

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Location. Includes Democratic Ticket (President, Vice President, etc.), State (Judge of Supreme Court, etc.), County (Congressman, etc.), and Form of the Ballot Changed.

Secretary of the Commonwealth William F. Harritt, acting upon the advice of Attorney General Hensel, has decided to change the form of the official ballot to be used in the November election.

That is the way the ballot stood until General Reeder, of the Republican state committee, raised the question of the legality of its form. He contended that the law required all candidates to be grouped as presented in the several certificates of nomination under the designation of the office with the political appellation at the head of each group.

After reflecting upon the objections raised by General Reeder, Attorney General Hensel and Secretary Harritt agreed that in his interpretation was correct and the form of the ballot will be changed accordingly.

By the new arrangement it will require a cross mark against the party name at the head of each group to vote for the candidates in that group. This will require the voter to give more attention to his ballot and to do more marking than he would be required to do under the original form.

The prohibitionists, under the decision of Secretary Harritt, will not have the party name printed over their candidates. That party having failed to secure 3 per cent. of the highest vote at the last election, and can only get its candidates on the ballot by nomination papers, and the law states that such nominations shall be arranged under the simple designation of the office in alphabetical order, according to their surnames.

It is certainly time to call a halt in the management of a corporation that insists in following such coercive methods as are now being used by the Reading toward its employees. Leaving aside all sentiment and the question whether or not the combine is legal, it is hard to understand how any person who loves fair play can support McLeod in the present difficulty with the railroaders.

British Free Trade Mongers.

On returning from Europe ex-Adjutant General Hastings announced as the most important result of his observations abroad that all the English newspapers are in favor of Cleveland's election. This indicates that General Hastings has been quite assiduous in his reading of English newspapers, and that those journals evince much discernment in their comments upon politics on this side of the ocean.

There is no mistaking the object of partisans of the type of General Hastings in representing free trade England as favorable to the election of Cleveland. It is hoped by this appeal to antipathy of race to alienate our Irish fellow-citizens from the Democratic party.

So clumsy a partisan method, instead of attracting the quick-witted people to whom it is applied, is calculated only to offend and repel them. It impudently assumes that our Irish-born fellow-citizens are altogether indifferent to the welfare of their adopted country, as involved in an important question of political economy, and are governed, not by their opinion of the merits or demerits of the McKinley tariff, but by their hatred of England.

If a question which exclusively concerns this country could be influenced by foreign interests and opinions the "British free trade" mongers put their transatlantic argument on too narrow a ground. The woolen and linen manufacturers and lace makers of Ireland are quite as much affected by the McKinley tariff as are the cotton spinners and iron workers of England.

But what the English, French or Russians may think or say about the Democratic tariff programme is a matter of supreme indifference. The demagogues who seek to bring foreign prejudices and race hatreds to bear upon the decision of such a question only betray the wretched power of their own argument.

The Republican organs are not prating very much now about Hill's remarkable silence. They were building great hopes upon what they termed his disappointment and buoyed up the courage of their followers with reports of how Hill and his friends would knife Cleveland. This is all changed now, and the campaign liars must seek some other field to supply themselves with material for their flimsy yarns.

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PROTECTION IN PRACTICE.

An Incontrovertible Statement Made by a Technical Magazine. The Engineering and Mining Journal gives an exceedingly valuable illustration of the manner in which a protective tariff raises its beneficiaries above the operations of the natural law of trade.

The illustration concerns steel rails, which are now \$4 a ton higher than they were in 1885, although the cost of production and the tariff tax are less and the demand is slight. The command of the market by reason of the tariff on rails and the ownership of the Bessemer patents has enabled the rail makers to fix arbitrarily the price of their products.

The American manufacturers make much of the fact that improved machinery has greatly increased their output, and the Journal estimates that the cost of producing steel rails, when the manufacturer makes his own pig, cannot exceed \$20 a ton. In 1885 steel rails sold at \$26 a ton, and the cost of Bessemer pig alone was \$16. At \$30 a ton the profits on the annual output of steel rails is necessarily between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000.

That the protective tariff gives this enormous dividend to the makers, who instead of increasing wages are trying to cut them down, is shown by an examination of English prices. In May, 1892, English rails sold for \$19.44. The duty on this—\$18.44—would make their price \$378.88, not counting freight and insurance. It is clear therefore that \$30 is the price at which the English rails can be kept out. While the English price has fallen since 1885 from \$28.17 a ton to \$19.44, the price of English pig has risen from \$10.69 a ton to \$12.15.

In other words, the English maker pays \$1.43 more for his pig and gets \$3.73 less for his rails. At the same time, while the price of American rails advanced from \$26 to \$30 a ton, the price of American pig fell from \$17 to \$14 a ton, so that the American maker paid \$3 less for his pig and got \$4 more for his product. This gain he keeps for himself.—New York World.

WHAT THE FORCE BILL MEANS.

The Timely Warning of a Stanch Democratic Journal. The Lodge force bill passed by the Republican house of representatives in the Reed congress two years ago, and practically indorsed by the Republican party in its national convention at Minneapolis, is a long and in places a tedious document.

But a casual reading reveals it as an insidious attempt to subvert the constitution of the United States and to substitute government by federal returning boards for free representative government of and by the people. Even if its other provisions were honest—which they are not—its openly avowed purpose of taking control of congressional elections out of the hands of officers chosen by the people of the several states and vesting it in judges appointed by the president would suffice to damn its authors to everlasting infamy as traitors to the American system of government.—St. Louis Republic.

Was This Collateral Nepotism?

President Harrison has vetoed the bill for the relief of William McGarrahan. Naturally, McGarrahan is poor and the men who are operating the valuable mines to which McGarrahan lays claim are rich. And one of these, too, is Pacific Railroad Magnate D. O. Mills, father-in-law to Whitelaw Reid, who is President Harrison's present running mate.

The Effect of Harrison's Speeches.

The situation in Indiana is very unsatisfactory to the Republicans this year, and they will make extraordinary efforts to carry that state. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was only 2,348. A change of 1,200 votes would have given its electoral vote to Cleveland. Two years later the Democratic candidate for secretary of state beat his Republican opponent by 19,579. That was in the "tidal wave" following the passage of the McKinley bill and President Harrison's force bill scheme, and his speechifying tour through the middle and western states.—Charleston News and Courier.

Corrupters of Youth.

Cicero in the Roman senate branded Catiline as the corrupter of youth. The Dudleys and Quays of the Republican party are the Catilines, the corrupters of youth; the exponents of the party which inaugurated the corrupt use of money in elections, and which founds its hope of success on the amount of money it can raise from favored and protected classes. Do they recall the fate of Catiline and his followers?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Memorable Meeting.

The more the Democrats of New York become acquainted with their vice presidential candidate the better they like him. He deserves their earnest and un-deviating support, and he is certain to receive it. The meeting between General Stevenson and Mr. Cleveland was an occasion of real Democratic felicity. The welcome of both by the Democracy of New York was an event memorable in the annals of politics.—Brooklyn Eagle.

COCKRAN ON CLEVELAND.

The Tammany Orator Says New York State is Solid. The subjoined letter from the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran voices the sentiment of New York Democrats so admirably that it is given for publication by the cause everywhere. It was written in response to an inquiry as to how the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was received in New York, accompanied with the statement that while the writer, as an adherent of Cleveland's nomination, had heard Mr. Cockran's plea at Chicago without being convinced, nevertheless we were all interested in the stand that Tammany and other organizations in that state would take now that the nomination had been made, and that no one was so well qualified to tell the friends of Cleveland in the south as the Tammany orator.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 10th inst., and I beg to assure you that the delay in acknowledging it was caused by my absence from home. I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland has been received throughout the state in a spirit of entire loyalty. The whole party, without a single dissent, has indorsed the nomination, and we who opposed it in the convention are determined to labor with especial vigor to achieve success at the polls. I feel absolutely confident that the state of New York will show better results on election day than any other of the doubtful states.

Many Republicans do not fancy having to face the force bill as one of the issues of the campaign. They know that it loses them votes, but a majority of that party is irrevocably pledged to the enactment of such a law as soon as it has the power, so the sensible majority must choose between voting the Democratic ticket and swallowing the force bill.—Yonkers (N. Y.) Gazette.

They Frighten Only Themselves.

When Democratic papers say that the high tariff has undoubtedly "protected" Carnegie and his partners but question its blessings for other people, Republican organs accuse them of defending lawlessness and violence, justifying murder and encouraging attacks upon persons and property. But those more or less esteemed contemporaries frighten only themselves.—Buffalo Courier.

Don't Need the Fat Protectionist.

When you hear a fat protectionist howling that "free trade will ruin the country," remember that he is making money by the special privileges of protection, and that under free trade no man will have special privileges of that sort. Then you can easily decide which side makes the useless arguments.—La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

A Spectious Whine.

Raum attempts to vindicate his conduct of the pension bureau on the ground that the office expenses have been less under his than under previous administrations. Bank cashiers who have made away with the assets of the bank may find an admirable suggestion for defense in this ingenious statement.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Cause of High Taxation.

The principal complaint of farmers is high taxation. High taxation is caused indirectly by the protective tariff. The Republican platform favors the high tariff, the Democratic platform denounces it, and pledges the party to regulate it, and the third party platform is silent on the subject.—Danville (Va.) Register.

Republican Desperation.

The desperation of the Republicans is indicated by their attempts to minimize the importance of the force bill issue. They have reason to fear its introduction into the canvass and will leave no stone unturned to relieve their party of a burden it is in no condition to sustain.—Pensacola (Fla.) News.

"'Twas the Merest Bluff."

Nothing more has been heard of Quay's offer to bet \$10,000 on Harrison since a New Yorker offered to take the bet.—St. Louis Republic.

A Song for the Times.

Of all the nominations in the east or in the west These glorious nominations of our candidates are the best With the name of Grover Cleveland, the leader of reform, And General Adlai Stevenson we'll make this campaign war.

Harrison, the Door Slammer.

Harrison is determined to run the campaign himself. He slammed the door of the White House in the faces of Quay and Dudley. He'll slam it behind himself this time.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

Campaign Song.

Hark to the ringing bugle call Hall! hall! the glad refrain In Democratic hearts of all From Florida to Maine! Then ho for Cleveland and reform! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! He towers above the rising storm To crush the tariff law. He once bore triumphantly His party colors bore; He served the nation faithfully, His highest honors wore. Despotism we need not fear In any sovereign state; His utterances are strong and clear On every last great. Now shall no honored soldier's fame Through pension fraud be turned Into the mendicant's base shame By lowest mendal spurned. For Cleveland and for Stevenson We'll raise this battle cry 'Till from the dome at Washington Their banners proudly fly! —New York World.

DAME REPUBLICAN'S INDUSTRIOUS INFANT INDUSTRY.



There are no Federal Elections. There is no such thing as a federal election. Some of our Republican friends will look upon this statement as audacious. After they have had time to recover from the swoon into which it has undoubtedly thrown them we may give elucidation to the proposition in detail. For the present it is sufficient to say that the people of a state choose presidential electors and representatives in congress in their capacity as citizens of the state. They are not creatures of federal authority. They create and limit the federal power.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Disgusted Gang.

One of the most remarkable features of the approaching campaign will be the efforts which Harrison will make to catch the independent vote. It is reported that Quay, Dudley, Platt and the whole tribe of working politicians have already taken additional offense from the part which the president has already undertaken to play with a view to diverting this vote from Cleveland in the November election. Mr. Clarkson has openly criticized the president and condemned him for the misapprehension under which he is laboring.—Richmond Times.

Bleeding the People.

Where is there one industry in Iowa that is protected if we except our lined oil mill, and this pays a dividend upon a capital just three times as large as every plant in the United States cost? Yet Iowa pays out \$20,000,000 per annum, or nearly twenty dollars per annum for every man, woman and child in the state, to "protect" a lot of monopolies and trusts whose owners are becoming multimillionaires by bleeding the people under a process that was discovered and is fostered by the Republican party.—Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

A Pertinent Query.

The proposition to remedy the inefficiency of the government by imposing on it great and untried duties, lying outside of what Americans have been taught to believe its proper province, recalls the pregnant inquiry of a distinguished statesman, "Shall we reform a spendthrift by putting money in his pocket?" The true remedy lies in the other direction.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Fundamental Democratic Principle.

We cannot all be successful in our individual political aspirations, but we can all be successful as Democrats in the success of the Democratic ticket. That is the only point we have to consider now. It is a fundamental Democratic principle to abide by the will of the majority, and that is what every Democrat, who is worthy of the name, will do.—Wheeling Register.

What the Force Bill Would Do.

A force bill would bring back substantially the same state of affairs as existed during the reconstruction days, and southern industrial development would be checked and thrown back. So a conservative and energetic representative of the younger generation of successful men argues with point and force.—Scranton (Pa.) Times.

Benny Favors the Force Bill.

In his messages to congress we have in black and white President Harrison's declarations in favor of a force bill. He urged this measure upon congress. If every Republican journal in the country should repudiate the force bill the Republican candidate must still be judged by his own official record.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

An Absurd Project.

The absurdity of the Republican project to tax ourselves rich is to be shown by the Democracy in the coming campaign. In every contested state and in every congressional district the impossibility of lifting ourselves by our financial boot straps will be pointed out.—Buffalo Times.

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