrats Made No Mistake. The selection of Mr. Harry for the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee will doubtless give general satisfaction to the party, inasmuch as the new chairman is a strict party man, a shrewd organizer and an indefatigable worker. The Republican managers should not delude themselves with the belief that the Democrats have made a mistake in the selection of a chairman.—Baltimore Herald (Ind.).

No Rainbow Business. Mr. Harry's choice as chairman means that the Democratic party is going to make an aggressive fight and a winning fight from the start. It means that the national committee is after votes this year; that there will be no rainbow business in the presidential campaign; that Cleveland and Stevenson are going to be elected.—Charleston News and Courier.

The Colored People Suffer Also. There are some 3,000 colored voters in Massachusetts, enough to turn the scale in years where the vote is close. The same may be said of the 1,500 in Rhode Island, the 2,500 in Connecticut, the 16,000 in New York, the 10,000 in New Jersey, the 25,000 in Pennsylvania, 19,000 in Ohio, 10,000 in Indiana and 12,500 in Illinois. There is no reason why these voters should give their solid support to the Republican party. They are the victims of the same ruinous economic system which afflicts the white people, and the Republican pretense to be their friends is wholly hollow and insincere.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Iniquitous and Unjust." Under any conditions it is iniquitous and unjust to legislate upon the theory that any industrial class should be licensed to appropriate the earnings of any other class without making due compensation. As the supreme court has declared, for the government with one hand to seize the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon individuals to build up their private fortunes is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law.—Chicago Herald.

An Undesirable Condition. Under the Republican party the people are taught to look to the federal government for everything and to the local government for nothing. The United States courts are the tribunals to which Republicans point the seeker after justice, and United States deputy marshals exercise the functions of state constables. The natural result is supineness on the part of the people in the enforcement of the laws of the states.—Athens (Ga.) Banner.

Education versus Mystification. It is evident now that the editorial and oratorical end of the campaign is to be embraced in a comprehensive effort toward education by the Democrats and toward mystification on the part of the Republicans. The enemy already shows a disposition to seek to bring the issues upon which the parties stand and blind the public to the true conditions as they exist.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.

Some Striking Truths. No soldiers ever gained the victory by deserting to the enemy. No soldiers were ever triumphant who left the regular ranks and went off into the woods bushwhacking. The regulars always win the victories. The organized always rejoice in triumph, not the unorganized.—Independence (Mo.) Sentinel.

Salt River Was Ignored. President Harrison has signed the river and harbor bill. He was doubtless sadly grieved to discover in § no provision for salt river, which he will have to navigate in November.—St. Louis Republic.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BETHEL BAPTIST. (Lindsay's Hall) Front and Washington Streets. Rev. C. A. Spaulding, Pastor. Sunday School.....10:00 A M Gospel Temperance.....2:30 P M Preaching.....6:00 P M

HEAVENLY RECRUITS. Centre Street, above Chestnut. Rev. Charles Brown, Pastor. Morning Service.....10:00 A M Sunday School.....2:00 P M Love Feast.....3:15 P M Preaching.....7:30 P M

JEDDO METHODIST EPISCOPAL. In charge of Rev. E. M. Chilcoat. Sunday School.....2:00 P M Preaching.....7:00 P M

ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC. Rev. M. J. Fallibee, Pastor; Rev. F. P. McNally, Curate. Low Mass.....8:00 A M High Mass.....10:30 A M Vespers.....7:00 P M Mass on Weekdays.....7:00 A M

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL. South and Washington Streets. Rev. J. P. Buxton, Pastor. Sunday School.....1:30 P M Prayer and Sermon.....7:00 P M

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED. Walnut and Washington Streets. Rev. H. A. Berner, Pastor. Sunday School.....9:00 A M German Service.....10:30 A M Praise Meeting.....7:00 P M English Sermon.....7:30 P M Prayer and teachers' meeting every Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. KASIMER'S POLISH CATHOLIC. Ridge Street, above Carbon. Rev. Joseph Mazotas, Pastor. Mass.....11:00 A M Vespers.....4:00 P M Mass on Weekdays.....7:30 A M

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN LUTHERAN. Walnut and Washington Streets. Rev. A. Beimuller, Pastor. Sunday School.....9:00 A M German Service.....10:30 A M Catechism Instruction.....5:00 P M

ST. MARY'S GREEK CATHOLIC. Front and Fern Streets. Rev. Cirill Gulovich, Pastor. Low Mass.....8:00 A M High Mass.....10:30 A M Vespers.....2:00 P M

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Birkbeck Street, South Heberton. Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, Pastor. Preaching.....10:00 A M Sunday School.....2:00 P M Prayer and Class Meeting.....7:00 P M Epworth League meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

WELSH BAPTIST. (Donop's Hall) Walnut and Ridge Streets. Services by Rev. Allen J. Morton, of Kingston. Sunday School.....10:30 A M Welsh Preaching.....2:00 P M English Preaching.....6:00 P M

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR CONGRESS—JOSEPH J. MCGINTY, of Wilkes-Barre. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention. FOR REPRESENTATIVE—JOSEPH D. MYERS, of Freeland. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention. FOR REPRESENTATIVE—JOHN J. MCNELIS, of Drifton. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

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 included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted, address JAMES TANNER, Late Com. of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

CITIZENS' BANK OF FREELAND. 15 Front Street. Capital, - \$50,000. OFFICERS. Joseph Birkbeck, President. H. C. Kroons, 738, 847 P. M., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. B. H. Davis, Cashier. JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

LEAVE FREELAND. 6:15, 8:45, 9:40, 10:35 A. M., 12:55, 1:50, 2:43, 3:50, 5:15, 6:35, 7:38, 8:47 P. M., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. 6:15, 9:40 A. M., 1:50, 3:50 P. M., for March Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Pottsville, Easton and New York. (8:45 has no connection for New York.) 8:45 A. M. for Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia. 7:38, 10:56 A. M., 12:16, 4:29 P. M. (via Highland Branch) for White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. & B. Junction. 6:15 A. M. for Black Hidge and Tombsicken.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND. 5:50, 6:52, 7:28, 9:15, 10:56 A. M., 12:16, 1:15, 2:23, 4:29, 6:56 and 8:37 P. M. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton. 7:38, 9:15, 10:56 A. M., 12:16, 2:57, 4:29, 6:56 P. M. from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch). 1:15 and 3:57 P. M. from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and March Chunk. 9:15, 10:25 A. M., 2:43, 6:25 P. M. from White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. & B. Junction (via Highland Branch).

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

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

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READING RAILROAD SYSTEM. LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MAY 15, 1892.

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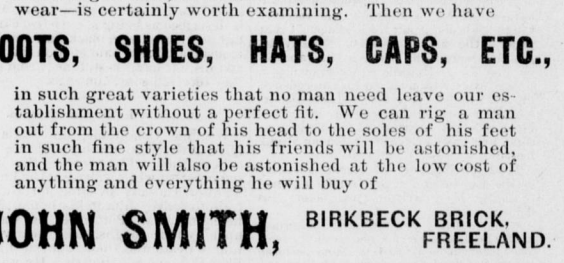
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