

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL President, Grover Cleveland; Vice President, Adlai E. Stevenson; Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick; Congressmen-at-Large, George Allen, Thomas P. Merritt; COUNTY, Congressman, William H. Hines; Senator, J. Ridgeway Wright; Sheriff, William Walters; Recorder, Michael C. Russell; Coroner, H. W. Trimmer; Surveyor, James Crockett.

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

Nothing has been more amusing in the campaign which ends to-morrow than the term which nearly all Republican editors have invariably applied to Democrats—"British free traders."

It is a disgrace to have a Democratic county like Luzerne represented in congress by a protectionist. Remember C. D. Foster is a high tariff man and a follower of the author of the most infamous measures that ever became a law—the McKinley bill.

BURKE COCKRAN, the noted leader of New York, claims 75,000 plurality for Cleveland in that state, and if there is a man who ought to know it is Burke.

DEMOCRATS need not have any fear of the national result. Cleveland will have a majority of the electors, notwithstanding the claims of the Republicans that this and that state is doubtful.

HARRISON'S cabinet, with one exception, is scurrying and hurrying from one state to another in the interest of their chief. The majority of them are howling in Indiana, but that state is dead against the Republicans, for our own orator, D. J. McCarthy, is out there whooping it up for Cleveland.

It is dangerous for Democrats to split their county ticket. By voting it straight but one (X) mark is required, while if some one is to be cut it will require four (X) marks, and if one of these is misplaced the entire group may be thrown out.

WHEN a Republican miner is passing his pencil down the column of candidates he will come to the name of William Lilly, candidate for congressman-at-large. Stop and think a moment before you place your mark after that name.

So far no Republican or any other advocate of the new county has had the courage to question John S. McGroarty's statement that the county taxes on a property in the lower end, valued at \$416, will be raised from \$2.01 to \$17.28 if Kline is elected senator and succeeds in his new county scheme.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

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 Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ADVANCES IN WAGES.

INVESTIGATION SHOWS THAT THEY ARE REDUCTIONS INSTEAD.

An "Infant Industry" of the McKinley Protective Tariff, which consists of Manufacturing Campaign Material Out of the Whole Cloth.

The Tariff Reform club has compiled a list of about 500 wage reductions which have occurred in protected industries since the McKinley tariff act began to boom business and raise wages. The protectionists last spring thought it time to begin to demonstrate the good effect upon wages of their panacea for all ills and they published what purported to be a list of twenty-seven protected firms which have raised wages since October, 1890.

It sent a man over into Brooklyn to inquire into the general advance of 5 per cent. credited to the Kings County Knitting company. After a long hunt the firm was located on the top floor of a building in a remote part of the city. The employees consisted of three men and from ten to fifteen girls.

The club has since continued its investigation. It sent another man to Oriskany Falls, N. Y., where Langley & Davis had advanced wages 25 and 50 cents a day, so it was alleged. It was learned that this firm makes skirts for ladies' dresses and that they employ fifteen hands—seven weavers, four carders, two spinners, one dyer and one finisher.

One of the young men in his department had his wages raised last May from \$4.50 to \$5 per week because he was likely to get the "spring fever" and leave; the company thought it better to retain a man who had been with them through the winter at \$5 rather than to break in a new man.

Two other firms visited were those of Wilkins & Close, and Close & Christie, glove manufacturers at Mayfield, New York. Mr. Wilkins said that he had read the report that wages had been advanced from 15 to 25 per cent. in his factory, but that he did not know how such a statement had got into print.

Two-thirds of the employees are foreign born (mostly German), and it is said that only Republicans and foreigners have much chance of promotion or advancement under Dolge. Certain it is that nearly every foreman and sub-boss is a foreigner.

Reports said that wages had been advanced 15 per cent. at the Hawthorn mills, at Glenville, Conn. These mills employ 210 or 215—about 175 in the woolen department, where suitings, chevots, etc., are made, and thirty or forty in the felt department, where polishing felts are produced.

And, sir, it was Colbert who defined the art of taxation "to consist in so plucking the goose to get the largest amount of feathers with the least possible amount of squawking." Now, in the history of economic discussion has there been an apter or more complete definition of a protective tariff?—William L. Wilson on Mills Bill.

tion on some kinds of gloves made at Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., but that they had heard of no wage advances in any factory there. It may be observed that no paper printed in Fulton county had published these reports.

The factory of Alfred Dolge, of Dolgeville, N. Y., was also visited. The report said that wages had been advanced 20 per cent. here. Dolge manufactures piano felts, sounding boards, cases and other piano supplies. He also makes felt shoes and slippers. He employs altogether nearly 300 persons. It is the custom at Dolgeville to hold an annual reunion. At such times Mr. Dolge, the paternal proprietor of the place, makes an address and announces the promotions and advances in wages to be made for the ensuing year.

At the reunion in February, 1891, he was twenty and fifty had their wages advanced a shilling each and the hours of labor were reduced from 10 to 9 1/2, with the promise (the supply of promises is never short) that if the employees accomplished as much in 9 1/2 hours as they formerly had done in ten, the hours would be further reduced to nine at the next annual reunion. This advance in wages was slightly more than usual.

Besides, he had from a free trader in 1882-3 become a most ardent protectionist, and had told his employees in his speeches that higher duties meant higher wages. The men intended to take him at his word. In the next place Dolge had been figuring to get the Republican nomination for congress in his district, and knew the value of such a move in politics.

GETTING BEDROCK PRICES. How to Beat the Monopolists at Their Own Game.

Here is a new way for Americans to circumvent the McKinley bill, so that they may participate in the blessings (relative) that this measure showers upon foreigners. It is well known that hundreds of American made goods, such as agricultural implements, sewing machines, table cutlery, saws, typewriters, cartridges, etc., are sold cheaper to foreigners than to Americans.

But there is another side to this case. No wage advances occurred at Dolgeville this year. Some of those who expected advances have been greatly disappointed and have asked for them. Moreover, the hours of labor have not been reduced to nine, though Dolge admitted in his speech that as much or even more work had been done per hand than in former years.

Not have the changes in wages during the last few years always been advances. Four years ago common laborers in Dolge's employ received \$1.50 per day; they now get but \$1.25. The price for handling lumber to Little Falls has been reduced from \$1.50 per thousand to \$1, and for coal from 10 to 8 cents per 100 pounds. These reductions affect at least fifty or sixty employees in and out of the factory.

Triumphal Democracy. You can read all about it in Carnegie's pages, where he tells how high tariffs result in big wages.

Johnny and Dave. The passage of the force bill will mean Johnny Davenport in every state and Dave Martin at every polling precinct.

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room ten men—all Poles—were reduced from \$1 to 90 cents, and Manager Hunt has since told the boss dyer not to pay over 80 cents per day. The men at first refused to accept these wages, but are now back at work. In the felt department all are men and foreigners (same class as above). During Cleveland's administration they got \$1.15 a day; they have for over three years been receiving but \$1 per day.

In the weaver room sixty-five weavers (mostly women) make about \$1.50 a day when they do not have to wait for filling, warp, etc., but their average for the year is only about \$1. Last fall, when nearly half of the looms (sixty-seven in all) were running on a certain class of goods, the manager announced that he would have to reduce the price of weaving from 5.2 cents per yard to 4 1/2 cents or he could not compete with another mill making this same class of goods. The reduction was made.

In the finishing room about fifteen women and girls "burl" and "speck" cloth for 50 cents a day of ten hours. In the weaver room there were five loom repairers last fall; now four do the work and have received no advance in wages. A boss gigger left the factory Aug. 10, 1892, when told that his wages would be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1. He came from Broadbrook a short time before, where he had once earned \$3.50 a day.

Hunt told the employees in 1888 that if Cleveland were elected wages would have to come down. The men think he intended this as an excuse for a contemplated reduction. But Harrison's election did not interfere with Hunt's plans, for the reductions began at once after the election. Herman Lieb, a carder, voted for Harrison, and had his wages cut from \$1.50 to \$1.25 the next week. It may be mentioned here that there are only twenty voters in the whole factory.

Even Republicans Admit It. Hon. Joseph Medill, editor and proprietor of the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican organ of the northwest, lately delivered an address before the Agricultural Association of the West, and among other things said: "I understand the truth when I say that the farmers of the west and the planters of the south are charged \$500,000,000 a year on their goods for the profit of protected eastern manufacturers, more than is fair and necessary on the principle of 'live and let live.'"

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Not Race Prejudice at All.

In the south the race question is not one of race prejudice. It happens that the masses of negroes are not capable of independent thought on government. The masses of Russians are not. Government and business, progress and education must go on. So the American leadership must prevail, for that alone assures peace and confidence.

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Cast "Four Hundred Tons of Ballots." The paper trust, protected by a tariff of seven dollars per ton on pulp, raised from \$2.50 by McKinley, at a week ago because pauper rags from Europe were not allowed to pass quarantine. It was not claimed that this country could not furnish all the rags necessary to make what white paper is wanted.

What the Public's Servants Do. Every one is familiar with Commissioner Raum's candid admission that he had given preference to pension cases in districts where they would be likely to help the election of Republican congressmen.

Cleveland's Integrity and Independence. What most of all commends Mr. Cleveland to the American people is his integrity and independence. No consideration can tempt him to abandon principle.

Looks Like a Tidal Wave. The present campaign presents many unusual features to any of those which have preceded it, and one of the most important is that no less than five Republican ex-cabinet ministers have declared their intention not only to vote the Democratic ticket themselves, but to use their efforts to induce others to do so.

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AT BEDTIME I TAKE PLEASANT HERB DRINK. THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER.

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Mens' Heavy and Light Weight Shirts. The Most Complete Line of Underwear in Town.

Blankets, Quilts, Spreads, Etc., Etc. Wall Paper, Stationery and School Books.

Furniture, Carpets and Beddings. A good carpet-covered lounge for \$5.00.

Boots and Shoes. Ladies' kid shoes, \$1.00. Children's school shoes, Nos. 8 to 10 1/2, 85 cents; Nos. 11 to 2, 95 cents.

Groceries. All fresh goods. Flour, \$2.25. Ham, 14 cents. Tobacco, 28 cents.

Thousands of Other Goods All Guaranteed. Queensware. We sell Deite's Lantern, 38 cents.

Tinware. Washboilers, with lid, 90 cents. Blue granite ware, a complete line—is everlasting.

Call and see our stock and be convinced of our assertion that we can save you 25 per cent on any goods you may need.

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