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

FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 10, 1892.

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL. Grover Cleveland Vice President. Adlai E. Stevenson STATE.

Judge of Supreme Court, Congressmen-at-Large,

George Allen .... Erie County
Thomas P. Merritt ... Berks County COUNTY. Congressma William H. Hine 'Senator,
J. Ridgeway Wright..... Sheriff, William Walters ... Recorder,

Michael C. Russell Coroner, .. Lake Townshi

...Ross Townshi We denounce protection as a fraud, robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.-DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

### Protection Inconsistency.

The argument of protectionists is that high tariff shuts out importationsthus freeing our manufacturers from the competition of these foreign, "pauper" made goods. Doing so, it enables them to get better prices for their products thus enabling them to pay their work ingmen better wages. Isn't this their plea? Then why do they persist in say-ing that a high tariff (the McKinley for instance) cheapens the cost of goods to the consumer? If it is true that a high tariff, restricting competition, cheapens the cost of goods, then how can they af-ford to sell their goods for less and pay

Very naturally a monopoly of the very naturally a monopoly of the market would enable our manufacturers to pay better wages—but because it en-ables them to it is no sign that they do. They get all the benefit of protection, they have free trade in labor, and they buy their labor in the cheapest market, and they sell their goods not as low as they can, but for as much as they can.

It is ridiculous to argue that a high tariff does not add to the cost of import-ed goods to the consumer, and it is non-sense to argue that a high protective tariff is levied for any other purpose tariff is levied for any other purpose than to restrict the importation of for eign goods and to give our manufacturers a monopoly of the market—and it is absurd to imagine that goods enjoying a monopoly of the market would be sold as cheaply as if they were sold in open competition with other goods of like

to the close of the war the protec-tionists argued that capital (not labor) must be encouraged, and up to the en-action of the Morrill tariff law, which was a war measure, for the purpose of raising revenue for the government in its hour of great need, a tariff of from to 18 per cent. was considered ample. It was argued all along, till after the close of the war of the rebellion, that labor, by reason of easy access to cheap land, commanded too high wages for our manufacturers (capitalists) to engage in competition with the manufacturers of the overcrowded old world. Encouragement to capital through a monopol of the market and cheaper labor, which, as John Sherman said, would result from the act to encourage immigration, was and is the sole aim and object of a 'protective' tariff.

It is a fact that notwithstanding the higher prices we all have to pay for our goods, labor receives no benefit from protection. American labor seeks for employment here at home with imported pauper labor, and is forced to pay two witness for sheek like. prices for what it buys. It may be curious to many, but a little thought will convince anyone that wages are higher in unprotected than in protected indus-tries; and it is a further fact proven by government statistics compiled by pro-tectionists, appointed by Republican ad-ministrations, that more highly protect-ed the industry the lower the wages. or instance, the highly protected v en mills of the east are filled with men working at \$4 a week. Unprotected engineers, firemen, carpenters, masons, printers, etc., work for no such wages.

As a matter of fact a high protective tariff restricts the importation of foreign goods, lessens the work of the foreigners, throws them out of employment or at least cuts down their wages. these foreign workmen come to An where it is held out to them that we have high wages. They overcrowd the labor market and run down wages. Aside from this, the high tariff gives our manufacturers a monopoly of the market and they charge high prices for their goods. This restricts consumption of goods. This restricts consumption of the goods—lessening prodution and the demand for labor to manufacture the goods. This, of course, leads to a still further reduction of wages.

With free, unrestricted trade with all the nations of the earth every section of every country of all the earth would engage in that industry to which it is best

adapted. People would not be taxed to "encourage" some capitalist to engage in the industry of raising oranges at the north pole. Let 'em "raise" ice and polar bears, to which that section of the earth is admirably adapted. Free trade between all the nations of the world is no less desirable than between the counties of our states and the states of our country.

No nation will send us its products unless it gets some of our products in re-turn. No nation is going to flood us with cheap goods just for the "fun" of it. It wants and must have some of our goods in exchange. Let it be understood that trade with foreign nations is nothing more or less than an exchange of products. They will give us nothing

or products. They will give is noting, it will be an exchange and of mutual benefit.

Balances of trade, even, are settled, not with money, as is generally supposed, but with products—every time, and don't let that fact get away from you. Even if they take our gold and silver, they do not take these metals as money, but as commodities, and these commodities are the products of our mines. That we coin and use these metals as money does not change the fact, for they weigh our coins and take

them as commodities, not as money.

But there is nothing compulsory about this trading with foreign nations. We are not obliged to take their cheap goods—unless we want them. If we take them it is self-evident that we believe it to be to our advantage to do so. - Chicag

A Simple Remedy for Cholera

Free Trader.

A Simple Remedy for Cholera.

Dr. Henry C. Cooper swears by this remedy for cholera: One ounce of camphor should be dissolved in six ounces of spirits of wine, and a small bottle should be given to any intelligent person who will undertake to administer it to his poor neighbors when they are seized with cholera or any of its symptoms. The following instructions should be carried out at the same time with the utmost care and attention to detail:

On the appearance of any cholera symptoms, such as vomiting, purging, sudden weakness, coldness, cramps or spasms, instead of administering brandy, whisky or any other kind of medicine put the patient to bed instantly, covering him warmly, but not overloading him with bedclothes. Then, without a moment's unnecessary delay, administer (for an adult) two drops (not more) of the camphor mixture on a little pounded sugar in a spoonful of cold or iced water.

Five minutes after let him take a second dose of two drops in the same way, and in five minutes more a third dose. He can then wait ten or fifteen minutes to see whether or not there is a sense of returning warmth, with a disposition toward perspiration, and manifest decrease of sickness, cramps, etc. If the improvement is not satisfactory two drops more of the mixture must be repeated every five minutes until fourteen drops have been taken.

In administering the remedy particular caution must be observed that the patient be not allowed to take anything of that sort or kind while the medicine is operating, or its effect will be destroyed, for the least foreign medicine neutralizes the camphor, which is given to check vomiting and to produce a free warm perspiration.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Excavations at Tunis.

# Excavations at Tunis

Excavations at Tunis.

It is announced from Tunis that excavations are now being made in the famous two headed hill mentioned by Virgil, which hill is situated about eight miles from Tunis. Many interesting remains have already been uncarthed, and it is confidently hoped that better will follow.

A temple of Baal Saturn, which has been almost entirely laid bare, is attracting particularly the attention of the French archeologists because of its peculiarly interesting statues and basreliefs. The building is situated at an elevation of over 1,600 feet, and this is another proof that the Carthaginians practiced their religious ceremonies on hills.

On all the statues of the gods to which

hills.
On all the statues of the gods to which the temple is dedicated the names Baal and Saturn are found together, which would seem to indicate that to flatter their Roman conquerors the Carthaginians had added to the name of their chief god that of the highest Roman deity.—Chambers Journal.

deity.—Chambers' Journal.

A House of Aluminium.

The Chicago leasehold trustees will erect upon their ground at the northwest corner of State and Madison streets a building the fronts of which will be composed of aluminium, bronze and glass. This will be the first instance of which this metal entered into the structure of a building. The building will have a frontage of 62½ feet on State and 106 on Madison and will be sixteen stories high. The aluminium columns will be of sted construction, and its interior will be finished in elegant style, including mosaic floors, marble walls, etc. The possibilities of aluminium have been pronounced infinite, but nevertheless the fact that it is to be used in the outer construction of a great office must excite extended notice.—New York Telegram.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints. Sold by Dr. Schilcher.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Casto When she had Children, she gave them Cast

THE DUTY ON WOOL.

It Protects Only Protectionist Politician at the Consumer's Expense. at the Consumer's Expense.

The editor of The American Wool and
Cotton Reporter is by no means a free
trader. He believes in protection, but
he has to deal with facts in the wool and
cotton industries and these facts have

he has to deal with facts in the wool and cotton industries, and these facts have convinced him that protection to the wool industry is a farce, kept up by politicians and political wool growers at the expense of consumers and actual wool growers. The following is an extract from an editorial in this journal for Sept. 1, 1892:

It is impossible not to admire the genial persistence with which Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, interjects his peculiar opinions respecting the wool tariff whenever opportunity offers. His letter elsewhere contains some interesting and kindly suggestions respecting. The Reporter's experiments with abandoned farms in Maine, but the judge closes with a characteristic exordium to

The Reporter's experiments with abandoned farms in Maine, but the judge closes with a characteristic exordium to The Reporter to join with him in defending high duties upon wool.

The illogical character of his conclusions transpires first in his advocacy of sheep as a means of reclaiming the soil. He mentions a wornout hay farm of \$80 acres which yielded but seventeen loads of hay the season after it was purchased. No means of recuperation were found successful until sheep were tried, the result being that the farm eventually cut \$800 loads of hay, besides yielding other bountful crops. But, wonderful to relate, this experiment occurred between 1840 and 1866, which was mainly a period of low wool duties!

Ah, judge, you forget yourself when you mentioned this interesting experiment in the same letter in which you make the success of sheep husbandry dependent upon the tariff.

If the "abandoned farms" of The Reporter are successful, we shall keep 1,000 sheep upon them eventually, and ought to raise \$6,000 worth of lambs for market per annum. But 1,000 sheep can hardly be expected to produce more

1,000 sheep upon them eventually, and ought to raise \$6,000 worth of lambs for market per annum. But 1,000 sheep can hardly be expected to produce more than \$\$,000 worth of wool per year. Adding to the annual product of lambs such a percentage of increase in the productive capacity of the land as Judge Lawrence suggests, and it will be seen that the wool is but a moderate factor in the success of the experiment.

We are afraid to experiment:

We are afraid to expert that the success of The Reporter's experiment is as well assured as Judge Lawrence suggests. The chances seem to us about even that the experiment will prove a failure, and that the tariff has very little to do with the matter either one way or the other. But while we believe the main objection to the increased duties upon wool under the McKinley bill has been that they are a tax upon the consumer without doing the producer any good, we still admire the genial insistence with which Judge Lawrence presents his high tariff opinions whenever opportunity offers.

Protection Disastrous to France.

As an offset to Lord Salisbury's recent utterances as to a partial return to the policy of protection, it is interesting to observe how France fares under her new tariff law, which is avowedly the extremest system of protection enforced anywhere in Europe. Last year her duties were raised from 25 to 50 per cent., and the law which went into effect in February has shown during its first three months how it is likely to influence trade. The results seem to have been promptly felt, and are frankly disappointing to protectionists. They

ence trade. The results seem to have been promptly felt, and are frankly disappointing to protectionists. They hoped, by levying almost prohibitive traiffs, practically to stop the importation of foreign manufactured goods. The decrease in these for the first quarter year has been some 3,000,000 francs; but the value of manufactures exported at the same time fell off 93,000,000 francs. It is hard to account for this important decline on any other basis than that of the new tariff.

Meantime imported food supplies increased by 34,000,000 ever the same period of 1891, and as the duties on these were all much higher the increased cost came directly out of the pockets of consumers. Without stopping to compare some interesting particulars in which the trade of this year has differed from that of last, it remains to note the fact that, contrary to expectation, the increased duties have resulted in a loss of revenue. Instead of greater customs dues, for the last three months the receipts show about \$1,000,000 less than in the first quarter of 1891, and nearly \$2,500,000 less than the budget estimate. And since the increase of duties, with new schedules and categories, involves a larger corps of officials, this smaller revenue has between the same dates cost about 1,000,000 francs more to collect. The principle of protection seems to have been carried to an extreme in France where it ceases to protect.—Christian Union.

Peck's One Sided Report.

Six thousand protected manufacturers in New York have returned to Peck their opinions—in figures on prepared slips of paper—of what McKinley is doing for themselves and their 285,000 employees. They give evidence on one side of the question. Now let Commissioner Peck send his slips to the employees and tabulate their replies before making his final report. But Mr. Peck, according to Republicans, from President Harrison down, is a great and reliable statistician, who would not risk his reputation by publishing side by side, in one report, figures from the beneficiaries of McKinley and from those who have been fleeced by McKinley.

Tardy Recognition. Peck's One Sided Report.

President Harrison's tardy recognition of Mr. Blaine's action in forcing the partial amelioration or reciprocity upon a bill that had no original saving clause will hardly atone for his previous action in claiming all the credit of it. Good as far as it goes, this so called reciprocity is still "a sham," as the Democratic platform declares it to be. It untaxes foreigners only. It applies to our poorest instead of to our best customers. And it favors other countries at the expense it favors other countries at the expense of our own.—New York World.

CAMPAIGN SONGS

Best Efforts in the New York World's
Prize Competition.
[Air—Wunele Sam's Farm."]
Throughout our glorious nation see our banners moving bright.
For Cleveland and for Stevenson, the champions of right.
From Canada to Mexico, from Washington to
Maine.

Maine, fill vote for Grover Cleveland for our president again.

CHORUS.

Then rally, Americans! Rally in your might; Down with oppression and battle for the right. Do not fail to cast your vote upon election more. morn
For Cleveland and for Stevenson, the champions of reform.

The burden of taxation is a heavy load to bear
By those who struggle on oppressed with poverty and care
While millionaires, protected, build their
palaces abroad,
And spend the gold that they have gained by
trickery and fraud.

The Republican committeemen are "frying out

the fat;
And Harrison is on his knees to Jimmy Blaine
and Platt,
And begging hard for them to work to save
him from defeat.
Tis usoless, for his forces are already in retreat.

Our right to vote as we may choose we never will forget,
And at the ballot box we need no gleaming bayone.
The force bill is an outrage, too, all honest men concede.

Twill prove a millstone round the necks of Harrison and Reid.

We want no better president than Cleveland was before;
We will elect him once again to serve us four years more.
Then, freemen. do your duty. For the honor of our land,
For Cleveland and for Stevenson united let us stand.

Then rally, Americans! Rally in your might; Down with oppression and battle for the right And when the rising sun shall gleam upon election morn,
Twill shine on glorious victory for Cleveland
and reform.

and reform.

[Hall, Procession. [Alri—'Hall, Columbia.'']

Hall, procession, strong and grand, Hall, procession, strong and grand, Hall, ye leaders in command!

We fall in line to take the polls, We fall in line to take the polls, And rout the leaders of that band rout the leaders of that band and the property of the procession of of the proce

CHORUS. Home rule, justice, equal laws, All depend upon our cause; So united let us be, Just and true Democracy.

Courageous Grover leads the fight,
And fearless Adlal lends his might,
To strike taxation's ruthless hand,
To strike taxation's ruthless hand,
From pocket axaced and stripped to need
By plutocratic laws and greed;
And we are soldiers to the cause
Of justice, right and equal laws,
And fight the bill the classes drew
To tax the millions for the few.

Both Cleve and Steve, who hold comma For less expense and tariff stand—
The rock of virtue stays their feet,
The rock of virtue stays their feet,
While sense of justice nerves their arm To kill that force bill which alarms
So let us rally at their call
And win the campaign, once for all—
They'll hold the office as a trust
To make laws equal, fair and just.

Yes, we'll down unequal laws And hear an earthquake of applause And hear an earthquake of applause
Attest the joy of human souls
Attest the joy of human souls
From the joy of human souls
From the joy of human souls
Thus freed from class protection's toll;
And then the scale of equal right
Will balance as the weight grows light
Upon that end which is depressed
With bounty tax by class assessed.

We Are Coming, Grover.

[Air—"Wearing of the Green."]
We are coming, Grover—Grover, dear,
Five million men and more,
To put you in the White House.
As we did in eighty-four.
Our country, a wrongs to right,
And we'll never leave the battlefield
As long's a rogue's in sight.

CHORUS.
We are marching on to Washington,
Five million men and more.
And we'll land you in the White House,
As we did in eighty-four,
For we know that you are true as steel,
While Adiai, he's the same,
So, Benny, pack your trunks, my boy,
For Dennis is your name.

They no longer deceive us
With their three eard monte talk,
And on November eighth, you bet,
We'll make the robbers walk;
We know "protection" does protect,
We're certain sure of that,
But who else but the rich men
And the party of "the hat?"

We are coming, Grover, coming, And we think we're sure to win, Then all the rascals we'll turn out And put our good men in; We've had enough of force bills And the poor man's living tax; So, Grover, start your measage now And, Adlai, get your ax!

Czar Reed's Refreshing Drolleries.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed is always re freshingly droll, and usually refreshingly frank. His speech at Cumberland Mills, Me., was substantially a eulogy of taxation. The seed of this republic was sown in jealousy of taxation. Mr. Reed says, "There is no other way in which money is appropriated whereby so much good is done as through taxation." Our forefathers asserted that taxation without representation is tyranny. Mr. Reed is well acquainted with the fact that only one person in twenty in this country is engaged in a protected industry, and therefore represented in the direct benefits of tariff taxes. Yet he extols this kind of taxation above all others.—Boston Globe. Czar Reed's Refreshing Drolleries

We'll Have It Too. We'll Have It Too.

If our presidents were elected by the popular vote the talk of heavy Democratic majorities would be truly encouraging. But not a vote counts after the majority of one is passed. The electoral college is what we must have, and hard work may give it to us.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

attente de paraire.

TARIFF REFORM LITERATURE.

Where to Obtain the Most Complet Work on the Subject.

The tariff reform committee Reform club, 52 William street Reform club, 52 William street, New York city, has just issued its price list of tariff reform literature. By far the most complete and valuable work for tariff reform speakers, writers and students is the club's "Red Book," a collection of the most valuable numbers of "Tariff Reform." The whole thoroughly indexed and prefaced by an exhaustive table of contents. Excellently bound in half morocco, with glit top, two dollars per copy or five copies for eight dollars per copy or five copies for eight dollars, carriage prepaid.

The following is the list of pamphlets that compose the "Red Book," and the prices for them when ordered separately—further reductions being made when ordered by the thousand:

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(25 p.).

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(26 p.).

(27 p.).

(28 p.).

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23. Glass and the Tariff. J. A. Lindquist. (24 p.)...
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28. House and the Tariff. J. A.

Lindquist. (8 p.).

29. Gloves and the Tariff. J. A. Lindquist. (8 p.).

30. Protection's "Home Market." J.

A. Lindquist. (2 p.).

31. The Drawback Humbug. J. A.

Lindquist. (3 p.).

32. The McKinley Tariff. its history, jobs and effects. Containing a list of wage reductions, shut downs, etc., in protected industions, etc., in protected industions, etc., in protected industions, and the control of the cont

Protection Anglomania

Protection Anglomania.

During the great fight for free trade in England in the early forties the Tories were violent and irrational in their opposition to it, just as the Republicans in this country are now. And occasionally some titled member of the house of commons, notorious for his supply of blue blood and his lack of gray brain matter, would raise the point that McKinley now echoes—the point that protective tariffs compel foreigners to pay our taxes. But these sprigs of nobility brought the blush to the face of the greedy landlords, for whom they spoke, and were laughed at by every one else. It is mortifying to find the governor of a great state going to the England of 1840-6—to the Tory landlords of that England—for protection arguments to use in this country today.—Standard. England—for protection arguments to use in this country today.—Standard.

They Know Enough to Kick.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says that
"the people of the west are too far removed from the influences of foreign
trade to be easily caught by free trade
theories." But they are not far enough
removed to be out of the reach of the
tax gatherer and the duty collector behind merchants' counters. And judging by the number of Democratic governors and congressmen in the western ing by the number of Democratic governors and congressmen in the western states and the size of the anti-Republican majorities they know enough to kick when they are pinched.—New York World.

# WONDERFUL

This book, aside from its great merit as a medical work, giving, as it does, the result of years of study and experience, you will find a very interesting one.

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