

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL President, Grover Cleveland, New York Vice President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois

Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydriek, Venango County

Congressman-at-Large, George Allen, Erie County Thomas P. Merritt, Berks County

William H. Hines, Wilkes-Barre Senator, J. Ridgeway Wright, Wilkes-Barre

William Walters, Sugarloaf Township Recorder, Michael C. Russell, Edwardsville

H. W. Trimmer, Lake Township Surveyor, James Crockett, Ross Township

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

New Jersey and the Conspirators. When the coal conspirators formed their combination they did so in conscious violation of law.

That is to say, the fleecing of the public by an illegal combination of corporations is found to be so profitable to all who share in the robbery that they have no notion of submitting themselves even to the peremptory decrees of the courts.

But the matter is, fortunately, not altogether in their hands. Attorney-General Stockton is preparing to bring a suit against another of the offending corporations, and Gov. Abbett declares that he will summon the legislature to deal with the problem if the defiance of the law continues.

This is plainly what ought to be done. The state of New Jersey can no more afford to permit this combination of capitalists to twiddle their fingers at the courts than to allow a like privilege of defiance to any more violent gang of law-breakers.

It is reported that the Democratic candidate for congress, while making a canvass for his nomination throughout the lower end, came in contact with a gentleman in a town near Freeland, and was quietly drawn into a discussion of the tariff question.

Mr. Roswell G. Horr said some time ago in the New York Tribune that the tariff is levied in the first place simply to enable the people of the United States to pay the high wages everywhere prevailing in this country.

Mr. Carnegie draws \$4,500,000 a year as his part of the profits of the iron business—that is, he gains every second ninety-five cents; every minute, \$5.70; every hour, \$343.40; every day, \$4,120.85; every week, \$28,846.50; every month, \$125,000.

A Land of Plenty. [Airs—"The Ninety and Nine."] Oh, there's plenty, they say, in all the land, Too much to eat and to wear;

There are acres broad unweeded by the plow, And forest and mountain glen, And the pauper lies with a fevered brow, Low locked in the city's den.

There are ships that bulge with their precious freight, And oceans of grain in store, And the finest of raiment piled on shelves That groan as they wait for more;

There are men who have millions made from the sea, And the people in fear gaze on, afraid To loosen the anxious hand of trade.

Let the people hope, for a man of might Shall smother the festers strong. See, Grover Cleveland shall lead the fight; And this shall be all our song; We'll sweep all classes from land to sea, And men and women shall yet be free.

WAGES LOW, PRICES HIGH.

Senator Carlisle Discusses the Report on Retail Prices and Wages.

The senate committee on finance has just published a part of its report on prices and wages to show the effect of the McKinley tariff act upon industry.

Senator Carlisle was on this committee and took occasion during his speech of July 29 to draw some conclusions from the statistics obtained. He showed that the tariff act of 1890 had interfered with the natural tendency to a decline in the prices of commodities and to a rise in the rates of wages, and that it made it harder and more expensive for the masses of the people of the United States to live.

The average increase of wages in these occupations had been 75-100 of 1 per cent. The fifteen highly protected occupations were bar iron, boots and shoes, cotton goods, cotton and woolen goods, crumpled steel, flint glass, green glass, lumber, machinery, pig iron, steel ingots, steel blooms, steel rails, window glass and woolen goods.

Mr. Carlisle then went into a detailed statement as to the cost of imported goods and as to tin plate. On the latter point he quoted Mr. Aldrich as saying that the people of the United States had paid to the Welsh tin plate manufacturers in 1891 75 cents per box more than they had been paying before that time.

In his closing remarks he exhibited two samples of woolen goods exactly alike, except as to color, manufactured in Canada.

Republican politicians are unanimous in declaring that protection has had nothing to do with the Homestead wage reductions and the strike in which thousands there are concerned, yet they are embracing every opportunity—and they are very few—to announce an advance in wages, which of course is due to the McKinley act.

The American Economist alleges that that it has found such cases, but unfortunately they are not such as to stand criticism. On July 22, for the third or fourth time, the Economist announced that there had been a general increase of 5 per cent. in the wages of the employees of the Kings County Knitting company in Brooklyn.

The search will be continued and it is hoped that more favorable reports may be made, though the outlook is not promising.

Facts That Destroy Theories. The workingmen of this country, remarked Senator Hale a few days ago, were never so contented and well paid as now.

The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," is being revised by McKinley to read, "Thou shalt raise thy money for public expenses by taxing the products of other nations rather than by taxing the products of thine own; and thou shalt not tax thyself so long as thou shalt find any other else to tax."

ENLIGHTENED WOOL GROWERS.

New York Sheep Men Discover That the Wool Tariff is a Delusion.

The farmers are beginning to understand this matter. The Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders' association, of Ontario and Livingston counties, in New York, is one of the oldest and strongest and most representative organizations of that kind in the United States.

But when they got together and looked each other in the face in January, 1891, they concluded to stop political wool growing and to look at that matter in a practical way. They had not neglected their political duties as they saw them.

Whereas, it has been the policy in the past for this association to annually pass stereotyped resolutions praying congress to restore the wool duty of 1847 to its equivalent; and Whereas, this association finally recognizes the unreasonableness of its past position on this question, and ever ready to correct any error into which it may have fallen, we beg leave to submit the following:

First—We recognize that the wool duty is a delusion and a snare to the wool growers, and that it has been largely instrumental in driving to the wall an industry it is calculated to benefit.

Second—Prior to 1867, under the various changes of the wool duties, the price of wool fluctuated not in sympathy with the tariff, but by reason of the ever controlling law of demand and supply, the grower having received high prices and low prices under high tariffs, and, conversely, low prices and high prices under low tariffs.

Third—The success of the wool grower depends on the success of the woolen manufacturer, while the American manufacturer is seriously handicapped by reason of being compelled to pay exorbitant tariff taxes on every pound of clothing wool imported for necessary admixture, while all foreign countries of any consequence have the benefit of free wool, and are thus enabled to undersell the manufacturers.

Fourth—The great wool tariff of 1867 resulted in driving from the eight chief wool producing states—for whose special benefit said tariff was conceived and passed—more than 40 per cent. of their sheep in a single decade, while the price of wool declined in a nearly corresponding ratio.

Fifth—The importation of foreign wool increased from about 23,000,000 pounds in 1867 to more than 120,000,000 pounds in 1871, just four years succeeding the highest duty ever imposed on wool and woolens.

Sixth—During eight of the past eighteen years the foreign price of imported clothing wools at the last port of export actually exceeded the price of our domestic fleeces in the markets of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, while in no single year did the domestic wools bring the foreign price, plus the duty.

Eighth—The free importation of raw wool into the United States would knock out the imports of woolen goods, and would revive the present depressed state of our own manufactures, thus giving employment to labor here and create an increased demand for our strong wools for necessary admixture.

Ninth—Recognizing the truth of the above facts, therefore, we, the members of the Ontario and Livingston Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association, in convention assembled, most respectfully petition congress to immediately place wool and woolen manufactures on the free list, in order that their industries may again thrive and assume the magnitude commensurate with a nation of 60,000,000 of people.

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And this shall be all our song; We'll sweep all classes from land to sea, And men and women shall yet be free.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.

A New York Republican Ex-Assemblyman Becomes a Democrat.

D. Morgan Hildreth, who was elected to the assembly last year by the Republicans of the Twenty-first district, has written a letter to John Proctor Clarke, president of the Republican organization of that district, in which he says:

"Permit me to tender to the Republican organization through you my resignation as a member thereof. Up to the present time I have actively co-operated with the Republicans, and in so doing I was actuated by a belief that the platform of the two great parties represented the sincere principles of government which were placed in issue in each succeeding election."

"I realize that I have received at the hands of the Republican organization of the Twenty-first election district the highest honor it had to confer in my nomination and election as a member of assembly from that district, one of the few Republican organizations in the city of New York capable of so honoring one of its constituents."

"I have certainly naught to complain of in the treatment I have received at the hands of the leaders of the district. For all favors bestowed upon me I am sincerely grateful. I have come to believe, however, the fact is to be that the professions of the Republican party are insincere, and that the platforms adopted in the past have been adopted solely with a view of inducing such enthusiastic theorists as myself to swear allegiance to that party."

"Therefore I now retire from what seems to me to be a field of hypocrisy to which I was allured by blandishments, misstatements and deception. The only issue that I recognized in the years that I have actively participated in politics as existing between the two dominant political parties was that of protection. I believed in it on principle. I believe in it today, provided that its attendant advantages can be made universal and not special."

Mr. Hildreth goes on to say that the protective system as applied to manufacturers and laborers gives the former all advantages through the increased prices they are able to charge for articles, and that the wages of workmen are not correspondingly increased. He concludes:

"My allegiance to the Republican party in the past has been induced by expectation of consistency, and I now retire from that party because of the fact that I have learned from experience to know and believe in its absolute insincerity in this one cardinal issue as demonstrated in practice."—New York Herald.

A False Definition. The statement that a tariff for revenue "confines the dutiable list to non-competitive products" is a false definition. The Democratic platform advances no such theory. The Democratic candidate in his celebrated message to congress clearly stated that he favored such an adjustment of the tariff as would conserve the interests of American manufacturing and American labor.

Republic leaders ought to feel a little cheap themselves to be telling their followers that things have never been so cheap as now, when not many months ago their present chief, whom they so stoutly profess to worship, expressed great contempt for cheap things, saying that when you see a cheap coat "you generally expect to find a cheap man under it." Now the time appears to run the other way, and to insist that the McKinley bill has rather depressed prices—made them cheaper instead of making them dearer, as it was planned to do, and as it has undoubtedly done.—Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus.

How Much Do You Get? Mr. Carnegie draws \$4,500,000 a year as his part of the profits of the iron business—that is, he gains every second ninety-five cents; every minute, \$5.70; every hour, \$343.40; every day, \$4,120.85; every week, \$28,846.50; every month, \$125,000. How much do you get out of the tariff? Let every man answer this question for himself, remembering that every dollar Carnegie makes is pure bounty, according to the statement of the protectionists, because, if they tell the truth, manufacturers would not pay at all in this country but for this blessed tariff.—Salem (N. C.) People's Press.

A Natural Incubator. The officers and men of the United States cutter Rush relate marvelous tales of wondrous discoveries made by them during their 1890 cruise. They dredged for deep sea oddities in the almost fathomless "sinks" of the Pacific's bed. They collected marine algae so delicate in figure that it took the finest microscopes to bring out even the coarsest outlines, leaving the minute fibers as a hazy mist on the vision, and finally outdid themselves by getting a fine photographic view of a creature sporting in the sand of one of the low lying islands which leads their paleologist to the belief that some of the supposed antediluvian monsters are still in existence.

Not Looking for a Job. A young woman, whose distinguished carriage was hidden beneath her mackintosh, and whose wool kept locks were crowned with a soft felt cap, came in to engage a cook. An elderly woman with a lognette had come for the same purpose. The latter became a little impatient over the delay to which she was subjected and began a little investigation on her own account. She advanced to the lady in the mackintosh, whose head happened to be turned away, and inquired tersely: "Can you cook?"

The young woman turned her astonished gaze upon her of the lognette. Then she said politely: "I can cook. But I am not looking for a situation."—New York World.

A Desirable Creature. He that would have fine guests let him have a fine wife.—Ben Jonson.

J. C. BERNER'S QUOTATIONS.

Best family flour - - - \$2.35 Corn and mixed chop, - - 1.17 22 pnds granulated sugar 1.00 3 cans tomatoes - - - .25 5 pounds raisins - - - .25 Home-made lard - - - .10 6 bars white soap - - - .25

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 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,

J. C. BERNER.

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READING RAILROAD SYSTEM. LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MAY 15, 1892.

LEAVE FREELAND. 6.15, 8.45, 9.40, 10.35 A. M., 12.25, 1.50, 2.45, 3.50, 5.15, 6.35, 7.00, 8.47 P. M., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND. 5.50, 6.52, 7.30, 9.15, 10.56 A. M., 12.16, 1.15, 2.33, 4.30, 6.50 and 8.37 P. M. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

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Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

It is sufficient to state our stock throughout is the most complete to be found in the region. We invite you to see and judge for yourselves. We will compare prices with any dealer in the same line of goods in Luzerne county.

BOOTS and SHOES. In every department we offer unparalleled inducements to buyers in the way of high class goods of quality beyond question, and to those we add unlimited variety in all new novelties and the strong inducements of low prices by which we shall demonstrate that the cheapest, as well as the choicest stock, is that now for sale by

J. P. McDONALD. CITIZENS' BANK -OF- FREELAND. 15 Front Street. Capital, - \$50,000.

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Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Please mention this paper.

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S. RUDEWICK, Wholesale Dealer in Imported Brandy, Wine and All Kinds of LIQUORS. THE BEST

Beer, Porter, Ale And Brown Stout. Foreign and Domestic. Cigars Kept on Hand.

S. RUDEWICK, SOUTH HEBERTON. E. M. GERITZ, 22 years in Germany and America, opposite the Central Hotel, Centre Street, Freeland. The Cheapest Repairing Store in town.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. New Watches, Clocks and Jewelry on hand for the Holidays; the lowest cash price in town. Jewelry repaired in short notice. All Watch Repairing guaranteed for one year.

Eight Day Clocks from \$3.00 to \$12.00; New Watches from \$4.00 up. E. M. GERITZ, Opposite Central Hotel, Centre St., Freeland.

GO TO Fisher Bros. Livery Stable. Joseph Birkbeck, Thomas Birkbeck, John Wagner, A. Rudewick, H. C. Koons, Charles Dusheck, William Kemp, Mathias Schwabe, John Smith, John M. Powell, 2d John Burton.

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Having purchased the stock of Wm. J. Eckert and added a considerable amount to the present stock I am prepared to sell at prices that defy competition.

Don't forget to try my special brand of MINING OIL. Centre Street, Freeland Pa.

H. M. BRISLIN, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

A. W. WASHBURN, Builder of Light and Heavy Wagons. REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PINE AND JOHNSON STS., FREELAND.