THOS. A. BUCKLEY,

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

FREELAND, NOVEMBER 14, 1892.

California left the Democratic col-umn in 1860, after a hard struggle to keep it in line. It came back last week without ever being asked, not a dozen Cleveland speeches being made in the state, and has promised to send a Democratic senator to Wash-incton.

Is there no political gratitude extant? The Republicans lament that the "old soldier vote" the "colored vote," the "frish-American vote" and the "German vote" have all "gone back on them." And now comes the latest and worst news, to the effect that they have lost the women voters of Wyoming.—Record.

of Wyoning.—Record.

The new ballot law undobtedly kept several voters from the polls, but there was no necessity for these men remaining away. Nothing could be easier for a man to do than prepare his own ballot, provided he has sufficient education to read print. The new system was given a fair trial and is commended in all parts of the state. If the clause in the constitution requiring ballots to be numbered had been repealed last November we would now have a real system of secret voting. of secret voting.

The Philadelphia Press has taken the defeat of Harrison harder than any Republican organ in the country. Its editorials since election day are of a kind that deserve the severest condemnation. It claims that the business interests of the patien will under ness interests of the nation will undeness interests or the nation will unde-go a depression, and a great stagna-tion in every industry will result. To believe the *Press* one would feel certain that the country will go to the "dogs" after the fourth of next **March**. But the people don't believe the *Press* or take any stock in its pessimistic views. pessimistic views.

In the Luzerne county returns there is one fact noticeable that proves the voters must have known what they were doing on Tuesday. The men who voted for Cleveland also voted for Hines, and those who voted for Harrison did the same for Foster. By doing this the etitions extended. for Harrison did the same for F'oster. By doing this the citizens showed they understood that the candidates for president and congressmen stood upon the same platform, and to split upon these two offices would be an abandonment of their principles. It is said the count will not give a difference of ten in the majorities of Cleveland and Hines. land and Hines.

Ir any kind of a fight had been made by the Democrats in this state the Republican majority could have been lowered to 25,000 or less. Excepting in a close congressional district there was no attempt made. trict there was no attempt made to poll the Democratic vote, and in these districts, such as the twelfth, where the candidates had to talk and discuss the issues, surprising gains were made over the vote of 1888. Luzerne, for instance, gave Harrison 325 plurality four years ago, and on Tuesday Cleveland carried it by over 1600, a change for which a considerable portion of the credit must be given to the newspapers which uphold and advocate Democratic principles, not only in campaigns, but from one end of the year to the other. trict there was no attempt made to

The Meaning of the Election.

The significance of the election result is unmistakable and very emphatic. It is the deliberate verdict of the people upon a question squarely presented, thoroughly discussed and perfectly un-

thoroughly discussed and perfectly understood,
It is a peculiarly dispassionate judgment, a judgment rendered directly in face of the partisan preferences and prejudices of many who have joined in rendering it.

The Democracy has not only carried

all the Democratic and hitherto doubtful states in which superiority of organ-ization or other measurable influence is apt to determine results; it has succeeded also in reversing the traditions of a life time in states where political views have been supposed to be crys-

There can be no doubt that many thousands of the votes by which this result was acheived were those of men hitherto staunchly Republican in their convictions, and naturally still inclined to prefer their old party so far as its courses could be reconciled to their consciencies.

These men have not been won over stimulants to enthusiasm. They are not accessible to appeals of that kind and few such appeals have been made. It has been a campaign of discussion, of argument, of calm reasoning upon "Three Heads Laid Open." argument, of calm reasoning upon known facts and clearly understood

The result is the deliberate judgment of the people upon the question at issue. It is an overwhelming condemnation of the Republican record. It is final judgment against the doctrine and practice of McKinlevism.

The next president is a Democrat.—
N. Y. World.

BEHIND THE OLD WORLD.

WE ARE NOT IN ADVANCE OF THE

Outrage by an Unprejudiced Editor. Questions We Must Solve Intelligently if We Would Save Our Institutions.

if We Would Save Our Institutions.

In the "Editor's Table" department of
The New England Magazine for September there was an able article on Homestead, especially dealing with the employment of an armed force to intimidate
the locked out men. The article is too
good to cut, but its length makes it necessary to limit its use here to the following
exceruts:

sary to limit its use here to the following excerpts:

The Fort Frick and Pinkerton exhibition which we have just been witnessing at Homestead shows that we are not in advance of the nations of western Europe, but in important respects behind them, in the securities for liberty, equality and real democracy. It is an exhibition befitting only the feudal middle age, when every little baron on the Rhine from Mayence to Cologne had his own battle-spearmen, and robbed and warred at his own will. It is insufferable and a thing not to be endured in a democracy, that any men or any companies of men, for whatever purposes incorporated, should have the power of organizing and arming military and police forces of their own to act in the settlement of affairs in which they are themselves interested parties, and to shoot men when and how they may direct. A state in which such things are possible or are apolegized for is, we say, but the parody of a democracy, and if the savage massacre and rout of the unfortunate Pinkerton meantry, mo, to the seriousness and true size.

ry. • • • Whether the wages of the striking men we

give place to the plain and homely label, stuck itatally upon his forehead by the lightning of God—an unjust man.

Let every one of us hold to strictest account the rich and privileged man; let every one of us hold to strictest account the rich and privileged man; let every one of us make every excuse and demand the most generous forbearance for the rude and struggling man. Noblesse oblige! Each serious man among us will take anew to heart the work on institutions by the "an abstract work on institutions by the "an abstract work on institutions by the "an abstract when he work on institutions by the "an abstract when he wind." And as for this sad scene at Homewind." And as for this sad scene at Homewind. "And as for the sad scene at Homewind when he was a structure when he will have a subject to the sad scene at Homewind when he was a subject which trumpets across the tumults of the centuries the stern reminder that when, in the throse of the Old World's new births, the yet unstatuted justice speaks, the interfering law, else adamant, Hanny the nationwing the colowies.

"Three Heads Laid Open."
"Quarrel Ends in Murder."
"Her Kicks Caused His Death."

'Slashed with a Razor."
'His Skull Was Fractured."

"His Skull Was Fractured."
"Slashed by a Highwayman."
"Was Reese Murdered in New York?"
"Girls Fight in the Street."
For one day's budget of criminal items such a record is certainly appalling. It suggests the imperative necessity of strict enforcement of the law.

The Narrow and Prejudiced Press.

In the discussion of the rights of capital and labor, I complain of The Times as technical, illiberal and biased in its judgment. Whether this be owing to the size of its building, the extent of its circulation or the revenue which these produce is not for me to say. But, with due deference, I beg to suggest that a reteration of the law which prohibits force and threats as a means of dissuading nonunion workingmen from pursuing their vocations in the excitement incident to a strike of laborers is making slow progress in the burning question as to the rights of these opposing forces.

I complain not that your law is bad; it is the law, and perhaps the least that can be said is that it should be enforced. But I am one who believes that, enforce it as you will, the remedy is wholly in-adequate, for, while the question is old, it presents itself now under conditions or adically new, as compared with the past, as to demand new treatment. It is these conditions, and not the "walking delegat," which produce such universal unrest, I think.

Capital is subject to the same law that labor is, but each does not feel the effect of its enforcement equally. The former, by the undue power which it has usurped, practically enacts and administers the law. It visits penalties upon the laborer for breaches of the peace committed under great provocation, while it, to the far greater detriment of

the laborer for breaches of the peace committed under great provocation, while it, to the far greater detriment of the public, consolidates itself into a practical conspiracy against the existence of trades unions. These organizations are quite as legitimate as the produce or stock exchange, and a conspiracy to destroy them is unlawful. Far worse that this are the deeply criminal combinations of capital to swell prices by artificial means of the great bulk of those commodities upon which life depends. This is done in open defiance of the law, with an occasional abortive effort here and there to punish the guilty.—N. S. Murphy in New York

abortive effort here and there to p the guilty.—N. S. Murphy in New Times.

Times.

Polite and Elegant Gall.

"I notice that a sectarian journal is lamenting that there is yet a large section of central Africa unoccupied by missionaries," said Frank C. Bell at the Laclede. "That is really too bad; still we may become reconciled to the fact that a few naked negroes in the dark continent never heard Eve's snake story when we remember that 3,000 children in the city of Chicago can not attend school because of the lack of clothing to cover their nakedness; that 10,000 of these little ones, such as Christ blessed, die in the single city of New York annually for lack of food. When we are inclined to lament that wealthy philanthropists do not contribute liberally to the salvation of the dark skinned pounders of the tomtom, it might do no harm to remember that in the chief city of this Christian land 109,000 people, of all ages and sexes, were turned into the streets last year because they could not pay the rent of the pitiable temements they inhabited.
"I would like to see every black man

they inhabited.

"I would like to see every black man now dining on roots and raw snakes in the jungles of Africa taught to sing "Old Hundred" and wear clothes. I would like to see the heathen Chinese weaned from his idolatrous joss house, and the primitive South Sea islander taught that dancing around a broiled enemy, with a bullring in his nose, is not now considered good form. Still I believe with Tennyson that the Christian child is of considerable more importance than the 6-foot barbarian. So long as thousands of naked, starving children are hiding in the garrets and subcellars of our great cities it seems to me that our expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars annually for the benefit of people who are both comfortable and happy must be regarded by the heavenly powers as a piece of polite and elegant gall never equaled in offensiveness by the pharisaical frauds of old."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Music Hath Charms. ey inhabited.
"I would like to see every black mar

Music Hath Charms.

That the walking delegate is not wholly destitute of the finer senses, as the capitalist press would have us believe, was shown the other day in Brooklyn, when one of these "blatant and reckless disturbers" soothed the savage breast of an employer by a liberal application of song. Nonunion painters and varnishers were employed on a building on McDonough street, and the contractor refused to listen to the union committee or Walking Delegate Adams. He bluntly said he didn't care a snap for all the unions on earth.

Delegate Adams called a scratch meet Delegate Adams called a scratch meeting of the men working on the buildings,
union and nonunion men, and volunteered to sing a song. The workmen
promised to join in the chorus. They
kept their promise. Adams, who has
clear tenor voice of considerable compass, sang "Darling, Don't Forget to
Dream of Me." Over fifty men, plumbers, gasfitters, derrickmen, painters and
varnishers, union and nonunion men ues, gashters, derrickmen, painters and varnishers, union and nonunion men, joined in the chorus. The effect was magical. Children screamed, dogs howled, horses tried to run away and the contractor returned to the buildings in hot haste.

the contractor returned to the bundings in hot haste.

"Come, I can't stand this. I don't want a free concert at my expense."

The contractor straightway ranked himself on the side of unionism, and directed the nonunion varnishers and painters to join the union. Then the contractor said he hoped he would not see the face of a walking delegate for the next twenty years.

Threatens the Government

SUNDAY CLOSING IN CHICAGO.

The Clergy Taking an Active Part with the Retail Clerks' Union.

The Clergy Taking an Active Part with the Retail Clerks' Union.

The organized clerks of Chicago have for a long time been engaged in a movement for closing retail stores on Sunday. They have met with indifferent success, because many of the merchants, who under the pressure of the moment signed the agreement not to open their stores on Sunday, violated their pledges, and the work had to be done over again. Several of the leading clergymen of the city have recently taken an active part in the Sunday closing movement, and some of them have became as radical as the regulation labor men, owing to the evidences they have seen that conservative methods are good enough for talk, but are not always adequate in practice. At a meeting held a short time ago leading ministers of the city took a decided stand in their speeches in support of the boycott as a means of bringing the merchants to terms. There is a Sunday law in Illinois, but, as is generally the case where the money grubber is concerned, it is ignored with impunity by many of Chicago's merchants. At the meeting referred to Rev. A. H. Henry, of the Methodist church, said:

In this age of activity it is suicide for a man to try to keep pace with its fellows and work

the meeting referred to Rev. A. H. Henry, of the Methodist church, said: In this age of activity it is suicide for a man to try to keep pace with his fellows and work seven days in the week. And it is no less than manslaughter to compel him to do this work. What is the question that we are called upon to answer? One clothing dealer who signed an agreement to close on Sanday has opened his store again. We remonstrated and he said openly that he intended to vloiate the law. 'I will open the transport of the said, 'and open other will be a said, 'and open other will be a said of the said open to the said open the sa

At the conclusion of the addresses th following resolutions were unaning

At the conclusion of the addresses the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, It is contrary to the laws of Illinois, and against the expressed wish of the people of Chicago, promulgated through the churches and labor organizations of Chicago through the agency of the daily press, for the clothing stores of this city to open their doors on the Sabbath day; and

Whereas, The clitzens of the West Side in mes meeting assembled on this Sunday, Sept.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the purchasing public of this the West Side do agree not to purchase any goods sold by any store that may keep open its doors on the Sabbath, and do further agree to exert our influence in every way practicable for the closing of stores on the Sabbath.

This meeting was held on a Sunday in a church, and was under the auspices of the clergy, and a boycott was indersed. Certainly "the world do move."

Ingersoll on Liberty.

Ingersoll on Liberty.

And let me tell you what I mean by the liberty of the body. It is to give to every man what he earns with his hands. And this great question of division has got to be settled even in the United States. Capital takes too much; labor gets too little. Labor will not always live in a hut with capital living in a palace. Flesh and blood are more sacred than gold, and the time will come when the law will see that every man has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit not only of happiness, but the right to catch some of it before he dies. I want to live until I find an aristocracy of honesty, of generosity; an aristocracy of heat and brain. I am sick of the old kind. I want liberty for every man. I do not believe in the law of supply and demand as applied to flesh and blood. If they who toil cannot have some of the good things of this world, then I do not want any-body to have them.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Social Contrasts.

Thomas E. White, of Philadelphia, in a recent address charged present disturbed industrial conditions to the laws granting special privileges. In the course of his remarks he said: "The results of the present monopoly of privileges by a few is shown in New York, where, of a population of 1,500,000, 1,100,000 live in tenement houses; one-fifth of the deaths among this tenement house population occurring last year nth of the deaths among this tenement house population occurring last year took place in charitable institutions, and one out of overy ten of the dead was buried in the potter's field. Strikes are the results of efforts on the part of pro-ducers to resist invasion and robbery in the form of law."

Worse Than an Anarchist

Threatens the Government.

W. J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, in a communication inclosing fifty dollars for the aid of the locked out Homestead men, says: "It does not seem to me that the imployment of the Pinkertons at Homestead has been viewed in its most serious aspect. History is pregnant with the fact that when powerful and rich individuals habitually hire and arm their own retainers the downfall of the government is not far off. No government in the past ever stood up against such a condition; none ever will in the future. I trust that such a habit will not be suffered to grow up in this country."

At a recent meeting in Homestead and deves was made by Rev. Andrews, who said that if Frick was not so rich a man, or if his acts and treatment of the laboring men had occurred in England, he would have been hanged. He devould have been hanged. He devo

A Poser for Biologists.

The members of the medical profession in Hamilton are greatly interested in a remarkable surgical operation which took place in the west end of the city about a week ago. It is said that the case is in some of its features so curious as to be unprecedented.

A little girl, three years of age, was troubled with what appeared to be a tumor rapidly growing out of the small of her back. The growth was soft, and had all the characteristics of a fatty tumor, excepting that there was a well defined bone of triangular shape embedded in it. The supposed tumor was the shape of a sugar loaf, with an indensity inches in diameter, and stood out from the back fully five inches. It was decided to have it removed. Seven city doctors were present at the operation. It was not successful; the child died thirty-six hours afterward.

It was not successful; the child died thirty-six hours afterward. The dissection of the mysterious growth and the postmortem held on the child's body revealed some remarkable facts. A portion of the spinal column was wanting, and from the cavity the growth proceeded. There was in the supposed tumor evidence of the beginning of another and independent life, rudimentary organs having already been formed. If no operation had been performed this independent life would have continued to grow until, no doubt, it would have developed into a monstrosity and ultimately caused death.—Hamilton Spectator.

Tennyson's First Home.

The Somersby House estate, with its rent roll of £1,600 a year, and its incaluable if sentimental value as including the rectory in which Alfred Tennyson was born, has failed as yet to find a purchaser. Apart from the "investment of capital" question, Somersby rectory is likely in years to come to prove the Mecca of Tennyson enthusiasts, and in that way might be made a source of perpetual profit in the hands of a private owner, although I confess that I should like to see it the property of the nation.

Shakespeare's birthplace is secured to us as a national heritage for all time, and it would be well if Tennyson's first home could be equally honored. For no poet since Shakespeare has so perfectly understood and voiced the various phases, passions, heights and depths of human nature, and it might almost be said that in the Bible, Shakespeare and Tennyson alone might be found something to coincide with every characteristic and emotion of humanity.

For thirty years of his life Lord Tennyson lived at Somersby, and no doubt the exquisite appreciation of inanimate as well as animate human nature manifest in the laureate's works was due largely to the influence of the beautiful surroundings of his peaceful Lincolnshire home.—Lady's Pictorial. Tennyson's First Home

The Kaiser's Great Wealth.

William II is at this moment the richest sovereign of Europe. As emperor of Germany he does not receive a thaler toward his expenses. The reichstag, however, votes him every year a sum of 2,060,000 marks under the heading. "Funds placed at the disposition of the emperor for distribution." Of this amount, and according to minute calculations which have been submitted to the reighstag, 2,467,000 marks are given to invalids who did not receive state pensions after the great war of 1870.

As king of Prussia he has had until recently 12,218,299 marks a year, derived from two sources—namely, 7,718,299 marks revenue from crown lands and forests, and 4,500,000 marks voted by the chamber as necessary to the maintenance of royal dignity. This sum was quite sufficient for William I, but his grandson has larger views and cannot do with his grandsire's allowance, so the Prussian landtag has given him a supplementary 3,500,000 marks, making his civil list in all £800,000.—London Society.

Stagnation in Shipbullding.

The stagnation in the shipbullding trade on the Clyde is apparently most serious. The North British Daily Mail estimates that there are at present between Glasgow and Greeneck over 15.000 men out of work, every one of them willing to accept any occupation that might offer, although skilled workmen at their trades. This statement, however, only partly shows the depression. Out of 148 building berths on the Clyde only forty-nine are now in use. The industry employs in good times from 50.000 to 60,000 men, and it follows that there are 30,000 or 40,000 men not work-000 to 60,000 men, and it follows that there are 30,000 or 40,000 men not work-ing on the Clyde who would be em-ployed there if all the yards were in full operation. About one-third of this num-ber, it is thought, have migrated to other shipbuilding centers in Great Britain, but The Mail thinks 15,000 is less than the number of men actually idle on the the number of men actually idle on the Clyde at the present time.

Do Not Desire a Monument.

The Longfellow Memorial garden in Cambridge does not attract many visitors, and there is talk of putting up some monument there to draw the attention of strangers, so that they may understand its purpose. The committee in charge wish to put up a statue of Longfellow, or some monument with reliefs illustrating his works, but the Longfellow family does not approve of this idea, preferring to let the garden, which is the open lot opposite the Longfellow mansion, remain unmarked.—Boston Cor. Critic. Boston Cor. Critic.

In the family of Philip C. Drumel, of Philadelphia, five generations are represented. Mr. Drumel is ninety-four years old and was a drummer boy under Napoleon, being present at the burning of Moscow.

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Colorado college has lately received a gift of \$50,000 for a library from Mr. N. P. Coburn, of Newton, Mass., and a valuable telescope from Henry R. Wolcott, of Denver.

A Yankton, S. D., family is claimed to consist of a father, mother and twen-ty-four children. The mother is said to be not yet thirty years old.

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Spounds of oatmeal, 25 cents.
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