TERMS, - - \$1.50 PER YEAR.

FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Vice President.

Congressmen-at-La George Allen Thomas P. Merritt....

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

CANDIDATES on the Democratic county icket need lose no sleep through worry-ng about the strength of their opponents. ucesday's nominations will not cause a tampede to the Republican ranks, but stampede to the Republican ranks, but there are a good many voters who will quietly leave that party if the Baker ballot law is as secret as it is supposed to be. All they want is a chance to change without having the whole community hours if.

The Republicans are whistling to keep their courage up. They are trying to make themselves believe that their, case is not quite hopeless in Kansas and that there is still a chance for them in the silver states and in South Dakota. It is pretty evident, however, that their confidence in carrying these states is just about as real as their belief in the loyalty of Platt or in the earnestness and enthusiasm of Quay or Blaine.—K. of L. Journal.

THE Philadelphia Press, judging from The Philadelphia Press, judging from recent events, thinks the Reading combine is getting a "big head." If such is the case there is no one to blame but the Philadelphia newspapers, who have been lauding McLeod and his conspiracy to the skies since last February. Page after page has been devoted by the papers in that city to praising the Reading gang until the officials of the combine regard themselves as little gods. bine regard themselves as little gods. We hope the combine has a "big head." It might burst.

PRESIDENT HARRISON stands squarely

We hope the combine has a "big head."
It might burst.

President Harrison stands squarely upon the lines drawn by his party, and the letter is in part a good document from a Republican point of view. He might, however, have submitted it to an editor who knows how to use the blue pencil, and its reduction to two or three inches of space would have made a decided improvement. It savors entirely too much of a backwoods harrangue, and if he said in the fewest possible words that he is a protectionist and will stand by the G. O. P. through thick and thin, the letter would be more generally read. The important portions of the letter are given in another column.

Timouth the admirable popular subscription plan inaugurated by the New York World an energetic attempt will be made to swing the doubtful western states into the Democratic column next. November. The fund for this purpose has already reached over \$25,000, and will be spent in a perfectly legitimate manner. Over one hundred newspapers are now soliciting subscriptions to the fund, and in less than a month the amount will be doubled easily. Everyent of this money has been given voluntarily, and the plan is in direct contrast to the methods employed by the Republicans to raise the "necessary" during previous campaigns. The money this counted for at the end. If the Democrate cannot win without imitating the despicable political schemes resorted to by their opponents they are willing to have their ticket defeated. There is no "fried fate" from the beneficiaries of the McKinley bill in the Western Campaign Fund.

One-Cent Postage Tatly.

The Republican platform is very solicitous about the excesser you. To them it means a saving of thousands of dollars annually.

On the other hand there are millions of poor people who do not write half adozen letters in a whole year, and they would save about five cents each through the reduced rates. These millions pay not in indirect tariff taxation from \$25 to \$100 each every year, but there is not \$100 cach every year, but their

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS, - - \$1.50 PER YEAR.

Summed Up in Few Words.

An enterprising exchange sums up the whole discussion about the tariff in a few words that contain more truth than can often be found in columns written on the same subject. It applies equally to the protectionist or tariff reformer, if either believes the tariff has anything to do with raising or lowering wages. A headline in a Republican paper about workingmen's trouble in England, "Free Trade No Preventative of Labor Difficulties," brought the following timely comment:

comment:

Who claims that is? Protectionists made the vain boast that the McKinley tariff, by causing higher wages to be paid, would have the effect of preventing such difficulties. It has accomplished neither the one nor the other of these results, as every workingman and every intelligent observer knows.

The protectionists are thus snared in their own noose. Their panacea has

The protectionists are thus snared in their own noose. Their panacea has failed. The validity of the contention of tariff reformers that wages and the disputes concerning them are not dependent upon tariffs, but upon the fundamental laws of supply and demand, upon the cost of living, the productiveness of labor and its opportunities, is demonstrated by this failure.

Their theory is sound; that of the protectionists is delusive.

This is the only fair comparison to This is the only fair comparison to make—between countries of the Old World having similar conditions as to density of population, demand for labor, productivness, cost of living and the other factors that everywhere control wages. To compare Old World wages with those of the New World is to ignore differences which are as obvious as they are vital.

From the figures given it appears that, as every intelligent workingman knows, wages in free trade England are from 30 to more than 100 per cent. higher than in protectionist France, Germany or Italy.

Blacksmiths, for instance, receive \$0.62 per week in England, \$4 in Germany and \$5.81 in France. There is substantially the same difference in the pay of carpenters, masons, painters,

substantially the same difference in the pay of carpenters, masons, painters, machinists, shoemakers and other trades. Common laborers receive \$5.29 per week in England, \$2.11 in Germany and \$3.93 in France.

If the tariff makes wages high in the United States, why does it not have the same effect in Germany and the other protectionist countries of Europe? No protectionist has ventured to answer that question and pone will

HARRISON ACCEPTS.

rotection to American Industries, "a Free Ballot and a Fair Count," Bi-metallism and the Administration's Foreign Policy the Chief Issues Discussed.

eign Policy the Chief Issues Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following is President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the office of president of the United States:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and Others:
GENTLEMEN—I now avail mysolf of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20 of my nomination for the office of president of the United States by the Republican national convention recently held at Minnespolis. I secept the nomination, and angrated of the control of the second of the administration have conceavored without wavering or wearness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and Republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose, but in the execution.

The Financial Policy.

and of what the Democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

The Fenbucian party during the civil war devised a national currency consisting of United States notes issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes based upon the security of United States bonds. A fax was levied upon the issues of state banks, and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only and the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note, for the credit of the United States is behind it.

Our money is all national money—I might is as good and as current as a treasury note, for the credit of the United States is behind it.

Our money is all national money—I might is a superior of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money—I might is not be used to the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money—I might is not be used to the United States is behind it. Our money is not not state bank issues with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues with a view to putting into circulation again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only perfonced the inconvents before the war, experienced the inconvents before the variety of the president then reviewed the legislation enacted by the Fifty-first congress to recover to the United States the ocean carrying trade and the successful results that attended it, and argued that the policy of reciprocity was also a large factor in such reciprocity was also a large factor i

The letter then gives in detail the increases in our trade under this policy and

The letter then gives in detail the increases in our trade under this policy and adds:

The Democratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision, and especially denounces as a "sham reciprocity" that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made.

As I have shown, our commercial rivals in Europe do not regard this reciprocity policy as a "sham," but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rive they have long enjoyed. They would receive the shade of the control of the serious control of the control of the serious control of the control of the control of American production and trade and a corresponding increase of European production and trade would follow, and I will not believe that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people.

The Doctrine of Protection.

The declaration of the platform in favor of the "the American doctrine of protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not accept a schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home.

In some hot remote national campaigns the insular beam-or, more correctly, has been some solicitous regard for the expressing some solicitous regard for the expressing some solicitous regard for the convention of more correctly and the committee on platform to application of the convention of the committee on platform to the Democratic party has now declared that, if given power, it will enact a train the committee on platform to the Democratic nature of the committee on platform to the Democratic nature of the committee on platform to the Democratic nature of the committee on platform to the Democrat

rather to promote their healthy growth. • • • Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and the capital thus involved." Hore we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon protective duties "for their successful continuance," and a declaration of the successful continuance, and the work that in such industries and of the invested capital.

The Democratic Position.

The overwhelming rejection of these propesitions, which had before received the sanction of Democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional—high protection, low protection—all unconstitutional. A Democratic congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a Democratic president approve, any tariff schedule the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer.

necessary to secure the choice of the others of the government to the people by fair apportion of the government to the people by fair apportion of the government of the people by the partises in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the questions of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed. * * with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot the limitation of suffrage shall be found in as a proach to an equality of value in each ballot the limitation of suffrage shall be found in as a law, and only there, is a just demand and no just man should resent or resist it."

It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair, nonpartisan lines might find some effective response. Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and wantages do dis designed to give unfair ad wantages do dis designed to give unfair ad wantages do dis designed to give unfair ad vantages of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama.

Our old Republican battle cry, "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us, not only from Alabama, but from other states, and opiniona, have, differing from us widely in opiniona, bended, the judgment of honest ma-

and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

Foreign Policy.

The letter then invites the careful attention of the farmers of the whole country to the work done through the state and agricultural departments in the interest of agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture, in the inspection of meats, the opening of the ports of Europe to our pork and other food products and the consequent enhancement of values, and contigues:

The Chilian incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. In our relations with the great European powers the have been insisted on with firmness. The atrength of our cause and not the strength of our adversary has given tone to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Behrings sea question, which came one from the preceding administration, have been—the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and never before, I am sure, have the honor and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

The letter then pays a high tribute to the

and influence, national and commercias, or the control of the mispheres. The letter then pays a high tribute to the Union veterans, deplores lawlessness and mob uprisings, demands discrimination in admitting immigrants and concludes thus:

It is not possible for me to refer even in the briefest way to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed I have before publicly expressed my views. A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places.

But changes in the laws and in administration is only the control of the comparatively little moment. If those exercising public affairs have been given a direction and business adjusted itself to these lines, a sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use, the business changes it volved are not readjustments but reconstructions.

The Democratic party offers a programme of emolition. The protective policy – to which

demolition. The protective policy—to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished—not gradually taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of The policy of the Republican party is, on the other hand, distinctly a policy of safe progression and development—of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines. Very respectfully your, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BLAINE ADVISES HIS PARTY.

BLAINE ADVISES HIS PARTY.

He Tells How He Thinks the Campaign
Should He Conducted.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 7.—The following
letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley, of the Republican state committee, is made public:

BAR HAINOR, Me., Sept. 3, 1822.

Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, Augusta,
Mo:

MY DEAR SIR—Not being able, for reasons
which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take
the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the
Republicans to urge before the people.

The Tarlff.

First—The issue of the greatest consequence
is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to
be until a settlement is effected by a majority
sense. The Republican settlement is effected by a majority
scale.

The Tarlff. The years ago they passed a general
enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which
for a time failed to meet with popular approval
and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always uphed the protective system. But a powerful reaction has
come in consequence of the vindication of the
McKinley tariff by experience. It is found to
have worked admirably, and within the last

pressive and undeniable series of Reciprocity. Second—When the principle trade was first proposed to be int that tariff system the Demo much generous appreciation of and gave it their support so long ans refused to accept it; but when licans came to approve it the Deport vanished, and instead of fav

READING RAILBOAD SYSTEM LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRA

PASSENCER TRAINS.

MAY 15, 1892.

LEAVE FREELAND.
6.15, 8.45, 9.40, 10.35 A. M., 12.25, 1.59, 2.43, 3.50, 5.15, 6.35, 7.00, 8.47 P. M., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.
6.15, 9.40 A. M., 1.20, 3.50 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, Alleutown, Bethichem, Phila, Easton New York).
New York).
8.45 A. M. for Bethiehem, Easton and Philadelphia.

8.45 A. M. for Bethlehem, Easton and Phila delphia.
7.38, 10.56 A. M., 12.16, 4.39 P. M. (via Highlam Hauch) for White Haven, dien Summit Hauch, for White Haven, dien Summit 6.15 A. M. for Black Ridge and Tomhicken.
8.14.0 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. for Drifton, Jeddo Lumber Yard and Hazleton.
3.45 P. M. for Delano, Mahamoy City, Shen andoah, New York and Philadelphia.
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.
5.50, 6.52, 7.39, 915, 10.56 A. M., 12.16, 115, 2.33

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5.00, 62.67, 72.0, 10.15, 10.56 A., M. 12.16, 1.15, 2.33, 4.39, 4.69 and 8.37 F. M. for A. M. 12.16, 1.15, 2.33, 4.39, 4.69 and 8.37 F. M. for A. M. for M.

and L. and B. Junction (via Highland Branch).
SVNDAY THAINS.
LLIB A, M. and 3.31 P, M. from Hazleton.
LLIB A, M. from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton.
3.31 P, M. from Polano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton Pottsville and Delano.
3.32 P, M. from Pottsville and Delano.
3.33 P, M. from Pottsville and Delano.

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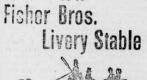
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