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

FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 24, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

NATIONAL, President,

Grover Cleveland...

Vice President,
Adlai E. Stevenson...

STATE.

Judge of Supreme C
Christopher Heydrick....Vo r Heydrick...... Congressmen-at-Large, Eric County Berks County George Allen..... Thomas P. Merritt...

COUNTY. J. Ridgeway Wright..... Sheriff,

Recorder, Coroner, Surveyor,

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

Democracy's Tariff Plank,

Grover Cleveland, in his memorable message to congress, sounded the keynote on the tariff question. He sprun the issue and forced it upon his party and upon the attention of the people. In the campaign of '88, however, Democracy's organs, too many of them, acted on the defensive. They didn't force the fight on the lines laid down by their great leader.

They argued that they believed in a They argued that they believed in a low tariff, a tariff for revenue—and then they twisted and squirmed and floundered around in the attempt to prove that they too, believed in protection, instead of asserting and bringing facts and figures to prove that protection was an up and down, all around, infernal fraud, and did not protect, and never was in-tended to protect the American workingman, either in work or wages.

The tariff plank adopted at the last national convention is good; excellent. While we believe in no tariff we realize that the "campaign of education" has not, as yet, progressed far enough for the people to understand that really a tariff for revenue only is not what the

It is an expensive, terribly expensive method of raising revenue—besides, it does not place the burden of taxation upon people according to their means but according to their necessities-the poor dollar-a-day workingman often being forced to pay as much of the tariff tax as the fifty-millionaire.

A tariff for revenue only and a tariff

A tarili for revenue only and a tarili for protection differ in this: The government gets the tax in the one case, while in the other the government gets one dollar in the shape of tarilf and the the manufacturer gets four dollars in the shape of "protection"-tribute, blood-

money wrung from people who are not able to keep the sheriff from the door. • As we have said, we believe in no tariff; it was born in inquity and has been steeped in inquity ever since; and while a tariff for revenue is vastly better than a tariff for protection, which enables manufacturing barons to levy tribute from the people, direct taxation would be as far superior to a tariff for revenue only system as that is ahead of a tariff for protection system.

The man who has his millions has not accumulated them through his own exertions. Others have created the yealth but the "others," through some hocus-podus arrangement, have been euchered out of the products of their labor. This is self-evident. A man may have the knack of accumulating, but accumulating is not creating.

A man makes an investment in land song. In time the land becomes very valuable, worth five thousand times the

the community which made the property valuable.—Chicago Free Trader.

Hugh McCullough, who was a member of Lincoln's cabinet as well as of that of Arthur; Carl Schurz, of Hayes' cabinet; Gresham, of Arthur's cabinet, and McVeagh, of Garfield's cabinet, are among the advocates of the election of Cleveland; and they stand on the high ground of tariff reform. Their course shows how strong is the stream of political tendency in favor of tariff reform.

Tracts and the forfeiture of the shadowy rights that constituted the company's only assets, nobody seems to have care to subject Raum's dealing with the captures to any location and the forfeiture of the shadowy rights that constituted the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have cared to subject Raum's dealing with the company's only assets, nobody seems to have been of the kind of the properties as the company's only as the company's only as the company's only as

FREELAND TRIBUNE. REPUBLICAN RECORD.

A BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF COM-MISSIONER RAUM'S METHODS.

A Notorious Land Speculation and a Certain Gypsum Mine Transaction—Where Did the Money Paid by Helpless Pen-sion Office Employees Go?

sion Office Employees Go?

It has been said that the scandals of the Raum regime ran nearly the whole gamut of possibilities. The greater part of them grew directly out of the Raum family's desire to get money without earning it and in devious ways.

It was for money considerations that Raum got his daughter into two government posts at once, contrary to law, and tried to get her through a loophole of the statute into a remunerative place in the civil service examination that all others must pass—a thing which would have cheated some capable and law abiding person out of the place and pay.

It was for the sake of money that John Raum exploited his relationship to the commissioner by way of advertising his business as a pension attorney. It was for the sake of gain that he seems to have been allowed illegitimate knowledge of what the pension office records contained.

It was for gain to his family that the

It was for gain to his family that the It was for gain to his family that the commissioner created a place in the service for his other son to occupy. It was for money that Green B. Raum, Jr., levied tribute upon the earnings of his subordinates and sold appointments for bribes, as the civil service commissioners have declared that the evidence justifies them in charging, and as the congressional committee in its report says "there can be no reasonable doubt" that he did.

"there can be no reasonable doubt" that he did.

In the Lemon case Raum gave Lemon as alleged security a block of stock in a certain gypsum mining company of which he was president. This stock happened to be, as the committee reported, "of no particular value" because Raum's company did not own the property it represented, and because the mining value of that property was of very doubtful existence. But whatever its worth, the stock appears not to have belonged to Raum, but to the company. Yet Raum pledged it for \$12,000 and put the money into quite another specuput the money into quite another specu-lation of his own in which the company that owned the stock had no interest

lation of his own in which the company that owned the stock had no interest whatever.

The transaction was so foreign in its methods to the ordinary accepted way of doing business that one of the mining company stockholders remarked to Raum that he "didn't think there was much difference between that and embezzlement," an opinion in which many business men will perhaps share.

This gypsum mine was one of the speculations which Raum undertook to promote from the pension office and chiefly at government expense. With one Buckey he had become possessed of some lands vaguely located in southwestern Virginia alleged to be gypsum bearing. The company, of which he was president and factotum, seems never really to have owned the lands. It had contracts of purchase merely, on which it had paid an insignificant amount, partly in "stock" of the company. Under these contracts the company under these contracts the company price—

contracts of purchase merely, on which it had paid an insignificant amount, partly in "stock" of the company. Under these contracts the company was bound to pay the full purchase price—\(\) \

valuable, worth five thousand times the original cost. The man who bought and held it in idleness for twenty years has done nothing. The community has made a millionaire of the man who has invested a hundred or so. He didn't create the wealth; the community did. He has done nothing for the benefit of the community; rather, he has been a stumbling block in the path of progress. We would not take from the investor all his profit, but we would compel him to pay his just porportion of the tax burden, according to his means.

We would not leave him all this wealth, which not he, but the community created, as a means, a constantly growing and becoming more and more powerful means of forcing tribute from the community which made the propervalue" at the time of its issue, and as what value it had went out of it soon afterward by the foreclosure of the con-tracts and the forfeiture of the shadowy

Charlton Heights is a village of twenty-eight houses near Washington. Raum got possession of a tract of land there and proceeded to organize a "company" for its exploitation. He represented the place as one of peculiar picturesqueness, salubrity and convenience, sure to become at once one of the most prosperous suburbs of the capital.

As usual, he does not seem to have paid anything of consequence for the land. He merely secured an option upon it, at a price reported to be thirty dollars an acre, and laid his plans to work it off on his pension office subordinates and others at \$1,440 an acre, making for himself and his associates a neat little profit of \$1,410 on every thirty dollars thereafter to be paid.

The prospectus of the company represented that streets were to be laid out and graded, a \$70,000 hotel to be built and everything possible done to hasten the already rapid growth of the suburb. All this was false. No evidence has ever been discovered that any of the money received in subscriptions was spent in improvements at Charlton Heights. The suburb was not growing and really had no capacity for growth, as all the lots that were not in a marsh, and therefore unfit for residence, had been sold already. The scheme was a mere trap for the savings of pension office and other government clerks.

concerning it.—New York World.

Force Bill is in Evidence.
The force bill is as much a part of the Republican platform as the protective tariff or any other feature of it. It is now called a bugabo and other derisive names by its authors. It is laughed at and sneered at on all sides. Would this be its treatment if the platform containing it should meet with popular indorsement next November? It might be, and then again it might not be. In fact it might, like the tariff issue, be made more terrible than ever. There is good reason to believe that this would be the case, but even if there were no good reason for thinking this there is a chance that it would be, and this alone is sufficase, our transfer of thinking this there is a chance that it would be, and this alone is sufficient to point out to every good man and every lover of free and independent government his duty to vote against the party which brought such an iniquitous measure into being.—Dallas News.

A Tissue of Untruths.

Even Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance was a tissue of untruths almost from beginning to end. If he is re-elected president it will be due principally to the astute dissemination of falsehood by the party managers. It is hard for the Democrats to keep pace with these artistic untruths, but we have reason to believe that the people have been pretty thoroughly warned regarding the contemplated deceptions, and that they will carefully sit all the statements made by the Republican managers.—Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

Statesmanship—Political Cunning.

If Harrison is a statesman, as some of the organs of Republicans profess to believe him, he has won that reputation in spite of himself. Between the utterances of Cleveland and Harrison there is all the difference between statesmanship and political cunning.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

A Good Protectionist.

"Yes. Free trade is all right in theory, but, you see, our workingmen must have protection against the pauper labor. Of Europe," and in the establishment which he managed all the grown presens were foreigners and the machines were tended by the children of American parents.—St. Louis Courier.

THE NATION'S BLIGHT

GROVER CLEVELAND ON THE CURSE OF PLUTOCRACY.

cks the People Who Propose That the Government Shall Protect the Rich and That They in Turn Shall Care for the Poor. No more searching analysis of existir

saburbla of the capital.

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All there is subscription and the stock of their chief's company and to pay their subscriptions in monthly installments of the observation of the month of the stock of their chief's company and to pay their subscriptions in monthly installments of the observation of the month of the stock of their chief's company and the stock of

of elections through a force bill provid-ing for returning boards and supervisors to take the places of judges and officers chosen by the people. And after all this it comes once more before the people asserting its right to control them and to subject their inherent manhood rights to suspect their inherent manhood rights to its assumptions of money privilege. And on this issue of popular government against plutocratic government Grover Cleveland is once more at the front of the Democratic party, challenging the judgment of every enlightened American on the justice of its cause.—St. Louis Republic.

the astute dissemination of falsehood by the party managers. It is hard for the Democrats to keep pace with these artistic untruths, but we have reason to believe that the people have been pretty thorroughly warned regarding the contemplated deceptions, and that they will carefully sift all the statements made by the Republican managers. — Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.

A Coat and Turneoat.

Not so very long ago Mr. Harrison met the Democrats' proposition to reduce tariff taxation and cheapen prices with the sneer that "a cheap coat makes a cheap man." He now claims that the great object of the Republican tariff policy was to cheapen prices. Evidently the president has added not only a cheap coat, but a turncoat to his wardrobe.— Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Coat Protectionist.

A Chance for Cheap Labor.

Edward Bedloe, United States consul to China, says there is a great field in China, says there is a great field in China for American manufacturers will to China for American manufacturers will be divided so four manufacturers will ember so the past the high wage countries have done the manufacturing for the low wage countries, and high priced labor has been the cheapest. But perhaps about to open their eyes and to reap unded fortunes from the employment of Chinase at ten or fifteen cents per day European or the \$1.50 per day American labor. We will see!

A Chance for Cheap Labor.

Edward Bedloe, United States consul to China, says there is a great field in China for China, says there is a great field in China, says there is a

HACKETT'S CIRCULAR

HACKETT'S CIRCULAR.

Honest Newspapers Denounce the Republican Scheme for Bribing Voters.

Mr. Harrison perhaps is not responsible for Hackett's doings, but he must be aware of this scandalous direction in which his campaign is being moved, and he can put a stop to it if he will. He knows that with the enormous sums of money fried out of the protected manufacturers in 1888 more was done to debauch the franchise and undermine the foundation of a free government than can repeatedly be endured with any safety to the nation. President Harrison cannot afford again to be an accessory, before or after the fact, in such a crime against government and society as was openly committed by the Republican.

A MERE BEATING OF TOMTOMS.

The chief significance of the expression.

publican.

A MERE BEATING OF TOMTOMS.

The chief significance of the exposure is that it is a confession on the part of the Republican managers thus early in the campaign that their only hope of success lies in bribery. All loud swelling pretensions that President Harrison is to be re-elected as the result of a campaign of education go for nothing is the light of the revelation afforded by the publication of the Hackett circular The so called campaign of education is

campaign of education go for nothing it the light of the revelation afforded by the publication of the Hackett circular. The so called campaign of education is to be a mere beating of tomtoms, while Hackett and his agents with "the ability to keep a secret" are purchasing the venal voters with the golden stream furnished by the protected manufacturer.—Philadelphia Times.

A "BLOCKS OF ONE" SCHEME.

Chairman Hackett explains that he was after Democratic names for the distribution of campaign documents. That makes the import of the circular all the more clear. Does it require "an exercise of discretion and the ability to keep a secret" to get names to which to address campaign literature? It is simply a blocks of one edition of Dudley's notorious blocks of five circular of 1888. Hackett is getting up in New York such a "hist" as Dudley worked up in Indiana.—Springfield Republican.

ARRANGING FOR SYSTEMATIC BRIBERY.

Chairman Hackett says that he merely wants the names of Democrats to whom circulars and documents may be sent. The plausibility of this explanation is smashed into bits by the injunctions of discretion and secrecy contained in this "confidential" circular. Republicans, those of you who are honest and candid, do you approve of this palpable attempt to arrange for systematic bribery? Does it indicate a clean election or a clean administration by the Republican leaders who are striving to benefit by it?—Newburg Register.

It is reported that the publication of the circular has caused consternation at all the Republican headquarters. Talk about removing Hackett from the chairmanship of the state executive committee has already begun. His greatest sin in the eyes of the Republican managers is that he was found out.—Syracuse Courier.

AN ILL ADVISED CIRCULAR.

The only fault charged to Mr. Hackett

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AN ILI ADVISED CIRCULAR.

The only fault charged to Mr. Hackett is the careless way he did his work. The desperate fight the Republicans are making in the hopeless cause of carrying New York state could not be better shown than in Chairman Hackett's ill advised circular.—Pittburg Post.

BLOCKS OF FIVE TACTICS REPEATED.
What do Republicans who are opposed to corruption of the ballot box think of the adoption in New York by their state committee of Dudley's 'viblock of five' tactics in Indiana four years ago:

—Rochester Union.

The Republican Kingbird, Destroyer Other Birds' Eggs.



-Boston Post.

The Foremost Democrat We do not overrate the importance of the document when we say that Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance will be read, with greater popular interest than any public document that has appeared since his historic tariff message. His presentation and interpretation of issues will be generally received as a more commanding and conclusive index to the government policy during the next four years than the platform itself. Whether wise or otherwise, a mighty American constituency look to Grover Cleveland for political inspiration and direction. Like Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden in their day, Mr. Cleveland is regarded as the foremost expounder of Democratic doctrine,—Troy (N. Y.) Press. do not overrate the importance of

A Queer Sort of Convert.

Republican organs are exulting over the news that Mr. Powderly has come out for Harrison, claiming him as a new convert. Mr. Powderly has always been an extreme protectionist. He declared at a meeting at Cooper institute in New York that if there were a hair in his head that was not for protection he would pluck it out. Mr. Powderly is better understood among workingmen than Republican organs appreciate. than Republican organs appreciat
They are welcome to him as a convert. Chicago Times.

Kill the Iniquitous Force Hill.

The force bill is the livest issue the Republicans have, but it is temporarily put under cover by the cowardly Republican press for fear its unpopularity will lose votes for Harrison in November. All patriots who have faith in the blessings of peace and believe in the sovereignty of the people and the freedom of our institutions should keep the issue prominently in sight, and bill will be prominently in sight, and bill and the prominently in sight and bill and the prominently in sight and the prominently in the prominent and the prominently in the prominent and the prominently in the prominent and the prominently in the prominently in the prominently in the prominent and the prominently in the prominent and the prominently in the prominently in the prominent and the prominently in the prominent and the prominent and the prominent and the prominent and the prominently in the prominent and the promine prominently in sight and kill the force

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